



USAID HPAI Partners' Meeting
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Bamako-Mali

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Presentation outline

General Introduction

Strengths and weaknesses

Structures including the RAHCs

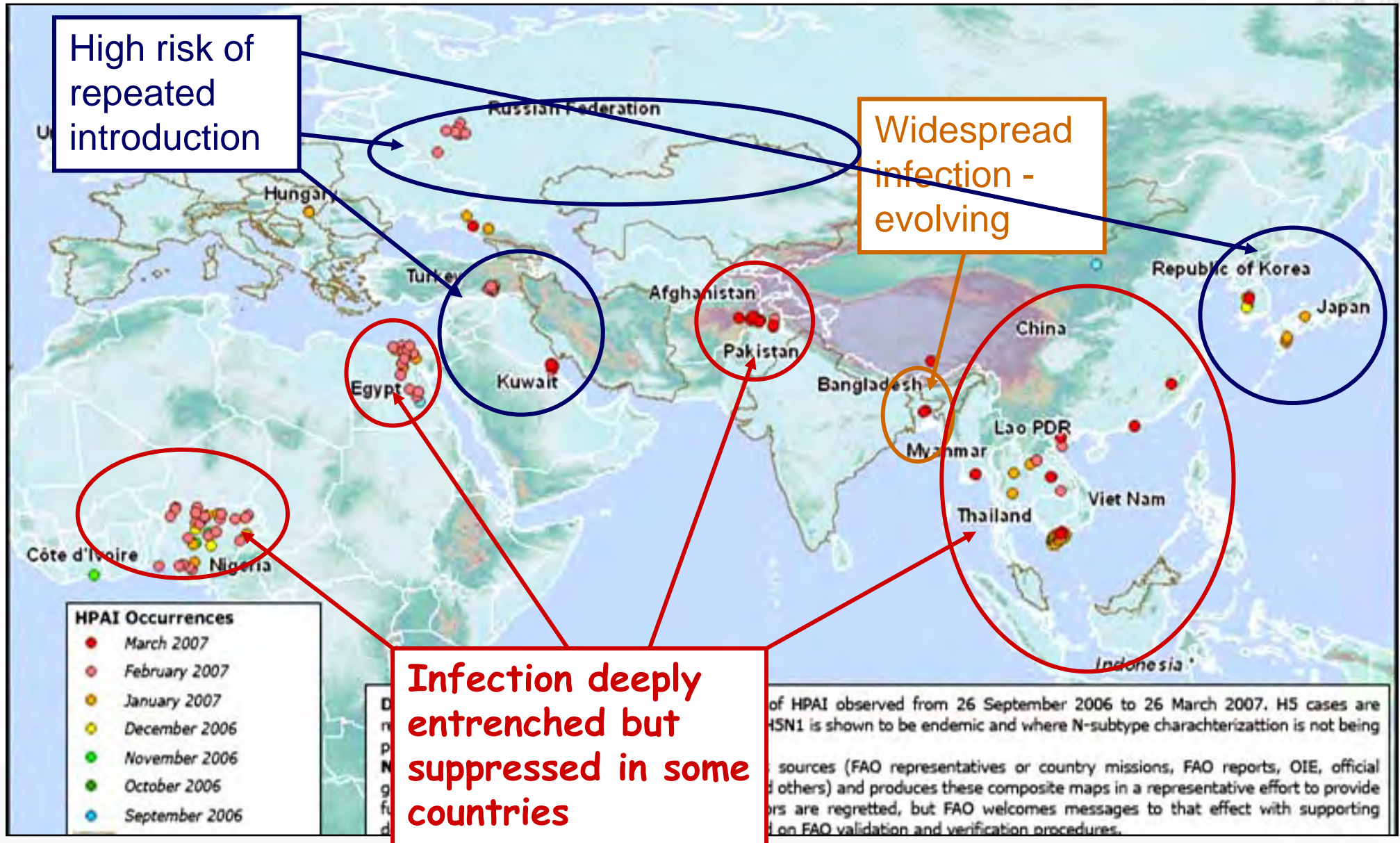
Work plan

Expectations



Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

- Public Health significance, threat of human influenza pandemic, socio-economic impact and livelihood issues driving force behind global response.
- Disease currently reported in 10 African Countries.





