CAPACITY BUILDING: IDENTIFYING NEEDS AND WEIGHING PRIORITIES

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Presentation outline

- Introduction
- Capacity building
- Identification of needs
- Weighing priorities
- Discussion
- Recommendations
- Conclusions

Introduction

- OIE has set the twinning programme to benefit both the candidate and the parent laboratories in form of capacity building
- Twining programmes avail a lot of opportunities and resources especially to the candidate
- The main objective is to develop and improve capacity in the candidate laboratory in order to contribute to disease control

Types of capacity building

- Upgrading human resource
- Equipment
- Reagents
- Training
- Expertise
- Funding
- Upgrading candidate laboratory status to reference status
- Collaborative research

Capacity building

- Human resource
  - Training
  - Fellowships
  - On bench training
  - Collaborative scientific publications
- Expertise
  - On bench training at the candidate laboratory
  - On bench training at the parent laboratory
- Equipment
  - Support with specifications
  - Provision
  - Installation
  - Training in usage and maintenance

Capacity building

- Reagents
  - Support with specification of reagents
  - Procuring
  - Training in utilization
- Quality control development
  - Training in QC and QA
  - Support to set up laboratories
  - Activity flow
  - Ascent to ISO

Capacity building

- Collaborative research
  - Improves disease control
    - Informed health control strategies
    - Appropriate vaccines and drugs used
    - Prevalence studies and control measures improve
  - Upgrades personnel
    - Improved qualifications
    - Publications
- Funding
  - For equipment, reagents
  - Participating in proficiency test
  - Fellowships and trainings
  - Investigation, surveys and surveillance

Identification of needs

- It is important to know what items are needed
  - Technique to be established
    - Appropriately trained personnel
      - At the parent laboratory
      - At the candidate laboratory
  - Equipment, reagents and consumables required
  - Chronology of events
  - Plan and prepare the facility/laboratory
  - Implementation requirements
    - Number of personnel
    - Funding

Weighing priorities

- In order to benefit optimally from a twinning program, priorities need to be set
  - Training
  - General techniques - Bacterial culture, HA/I, IF
  - Specific techniques – Realtime, PCR, VN
  - Diagnosis for specific disease
  - QC and QA
  - ISO Certification
    - For a specific disease
    - The whole laboratory
  - Regional laboratory status

Twinning challenges

- Often there are few personnel in the candidate laboratories
- Government funding to laboratory is usually low or non existent
- Low specimen receipt due to lack of funding
- Poor laboratory infrastructure
- Inadequate laboratory space
- No quality systems

Twinning outcomes

- Scientific disease identification, prevention and control measures established
- Global scientific networking enhanced
- Improved farming measure, increase production and productivity, poverty alleviation and improved global food security

Discussion

- Identify needs
- Identify a parent laboratory that suits the needs
- Discuss with the prospective parent laboratory on needs, priorities and objective
- Apply to the OIE for twinning
- Twining program
  - Establish normal operations
  - Identify areas that can be improved
  - Prioritize the activities
  - Implement priorities first

Recommendations

- Twinning is highly recommended for laboratories to upgrade
- Identify and weigh priorities in order to achieve optimally
- Twinning implementation should be in close collaboration between the candidate and parent laboratories

Conclusions

- Twinning is the way to go to improve laboratories and hence their contribution to animal disease control, improved production and productivity, poverty alleviation and food security

Ankole long horned cattle