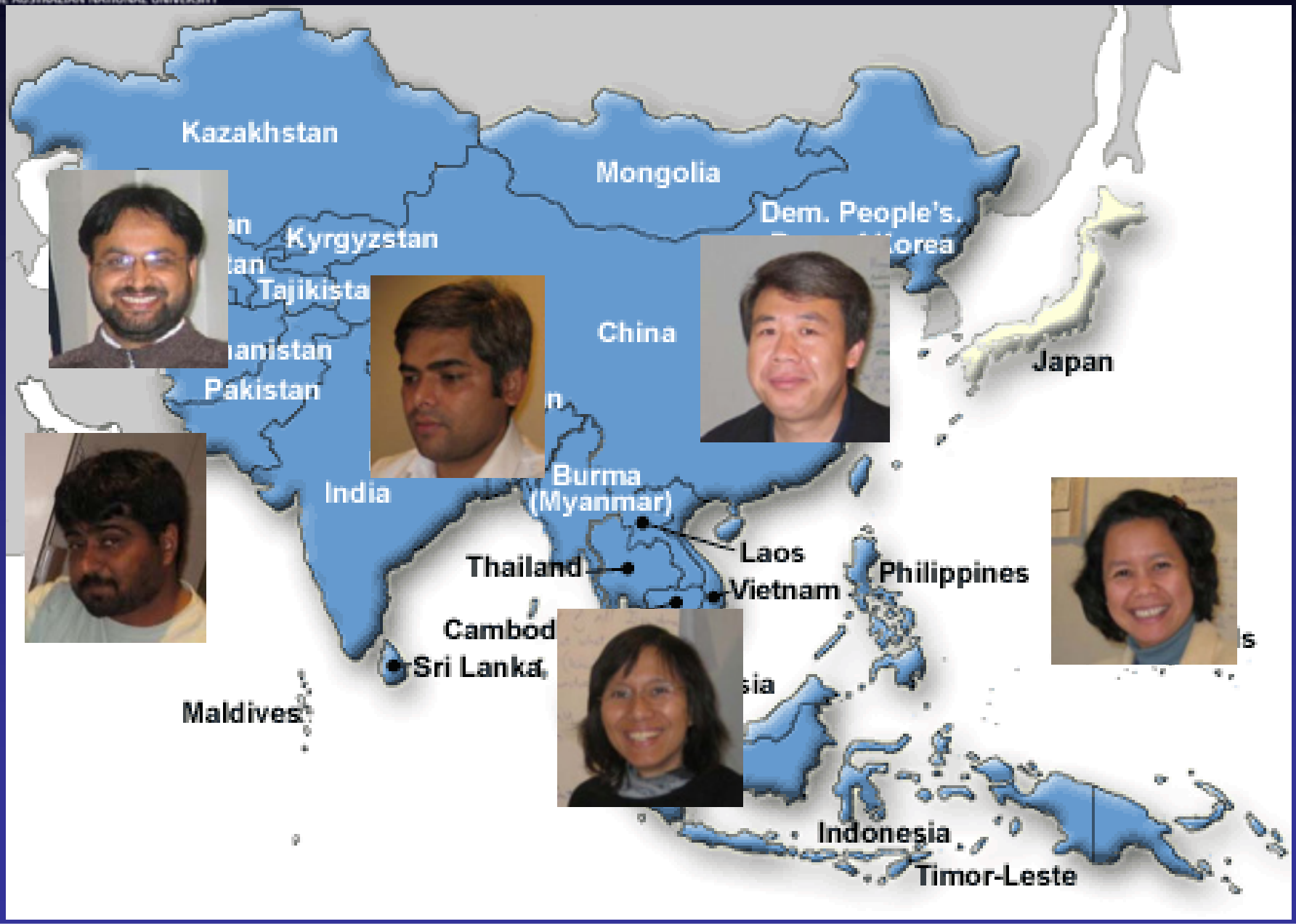
Bridging the Research-Policy Divide in public health and environment in Asia

28 May 2009
The Australian National University

The Fellows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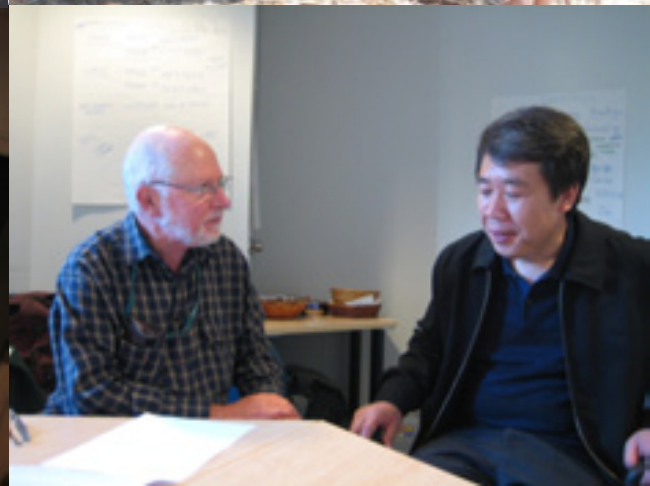
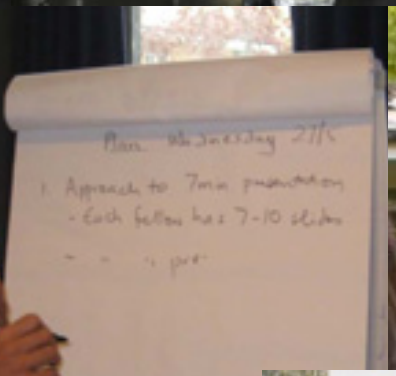
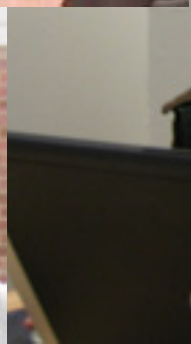



1. Approach to 7min presentation
- Each fellow has 7-10 slides



Strengthen the systemic capacity to stop the spread of MDR-TB in Henan, China

Guojie Wang
Henan Anti-TB institute
Henan CDC, China

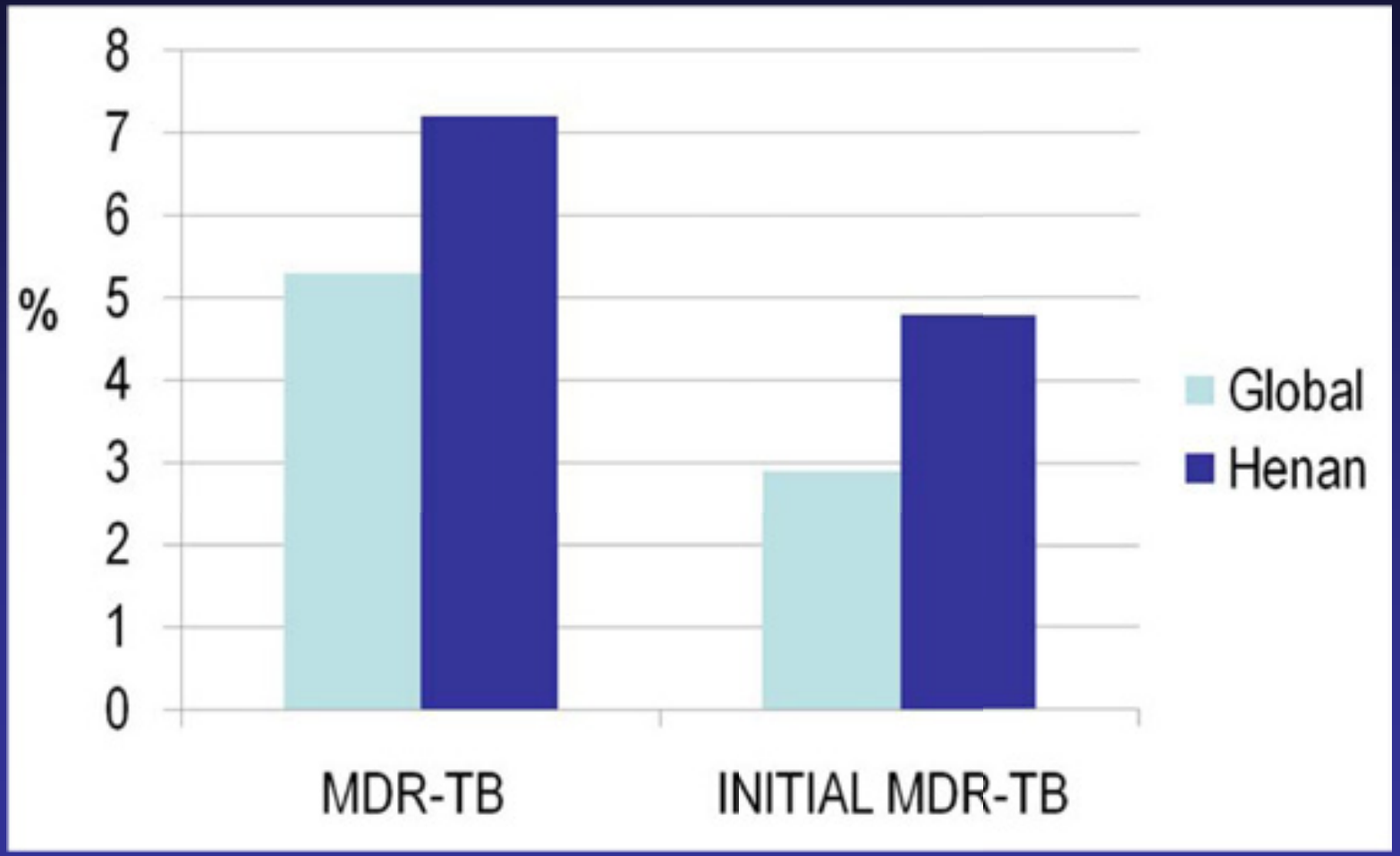
Outline

- Context
- Problem scoping
- Solution
- Stakeholder analysis
- Action plan for policy issues
- Conclusions

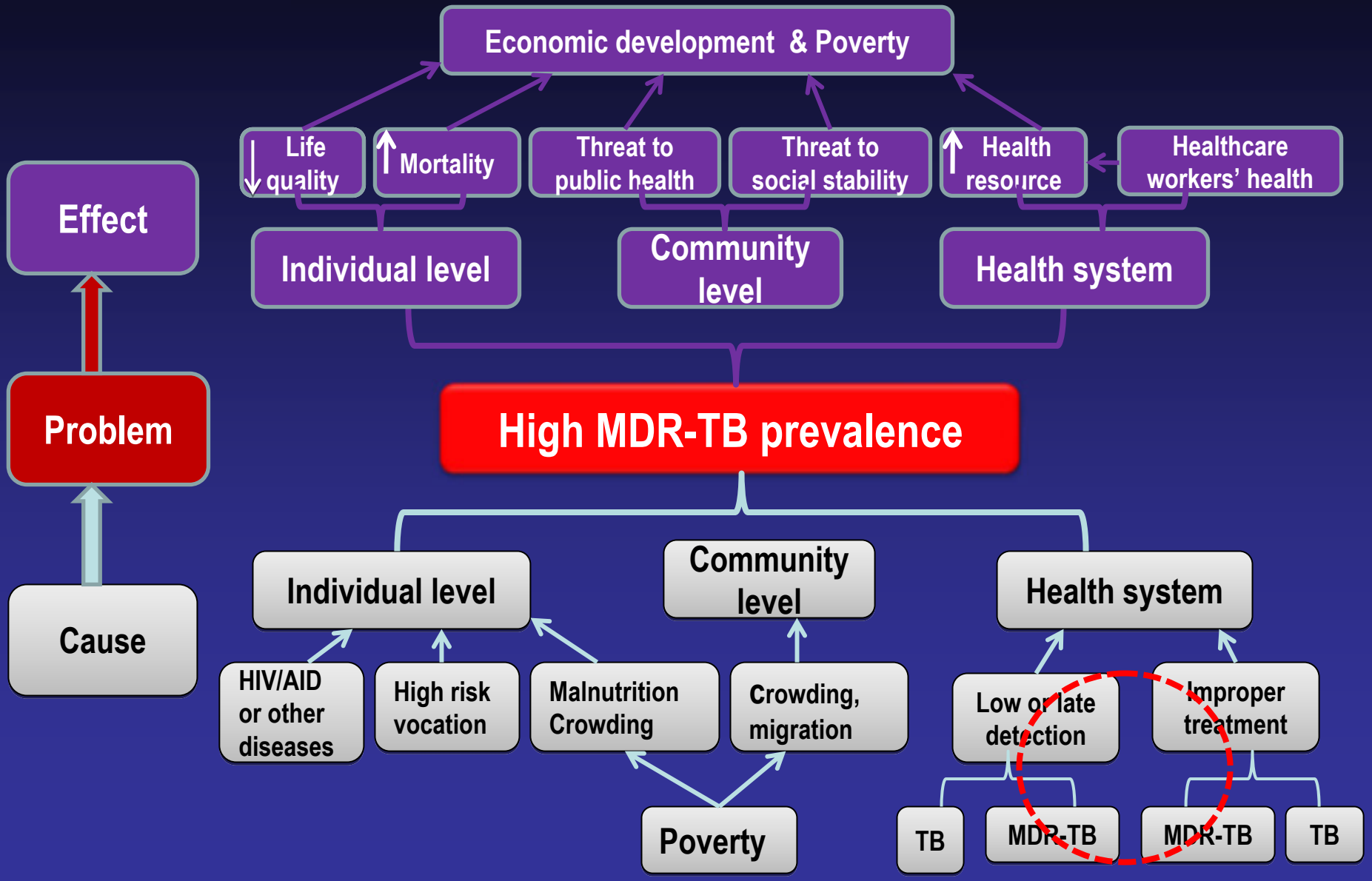
Context

- **Global: TB emergency (WHO, 1993)**
  - TB cases: 13.7 M (0.5 M MDR) (2007)
- **China: high TB burden**
  - TB incidence rate: 98/100,000 (2007)
- **Henan: about 10% of China's TB cases**

