Biodiversity and Health: One Health Approach and Data Sharing

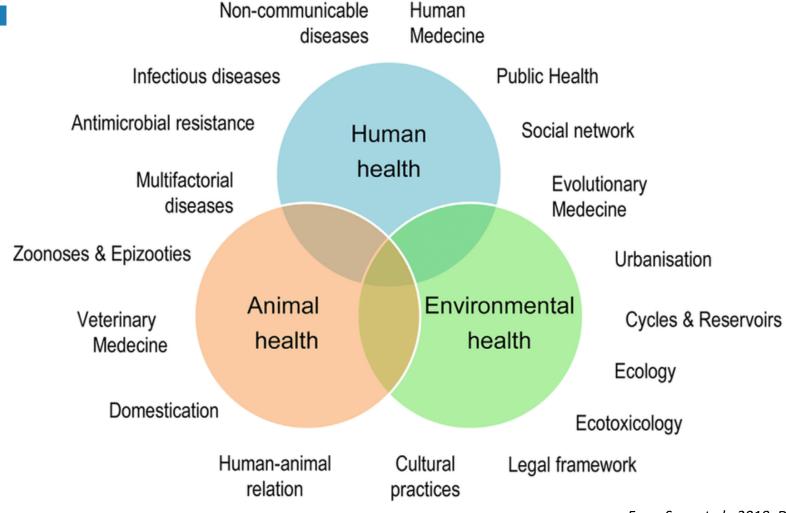
Florence Fouque IMP/TDR/WHO







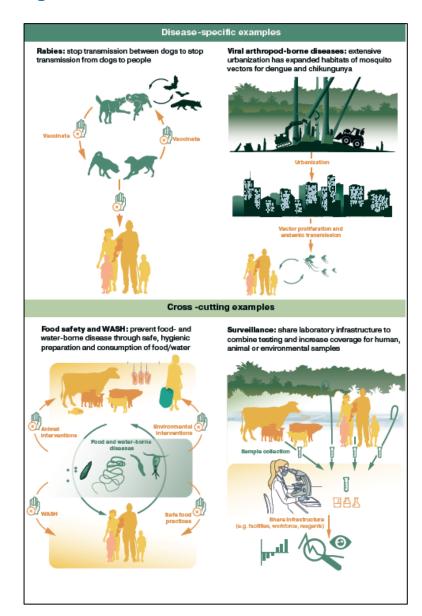
WHO recognizes the importance of the One Health Approach



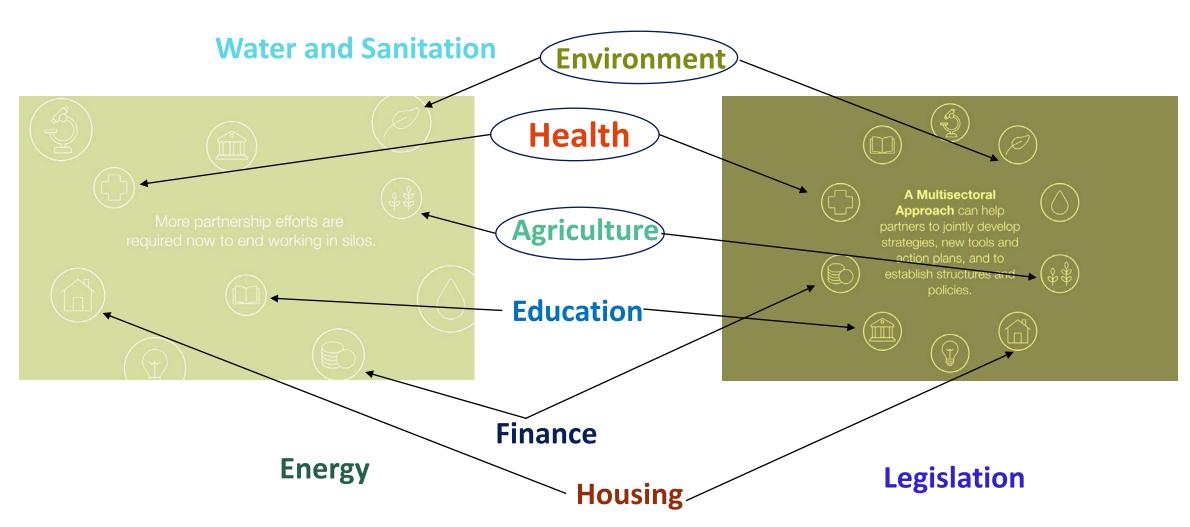
WHO Neglected Diseases Roadmap and One Health

