





Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Dierenartsen Zonder Grenzen



One Health Symposium

Bridging gaps with One Health: challenges and opportunities in the Global South

BELGIUM Brussels, 27 June 2024



Bridging Gaps with One Health: Challenges and Opportunities in the Global South

Content:

- Introduction: "Exploring One Health" by Katharina Kreppel, Professor for Emerging Infectious Diseases at the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp (ITM)
- 2. "A One Health approach to tackling snail-borne diseases" by Tine Huyse, researcher at the Biology Department of the Africa Museum in Tervuren
- "One Health approach a community-based perspective" by Krizia Vieri, One Health Advisor at Doctors of the World Belgium
- "One Health implementation in and around Kahuzi-Biega National Park in South Kivu, DRC: a case study" by Joep van Mierlo, general director at Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium



Emerging Infectious Diseases

Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp (ITM)

BELGIUM Brussels, 27 June 2024

Katharina Kreppel, Professor for

Exploring One Health









VSF Symposium Brussels

Prof Katharina Kreppel Emerging Infectious Diseases Department of Public Health



- ✓ Climate
- ✓ Zoonoses
- Transmission
- ✓ One Health approach
- ✓ MSc Global One Health







Planetary-health

"The health of human civilization and the state of the natural systems on which it depends" ✓ Human medicine ✓ Economy ✓ Energy ✓ Natural resources Agricultural sciences ✓ Ecology ✓ Environmental sciences ✓ Marine sciences

Eco-health

- ✓ Public health
- ✓ Social sciences
- \checkmark Veterinary medicine
- Conservation and ecosystem management
- Rural and urban development and planning



One Health

WHO: "One Health is an approach to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors **communicate and work together** to achieve better public health outcomes."



One-Health



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

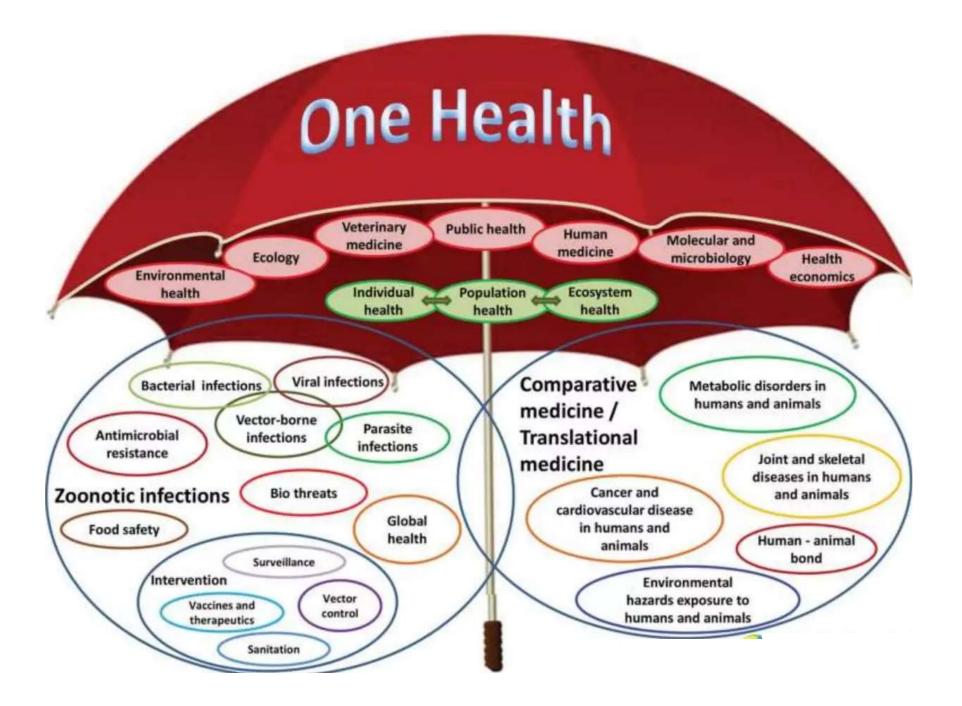






World Organisation for Animal Health Founded as OIE

Collaboration Added value System thinking Transdisciplinarity Participation of stakeholders Gender & Equity Implementation Sustainability









Community led

Complexities





Time Backlash Politics Capacity Reach Sustainability





Community led



Thank You!



ONE HEALTH – Why now?

Outbreak	Type of pathogen	Origin of pathogen
Covid-19	Coronavirus	Bats (and?)
Zika	Flavivirus	Primates
Ebola	Filovirus	Bats and primates
Middle Eastern respiratory syndrome (MERS)	Coronavirus	Bats and camels
H1N1 (swine) influenza	Orthomyxovirus	Pigs and poultry
H5N1 (avian) influenza	Orthomyxovirus	Poultry
Severe Acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	Coronavirus	Bats and palm civet



