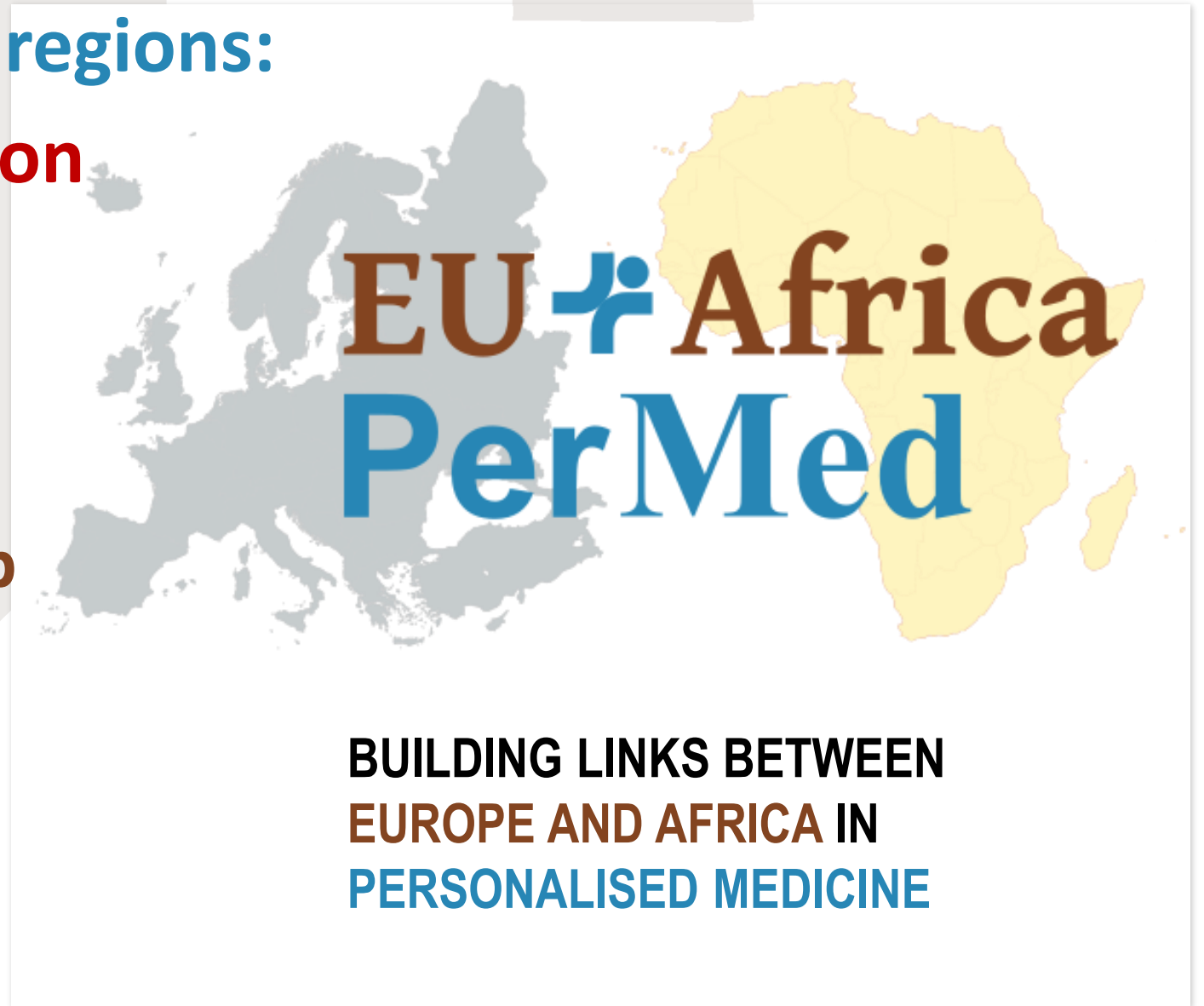


Personalised Medicine Gaps and Needs analysis in African regions:

The East Africa Region

2nd Stakeholder Workshop

Teresia Nyawira – NACOSTI, Kenya
Cape Town, South Africa
February 21, 2023

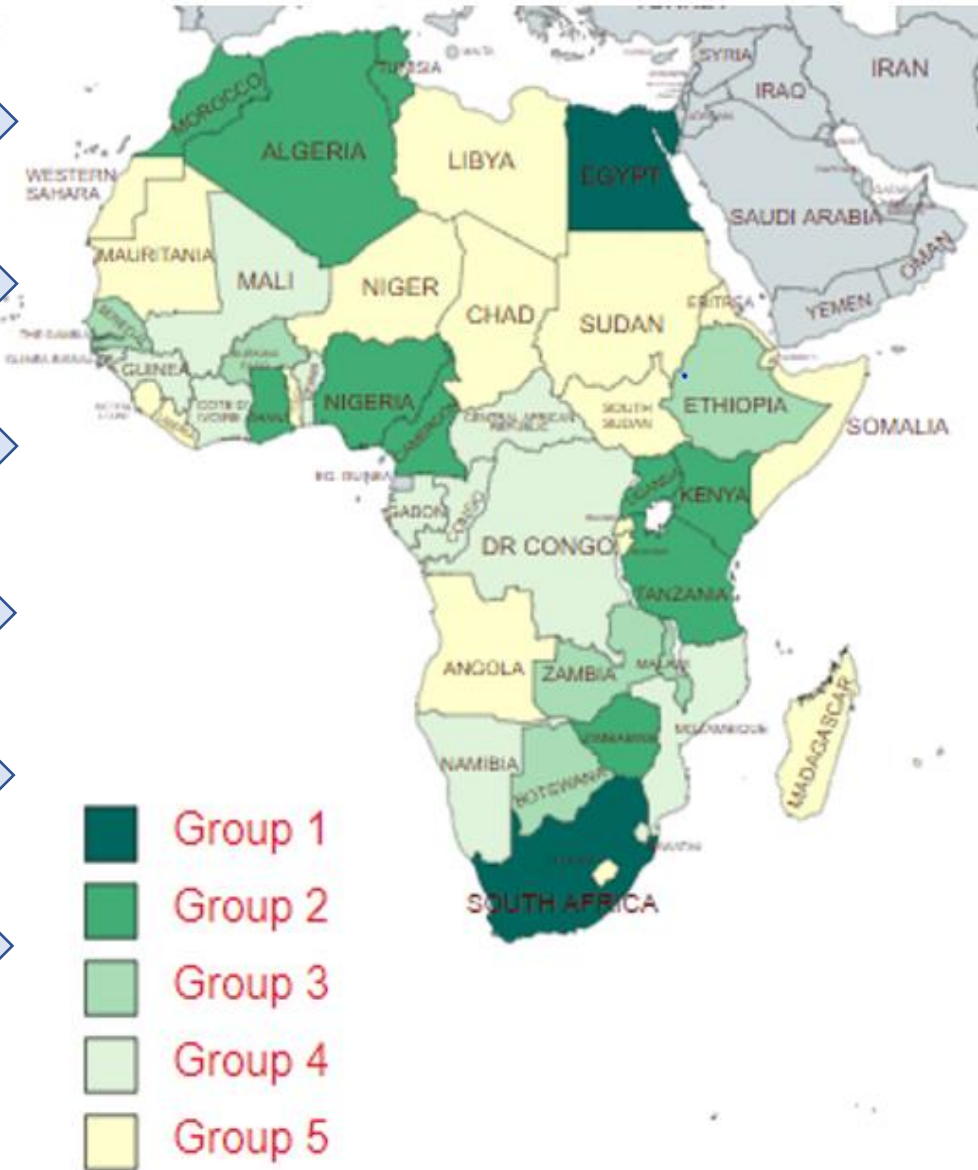
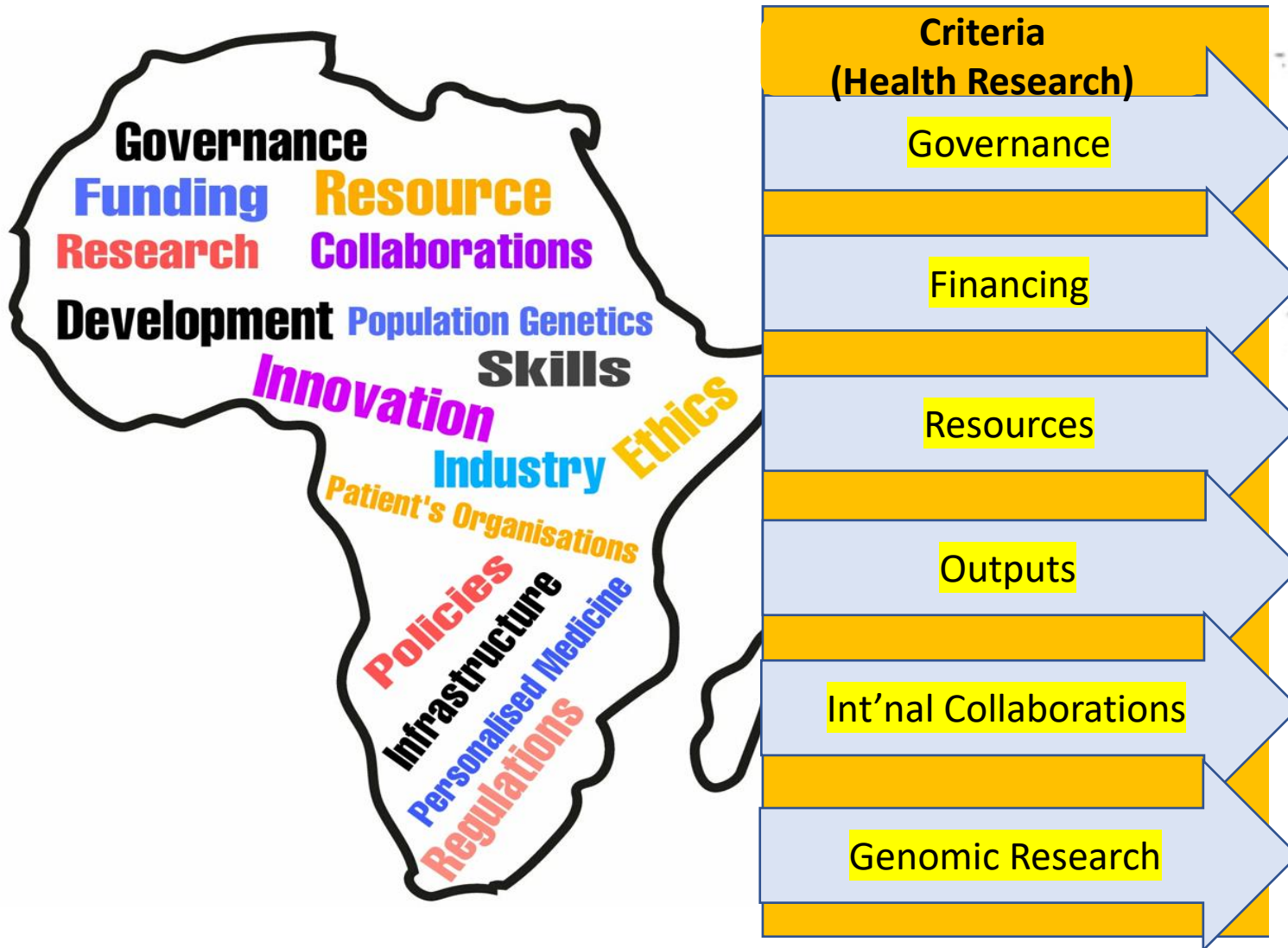


