Estimating burden of foodborne diseases where public health impact is higher and data scarcer: a study in four African countries

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Presented by: Binyam Negussie Desta

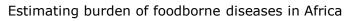


Foodborne Diseases in LMIC: Data Gaps and Current Initiative

- Highest public health impact of FBD but limited research and disease surveillance data in LMIC, mainly Africa
 - Contributing factors range from lack of capacity to lack political commitment, and a focus on priority diseases

- We launched a multi-country project in 2019 FOCAL
 - Working with Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Tanzania
 - Aims to estimate the burden of, and strengthen surveillance systems for, FBD in Africa





FOCAL – Studies and Partners



Population survey

(diarrheal incidence and distribution)

Systematic review

(agent-specific diarrheal proportion)



Active review of available FBD reports (Underreporting rate of FBD)



WATERLOO

• We used Larkan et al.'s (2016)¹ framework to help reveal the lessons learned

We highlight applying leadership attributes including

- **Delegation of duties**: Independent roles of partners (country-specific budget allocation), working groups and their leads, clear delineation of roles/responsibilities for the delegated partner(s), the delegation of tasks within local study teams
- Setting milestones: shared goals incorporating timeframe, detailed description of strategies and activities to achieving the milestones

¹Larkan et al. (2016.) Globalization and Health, 12(1), 17.

- **Regular meetings**: bimonthly virtual regular meetings, annual in-person gatherings, one-on-one or group meetings as required (no specific chain)
- **Transparency**: communications (via calls, emails or in-person), decision makings, assigning leads, recruiting trainees, sharing benefits, monitoring and reporting achievements, recognition of differences in values, sharing of working documents, budget allocation/reporting, signed agreements
- **Risk mitigation plans**: proactive list of mitigation strategies for challenging situations, the agreed-upon penalty for failing to achieve milestones



- The leading role of experts in this project helps to reduce hurdles
 - Limited practice in the study countries experts brought in their experiences of doing similar researches in other settings
 - e.g., designing the studies, foreseeing challenges and informing decisions
 - The experts further contributed to strengthening the relationship aspects of the collaboration while balancing with the operational features that focus on the project deliverables



- Adapted existing data collection tools for use across our diverse African study populations:
 - Involved item development with contextualizing to local circumstances, translation, and pretesting
 - Our partners being residents and speakers of the local languages in the study sites facilitated the adaption
 - Finding specific terms in each language a challenge



- Stakeholders engagement identified by our local partners and attended our first project inception in-person meeting
- Integrated Knowledge Translation approach translatable to other settings
 - Credible study designs (used elsewhere), regular communication with the stakeholders, the discussion platform in our annual meeting among stakeholders, monitoring plans and activities

 – ensure the uptake of our research output
 - Our study findings (including the future methodology for surveillance of FBD) and experience
 - translatable to LMIC other than our study countries



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FOCAL team: Tine Hald¹, Frank Aarestrup¹, Patrick Murigu Kamau Njage¹, Sara M. Pires¹, Tesfaye Gobena², Yonas Hailu², Elsa Maria Salvador³, Custodia Macuamule³, Belisario Moiane³, Olanrewaju Emmanuel Fayemi⁴, Christianah Idowu Ayolabi⁴, Oluwatoyin. A. Adelowotan⁴, Blandina Theophil Mmbaga⁵, Happiness Kumburu⁵, Kate Thomas^{5,6}, Elna Buys⁷, Rodney Owuso-Darko⁷, Kathleen Earl Colverson⁸, and Shannon Majowicz⁹





Binyam Negussie Desta University of Waterloo bndesta@uwaterloo.ca