13/09/2022



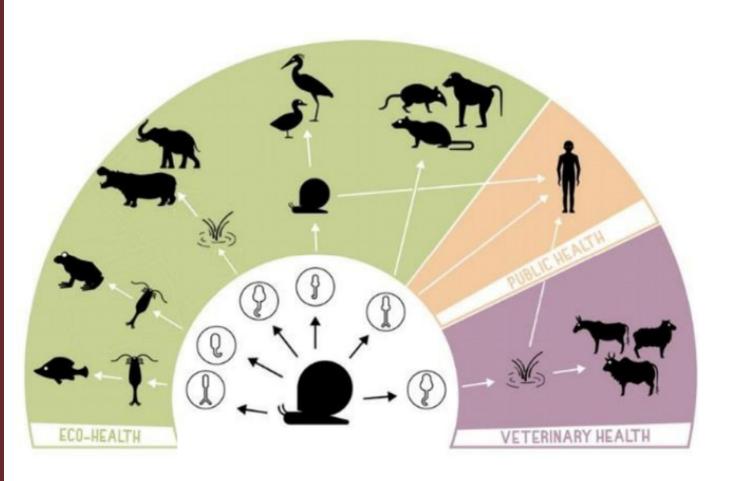
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A One Health approach to tackling snailborne diseases

Tine Huyse, Researcher at the **Biology Department** Africa Museum

BELGIUM Brussels, 27 June 2024



A One Health approach to tackling snail-borne diseases

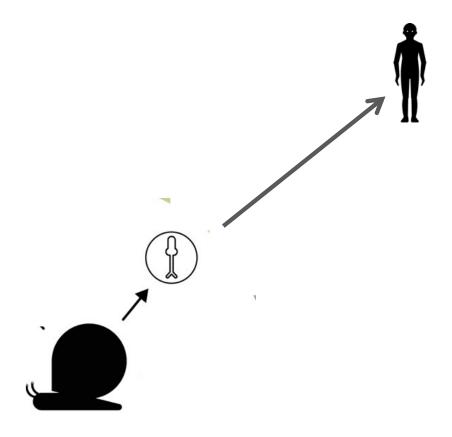
AFRICA museum

Tine Huyse

Dept. of Biology, Royal Museum for Central Africa Dept. of Biology, KU Leuven

SNAIL-BORNE DISEASES

Affect 300 million people worldwide



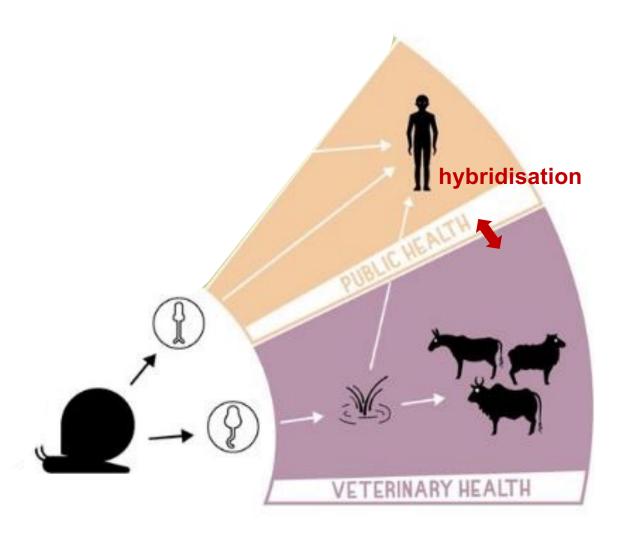
SNAIL-BORNE DISEASES

Schistosomiasis (bilharzia, snail fever)

- Affects >200 million people
- Symptoms: liver & bladder fibrosis, infertility & Increased risk of HIV, stunted growth & school dropout, stigma & exclusion

Bidirectional Introgressive Hybridization between a Cattle and Human Schistosome Species

Tine Huyse^{1,2®}*, Bonnie L. Webster^{3®}, Sarah Geldof², J. Russell Stothard³, Oumar T. Diaw⁴, Katja Polman¹, David Rollinson³