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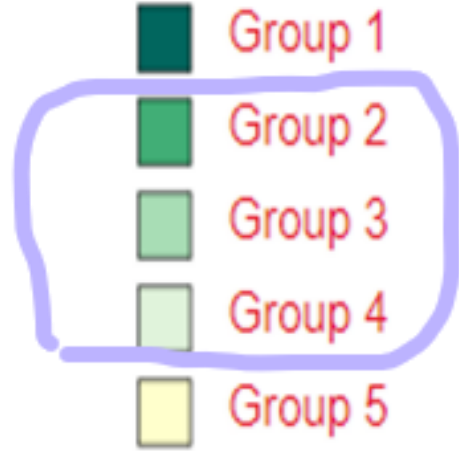
Presentation Outline

- The East Africa Regional Context
- Understanding the Region
- Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Barriers
- Gaps and Needs
- Areas of Interest
- Collaboration models

Regional Context



The East Africa Region



Kenya
Tanzania
Uganda
Ethiopia
Rwanda



Group Photo for East Africa PM Stakeholders Workshop
Participants 13/14th July 2022, Nairobi Kenya

Understanding the Region

- High level of interest in PM;
- Found in Sub Saharan Africa,
- Members of East Africa Community, with an operational Health Research Commission and Commission for Science and Technology to promote and coordinate uptake of health and ST&I (Apart from Ethiopia);
- Have strategic ST&I policy frameworks (AAS 2018) with commitment to improve R&D investment

SWOB Analysis - Strengths

- Have health research institutes with established research production;
- Presence of genomic research focusing on different diseases- infectious diseases;
- Health research policies available;
- Training programmes especially at postgraduate level;
- Sequencing/NGS facilities available for use in research though with limited clinical application;
- Have national research funding mechanisms;
- Established ethics review mechanisms at different levels-national, local institutional;

SWOB Analysis - Weaknesses

- Low level of PM knowledge, PM not prioritised;
- Relatively weak health research system from poor implementation of relevant policies;
- Inadequate critical mass with right skill sets;
- Weak data driven systems: local electronic health records management; limited national data storage infrastructure, localised biobanking practices;
- Limited national research funding.

SWOB Analysis - Opportunities and Barriers

Opportunities	Barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capacity building programmes• Building/strengthening collaborations especially with the glowing global interest in strengthening health systems• Demographic youth bulge and broad access to mobile tech and digitization as an opportunity for health solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate opportunities for skilled people/brain drain;• Research agenda driven by external partners not addressing national health priorities

Gaps

Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Rwanda	Ethiopia
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable domestic financing mechanisms;• Private sector participation particularly in the Academia-Industry linkage expected to provide new product ideas and innovations;• Research skills and expertise;• Networks of excellence				