	Disease Agent					Transmission/ Exposure Routes					Livestork Animal			Con nic Ani		Wildlife					Environmental Factors that Influence Transmission								
	Helminth	Protozoa	Virus	Ectoparasite	Other	Foodborne	Waterborne	Arthropod	Faeca-Dra1	Direct Contact	Pigs	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Dogs	Cats	Foxes/Canids	Fish	Crus tacea n	Snails	Primates	<u>Redents</u>	Vector	Deforestation	Urbanization	Climate Change	Ground/Soil	Man-made Ecological Change	Human/Animal Migration
Taeniasis/Cysticercosi	X					X			X		X											1					X		
Echinococcosis	X								X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X			X	X		Χ	
Foodborne Trematodiase	X					X					X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		Х						Х	
Schistosomiasi	X						X				X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X			X			X
Dracunculiasi	X					X	X			1					X	X		X	Χ		X								
Zoonotic Leishmaniasi		X						X		1					X		X					X	X	X	X				
Human African Trypanosomiasis		X						X		1	\	X											X	X	X			Х	X
Chagas Disease		X				X		X			1				X						X/	X	X	X		X		Х	X
Rabies			X							Х					X														
Scabies & Other Ectoparasite				X						X	X	1			X		X										X		
Snakebite envenomation					X					X			1										X	X				X	X

Companion document to the World Health Organization (WHO) road map entitled Ending the neglect to attain the Sustainable Development Goals: a road map for neglected tropical diseases 2021–2030 ("the road map")



One Health is a case of a Multisectoral Approach



Multisectoral Approach is the first pillar of the WHO Global Vector Control Response

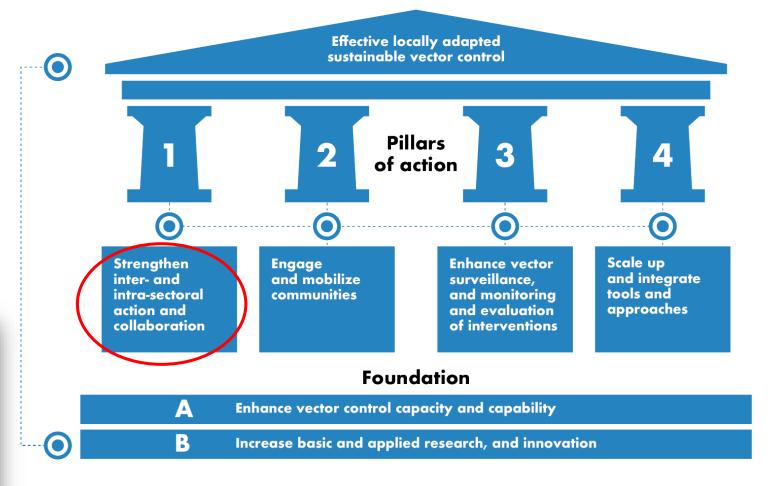
REDUCE THE BURDEN AND THREAT OF VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES THAT AFFECT HUMANS

ENABLING FACTORS

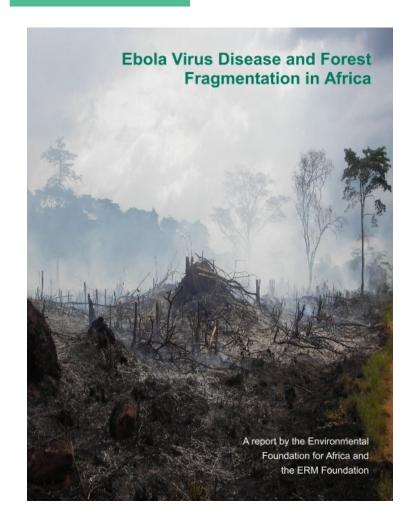
Country leadership
Advocacy, resource
mobilization and partner
coordination
Regulatory, policy