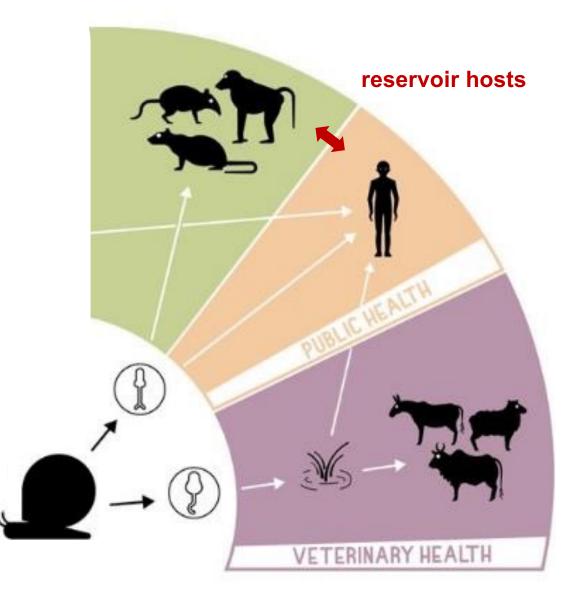
SNAIL-BORNE DISEASES

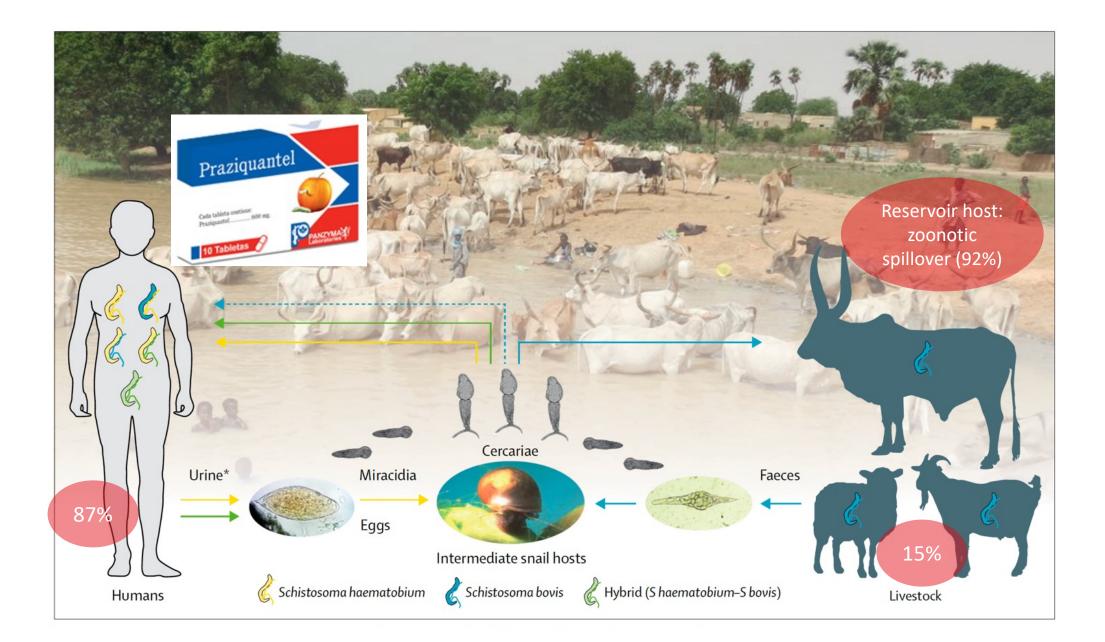
The Journal of Infectious Diseases

BRIEF REPORT

Rodents as Natural Hosts of Zoonotic Schistosoma Species and Hybrids: An Epidemiological and Evolutionary Perspective From West Africa

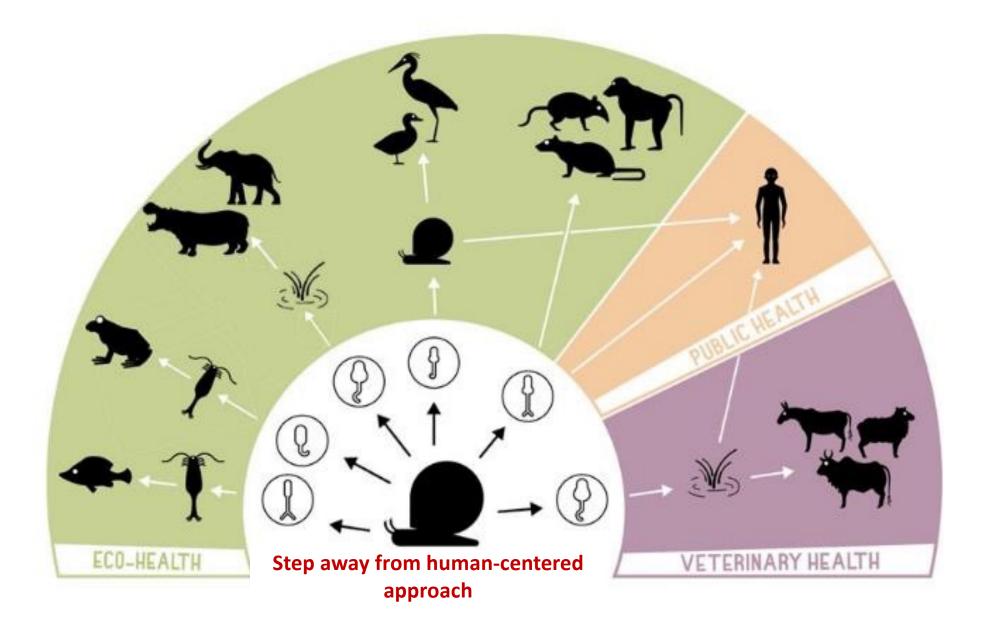
Stefano Catalano,¹ Mariama Sène,² Nicolas D. Diouf,^{2,3} Cheikh B. Fall,⁴ Anna Borlase,¹ Elsa Léger,¹ Khalilou Bâ,⁵ and Joanne P. Webster¹



