



ECOMORE ₂



ECOMORE₂ Concept



is the funding agency of ECOMORE 2 project and is particularly involved in the Climate Change impact; so this second stage of the project ECOMORE has to examine how the climate deregulation can amplify the cascade of interactions like urbanization, deforestation and agricultural intensification, which result from economic development.

In this context, the most significant risks are then represented by waterborne and vector-borne diseases

Flooding accounts for 40% of all natural disasters worldwide and eight of the 10 large countries most at risk are in Asia



ECOMORE₂ - Key Words

- 5 partner countries
- Common topic: dengue and leptospirosis
- Public Health oriented vs. pure research
- Knowledge Translation and sustainability
- Networking and scientific collaborations
- Climate change
- 3 years lifespan



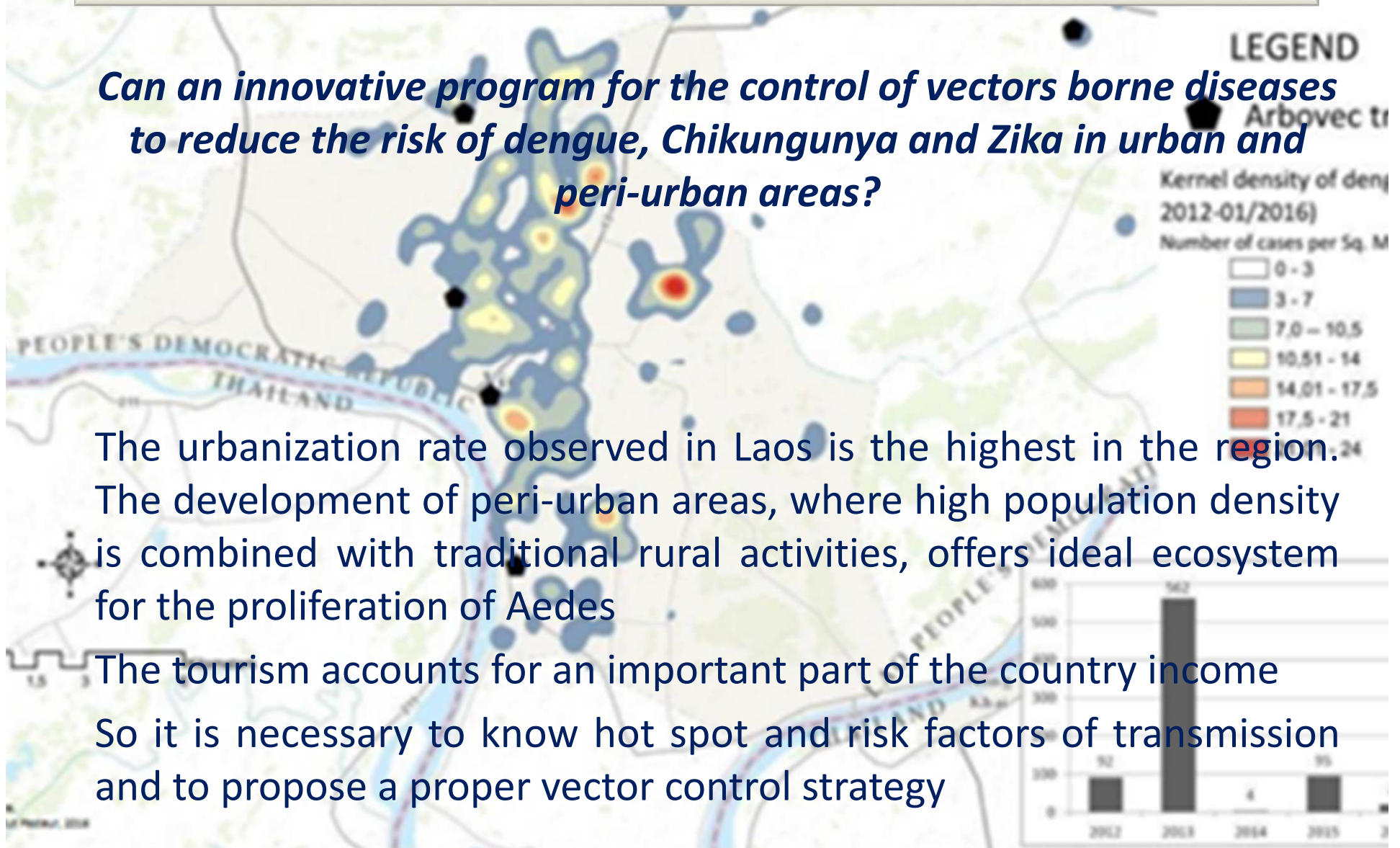
ECOMORE₂ in Lao PDR

Can an innovative program for the control of vectors borne diseases to reduce the risk of dengue, Chikungunya and Zika in urban and peri-urban areas?

The urbanization rate observed in Laos is the highest in the region. The development of peri-urban areas, where high population density is combined with traditional rural activities, offers ideal ecosystem for the proliferation of Aedes

The tourism accounts for an important part of the country income

So it is necessary to know hot spot and risk factors of transmission and to propose a proper vector control strategy



ECOMORE₂ in Cambodia

Can the integrated vector control in schools mitigate the epidemic peaks and absenteeism and help to reduce overcrowding in hospitals during the epidemic season of dengue?

Schools are certainly hot spots for transmission of dengue among children, knowing that these children contaminated at school will be a source of horizontal transmission of the virus at home.

Targeting preferential areas for transmission, to organize a preventive integrated vector control should be more cost effective in comparison of dispersal interventions in area after confirmation of dengue cases.

Identifying if schools are hot spot of transmission is closely correlated with the project in Lao PDR



ECOMORE₂ in Philippines

Can an innovative program for the control of vectors borne diseases reduce the risk of dengue, Chikungunya and Zika in urban and peri-urban areas?

Lipa city, >350,000 inhabitants (vs. 750,000 in Vientiane), 1,600 per square kilometer (6,000 in Vientiane) is subdivided in 72 Barangays.

300 traps In2Care

Entomological and serological survey in a 46 intervention zones of 30 ha vs. 46 non intervention zone.

This project is complementary with Lao project to test the vector control and impact on dengue at large scale in urban settings.

ECOMORE 2 in Myanmar

Can laboratory and hospital capacity building improve post-disaster management of emerging diseases?

Myanmar is particularly prone to extreme weather events, especially very heavy rains, floods and cyclones, all of which are predicted to increase because of climate change; but yet little is known about their health impacts and little research has been done to examine short-term and medium term health implications.

The objective is to capacitate the NHL to diagnose Leptospirosis, to train medical doctors to better suspect this disease and to involve veterinarians to evaluate if dogs can be sentinel for an Early Warning system?

ECOMORE₂ in Vietnam

- What is Leptospirosis situation in Vietnam and which role of agricultural practices and climate in its emergence

The ECOMORE study in Vietnam showed an unexpected stream of leptospirosis and hepatitis E among rural people caring for livestock or agriculture.

The survey will be implemented in 3 different geographical areas to evaluate the role of climate for Leptospirosis prevalence.

The other aspect of the study will be to identify occupational risks associated with leptospirosis..

ECOMORE₂ and Climate Change

Retrospective study of variation of meteorological data correlated with a retrospective study of dengue data

Design of models that simulate climate and its changes to make a local scale assessment of climate change impacts and allow to produce scenarios to visualize risk for leptospirosis and dengue

Delivery of a web-based platform open to Health Authorities to simulate meteorological possible variations and to foresee at the national level current and future dengue and leptospirosis high risk areas