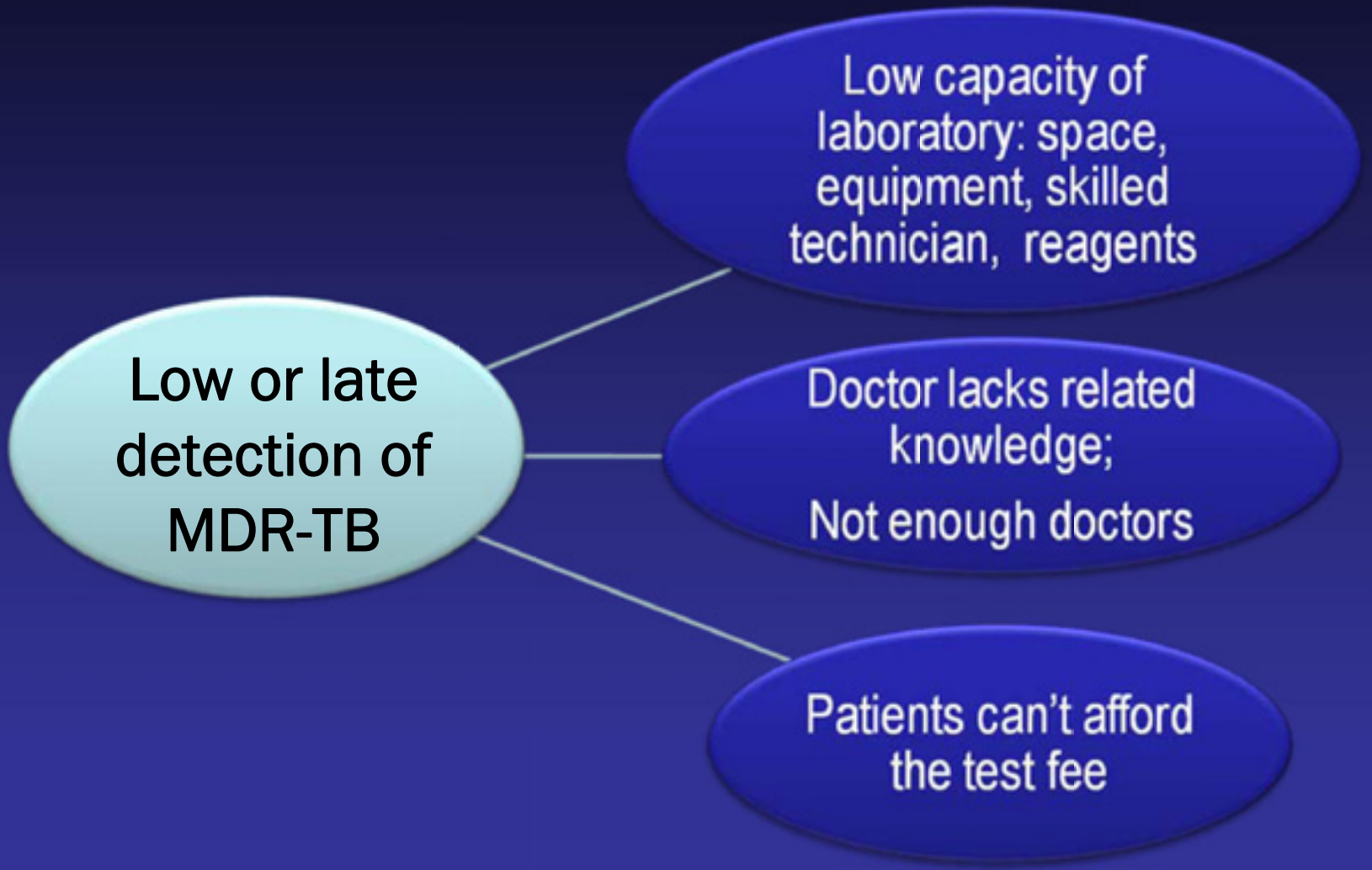
MDR-TB rate comparison with global level



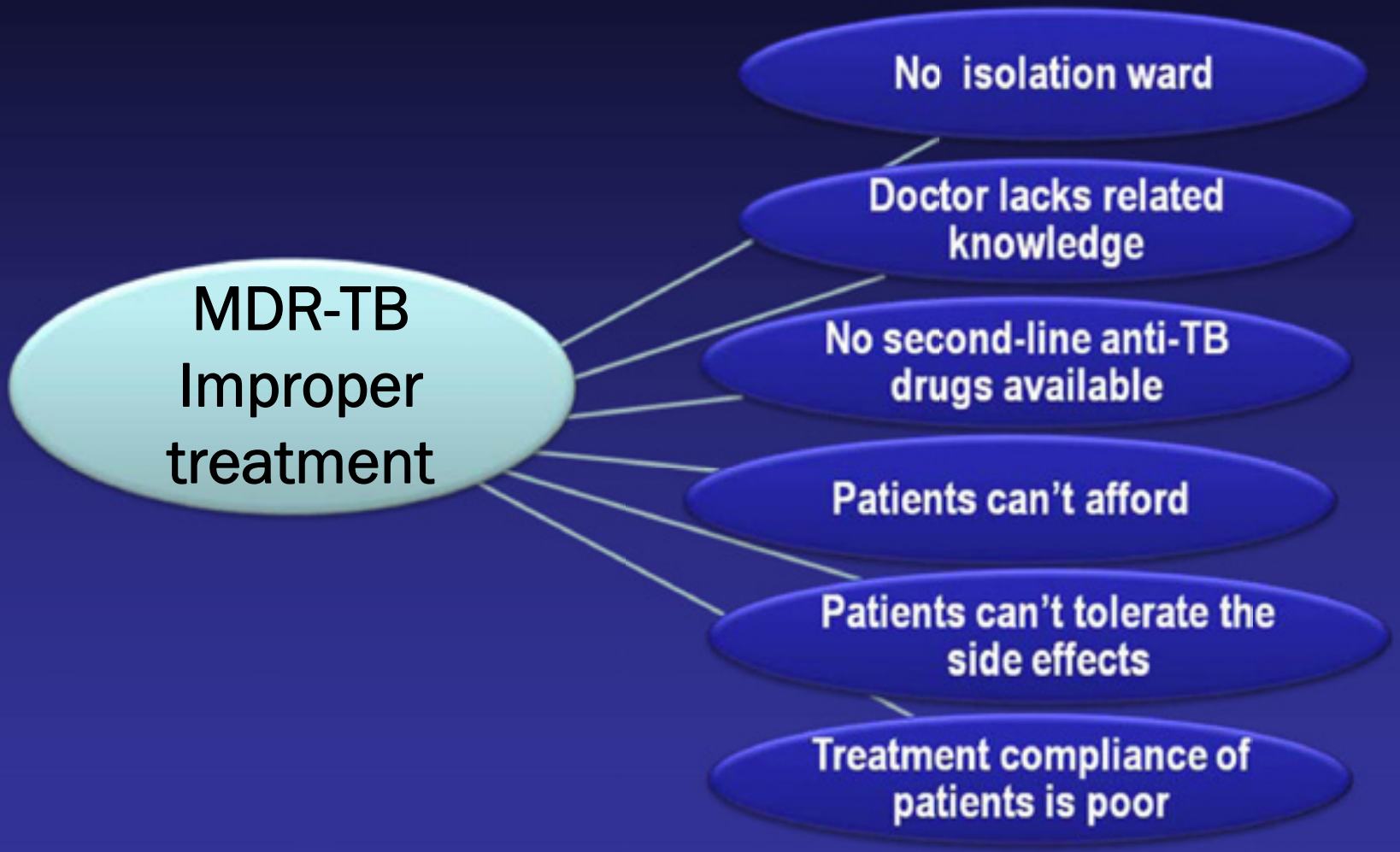
Problem tree analysis



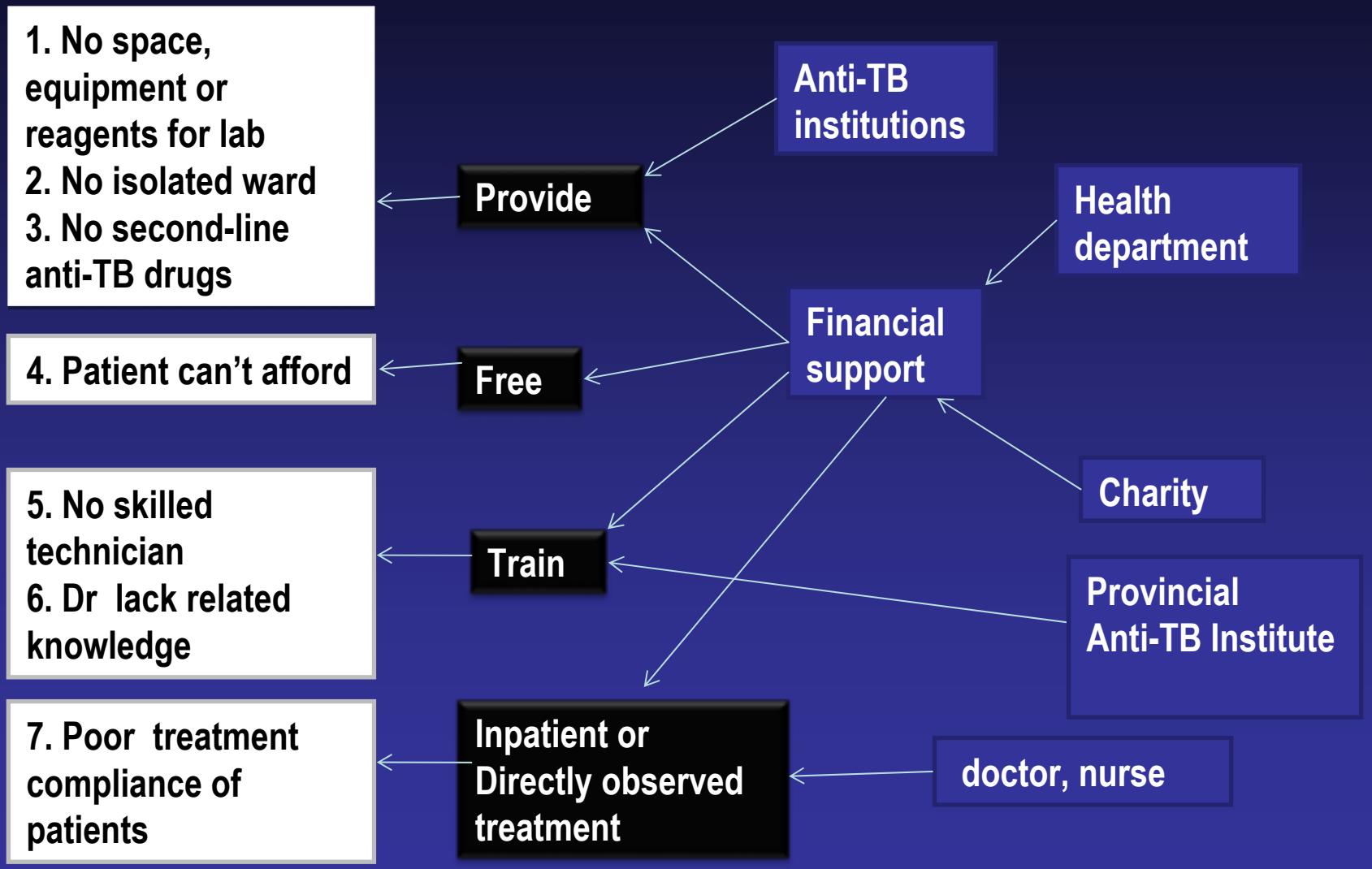
Root cause of detection problem



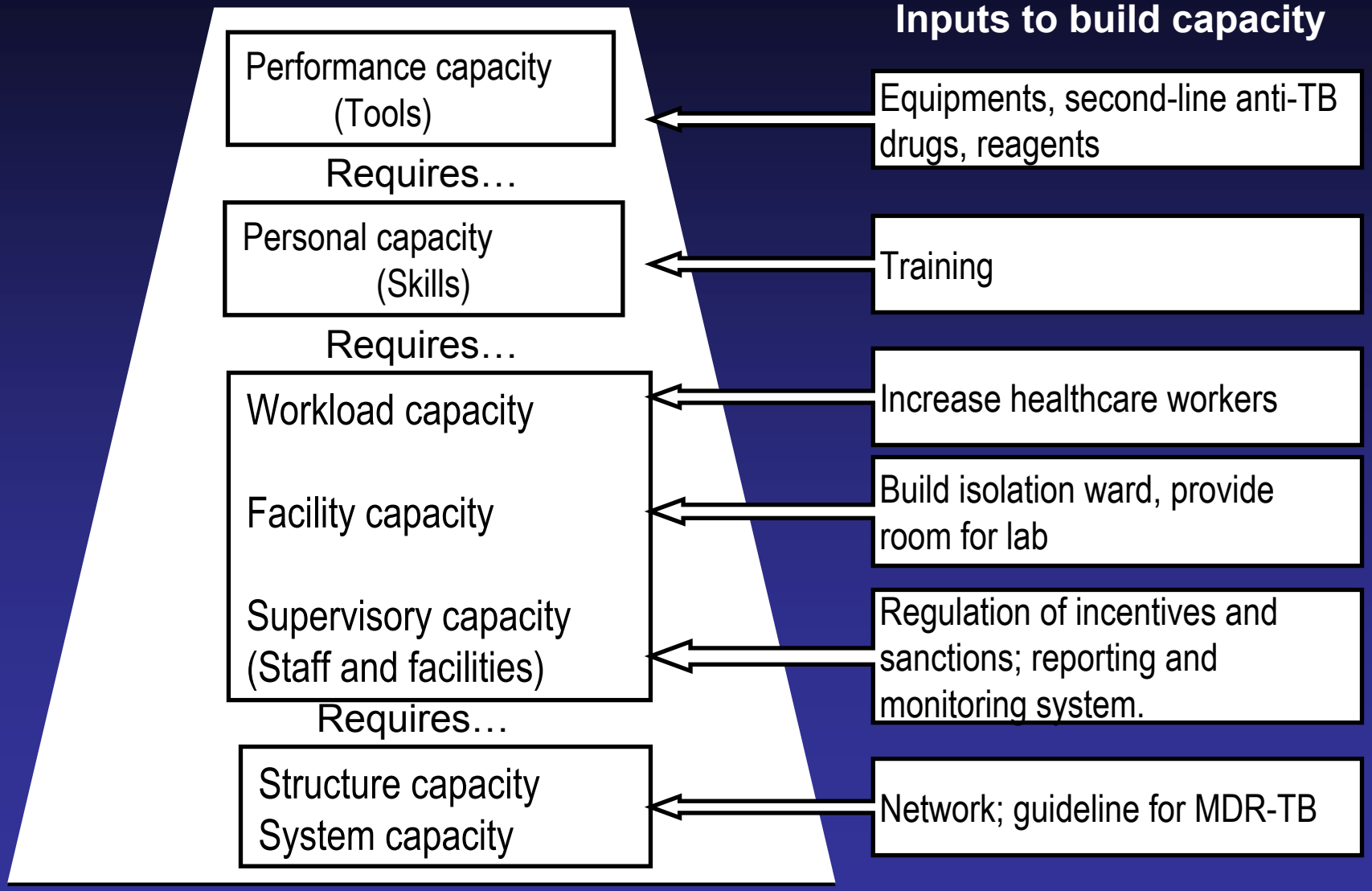
Root cause of treatment problem



Key problems, needs and stakeholders



Solution: Strengthen the systemic capacity



Conclusion

This policy brief shows:

- MDR-TB threatens the public health
- Increasing the budget to strengthen systemic capacity for detection and treatment will reduce MDR-TB.

Need for Coherent Institutional Framework for Better Food Planning in Pakistan

Kashif M. Salik

AUSAID Australian Leadership Awards Fellowship Program at ANU
"Bridging the Research Policy Divide"
Canberra, Australia
20 April – 28 May 2009

Outline

- Background
- Problem
- **Alternative Solution**
- **Institutional Policy Framework at 3 levels:**
  National Provincial District
- **Stakeholder Mapping & Engagement**

Institutional growth as compared to other factors

1947

2008

Population Growth

Institutions

Social Challenges

Economic Activities

A recent example

- 2007: The bumper crop of wheat & Surplus of about 1.3 million tons
- Government allowed to export the 'surplus wheat'

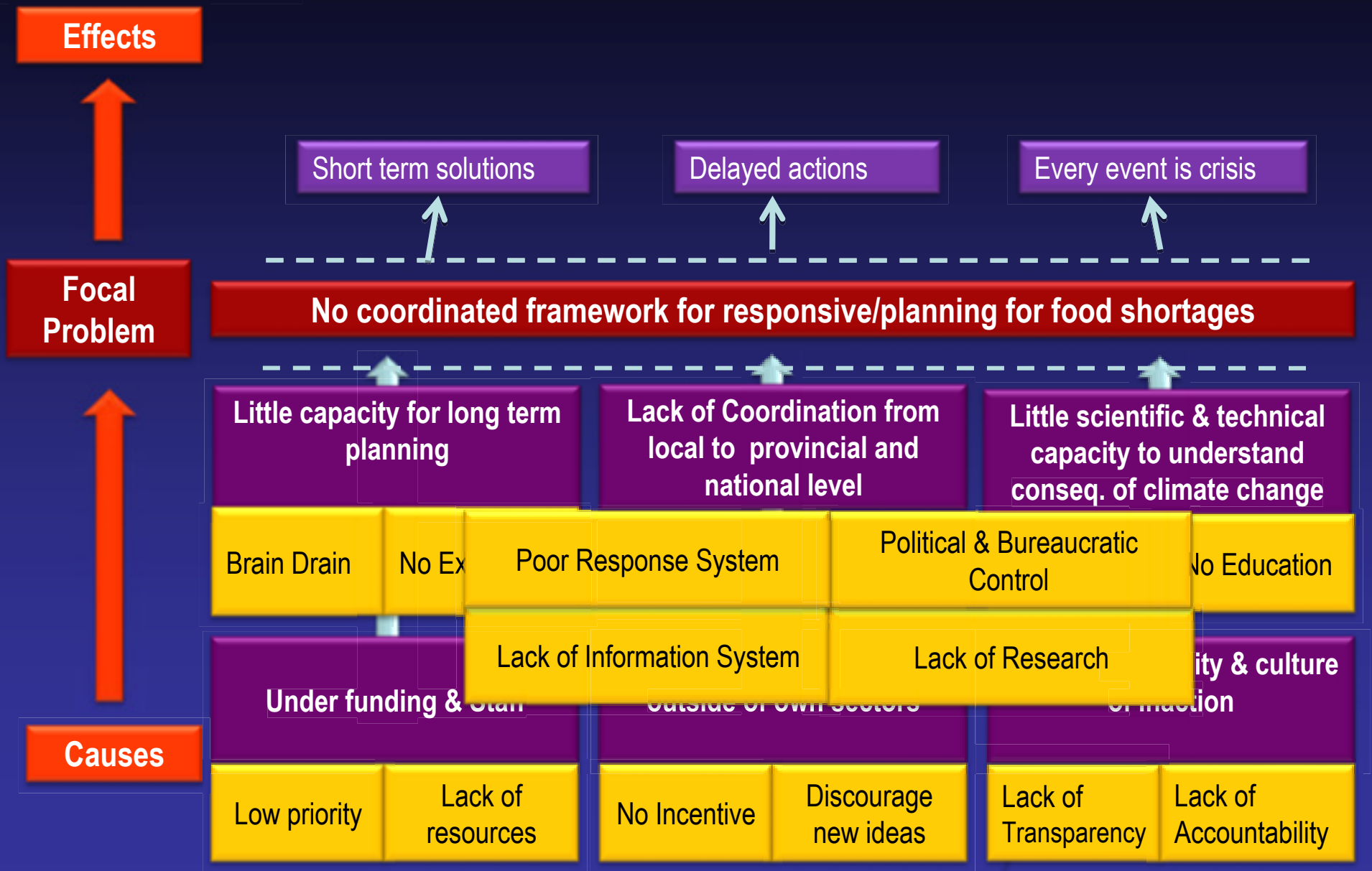
But

- The country experienced one of the worst wheat crisis during 2007

  Reason:
  - Poor Consumption estimations
  - Lack of Market Surveillance Capacity

  Result:
  - Had to Import wheat at higher prices (Almost four times)
  - Increase Food prices by 20 %

Problem Tree Analysis



Possible Solutions

Option 1:

- *is to retain the current institutional framework while improving efficiency through possible interventions*

Option 2:

- *the establishment of FOOD SECURITY COUNCIL*
  - *National*
  - *Provincial and*
  - *District level*

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2-WAY
Feed Back

National Food Security Council

- Policy formulation and Evaluation

Provincial Food Security Council

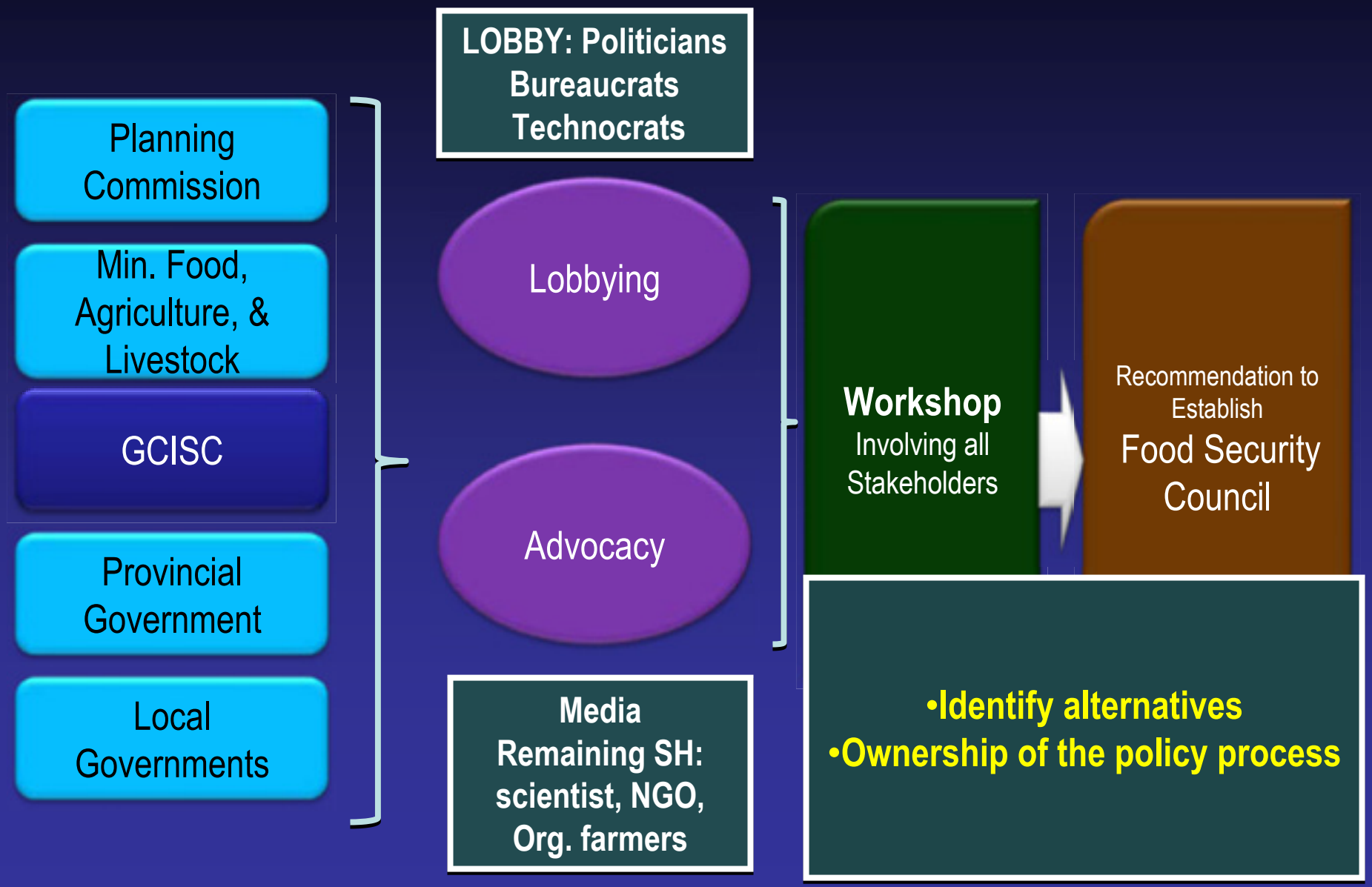
- Strengthen Information system e.g., Agri. water , market
- Research on Vulnerability of food system
- Planning, Implementation and Evaluation

District Food Security Council

- Data Collection and coordination b/w departments
- Data Digitization
- Establish early warning and response system

Stakeholder Mapping

Engaging Stakeholders



Outcomes

Improved policy formulation and an effective inter-institutional response system

Better Planning and Coordination at the National, Provincial, and District levels

A Coherent Institutional Framework to Prevent Food Shortages in Pakistan

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Managing Agricultural Production Variability through Seasonal Climate Prediction

Arif Goheer

AUSAID Australian Leadership Awards Fellowship Program at ANU
"Bridging the Research Policy Divide"
Canberra, Australia
20 April – 28 May 2009