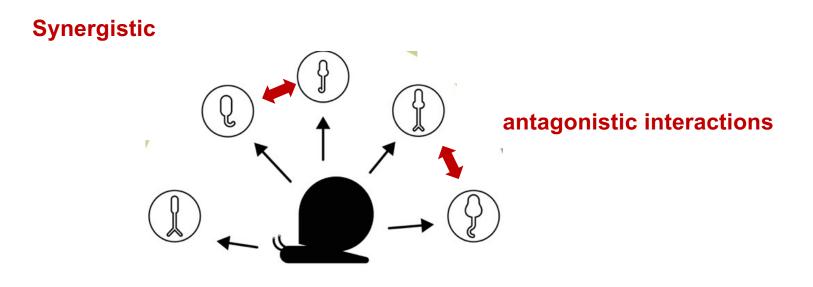


One Health approach crucial \rightarrow regular monitor and treatment livestock

ONE HEALTH



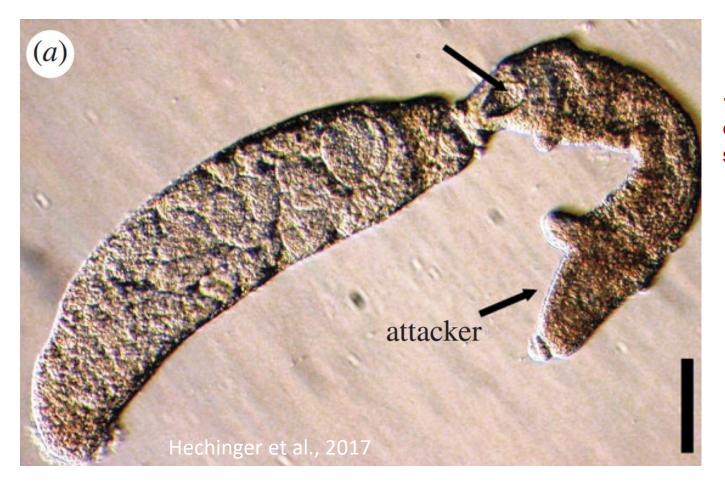
What are consequences of snail coinfections?





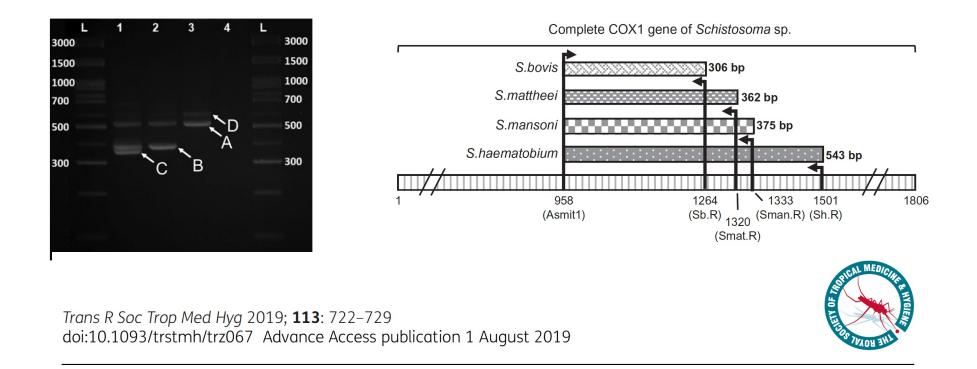
Antagonism between parasites within snail hosts impacts the transmission of human schistosomiasis

Martina R Laidemitt^{1,2}*, Larissa C Anderson^{1,2}, Helen J Wearing^{1,2,3}, Martin W Mutuku⁴, Gerald M Mkoji⁴, Eric S Loker^{1,2}



→ anthelminthic treatment of cattle increases human schistosomiasis

Important to detect co-infections



A rapid diagnostic multiplex PCR approach for xenomonitoring of human and animal schistosomiasis in a 'One Health' context

Ruben Schols^a, Hans Carolus^a, Cyril Hammoud^{b,c}, Stephen Mulero^d, Aspire Mudavanhu^e and Tine Huyse^{a,b,*}

DAM CONSTRUCTION: LAKE KARIBA





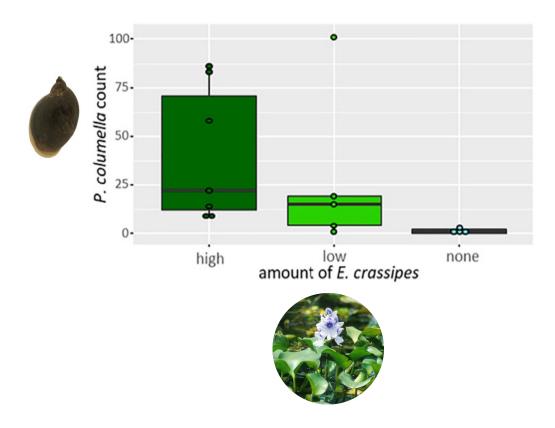




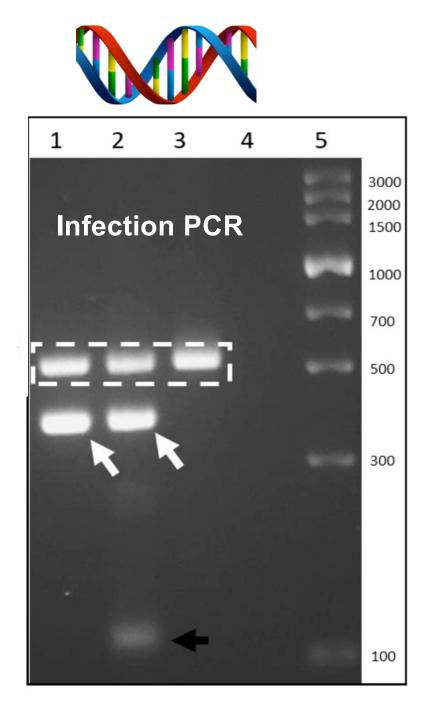
... and another exotic invasive species

 $1\,\text{mm}$





- Significant + association between water hyacinth and *P. columella* abundance
- Invasive *P. columella* snails much more abundant than native snails (competitive exclusion)



