HPAI Pro-Poor HPAI Risk Reduction Project for Asia and Africa

(DFID-Funded)

Risk Pathways Workshop, Kenya
2-3 Oct 2008

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HPAI Research Gaps

Research Gaps:

Currently, there is little information on:

- Pathways of introduction and spread
- Impacts of disease
- Alternative control strategies and their impacts
- Cost-effectiveness / cost-benefit of control in acute and endemic situations
- Overcoming institutional challenges to control

Project Goal

To help national governments, international organizations and other stakeholders 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.

Regional / Country ‘Responsibility’

IFPRI®

ILRI
INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Ethiopia, Kenya,
Nigeria, Ghana, and Indonesia,

RVC
Royal Veterinary College
University of London

RDC
RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CONSORTIUM
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FAO
FIAT PANIS

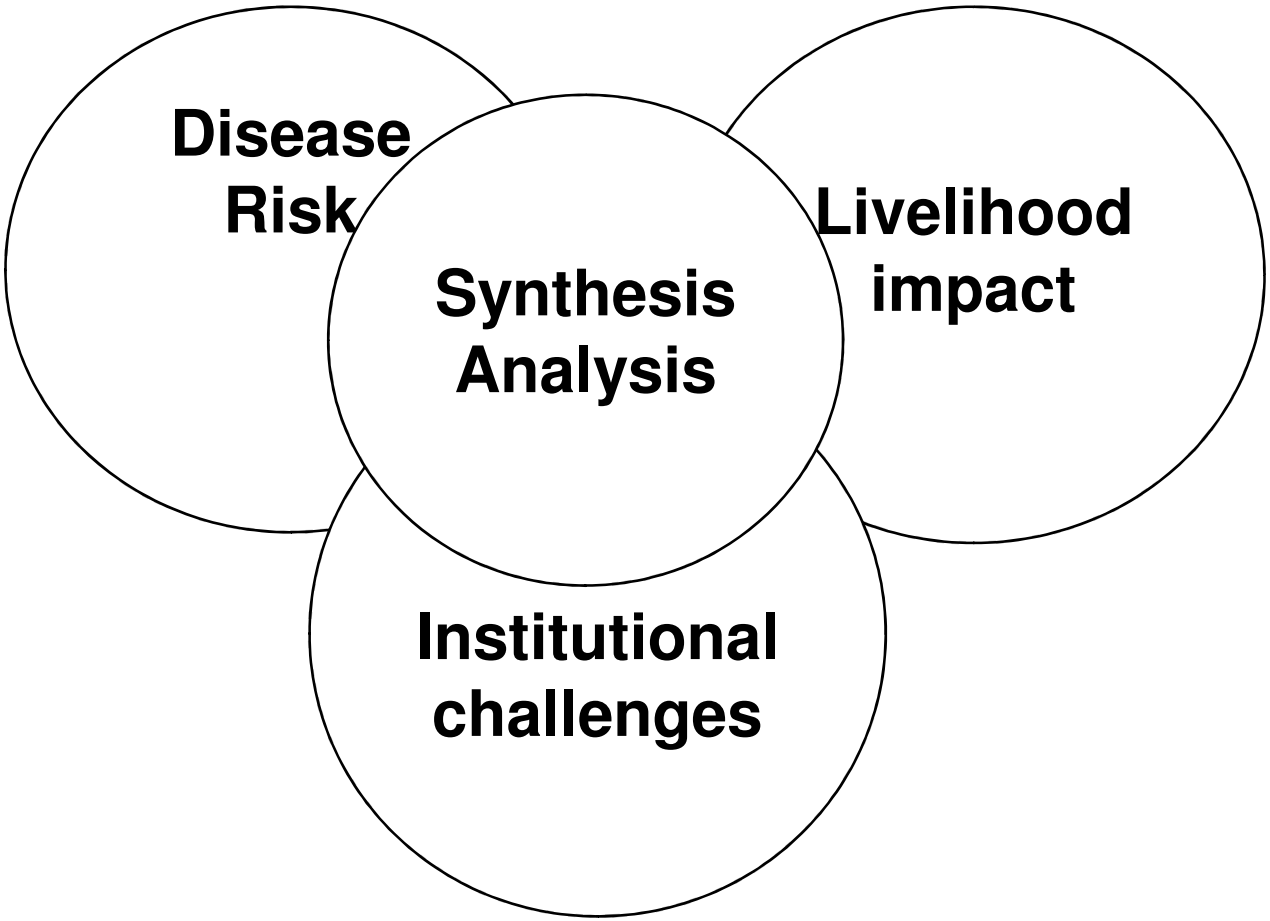
The Mekong Region: Thailand,
Cambodia, Vietnam (Lao PDR)

Strategy

- 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) acute vs endemic situations, and 3) long vs short distance spread
- Self-contained, but interlinked themes
  - Linked by baseline values, assumptions and policy options
- Ensure productive stakeholder engagement (risk communication)
- Ensure cross country leaning of lessons