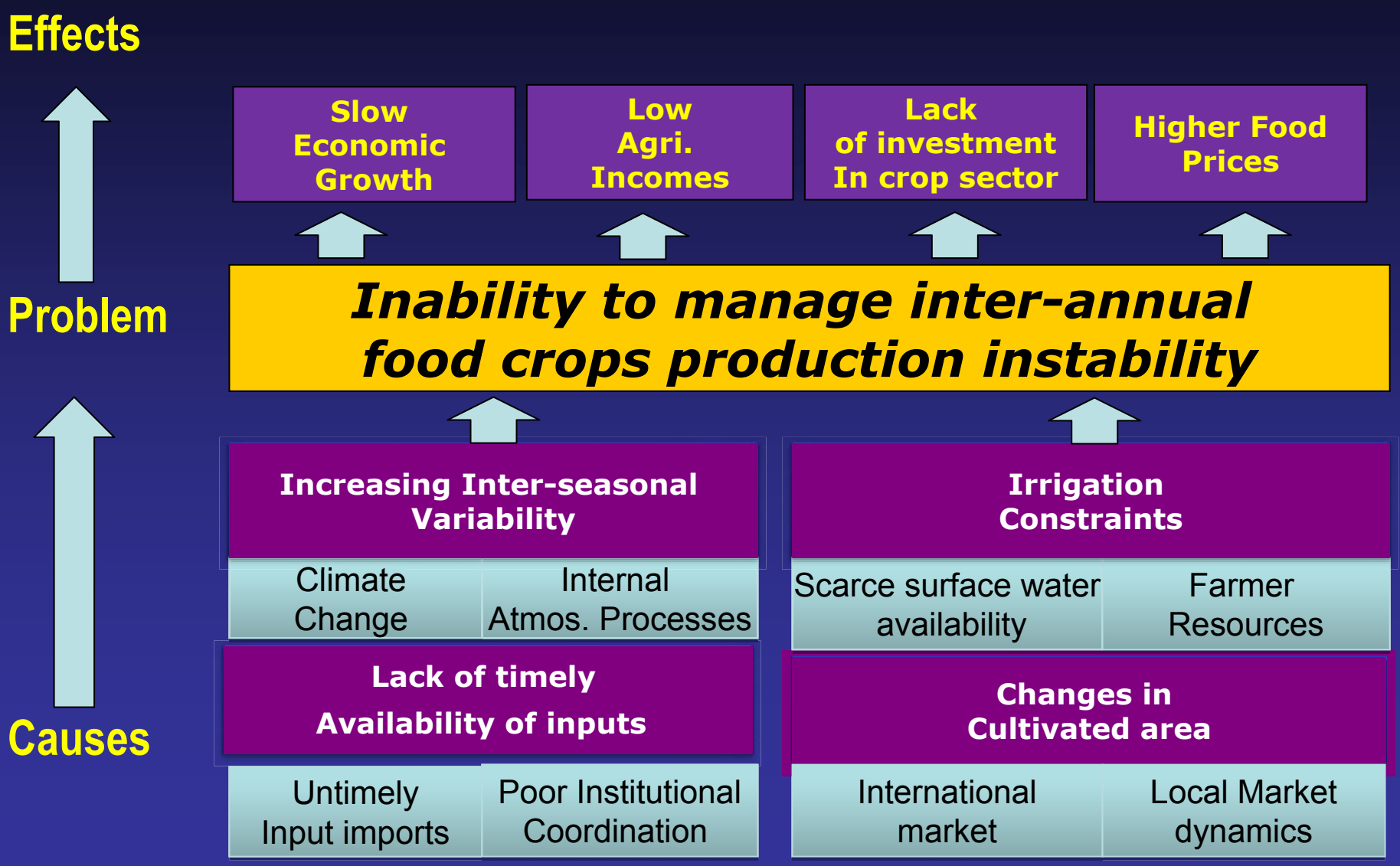
Outline

- Prologue
- Problem Scoping
- Solution
- Who – Stakeholders
- How – Engaging the Stakeholders
- Epilogue

Prologue

- Agriculture is the engine of growth of Pakistan's economy
- The production instability is a major concern which is inextricably linked to seasonal variability
- Seasonal variability is responsible for more than 50% in production instability
- Global Conversion of areas from food to fuel

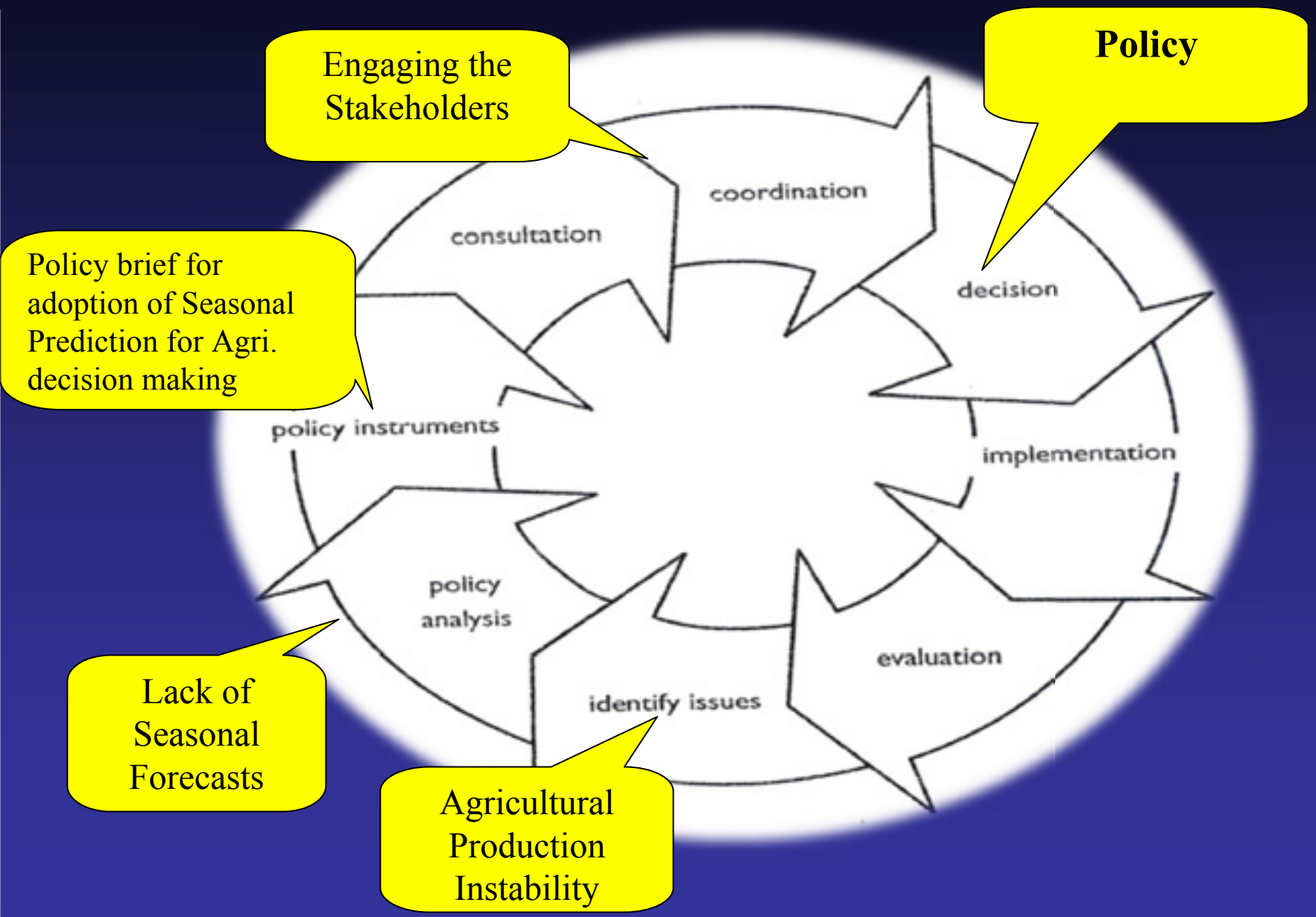
Problem Scoping



Solution – Known Unknowns

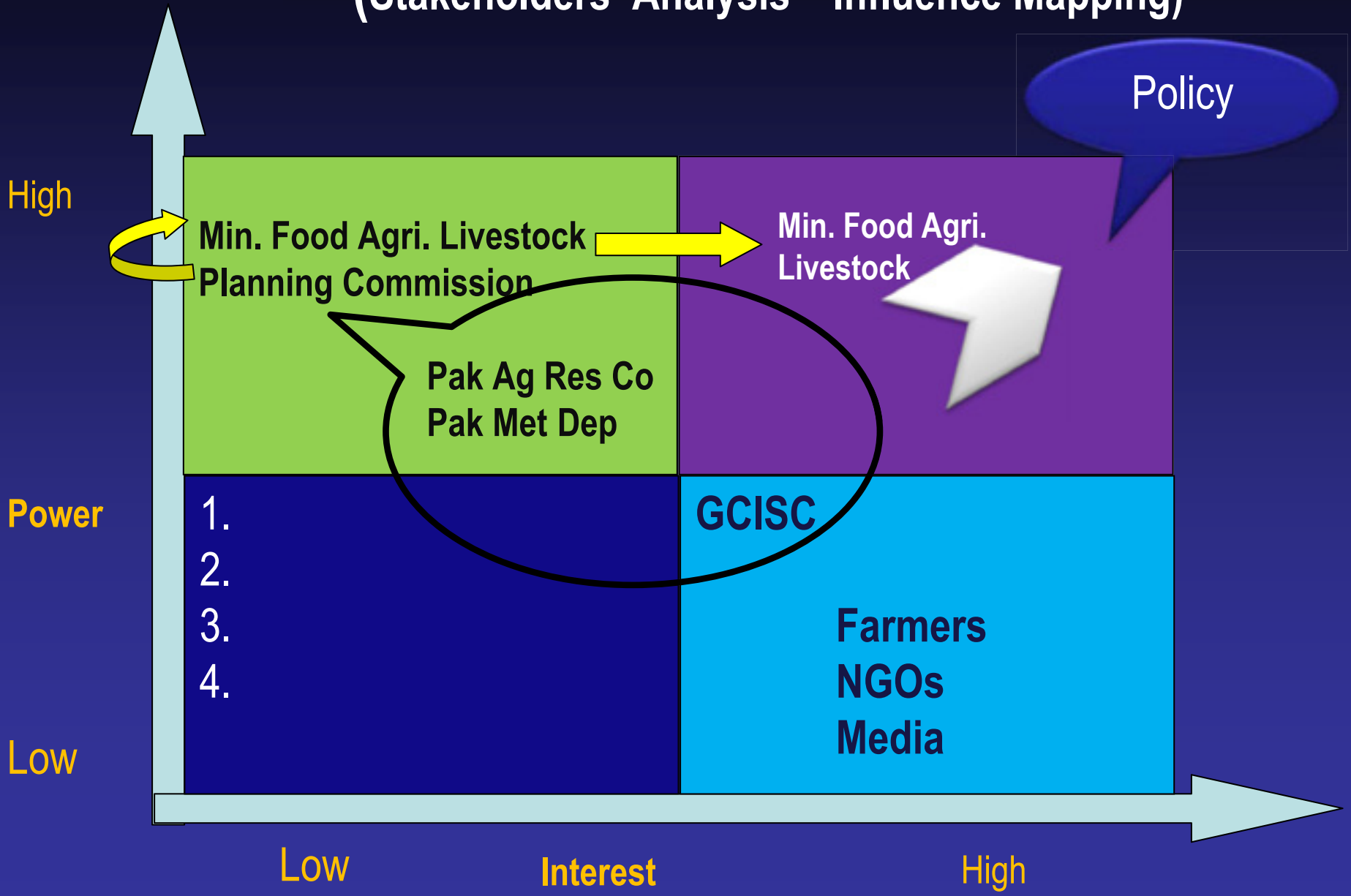
Challenge	Solution	Outcome
How to Adapt to the Increasing Inter-seasonal variability	Known Unknowns Seasonal Climate Prediction	Agricultural Crop Production Stability

Wheeling the Policy Cycle

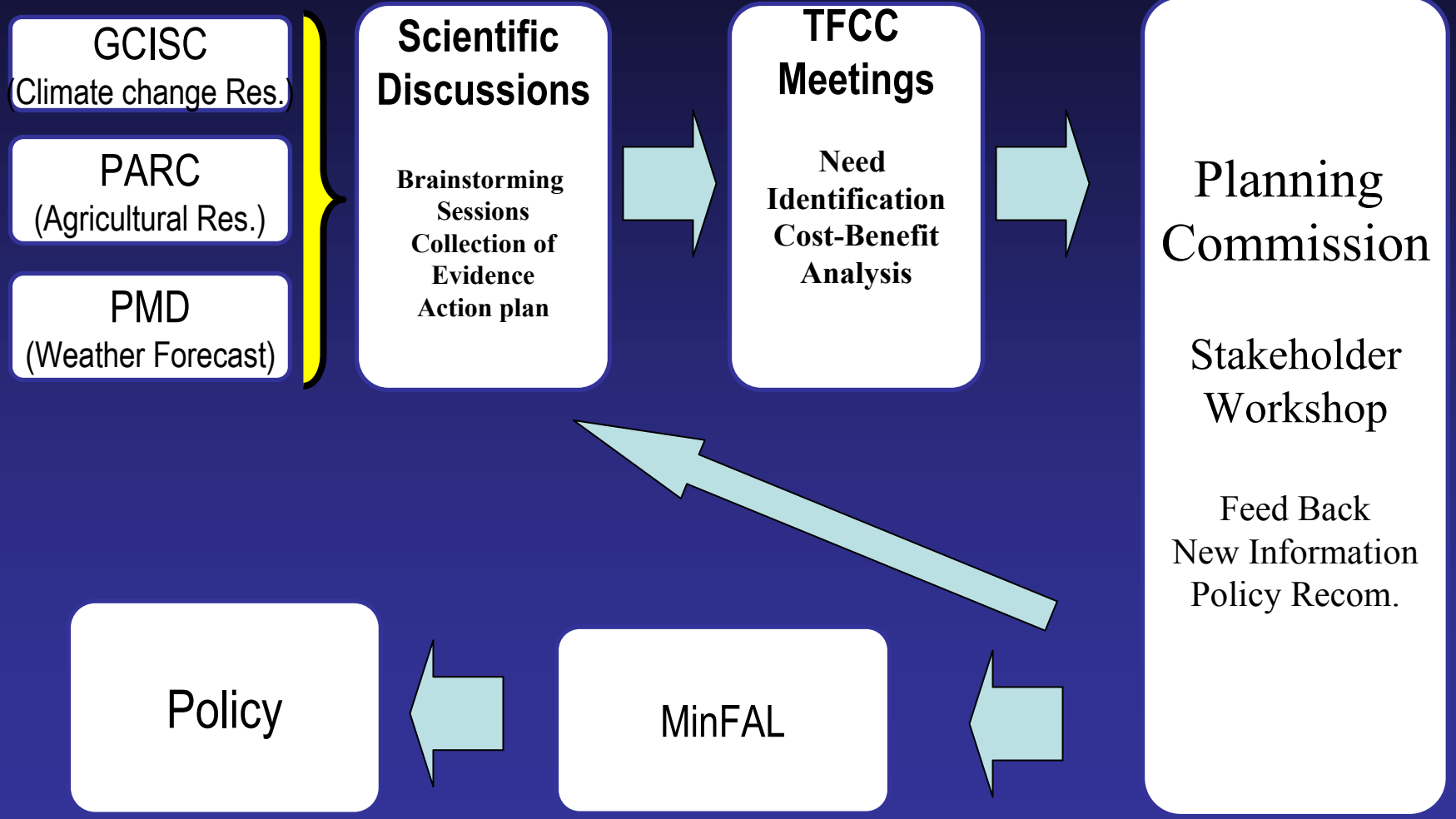


Coupling the Context Assessment Tools

(Stakeholders' Analysis – Influence Mapping)



Engaging the Stakeholders



Epilogue

- Adoption of seasonal climate prediction as a tool for agricultural production decision making.
- Formation of policy and institutional arrangements for the application of these forecasts.