65% invasive snails infected4.5% native snails infected

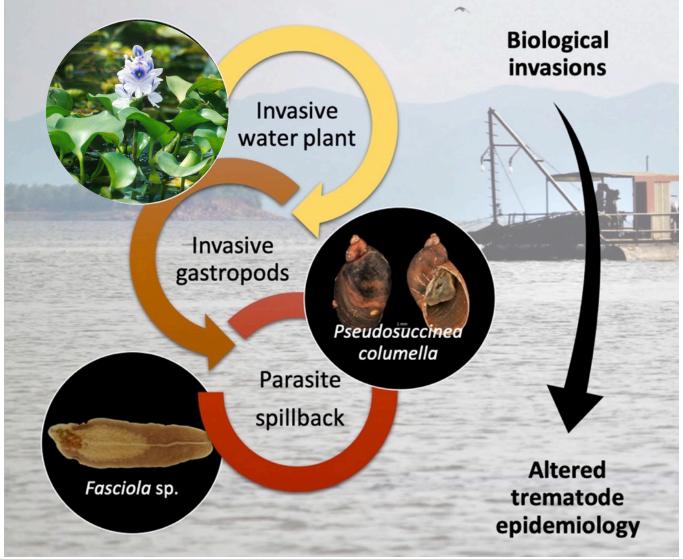


Science of The Total Environment Volume 659, 1 April 2019, Pages 1283-1292



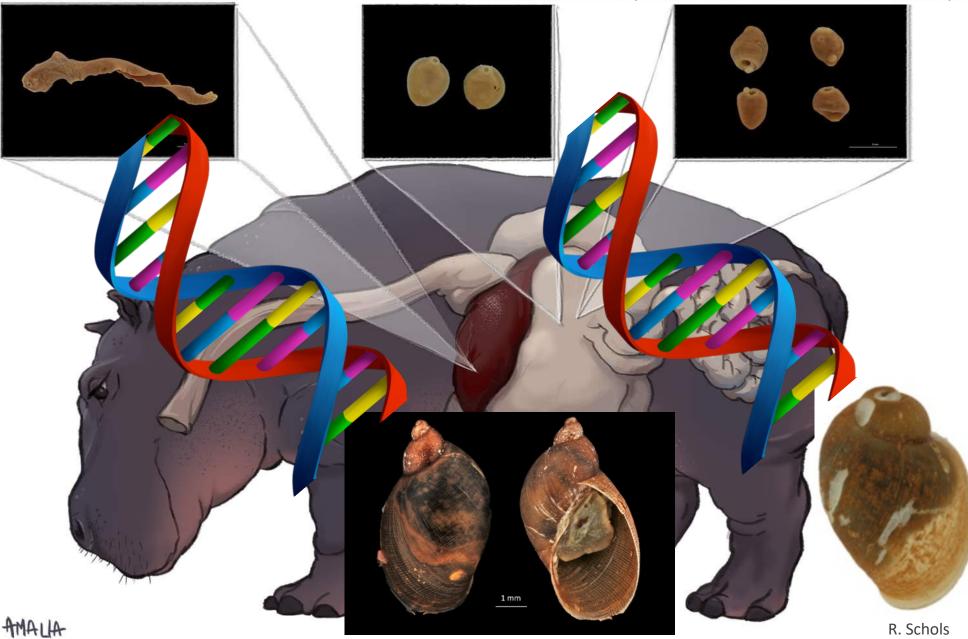
A cascade of biological invasions and parasite spillback in man-made Lake Kariba

Hans Carolus ^{a,c}, Kudzai C. Muzarabani ^b, Cyril Hammoud ^c, Ruben Schols ^c, Filip A.M. Volckaert ^a, Maxwell Barson ^b, Tine Huyse ^{a,c,*}



Invasive snails, parasite spillback, and potential parasite spillover drive parasitic diseases of *Hippopotamus amphibius* in artificial lakes of Zimbabwe

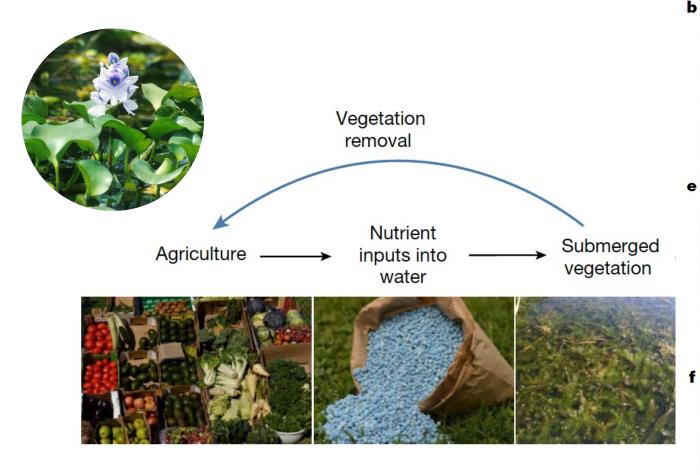
Ruben Schols^{1,2*†}⁶, Hans Carolus^{3†}, Cyril Hammoud^{1,4}, Kudzai C. Muzarabani⁵, Maxwell Barson^{5,6,7} and Tine Huyse¹



Article Published: 12 July 2023

A planetary health innovation for disease, food and water challenges in Africa

Jason R. Rohr [™], Alexandra Sack, Sidy Bakhoum, Christopher B. Barrett, David Lopez-Carr, Andrew J.





