



World Organisation  
for Animal Health



# Launch of the Regional Aquatic Animal Health Network for Southern Africa (RAAHN-SA)

25 – 27 July 2023 Lusaka, Zambia



# Welcome back! Bienvenue à nouveau

## Group Discussions

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## SESSION 1: *Situation Analysis*

- Awareness of existing networks
- Review/update existing AA disease control strategies
- Aquatic animal disease situation in the region



# GROUP DISCUSSION 1

Review of the status of aquaculture, aquatic animal health issues and opportunities for regional collaboration and stakeholder networking to improve implementation of aquatic SPS measures within the region

3 groups – rotation between three topics (15-20 min each)

GROUPS	GROUP 1	GROUP 2 ENG	GROUP 3 FRN
<b>MEMBERS</b>	Botswana	South Africa	Comoros
	Lesotho	Namibia	DRC
	Mozambique	Botswana	DRC
	Malawi	Lesotho	Madagascar
	South Africa	Mozambique	
	Tanzania	Tanzania	
	Zambia	Zambia	
	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	
	Seychelles	Seychelles	
	eSwatini	eSwatini	
	Crocodile consortium	UP	
	DFFE	WAS Africa	
	MoA DVS	MoA DVS	
	WVEPAH	USDA	
	UB	WAS Zambia	
	World Fish	AWAFISHNET	
<b>FACILITATORS</b>	Mohamed/ Letshwenyo	Mellanie	Patrick
	AU-IBAR	NACA	Kevin
	SADC	SADC	
	FAO	Kevin	
	COMESA		





# GROUP DISCUSSION 1

## Aquatic animal health issues

- What are the most important issues?
- How to manage them?

## Aquatic animal health opportunities

- What are the most important opportunities?
- How to manage them?

## Regional collaboration and stakeholder networking

- What are the main reasons to collaborate?
- How to improve existing networks/implement new ones?



# Examples

## Aquatic animal health issues

- What are the most important issues?
- How to manage them?

Important issues:

- ① Lack of diagnostic capacity at a lab. level.
- ② Abnormal mortalities caused by poor environmental conditions (non-infectious disease) & climate change impact.
- ③ Emergence of diseases (mutants)
- ④ ATR
- ⑤ Lack of data collection & field investigation (survey, epidemiology...)
- ⑥ Insufficient sensibilization in term of biosecurity + implementation measures.

Proposed solutions ??