Improving Policy for Reducing the Vulnerability of Bihar's Food System Facing Climate Change

Gyaneshwar Singh
Senior Researcher

Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group, India
Website: geagindia.org

Flow of Discussion

- Bihar Profile
- Vulnerable Food Production System & its Causes
- Policy Options for Enhancing Adaptive Capacity
- Pathways to Influence Decision Makers
- Engagement of Voluntary Organizations
- Expected Outcomes

Bihar Profile

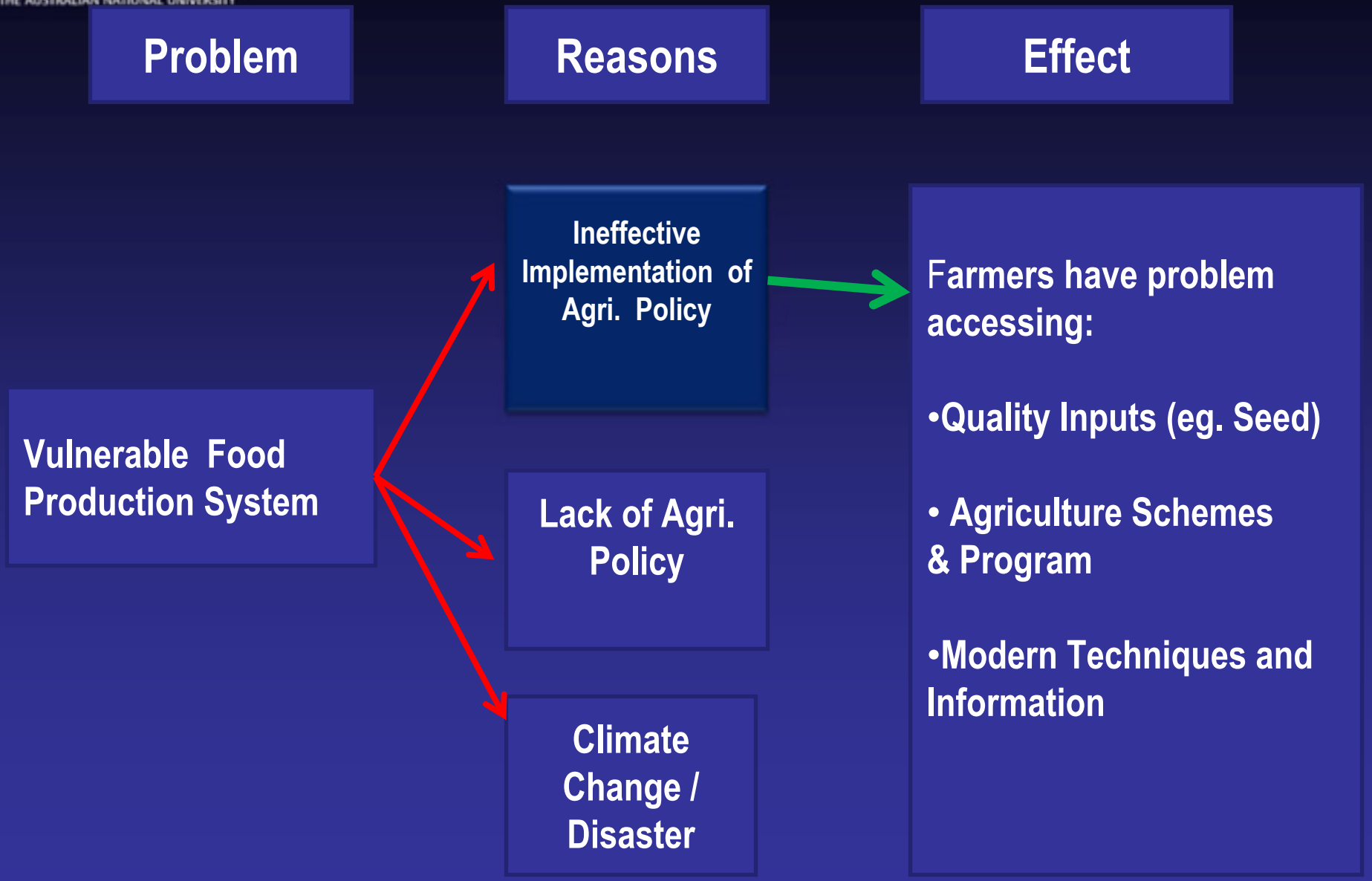
Geographical

- Locked By Mountains and Plateau
- Surrounded by Rivers (Ganga & Gandak)
- Drought and Flood Prone Area

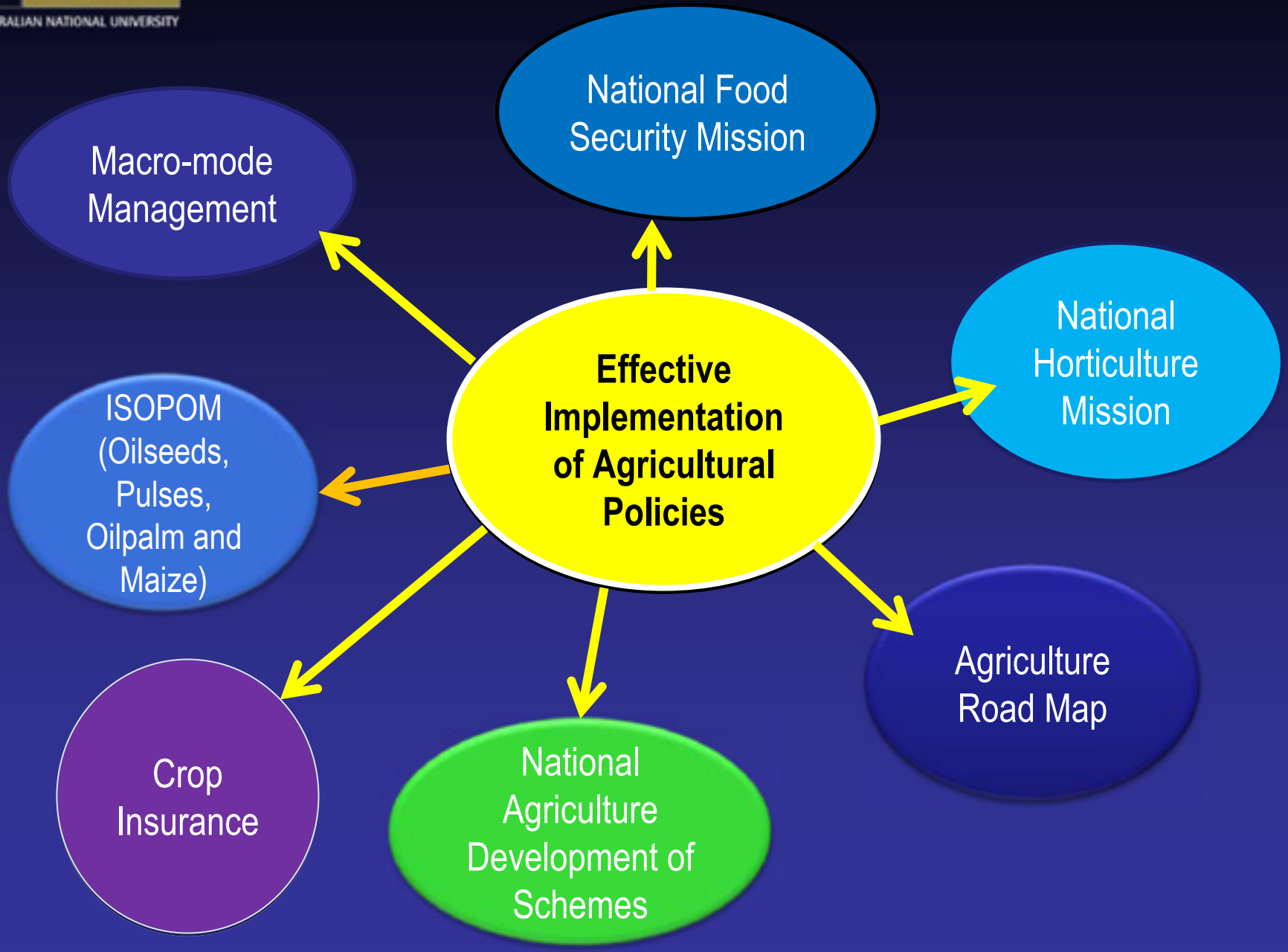
Socio-economic

- 94 % Rural Population
- 2 % Agricultural growth rate
- 63% people below poverty line
- 80% people consume less calorie than national average