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Schistosomiasis

Good treatment but no vaccine \rightarrow Re-infection

Prevention

Break the cycle (WHO, 2019)

- Snail control
- Behavioral change

lack of snail experts & data
top-down interventions short-lived results























































Citizen Science

























































































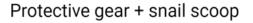




Citizen science for monitoring diseases



Citizen scientists







Smartphone S







KoBoToolbox to send snail data to the cloud



Citizen science & co-design of communication tools



WORLD CAFÉ

- Key messages & preferred channels of communication
- Community mobilization



Drama and songs



Educational materials

Encounter citizen scientists & policy makers to co-design policy recommendations





Conclusions

One Health

- steer away from human centered approach (targeted vector control)
- Integrative & intersectorial approaches (increased collaboration, circular solutions)
- Integrating other perspectives (citizen science, NGOs)

Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda





Université de Kinshasa, INRB, DR Congo

Supported by the development Cooperation program of the Royal Museum for Central Africa with support of the Directorate-general Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid



Promotor MUST: Dr. Casim Umba Tolo, Prof. Kagoro, Dr. Nyakato, Dr. Albrecht, Dr Ronal Twongyirwe Promotor DRC: Dr. Joule Madinga prof Lapika, prof Mitachi,, prof Jacobs, prof Pype, prof Poels, Prof Polman, Dr. Masquillier, prof Vranken, prof Van Rompaey, all students & citizen scientists



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One Health – a communitybased perspective

Krizia Vieri, One Health Advisor

Doctors of the World Belgium

BELGIUM Brussels, 27 June 2024



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One Health approach -A community-based perspective





ONE HEALTH MdM Belgium

INTERVENTION AXES

- 1. Zoonoses
- 2. Food security and malnutrition
- 3. Antimicrobial resistance
- 4. Environmental degradation and climate change





nalnutrition ance adation and climate

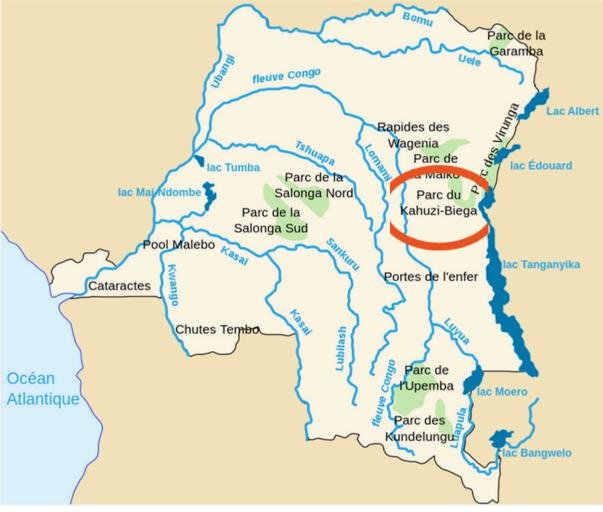


SOUTH KIVU PNKB















APPROACH

Aim: Rethink knowledge production

Challenge: Questioning the dominance of knowledge systems created in the global north and transferred to the global south.

Focus: Valuing local epistemologies and knowledge systems.





PRECARITY





PLEMENTA STRATEGY

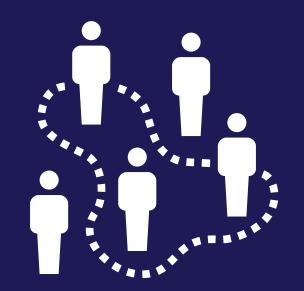


Policies Advocacy Al: **Healthcare professionals in** human, animal, and environmental fields **Capacity building Communities Behaviour change**



LEMENTATION STRATEGY

PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH



PARTICIPATORY

Inclusivity Empowerment Ownership

Inquiry generation

RESEARCH ✤ Systemactic * Knowledge Evaluation



ACTION

Practical Solution Immediate impact * Relevance

CHALLENGES





Challenges to address : Social Hierarchies: Difficulties in achieving inclusive participation. **Past Aid Influence: Focus on immediate** needs vs. sustainable change. **Reexamine power imbalance**

POLICY AND



1) Promote Inclusive Participation Address social hierarchies to ensure equitable involvement.

2) Integrate Decolonial Methods programs.

3) Secure Sustained Support

4) Ensure Multisectoral Collaboration Foster synergies between human, animal, and environmental sectors.



Apply decolonial approaches in health and environmental

Provide continuous backing for community-led initiatives

TAKE HOME MESSAGES



1. Environmental challenges amplified for vulnerable populations

2. Importance of **One Health Approach**

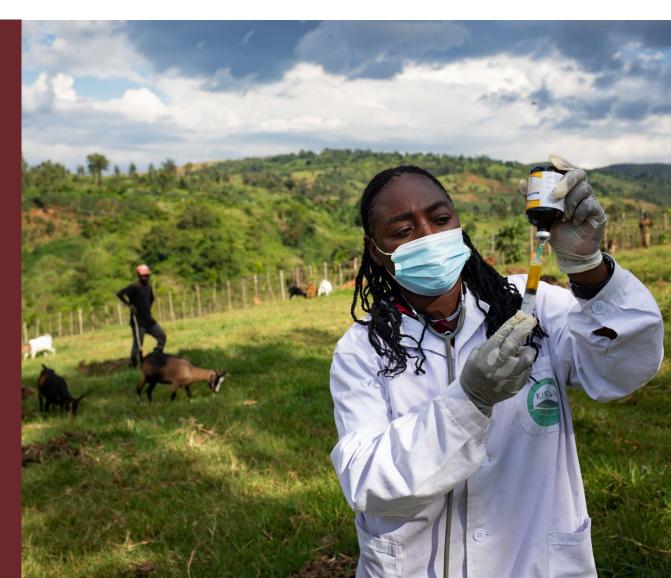
3. Reflective community engagement is crucial