Research Themes

Background papers



Risk communication and decision support tools

Background papers (done)

Aim

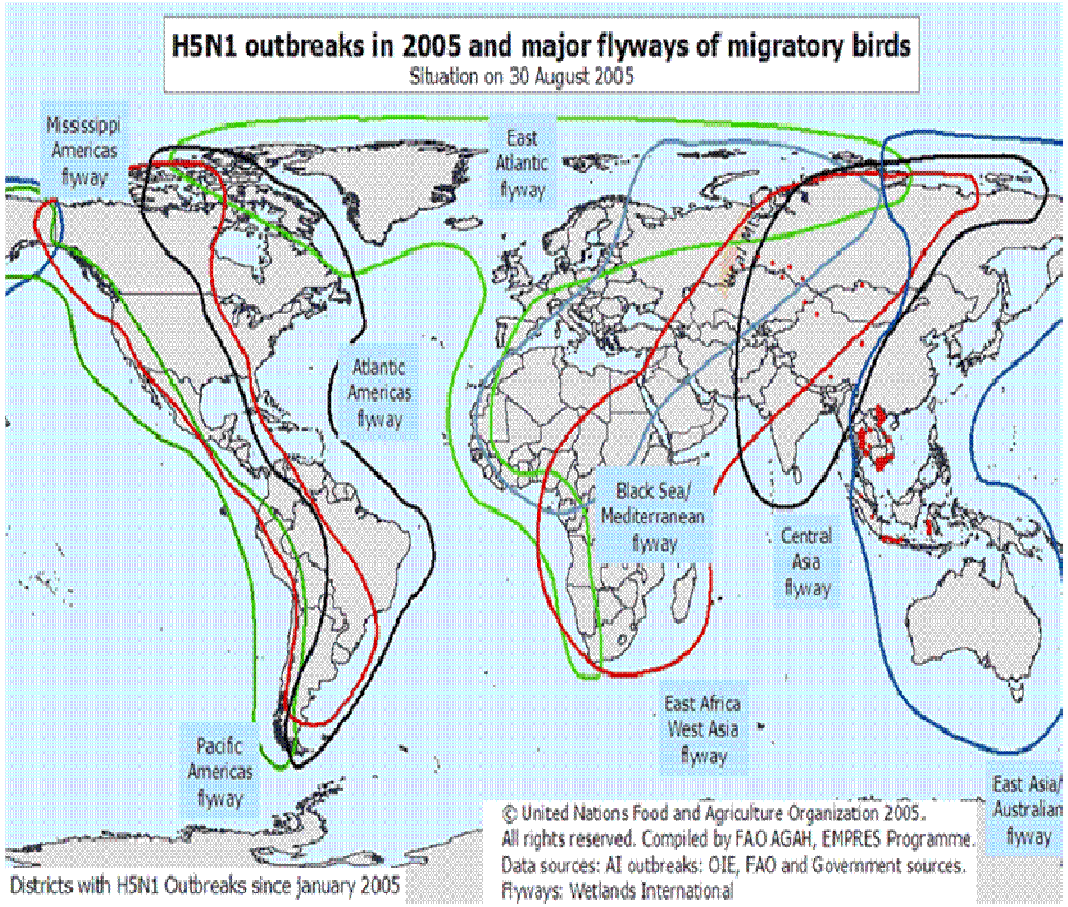
- Document ALL the available existing information pertaining to HPAI and poultry sector in the study countries

- Identify knowledge gaps to focus research in study countries

- Country baseline information, shocks (disease, policy response)

Disease Risk

- Base line risk maps
- Risk pathways
- Risk assessment (qualitative and quantitative in specific cases where there's need)
- Spatial spread models
  - Pathways of spread and e likelihood of occurrence



Livelihood impacts

- Economic: poultry sector and beyond
- Livelihoods impact
  - Household level
  - Nutritional analysis
  - Focus group surveys

Institutional mechanisms

- Assessment of role and effectiveness of various institutions in response and control efforts. E.g.,
  - Responsibilities of national animal health services, regional/international organizations
  - ‘Top-down’ vs ‘bottom-up’ disease reporting
  - Active vs passive surveillance
  - Public vs private sector engagement
  - Farm- vs value-chain focused approaches for disease control
- Assessment of the costs and risk reduction effects of various policies and institutional changes on disease risk to date;
- Behavioral experiments to see what works under specific situations

Synthesis Analysis

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

- Risk analysis paradigm
- Simulation analyses capturing the effect of various risk management strategies on:
  1. biological efficacy of disease
  2. economic efficiency
  3. social desirability
  4. 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

Steps so far

- **December – January**: 'recruit' national partners and agree on ways and areas of collaboration
- **Jan – Jul 2008**: Background Papers' prepared and presented to stakeholders for feed back
- **On-going:** Follow ups by themes/clusters to address gaps