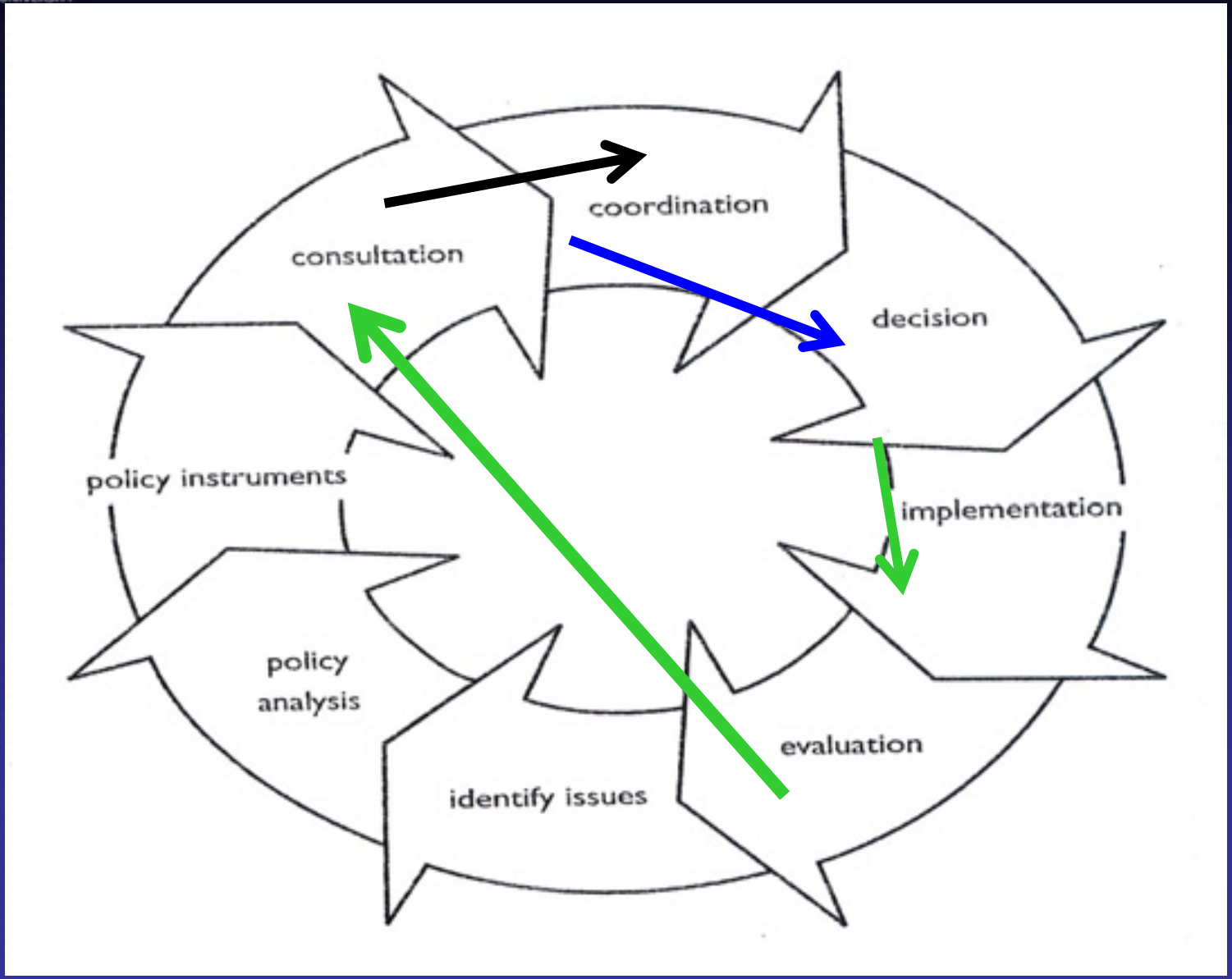
Problem & Causal Analysis



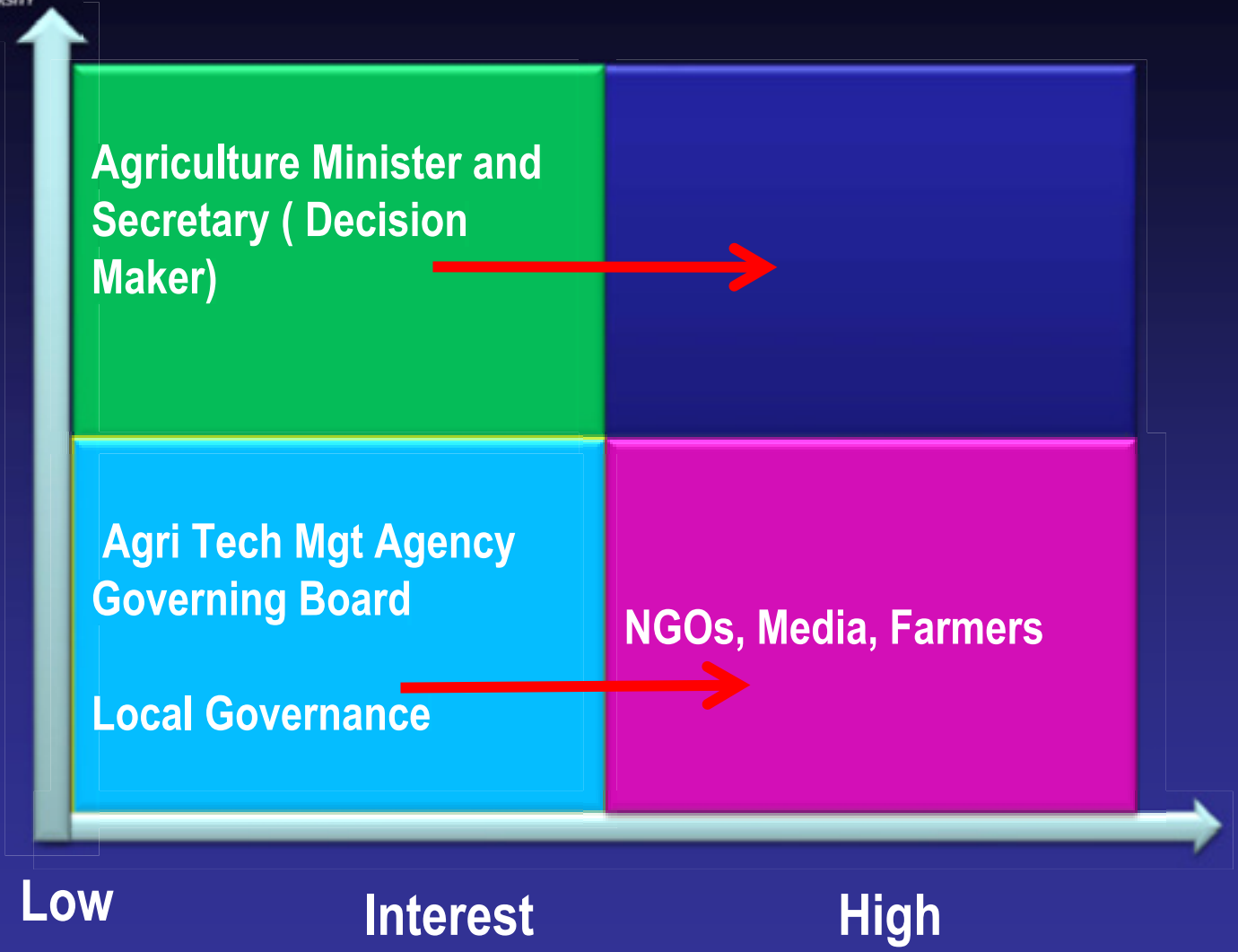
Possible Policy Solutions



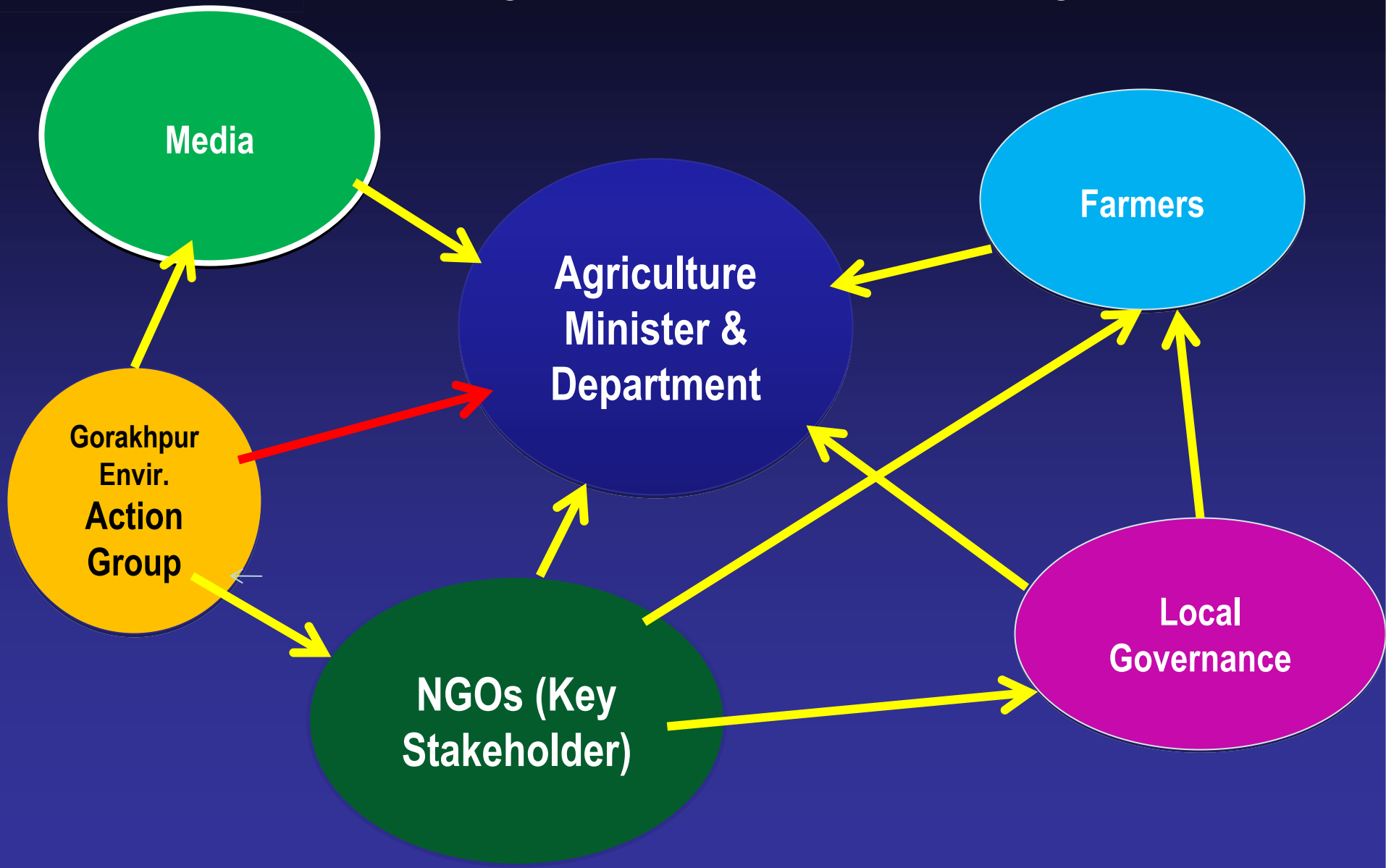
Policy Improving Process



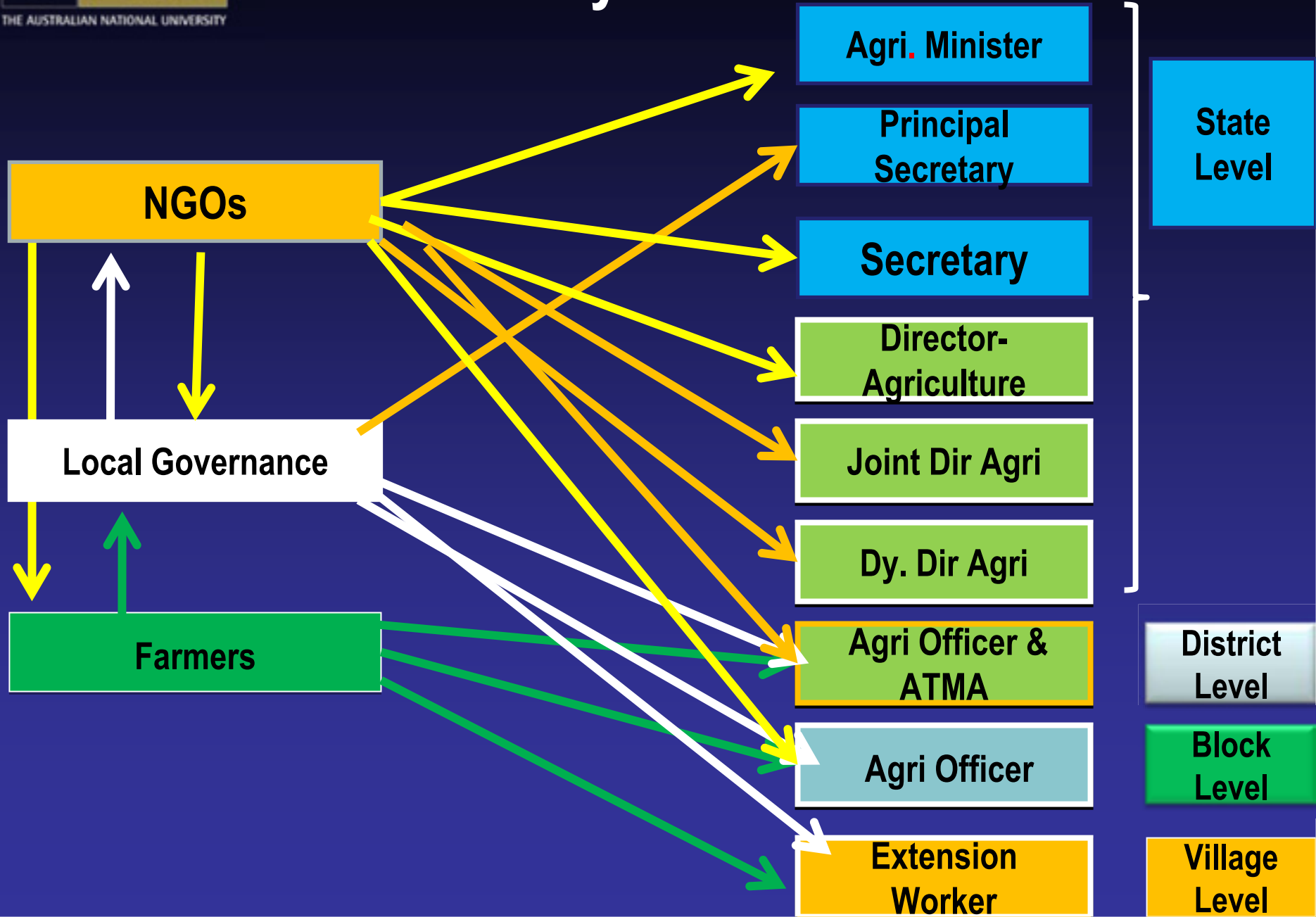
Stakeholder Mapping



Pathways to Influence Policy Makers



Role of Key Stakeholder



Outcomes

- Effective Implementation of Agricultural Policies will result in:
  - Empowered Stakeholders (NGOs, Farmers)
  - Increase of Farmer's Access to Agri. Inputs & Technology
  - Enhance Adaptive Capacity of Food Production System
  - Improved Well Being & Food Security

****

Triangle Shifts Mountains:

Policy Model Tackling Urban Health in Thailand

Sam-ang Seubsman
Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand

The country context

Middle income

62 million people

Urbanization rapid

-Now 40%

-By 2030 >60%

Nutrition transition

Fat intake ⇧ 2x

Sugar ⇧ 3x

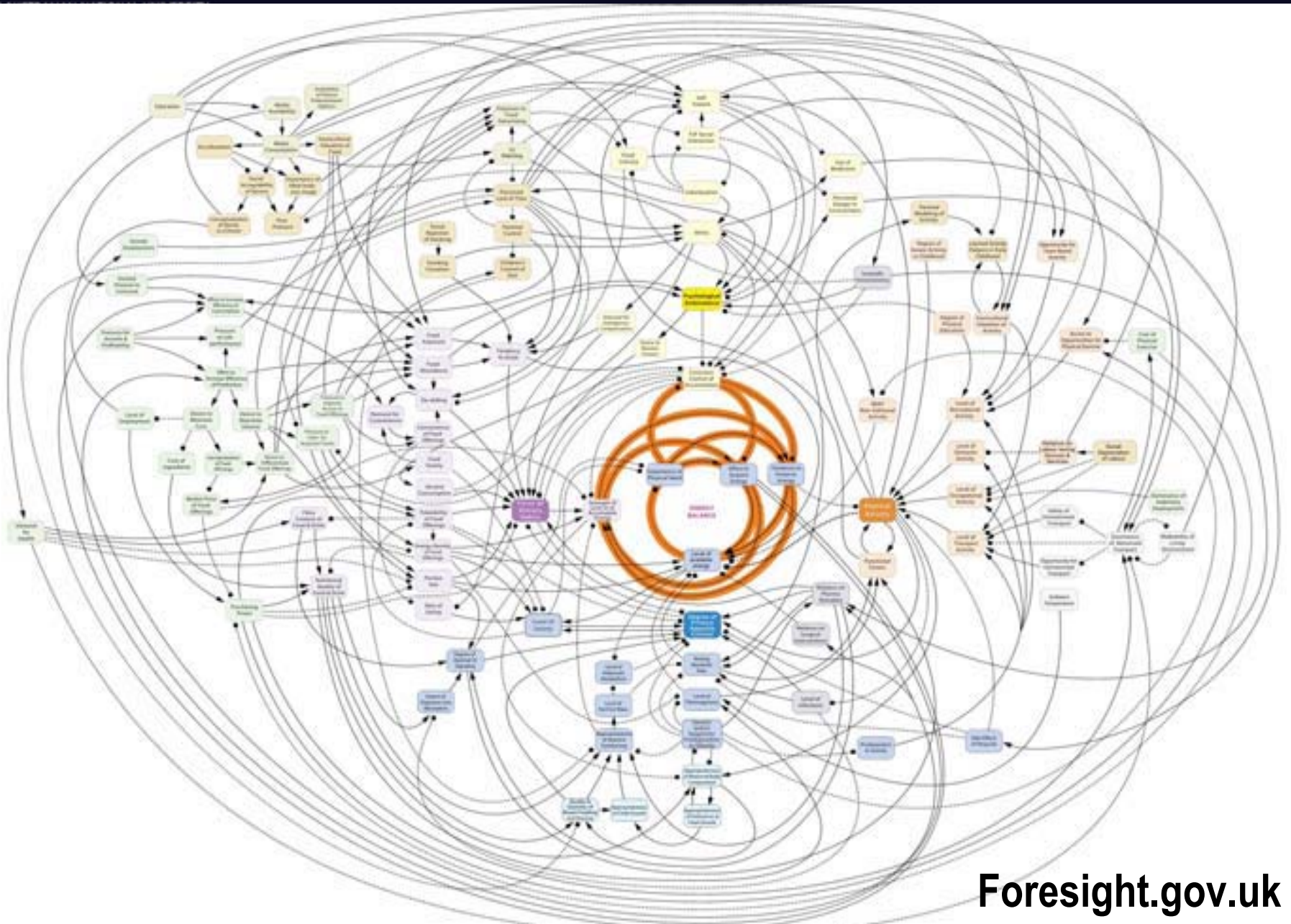
Urban Health Outcomes

- ↑ Obesity
- ↑ Hypertension
- ↑ Diabetes
- ↑ Stress

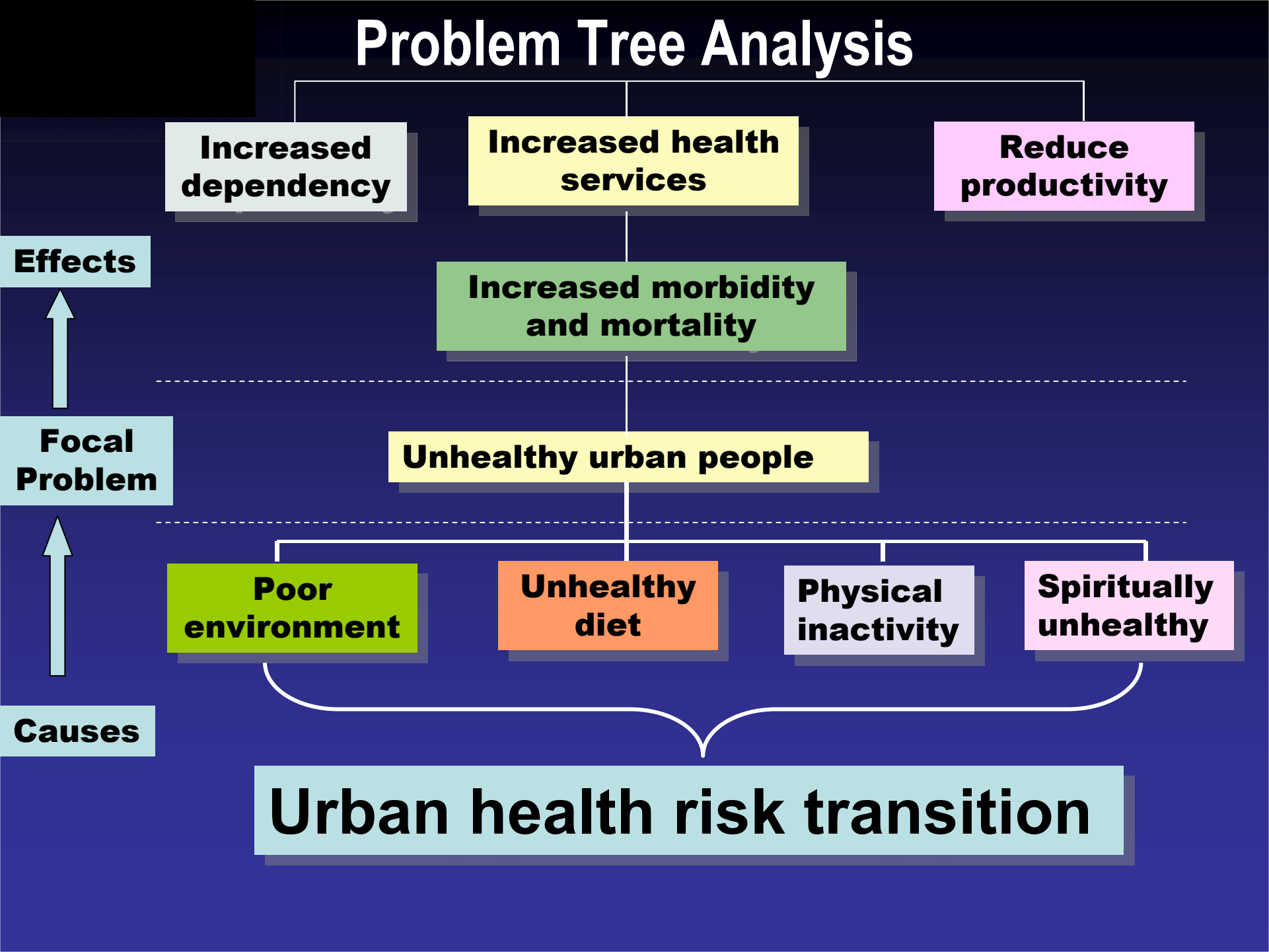
- ↓ Family value
- ↓ Social network
- ↓ Soc. belonging

Urban worse off than rural people and causes are complex

Obesity causal map



Foresight.gov.uk


Problem Tree Analysis
Increased dependency
Increased health services
Reduce productivity
Effects
Increased morbidity and mortality
Focal Problem
Unhealthy urban people
Poor environment
Unhealthy diet
Physical inactivity
Spiritually unhealthy
Causes
Urban health risk transition

Policy Brief

National Economic & Social Development Board

- Prioritize **healthy urban lifestyle** strategy
- Implement the strategy raising individual awareness, social movement and networking

Immediate action

- Maintain healthy weight
- Active life

Incremental & sustainable

-Environmental improvement → food, physical

-Stress release program

Individual approach ⟷ Social movement & Networking

How can we influence the policy maker

Diabetes $A 5,000 million/yr

Message

-Useful

-hot issues - metabolic syndrome
-related to national health policy

-Credible

-research findings
-senior health professionals recommend

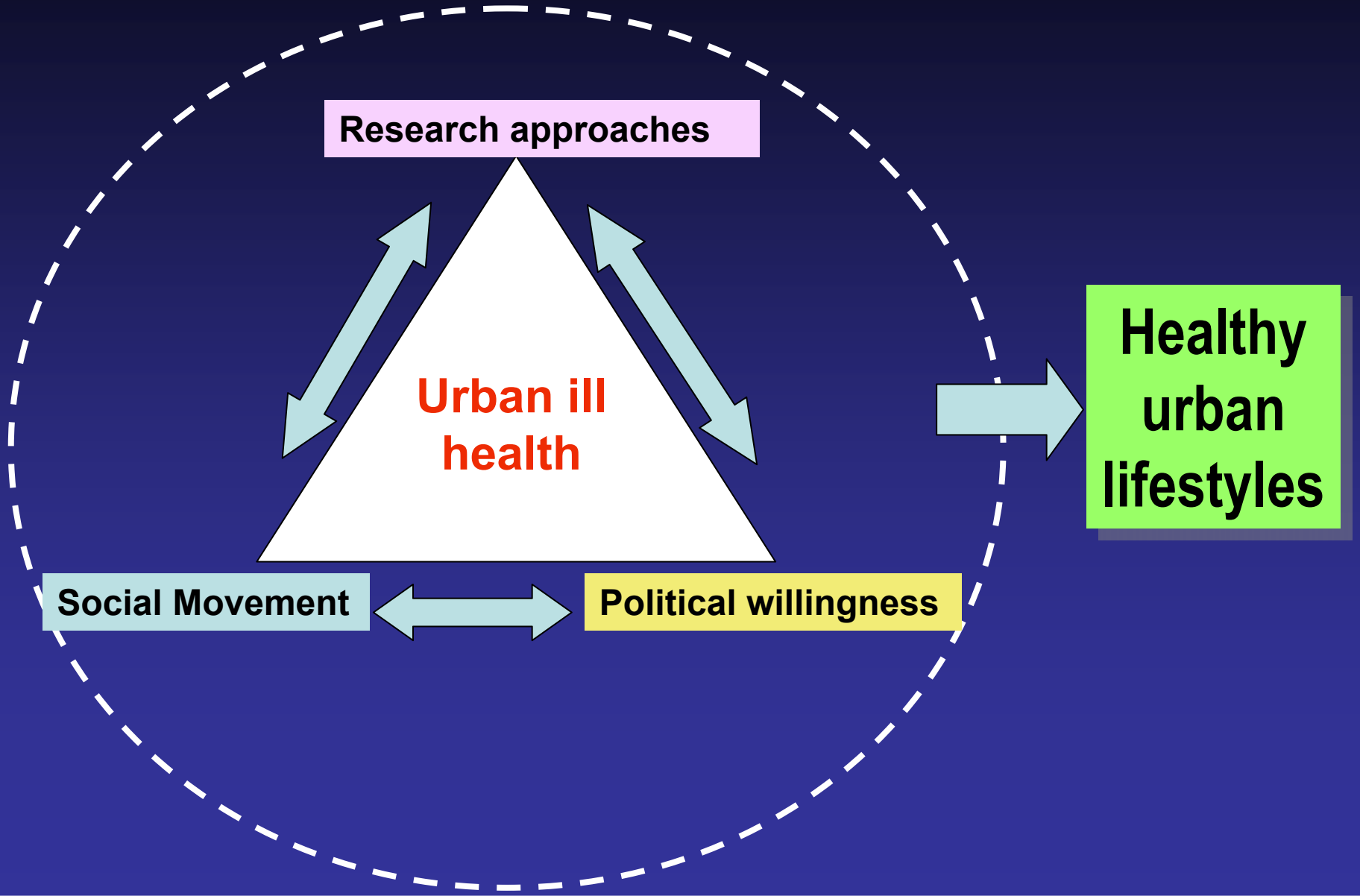
-Politically costed

Fit in policy needs & agenda

Policy maker influence mix

Triangle Shifts The Mountain

Praves Vasi 2002



SWOT Analysis of Stakeholders

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Policy makers **NESDB***	5-yr plans Mil.Dev.Goal+	less comm. contact	Fix & Do culture	Economic recession
Community -Ministries -NGOs -Schools -Forums -THP**	Knowledge Interests School Std. Fund	less policy experience	previous success eg. PHC, AIDS, child health. fam. planning	commercial backlash

*National Economic and Social Development Board **Thai Health Promotion Foundation

Conclusions

To reverse an urban health risk, individuals and society must play crucial roles to tackle the problems

Bodies of knowledge, social movements and political will are needed to shift mountains – problems which threaten humankind.

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One Health

Strengthening Response Capacities to Emerging Infectious Diseases

Mary Elizabeth Miranda

Research Institute for Tropical Medicine, Philippines

Outline

1. Why One Health is important
2. SARS – a model for effective One Health collaboration
3. Alternative solutions with incremental approach
4. Use of force field analysis to understand stakeholder perspectives
5. Use of Potter model for systematic capacity building

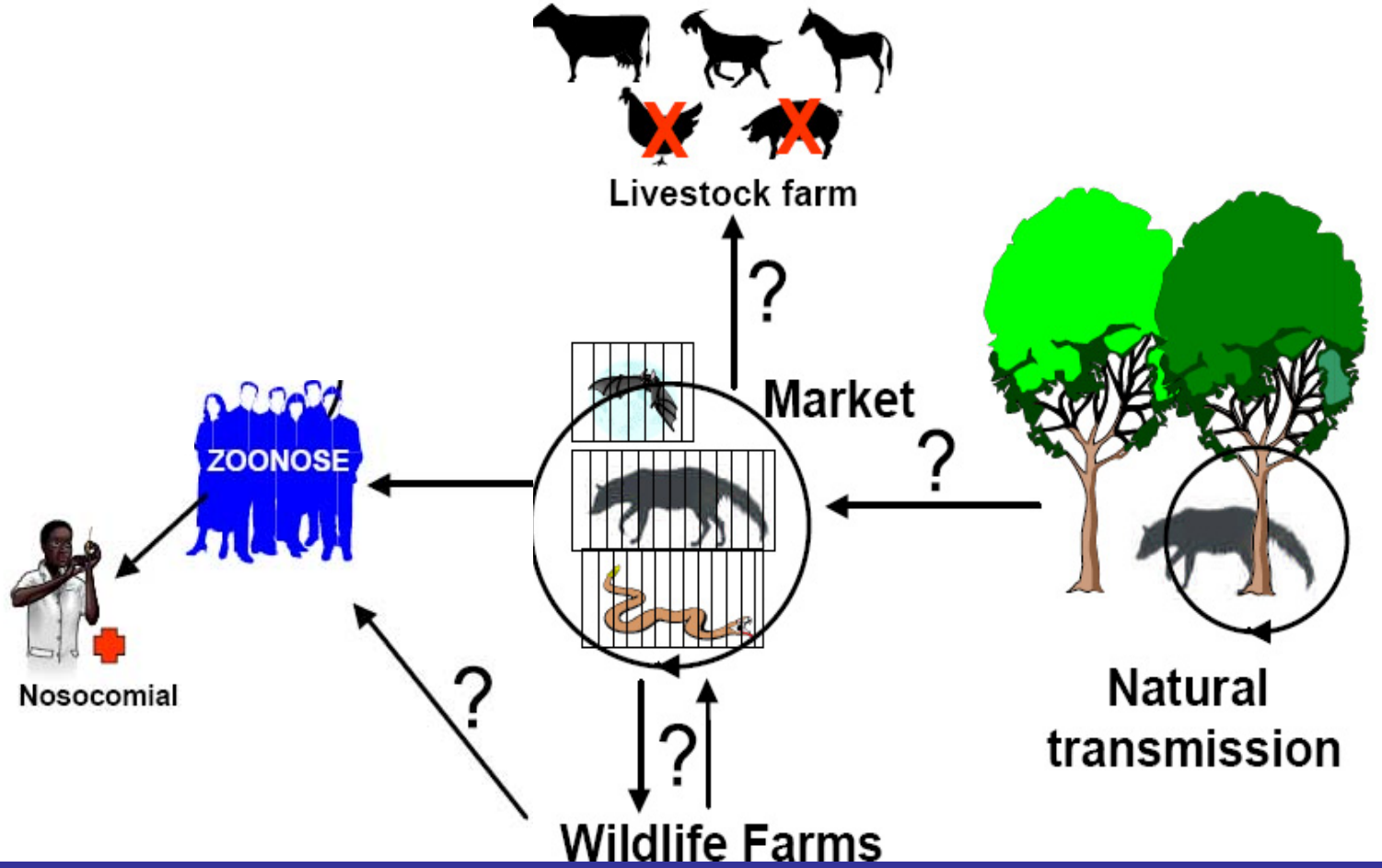
What are Emerging Infectious Diseases

- Over 70% of emerging infections are transmitted from animals to human (zoonoses)
- Avian and swine influenza now in the forefront of global health problems
- A major threat to human and animal health, food security and the global economy