4. Utilize PAR for innovative and sustainable solutions





One Health approach Kahuzi-Biega National Park

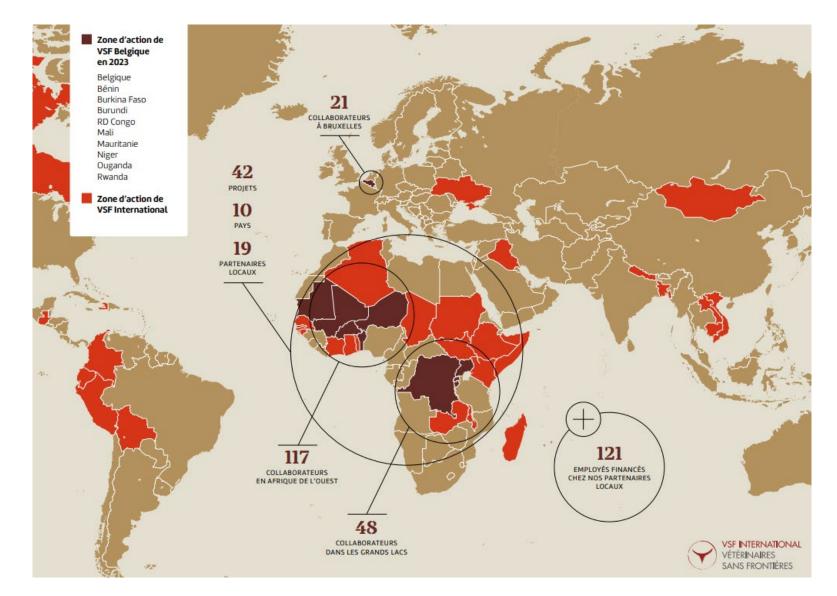
South Kivu, DR Congo

An epidemio-surveillance system for the three Community-based One Health Services

Joep van Mierlo, VSF-B BELGIUM Brussels, 27-6-2024

VSF-Belgium Who are we and where do we work

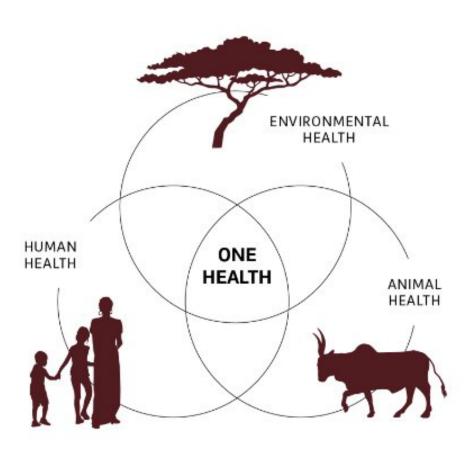




The One Health - VSF approach

Definition

- Interdependence between animal health, public health & ecosystem health
- Multidisciplinary and multisector collaboration
- Global, systemic approach (long-term results)



For us One Health means

(e.g. Preventing the next pandemic)



Preparedness & Response

(early detection, vaccination, treatment, awareness raising)



Prevention

(nature conservation, agroecological production, ecosystem restoration)



Promoting the One Health approach

(through participatory community-based health services)



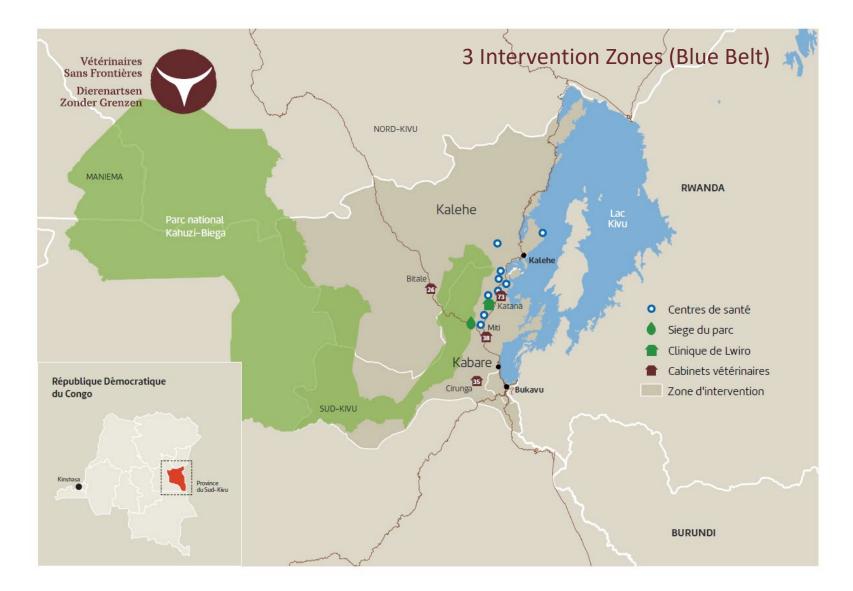
The case of Kahuzi Biega National Park, South Kivu, DR Congo (MdM / ADMR & VSF-B)



Park = 600,000 ha Exceptionnel Biodiversity



high diversity and endemicity: 130+ large mammals & 1000+ plants



... under pressure in a complex environment

- High population density
- Economic and food vulnerability
- Agricultural and pastoral rivalries
- Major population movements
- Insecurity





Posing high health risks: next pandemic ?