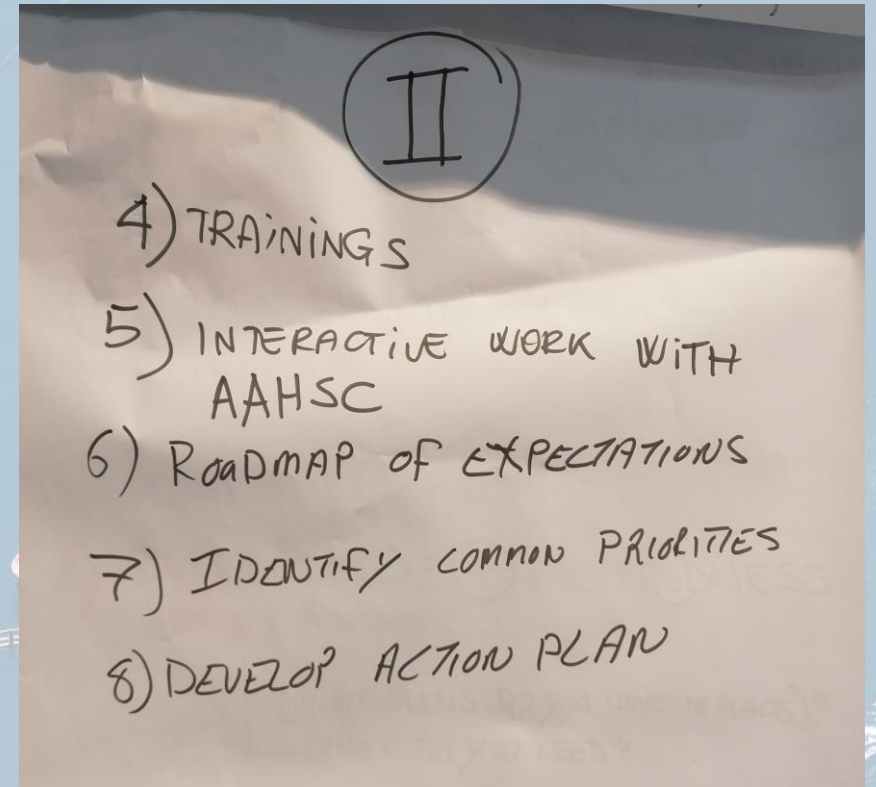
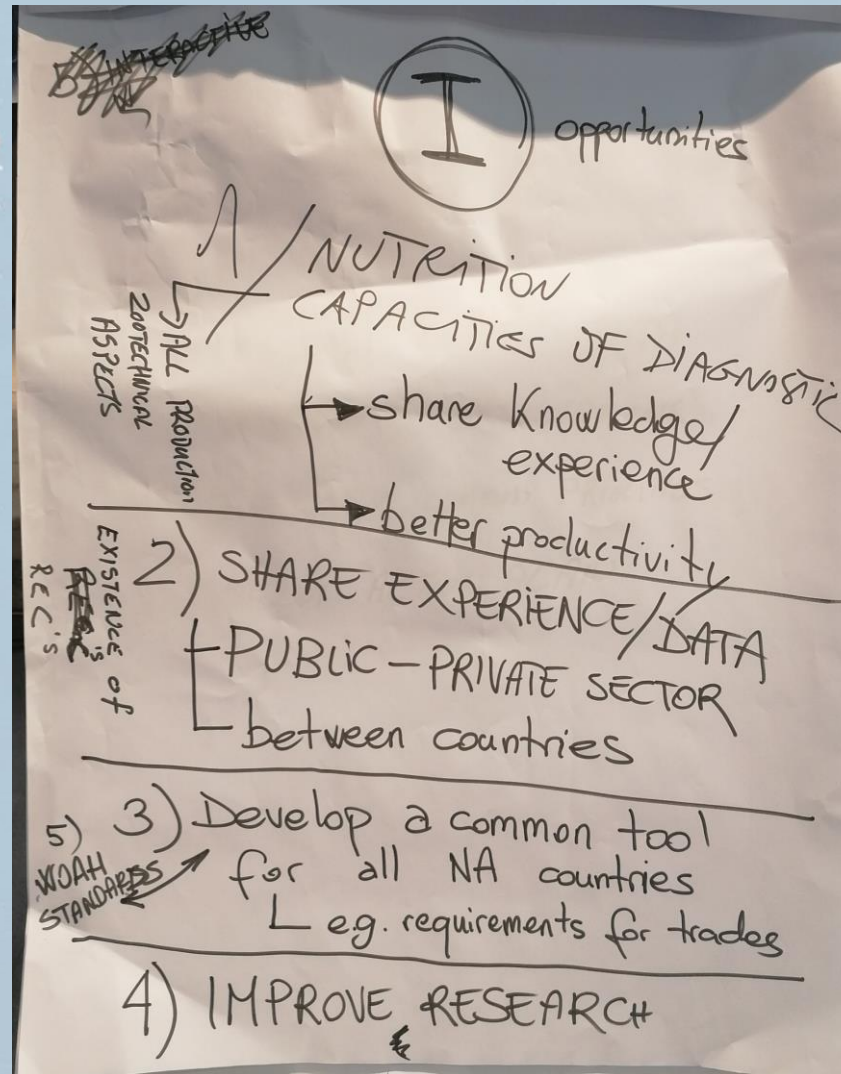
- ① Continuous training  
field School → Labs  
(ex. WAFWA, webinars, organisation professionals)
- ② Establishment of National accredited labs
- ③ Enhancing existing lab structures.
- ④ Dev. of regional guide lines for surveillance and ATR.



# Examples

## Aquatic animal health opportunities

- What are the most important opportunities?
- How to manage them?



# Examples

## Regional collaboration and stakeholder networking

- What are the main reasons to collaborate?
- How to improve existing networks/implement new ones?

Improved advocacy + communication and competence

1. To share <sup>expertise</sup> experience - <sup>laboratory strategies</sup> national training + curricula
- To know the health status of all countries in the region.
- To exchange health data <sup>identify major problems</sup> Better management of health problems for the sustainability of the resource
- More effective responses to disease emergencies.
- To limit the risk of emergencies
- Synergise and combine efforts.
- transboundary surveillance to facilitate trade
- harmonisation of procedures and regulations and practices. Technical, legal + business
- align with international standards

2.
  - Include new elements in existing networks
  - Have clear objectives and benefits
  - Identify a coordinator (to ensure follow-up + progress) define clear responsibilities
  - Identify Resource mobilisation
  - Development of an action plan which identifies priorities (for available resources)
  - Develop timelines and budget for each project/activity
  - Collaborate within the country - all relevant stakeholders.





# GROUP DISCUSSION 2

GAP and SWOT analysis of the status quo in the regions  
 What has been done well?  
 Where do they see gaps?  
 ---  
 3 groups - no rotation (30min) +  
 Report back (15 min)

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	Mozambique	Botswana	DR
	Malawi	Lesotho	Madagascar
	South Africa	Mozambique	
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# GROUP DISCUSSION 2

## Group 1

- Surveillance for emerging diseases; Preparedness and response for emerging diseases
  - Biosecurity

## Group 2

- Public-private partnerships

## Group 3

- Information sharing and networking