STRENGTHS

- FAO can count on the global Coordination Mechanism of the UN System.
- The Organization is represented in 183 countries worldwide
- Has been at the forefront of the Global response to initial outbreaks of HPAI in south Asia some 4 years ago, and in Africa
- Establishment of the joint FAO/OIE Crisis Management Centre (CMC) with the support of USAID at Hqrs to speed up response to HPAI and other TADs outbreaks
- Publication of Technical Documents on HPAI and specific websites for HPAI prevention and control



STRENGTHS

- Global Framework for Transboundary Animal diseases (GF-TADs) prepared in collaboration with the OIE- starting 2002
Central focus - Control of transboundary animal disease at source.
- Preparation of global programme for HPAI Prevention and Control
- Experience in the control of other TADs such as CBPP, Rinderpest, FMD, ASF-----
Cross border harmonization meetings on control strategy for TADs-Ghana /Togo/Benin/
- Preparation of joint technical document with AU-IBAR, OIE, WHO and UNICEF for AHI pledging conference of 2006- Bamako-updated for New Delhi-2007



WEAKNESSES

- Regular Programme Staff inadequate to meet the tremendous demand for support to global response to outbreaks of TADs especially HPAI and emerging animal diseases of zoonotic significance;
- Limited in activities by resource flows for medium to long term interventions in animal disease control. Most donors willing to support emergency interventions;
- As an Agency of the UN, must comply with rules and regulations set by member countries of the UN-quite bureaucratic
- And others!!
- If the organization were to be abolished, it would have to be re-invented - IEE, 2007*



Regional Animal Health Centres

- Created on a joint initiative of the FAO, AU-IBAR and OIE. The centres will help coordinate and harmonize actions taken to control HPAI and other TADs.
- The complementarities of each institutions mandate to improve animal health in Africa (FAO/OIE) at the global level and AU-IBAR at the continental level.
- This will contribute to provide a strong foundation for collaboration pursued within the framework of the ALive initiative and GF-TADs

Emergency Centre for the Control of transboundary animal Diseases (ECTAD)



- The FAO Director General established in 2004. The emergency centre for the control of transboundary animal diseases (ECTAD). The focal point of this initiative is to bring the technical and operational capabilities of FAO together so as to effectively control HPAI and other TADs due in part to the the enormity of the avian influenza crisis.
- Decentralized Units will be attached to the RAHCs and at country level in specific instances to carry out the mandate established by the DG of FAO







Tunis-
Tunis
RAHC-
North
Africa

Bamako-
Mali :
RAHC-
West/Cen-
tral Africa

Nairobi-
Kenya:
RAHC-
Eastern
Africa

Gaborone
Botswana
:RAHC-
Southern
Africa



-  ECOWAS
-  CEMAC
-  IGAD/EAC
-  SADC



What are we aiming for ?

A strong    working in close partnership with Countries and Regional Organizations

- Paradigm shift in disease control by sound epidemiological knowledge and analysis
- Progressive control of transboundary animal diseases including HPAI



WORK PLAN

- **Participating countries in regional project: Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan; country specific projects in Uganda and *Ethiopia***
- **The project will be implemented over a 24-month period;**
- **Activities subject to review and adjustment during the inception workshop at the start of project and during the course of project implementation as appropriate.**
- **A fully budgeted work plan will be created within two months of project inception.**

Outputs / start-up

1 - Animal surveillance and diagnosis

1.1 PDS and laboratory teams supported

1.2 Epidemio-surveillance systems strengthened. Digital pen technology

1.3 Knowledge of animal disease enhanced

2 - Preparedness planning

2.1 Capacity created for regional preparedness-simulation exercises

2.2 Eastern Africa plans for HPAI prevention produced

2.3 Guidelines for safe poultry production prepared

3 - Animal response

3.1 Technical support to communication strategy for HPAI provided

3.2 Facilitate regional team within emergency response mechanism-Simulation exercises

3.3 Conflict management and team building supported to underpin effective response





EXPECTATIONS

- Working Relationships with other USAID Contractors in regional and country specific HPAI prevention and control: e.g.
 - STOP-AI
 - AI.Com
 - AED
- Common agreement amongst all partners (FAO, ILRI, AU-IBAR and others) on specific roles and responsibilities, to avoid duplications and competition.
- Improved Coordination mechanisms



THANK YOU