For the environment

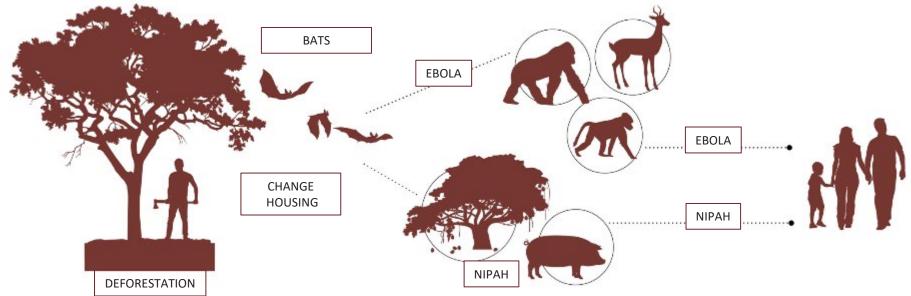
• 13.4% of forest degraded

For animals

Increased infectious risks for wildlife and domestic animals (Tb gorillas)

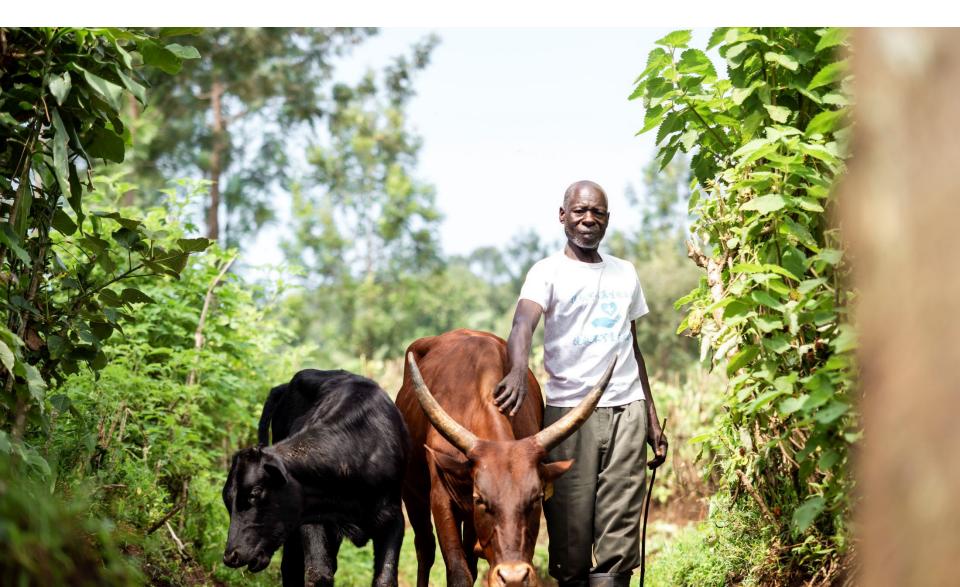
For humans

Increased zoonotic risks (Tb rangers)



Our response: a *One Health* project





Focus on the 'blue belt': an asset from a *One Health* perspective

Private vets = essential front-line players in disease prevention, detection & rapid response

- Local and proximity players
- A dense and sensitive network
- Fast, accurate detection
- Profitable and sustainable players
- Awareness-raising and social mobilisation players





Challenges of the One Health approach

Operationalization

- working at community level
- health service provision is fragile/absent
- OH institutions and active stakeholders in place and effective
- Sensitive epidemio surveillance system (in)effective, in inaccessible and/or highly insecure areas
- Diagnosis is slow and needs to be improved (mobile/proximity labs lacking)
- Involvement of local players and local populations, with taking into account their culture and traditional knowledge
- create the conditions for cultural appropriate and accepted responses in the event of a new epidemic (e.g. Ebola in North Kivu).

One Health = good practice

- Partnerships & Multi-stakeholder (bottom-up)
- Systemic analysis of problems and solutions

Implementing the One Health for VSF

Common guiding principles

- 1. Adopting a **global**, but bottom-up, integrated and systemic **approach**
- Include local communities and 2 **knowledge**, youth and women
- 3. Developing pilot projects and innovative solutions
- 4. Focus on **sustainability**



TECHNICAL PAPER

ONE HEALTH IMPLEMENTATION IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Vétérinaires Sans Frontière International Avenue des Arts 7-8 1210 Brussels - Belgium fo@vsf-international.org

A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO ADDRESS THE KEY CHALLENGES OF LIVESTOCK-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES



VÉTÉRINAIRES SANS FRONTIÈRES

WHY AND HOW TO INTEGRATE THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH INTO TRAINING OF COMMUNITY ANIMAL HEALTH WORKERS

Living in close contact with animals and their natural environment, members of rural communities - and livestock farmers in particular - often have a deep-rooted understanding of the One Health approach¹. However, actors from the sectors of human health, animal health and environmental health still too often operate in silos, at both central and local level.

With appropriate training and follow-up, Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)² can act as the missing link at local level and make the One Health approach operationa on the ground. In daily contact with farmers, animals and the environment, they are front-line players and are trusted by their communities



VSF International, 2018

Policy Brief, June 2020: OH in Global South Policy Brief, November 2023: OH & CAHW \rightarrow

https://vsf-international.org/project/whyand-how-to-integrate-oh-cahw/





One Health High Level Experts Panel 202





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Thank you for your attention

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