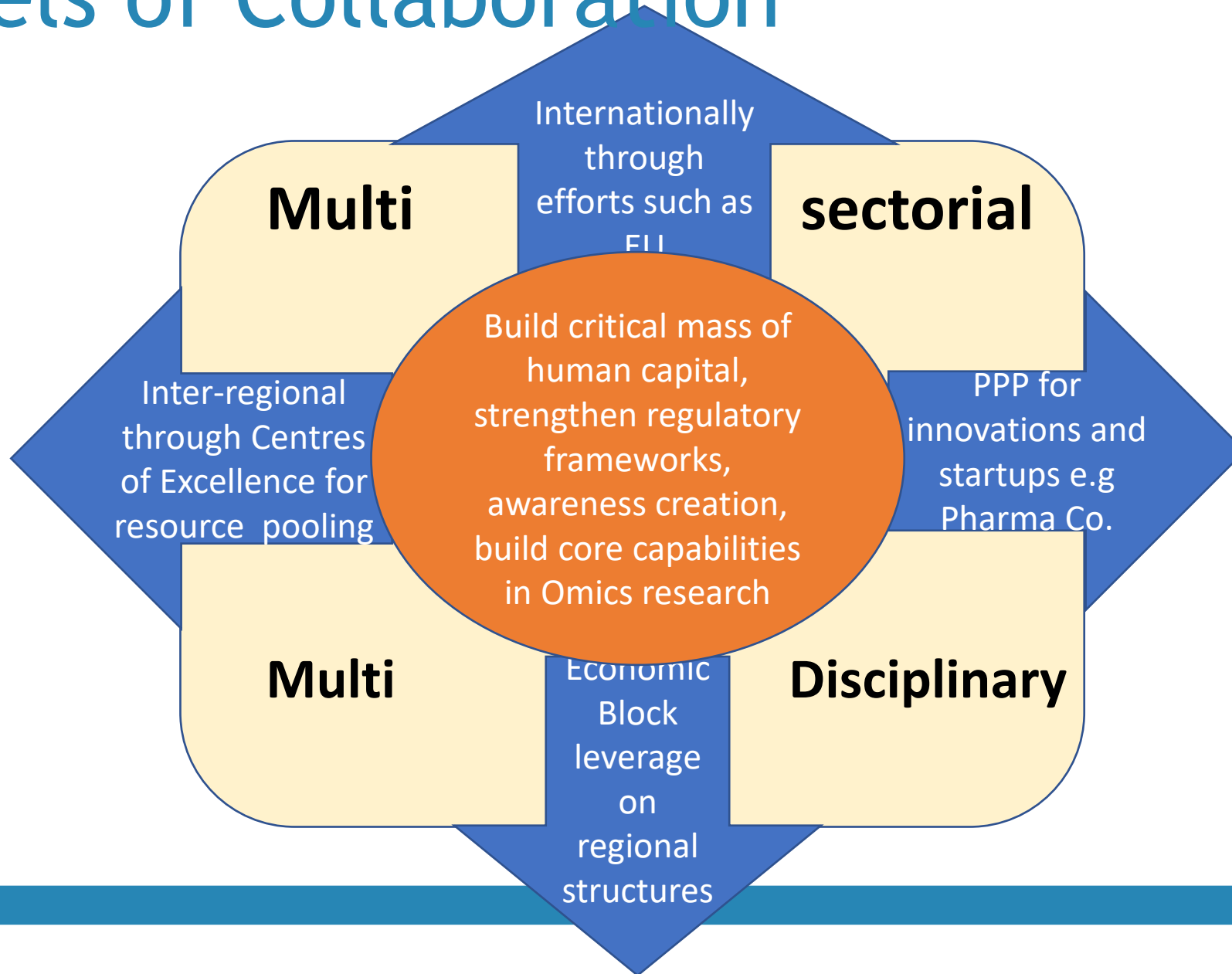
Needs

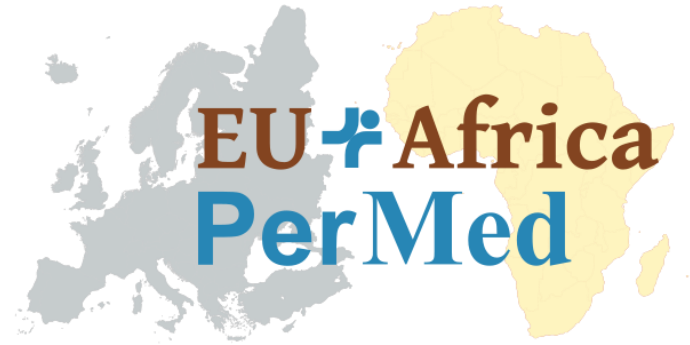
Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Rwanda	Ethiopia
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capacity in PM Development- Infrastructure, skills, strengthen academic programmes e.g bioinformatics				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthening/ building regulatory frameworks that support PM• Sensitization of stakeholders especially policymakers, patients				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since PM requires a multisectoral, multidisciplinary approach, need for collaborations, public private partnerships,				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translational Research connecting to innovation and implementation				

Areas of Interest

- Pharmacogenomics and promoting the pharma ecosystem
- Population genetics particularly in data generation and sharing;
- Training- Bioinformatics, data analysis;
- Developing PM strategies for promotion and adoption;
- PM focus in sickle cell disease (Kenya and Tanzania);
- HIV and TB host genomics research(Ethiopia and Kenya)

Models of Collaboration





Thank you



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