2. THEME : Wildlife - Claire Lajaunie

Question 1 : Which aspect of wildlife did you consider in your research or activity?

Responses listed included

- Wildlife hunting, farming or consumption (in the context of forest conservation and food sovereignty) and wildlife trade (legal and illegal trade along the value chain)
- Special definition by the Buffarm project (anthropology, botany, environmental studies rules regarding AMR where helping to answer questions on the project)
- Surveillance of some types of data (particularly in Asean Heritage Parks (ACB)
- Farm biosecurity (soil biology, soil biodiversity, micro/macro level)
- Zoonotic diseases (lost habitat, human activities, hunting, domestic animal, human interface). Examples : humans and rats ; soil transmitted helminths between elephants and cattle ; and other wildlife as reservoirs of pathogens. Study of traditional ecological knowledge vs Scientific ecological knowledge and comparison.

Question 2 : In which way the regional approach of the FSPI has helped you, or not, with your project?

Responses listed included

- Consistent approach (follow the Mekong. LMI Drisa: AMR in Southeast Asia), Local authorities training in ecology and animal biology, Spread of AMR over the Mekong (different countries), ASEAN clearing-house mechanism (support to research and policy-making => Regional approach allows better coordination in expertise and funding, supported by a regional platform for better advocacy.
- Funding and technical skills : Tool development, capacity building, collaboration.
- Access to inputs/data to better understand situations in other SEA countries.
- Sharing knowledge through workshop, best practice and exchange on expertise

Question 3 : Did you rely on regional or national institutions? Which ones?

Responses listed included

- Universities: Chiang Mai, Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), National University of Laos, Mahidol University, Liverpool University. University of Agriculture, University of Forestry, USTH, Kasetsart University, University of Architecture (Hanoï).
- Institut Pasteur du Cambodge IRD, Lao Tropical Health Institute, ITC., CIRAD, CNRS, INRAE.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, MyOHUN. Link between ministries for coordination.
- Department of wildlife, Department of livestock, Sabah Wildlife Department, Maritime organisation , Department of veterinary services.
- ASEANOPOL, International, regional and national partners through Asean, Asean Centre for Biodiversity, Collection management framework in Asean (for natural history), specialized networks on wildlife., SEAOHUN, SEALNET, Asian laboratory (soil).
- IUCN Commissions, network of conservation biology, FAO, Glosolan (global Soil partnership), Future Farming Industries (FFI) for training on local activities.
- From an anthropological point of view, it might be better to step out from institutions.

Question 4 : Which kind of issue or result came out during the project that was not expected at the beginning?

Responses listed included

- The scope of the project: it was broader than thought from the beginning which was unexpected.
- The need for a full engagement of the civil society; buy-in of the community ; Consciousness of local communities about the issues at stake (ROAR).
- Nagoya protocol
- Find boats to do the sampling: to get consistent sample and identify the location and depth.
- Importance of soil health for the health of fruits and for nutrition.
- Natural therapeutic agents for wildlife (e.g.: plants).
- Consider the interactions from space to the ocean (between air, soil and water).
- Tensions between food security and food sovereignty.
- African Swine Fever outbreak: Department of Veterinary Services understaffed.
- Mental and social health impact of forest conservation and rural development.

Question 5 : Is there a link between your project and climate change and which one?

Everyone answered positively. And the links identified are:

- Environmental impact, rainy season, late rain affects the farmers' activities (water availability, drought, flood, drought in oil-palm, temperature, biodiversity loss, carbon stock, IPCC)
- More IED cases during the rainy season
- Study of environment changes (including climate change) on pathogen spread and vector ecology
- Sustainable land use policy to help indigenous people to manage their forests ; Land use change ; land degradation
- Climate change affects the distribution of wildlife population (example : rats is affected by climate change (e.g; hunting and flooding))
- Monitoring soils and fertilizers, fertilizer use, AMR in the Mekong region

Observations of the recurring themes mentioned	Proposition for future research, next step for OHSEA
• Wildlife hunting, farming, consumption and trade can be legal and illegal which makes it hard to track • Needs for surveillance of some types of data (particularly in Asean Heritage Parks (ACB) • Study of traditional local ecological knowledge vs Scientific regional ecological knowledge • Complexity of each individual administrative and financial process of each institution • Regional dimension led to a larger scope of research than expected and to unexpected results	• The need for a full engagement of the civil society • Nagoya protocol applications • Do more linkage between the projects and climate change because it affects the distribution of wildlife population (very ubiquitous in SEA) so the results can make sense (Ex: rainy season, • Increase surveillance of AMR

• Resources from a country to another are different (ex: different kinds of boats to do the sampling so it is more difficult to be consistent in sample and identifying the location and depth)	