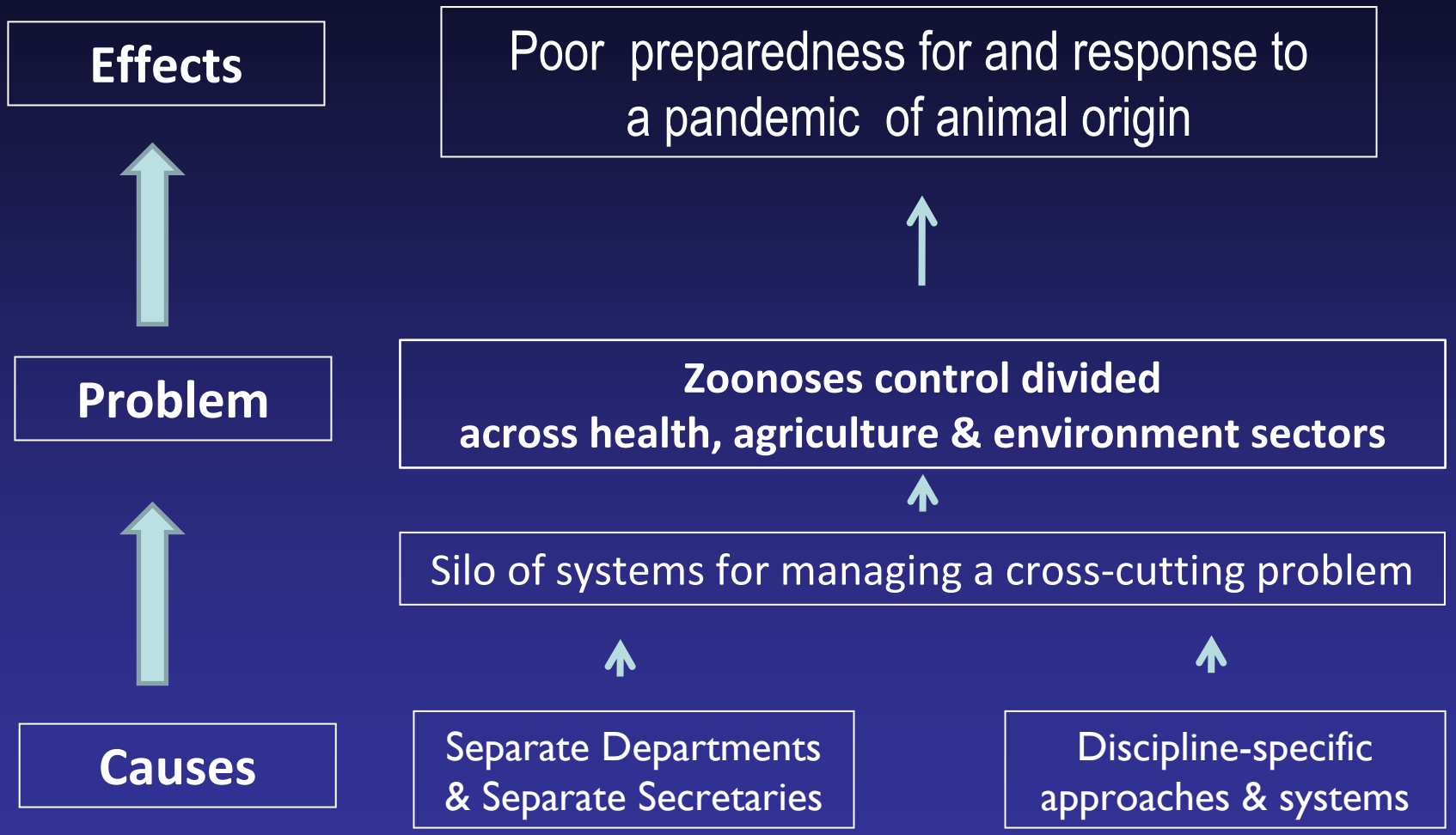
SARS

Addressed in the context of One Health

Cycle of SARS CoV zoonotic transmission



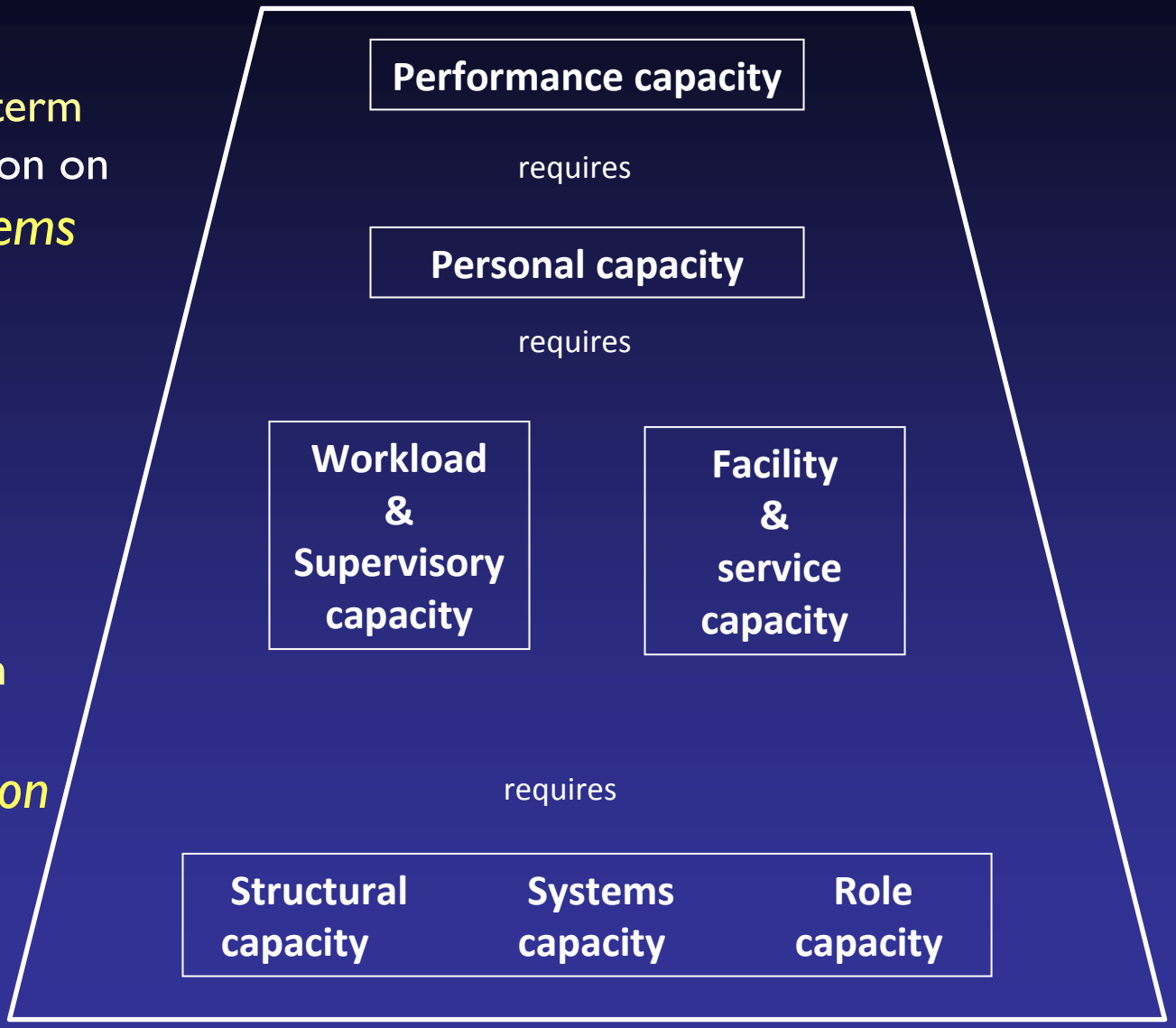
Problem tree analysis



Systematic Capacity Building

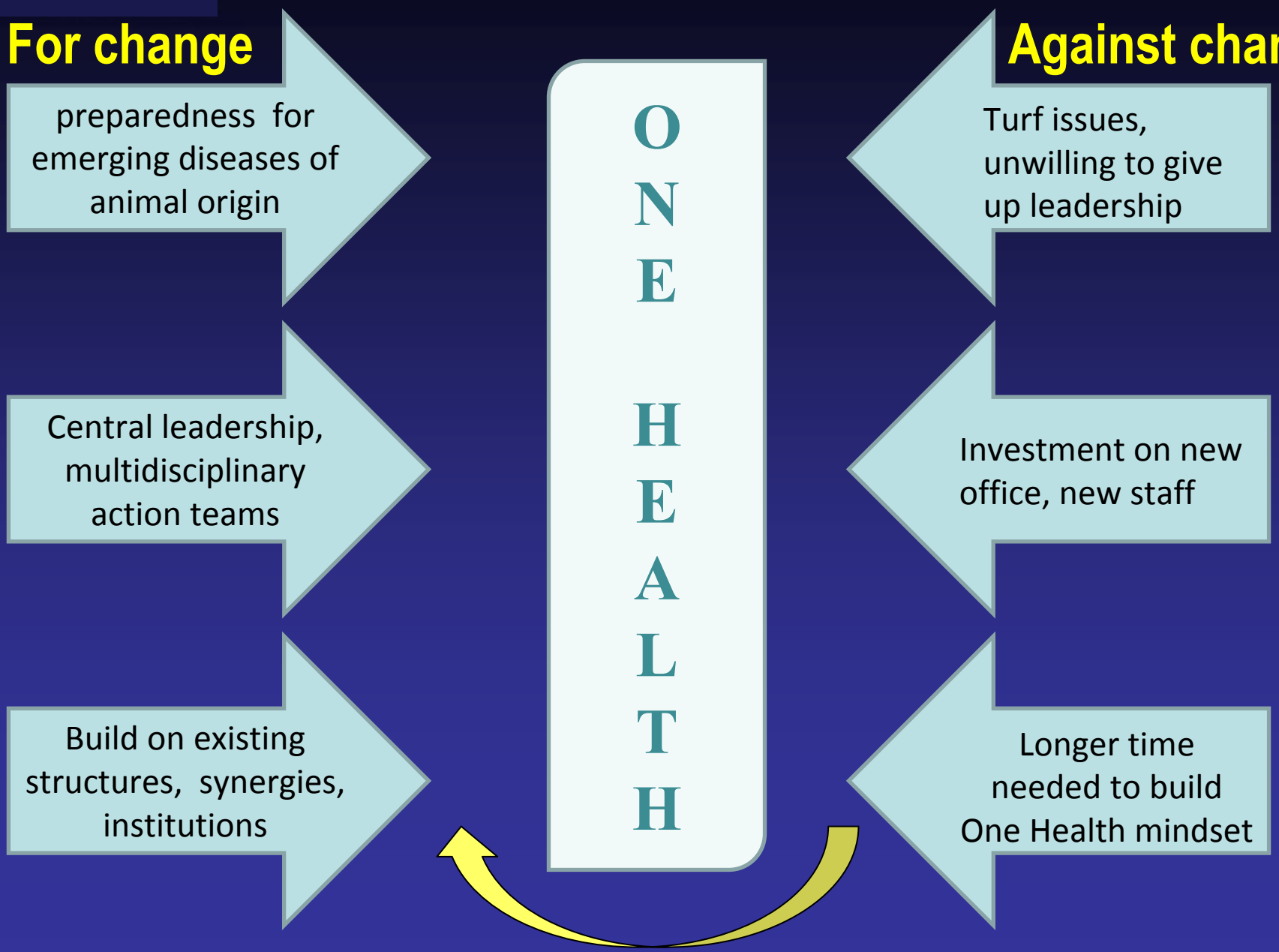
POLICY 1 Short term
Training and education on
One Health Systems

POLICY 2 Long term
National
One Health Commission



Potter & Borough. Systematic capacity building, Health Policy & Planning 2004

Force Field Analysis



Key Outcomes

POLICY 1 Short term

Effective *One Health System*
Critical mass of skilled public health and veterinary practitioners to manage emerging infections

POLICY 2 Long term

Effective *One Health Commission*
With over-arching responsibilities for emerging infections at the animal-human interface

Way Forward

- Develop a project design to show proof of concept of the One Health Management Authority in the Philippines

- Partners:
  - concerned government sectors
  - International
    - » academic & research institutes
    - » aid development agencies

In conclusion

ONE HEALTH POLICY for the Philippines

highlights the science of integration
and its relevance to effective responses
to emerging diseases
at the animal-human interface