

Eastern Africa Regional Animal Health Networks Outcomes/Activities

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LAICO LAKE VICTORIA - ENTEBBE



Outline

- Background (Network)
- Recommendations (Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Addis Ababa, Bujumbura)
- Workplan
- Achievements
- ASF sub-network
- Socio-economics sub network

Background

- Laboratory and epidemiology networks established in the years 2008 and 2009 respectively
- Objective on information and expertise sharing at regional level
- Information sharing with other regional networks
- Initially held separate meetings (2008-2009)
- Interim Secretariat formed that held two meetings
- Regional support laboratory (ND and AI) selected through the interim secretariat under EARLN in May 2010

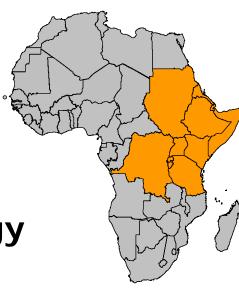
Background (2)

- Joint meetings initiated in 2010
- Organised a successful CVO meeting in 2010 (Zanzibar)
- Network handed over to the member states (2012)
- Sub networks supported e.g. FMD working group ASF
- Supports capacity building especially through the sub-networks
- Network weak at national level



Lab & Epi Regional networks in Eastern Africa

- Eastern African Regional Laboratory Network (EARLN)
 - ✓ Established in 2008
 - ✓ Composed of focal points from the Central veterinary laboratories
- Eastern African Regional Epidemiology Network (EAREN)
 - ✓ Established in 2009
 - Composed of focal points from the epidemiology units









Mombasa/Bujumbura meetings (2012 and 2013)



Recommendations (1)

The RAHN should be established to be chaired on rotational basis:

- Comprises CVOs (chair networks)
- Above to coordinate the above network
- Facilitate exchange of information relevant to respective network
- Oversee progress of the networks to ensure activeness and dynamism
- Assist in budgeting and mobilization of resources in partners;
- Ensure anchoring of the networks into the RECs (CVOs)
- Receive, consider, validate and take action on agreed recommendations
- Coordinator/chairman to organize and coordinate the annual joint coordination meeting.

Structure / coordination of network agreed upon



Recommendations (2)

Sustainability of the networks:

- Appointment of a focal person (network member)
- Advocacy and budget support from the National government;
- Engagement in activities that produce results and benefits/impacts that can be presented to relevant authorities to show the added value of the network;
- Pro-active efforts to bring in private sector NGOs, Universities and Research organizations into the networks.

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Recommendations (3)

Support anchorage of the networks into the RECs:

- Proper communication between CVOs and RECs Secretariat;
- Lobbying and advocacy by CVOs to RECs to improve the latter's capacity (manpower etc) to support anchorage of regional networks. into RECs;
- Improve coordination of CVOs within the region;
- Preparation of discussion paper highlighting the implications of anchorage to RECs.
- The highlights include the necessary and sufficient conditions (TORs, budget, personnel etc).



Recommendations (4)

Supports the following:

- Partnerships
 - Facilitate inter and intra sectoral collaboration
 - Support collaboration on surveillance
- Sub-networks
 - FMD
 - ASF
 - Wildlife
- Socio-economic impact assessment
 - Collect data on Rabies, PPR, ASF and FMD
 - Partners provide technical assistance on the above
- Animal Health Information systems
- Vaccine production and laboratories





Network relationship with RECs

- Proper communication between CVOs and RECs Secretariat;
- Lobbying and advocacy by CVOs to RECs to improve the latter's capacity (manpower etc) to support anchorage of regional networks into RECs;
- Improve coordination of CVOs within the region;
- Preparation of discussion paper highlighting the implications of anchorage to RECs.
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Partnerships