and normative support

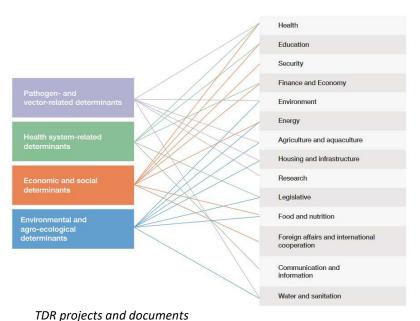


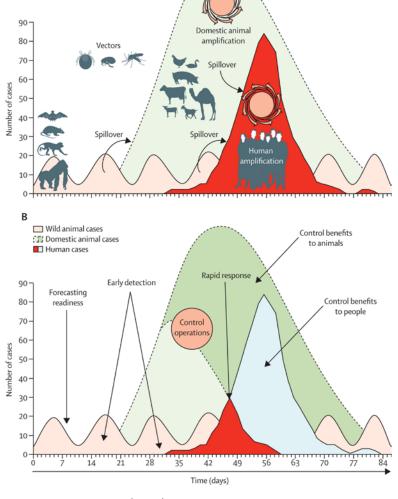


One Health/Multisectoral Approaches and Biodiversity





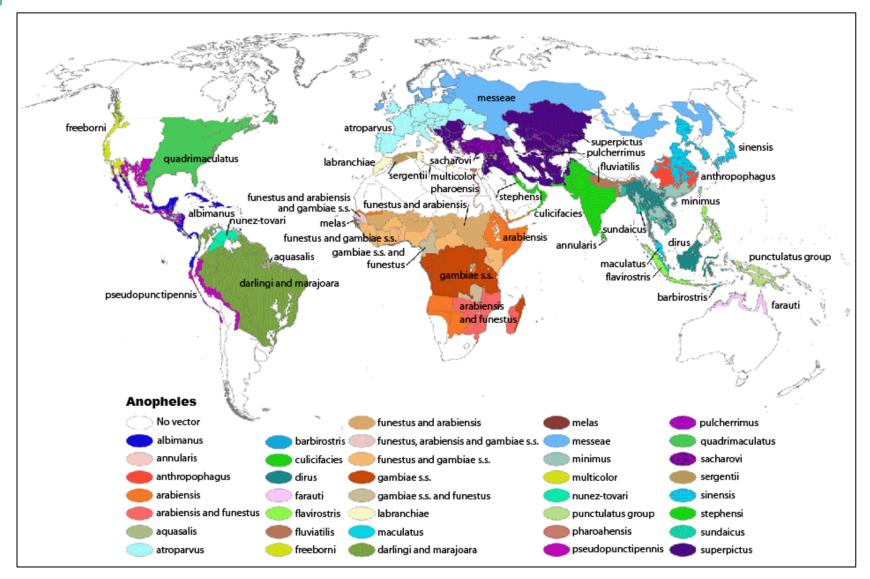




■ Wild animal cases■ Domestic animal cases■ Human cases

Karesh et al. 2012

Biodiversity of vectors: example of malaria



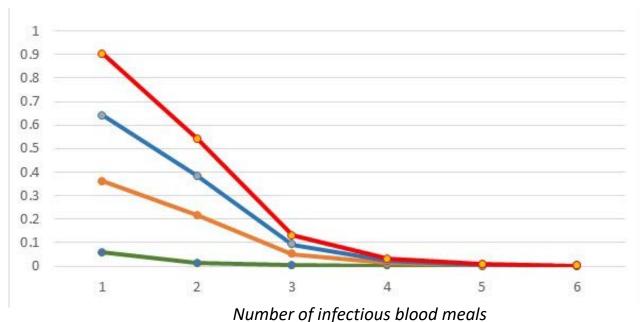
Biodiversity effect through biting diversion



Aedes albopictus











Green = 24% of bites on humans, high biodiversity
Orange = 60% of bites on humans, rural area

Probability of transmission

Blue = 80% of bites on humans, rural and urban area

Red = 90% of bites on humans, urban area and high anthropophily

Example of One Health Approach with Biodiversity data

Joint Activity between Health and Agriculture in Nigeria supported by TDR on cross Insecticide Resistance

- Data on agricultural pest.
- Data on mosquitoes.
- Data on resistance rates against insecticides.
- Data on resistance mechanisms (genetical, physiological, behavioral).
- Data on practices, control and management.



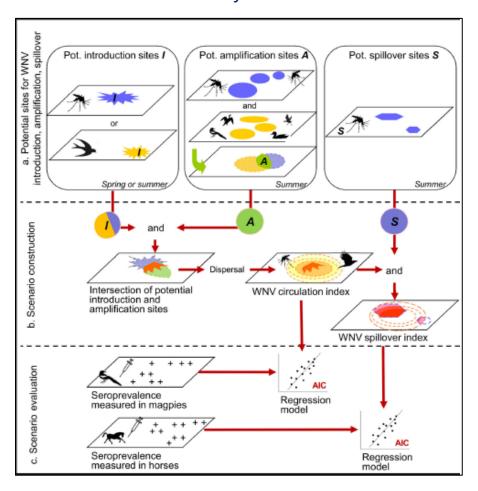
Figure 5.2.20: Pest Larvae collection in cabbage farm

Fig.:



Need of data for prevention and control

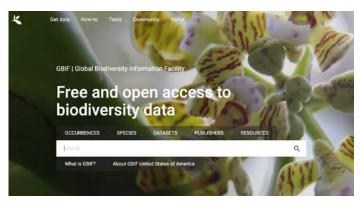
West Nile virus Scenarios from Tran et al. 2017



