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HPAI Research & Research Gaps

Research

- Viral genomics virus evolution
 Pathogenesis – in humans
- and poultry
 Immunology vaccine
- development
 Disease ecology wild bird
- & domestic reservoirs
- Disease epidemiology e.g. spread mechanisms (some)

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Research Gaps

- 'Stratum-specific' impacts of disease and disease control
- Cost-effectiveness / costbenefit of control (acute, endemic)
- Institutional angles of HPAI control
- Externalities / 'global public goods' aspects of HPAI control

Project Goal

To help national governments and international organizations to be prepared to make informed decisions should need arise and to limit the spread of HPAI, while minimizing the impact on different socio-economic groups, particularly the poor.

Project Purpose

To aid decision makers in developing evidence-based pro-poor HPAI control measures at national and international levels.



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Project Objectives

- Provide scientific basis for

 cost-effective, and
 - 'equitable'
- HPAI control strategies,
- 2. 'Inject' insights into
 - national,
 - regional and global
 - policy processes, and
- 3. Build capacity for evidence-based formulation of disease control policy



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Our Strategy

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- DfID funded HPAI project is using a modified risk analysis approach, (risk analysis plus a number of other outputs) to inform decision makers of the potential impact of control measures on the poor
- A 6 thematic approach will be used to capture the complex interactions of the spread of AI and its impact on the economy as a whole
 - Attention paid to: 1) smallholders and the poor, 2) to acute vs endemic situations, and 3) long vs short distance spread
- Self-contained, but interlinked themes

 Linked by baseline values, assumptions and policy options





Background papers

Aim

- Document ALL the available existing information pertaining to HPAI and poultry sector in the study countries
- Identify knowledge gaps to focus research in study countries

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Research project

 Country baseline information, shocks (disease, policy response) and simulation assumptions agreed upon



- Base line risk maps
- Risk pathways
- Disease probability models
- (qualitative and quantitative) – Likelihood of entry of HPAI virus and
- exposure of domestic poultry? Or likelihood of spread to different regions Spatial spread models
- Potential pathways of HPAI spread to poultry and the likelihood that this will happen?



Livelihood impacts

- Economic: poultry sector and beyond
 - CGE analysis and multi-market analysis
- Livelihoods impact

 Household level analysis (quantitative)
 - Nutritional analysis (quantitative)
 - Focus group surveys (qualitative)

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Synthesis Analysis

- Cost/benefit analysis of various prevention/ control risk management options
- Cost/effective analysis of risk management options



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- Risk analysis paradigmSimulation analyses
 - capturing the effect of various risk management strategies on:
 - biological efficacy of disease
 - economic efficiency
 social desirability
 - social desirability
 political feasibility

Risk Communication

- Assessment of information needs / gaps of different stakeholders
- Identification of appropriate communication channels for different target audiences (e.g. women & children)
- Development of simple decision support tools as an interface for stakeholders to use information

 network maps



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Project Oversight / Management

Internal: Thematic responsibilities (IFPRI/ILRI)

- Background papers: National partners
 - Clare Narrod (IFPRI)
- Technical areas
 - Disease risk: Dirk Pfeiffer (RVC)
 - Livelihood impacts: Xinshen Diao (IFPRI)
 - Institutional mechanisms: Jeff Mariner (ILRI)
- Synthesis analysis: Clare Narrod (IFPRI)
 Translation of research into policy action:
 - Klaus von Grebmer (IFPRI)



Country Coordinators





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Principles

- open for others to join, avoid duplication
- transparent, disclosure of interim findings
- collaborative & transdisciplinary
- iterative, ongoing adjustments
- constructive peer review end-user focused



Project Oversight / Management

External: Steering Committee

- Experts in different research domains, individuals tasked with disease control in affected countries and representatives of international organisations
- Charged with providing guidance to the project to ensure that the research conducted:
 - addresses issues relevant to decision-makers;
 - is scientifically sound,
 - is practical and transparent, and
 - expediently finds its way into national, regional and global decision making processes.

Steps so far



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- December January: 'recruit' national partners and agree on ways and areas of collaboration
 December: Inception workshop in
- Chiang Mai January: 'Issues Paper' on main issues addressed by project
- Spring: 'Background Papers' prepared for each project country
- Summer: Country kick-off meetings to introduce project to stakeholders and agree on major gaps project will address

Next steps (cont.)



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- At inception workshops (Summer)
 Net mapping exercise (to look at communication strategy amongst stakeholders, institutions, during inception workshop
 - Agree-upon country baseline information, shocks (disease, policy response) and simulation assumptions agreed upon – stakeholders would fine useful
- Define type of research approach and data needs (August-October)
- Chose specific methodologies
- Design survey instruments
 Link outputs
- Fall 2008 Risk maps

Next steps (cont.)



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- Fall 2008 Disease risk workshops, risk pathways and qualitative risk assessments
- Fall 2008- Spring 2009 Value chain analysis
- Aug 2008-April 2009 Economic and livelihood impact anlaysis Spring 2009 – begin survey's on CBA in
- countries Spring 2009 – Quantitative RA and spatial
- spread model work Spring 2009 -begin institutional
- mechanisms analysis in study countries Spring 2010 – draft synthesis analysis completed (risk analysis +)