- In consideration to inter and intra-sectoral collaboration in reference to OH:
 - ensure that the national networks build inter and intra sectoral partnerships with all relevant sectors and organizations dealing with human, livestock and wildlife health.
 - The networks should define areas of collaboration on surveillance, prevention and control of priority animal and zoonotic diseases and appropriate coordination structures such as committees, memorandum of understanding and SOPs to guide the operations
- maintain partnerships with global specialized networks, other regional networks in Africa and technical bodies





Inaugural Coordinators meeting 29/30 November 2012



Coordination

- List and contacts of all country focal points to be established.
- Mode of linking the Coordinators to the CVOs network and others;
- It was suggested that the Coordinators should attend the CVOs meeting.
- The Coordinators should act as the secretariat for the CVOs network
- Coordinators as the team working with standing committees that come up with programs and work plans, and the latter would have to be endorsed by the CVOs.
- To coordinate the networks it was agreed to follow the guidance provided by the recommendations of the Mombasa meeting on Structure and Coordination of the regional network.



Challenges

- Data flows at national and regional levels
- Appointment of a national focal point
- Functional National networks
- Funding from the National government;
- Involvement of private sector, NGOs, Universities and Research organizations into the networks.
- Inter-sectoral collaboration (e.g. interaction between surveillance and laboratory; socioeconomics and communication)



Challenges (2)

- Linkage with public health organizations at national and regional levels
- Linkages with RECs still weak
- Sustainability/Funding of regional networks
- Strengthen the communication and information; disease control and management tools



ACHIEVEMENTS



Achievements

- Inaugural coordinators meeting held
- Work plans done (2012 /2013)
- CVOs meeting held in Addis Ababa
- RAHN launched in Addis Ababa (24/06/2013)
- ASF working group launched and
- Work plan developed
- RAHN meeting held, Bujumbura (16-19 July 2013)
- Communiqués shared amongst the focal points (annually)

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CVOs Meeting Addis 2013

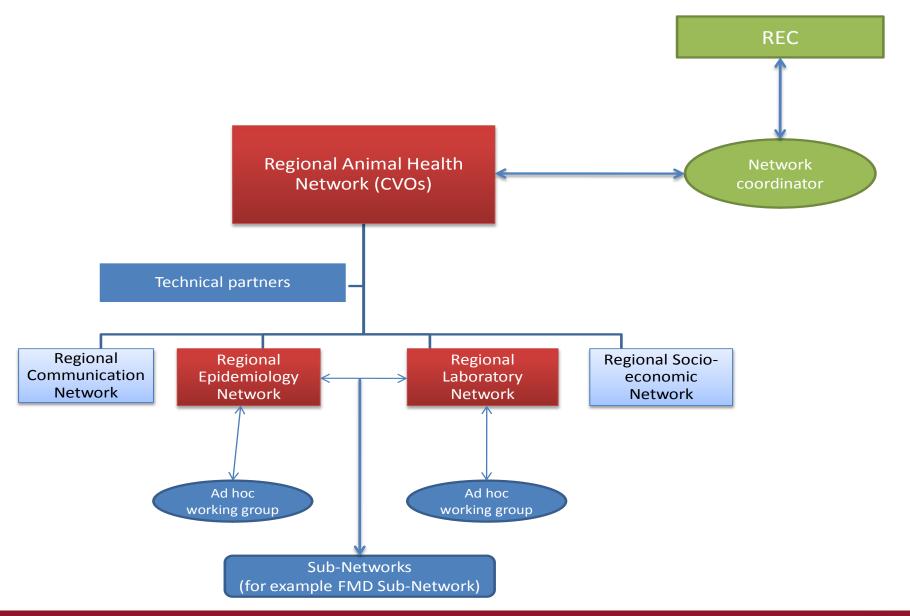


Recommendations

- Decided to establish the Regional Animal Health Network (RAHN).
- Appointed the CVO of Kenya to coordinate the RAHN and
- Requested him to undertake necessary consultations with the different CVOs in the region in order to develop an action plan.
- Recommends that the RAHN Coordinator, in collaboration with FAO, AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC and OIE explore the possibility for anchoring the RAHN to IGAD and EAC and propose a roadmap to be submitted to the EA CVOS.
- The CVOs to nominate focal points to be part of the joint network
- Adopted the suggested Terms of Reference.