Health Data



Vectors Data



Climate Data

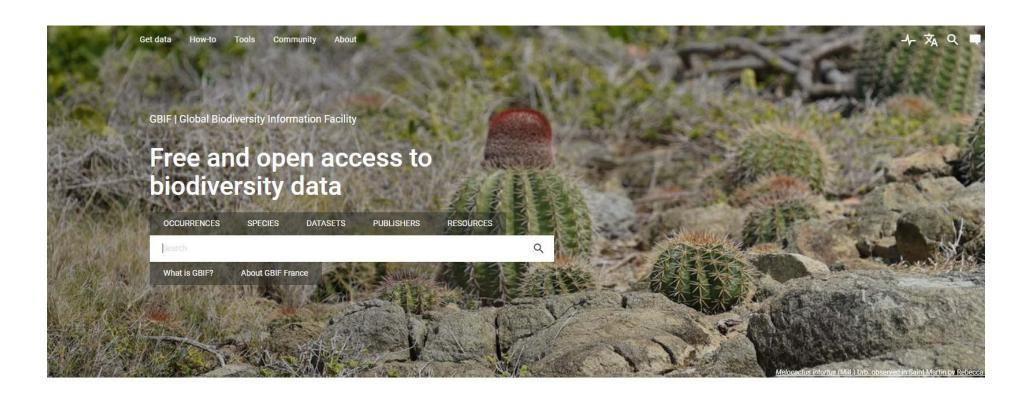


And many others...

Agriculture Data



Data sharing





Occurrence records



79,267

Datasets



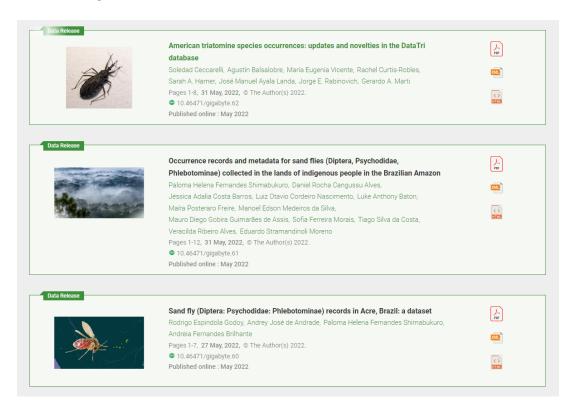
1,929
Publishing institutions



7,954
Peer-reviewed papers using data

Collaboration TDR/WHO and GBIF for data sharing

Data sharing on vectors through GBIF Platform with release of a First Special Issue in Gigabyte Journal, including 11 papers in June 2022 and Second Call currently out until April 2023.



Call for data papers describing datasets on vectors of human diseases

Deadline: 30 April 2023

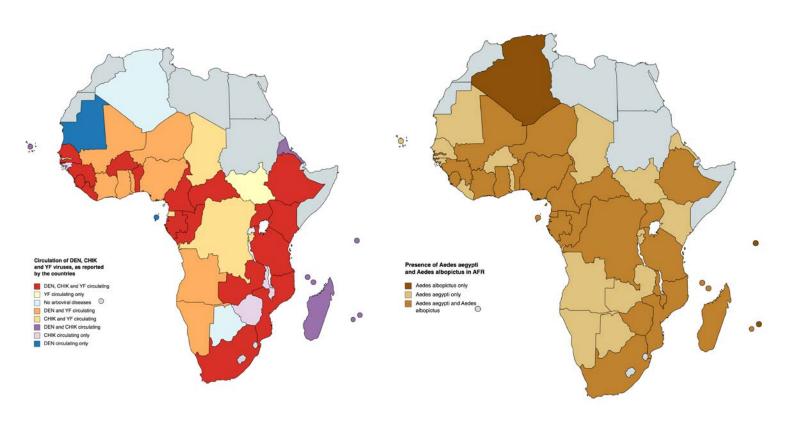
TDR, GigaScience Press and GBIF are partnering on a second special issue focused on publishing new datasets that present biodiversity data for research on vectors of human diseases



TDR, the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases hosted at the World Health Organization, GigaScience Press and GBIF announce the second edition of a call for authors to submit Data Release papers on vectors of human disease in a thematic series to be published in GigaByte Journal.

Use of shared data

Importance of accurate report of the presence of the vector species for transmission of arboviral diseases in Africa with discrepancies between data and diseases: for example, Angola is reporting DEN and YF with only Ae. aegypti in all country when GBIF reports Ae. aegypti in only 2 spots. Question: is Ae. Aegypti expanding?



From, Surveillance and control of arboviral diseases in the WHO African Region: assessment of country capacity, a joint AFRO-NTD-TDR publication to be released by end of 2022



From Global compendium of Aedes aegypti occurrence from 1958-2014 in GBIF at: https://www.gbif.org/dataset/d4eb19bcfdce-415f-9a61-49b036009840

Conclusions

- Interdependency between transmission patterns for pathogens circulating in humans, the domestic animals and the environment is calling for a more holistic approach such as the One Health Approach.
- Although the challenges for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases are global, the solutions are contextual and require the understanding of the local conditions and diversity with data availability and sharing.
- The effort of collaboration between different sectors, partners, agencies and stakeholders must include coordinated activities and sharing of resources.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH For you attention