Setting of the Regional Networks



Term of Reference

- Facilitate the exchange of information relevant to respective network;
- Oversee the progress of the networks to ensure that they remain active and dynamic;
- Assist in budgeting and mobilization of resources for network activities in liaison with regional and international technical partners;
- Closely follow up on the progress of anchoring the networks into the Regional Economic Communities (RECs);





ToRs

- Receive, consider, validate and take action on the recommendations of the laboratory, epidemiology and other networks.
- Coordinate the experience sharing among the member states
- Visibility of the network at all levels





2013 - 2014 Work plan

	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Network coordinators meeting (ENT)				
2	Joint EPI-LAB meeting (Arusha)				
3	Exploring fund resources				
4	PE TADs case studies				
5	REC anchorage paper				
6	Prepare / disseminate Comm. materials				
7	Risk Analysis (TADs)				
8	Collaboration with other regional networks				
9	Epidemio-surveillance capacity assessment				
10	Proficiency testing / inter-laboratory testing				





ASF SUB-NETWOK







ASF SUB-NETWOK LAUNCHED 14 JUNE 2013



Activities

- Nomination of focal points from all the countries
- Establish a mailing list of focal point members
- Develop TORs for the ASF sub-network working group, adoption and operationalization for accountability of member states
- Developed action plans





Outcomes of the socioeconomic network meeting held in Nairobi, July 8-9, 2013



Meeting objectives

- Information sharing on: the VETGOV project; the ALive report on the feasibility of a socio-economic networks; Current socio-economic activities by organizations and participants
- 2. Reassess the Alive study on socioeconomic network for adjustment and relevant action plan in conjunction with VETGOV implementation
- 3. Consultation on the gaps, needs, priorities, appropriate mechanisms for work plan and coordination of activities





Meeting objectives

- Develop action plans towards providing evidence for animal health component of a livestock policy considering two diseases (PPR & CBPP)
- Develop action plan for enhancing the capacity in socioeconomic analysis in animal health and production at regional and country level.
- mapping of key professionals/persons/units/departments/or ganisations handling socio-economic of livestock development in Africa.





Participants

- 19 organizations, Anglophone countries
- Universities (Makerere, Egerton, Nairobi, RVC), Research (ILRI, KARI, KIPPRA), RECs (COMESA, IGAD, EAC), MOA (Zambia, Nigeria, Kenya, Sudan), Private sector, World Bank, AU-IBAR, FAO (RAF, ECTAD).
- 31 participants
- Multi-disciplinary, 17 (economists)





Outcome

 the meeting decided to establish a Livestock Socio-Economic and Policy Network in Africa (LSPNet).





Objectives of the network

- Overall objective:
- to contribute to economic growth, poverty reduction, food and nutritional security.
- The specific objective:
- To provide timely and accurate socioeconomic information that would allow livestock to make a significant contribution to economic development, food security, public health and improve livelihoods of livestock keepers.





Governance

Membership

- Governments, donors, institutions (e.g Policy hubs), experts, regional (e.g RECs) and international organizations
- Institutional arrangement
- An Interim Steering Committee
 - representatives of RECs, AU-IBAR, universities and research institutions (e.g ILRI, CIRAD), FAO, OIE, and Representatives of donors.
- A Task force
 - a Coordinator, two deputy Coordinators, facilitating organizations (FAO and AU-IBAR) and others such as ASARECA and WECARD/ CORAF.
 - Paul Gamba of Egerton University as the LSPNet coordinator
 - assisted by Rose Azuba, of Makere University and Joseph Karugia of ILRI





Long term

Establish regional networks

Anchor regional networks at RECs







THANK YOU

