

Theory and practise of communications in O.I.E. laboratory twinning projects

Reference laboratories for avian influenza, NLQP (Egypt) and FLI (Germany), and rabies virus, Konya (Turkey) and FLI

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Steps of a Twinning project

Finding a twin partner

Writing a proposal

Working

Finalizing

All you need is...

talk!





Finding a lab twinning partner

- A twinning project must be based on specific mutual interest of the two partners
- The project should not be felt as an additional burden but as an opportunity
- Strictly define, clearly structure and mutually agree on what you want to do
- Expect deviations from the original planning
- Moderate your expectations!





Writing the project

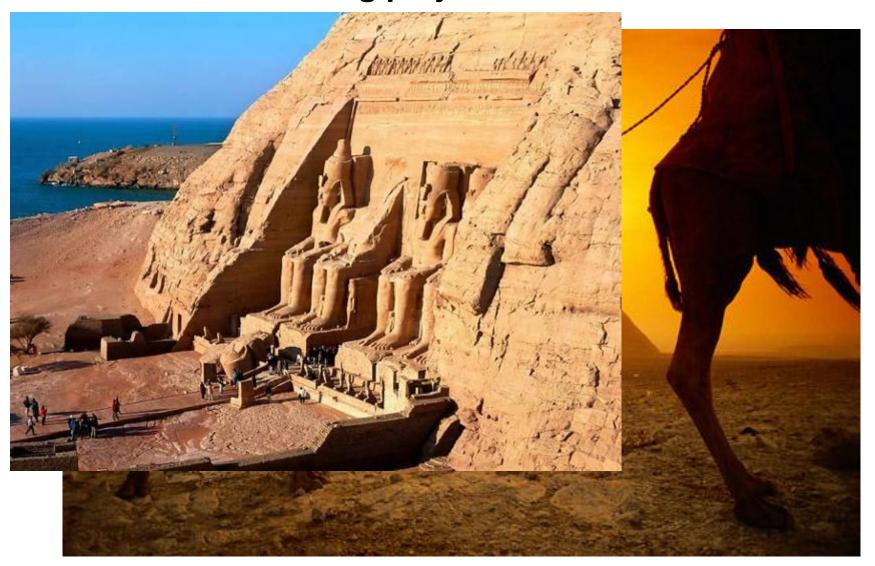
- Finding common baselines of interest for the laboratories and the O.I.E.
- Do these baselines fit the present capacities and capabilities of the to-be-twinned institutions?
- Defining putative goals of the twinning
- Convincing O.I.E.

Winning the grant – and then...





Overcoming prejudices and clichés



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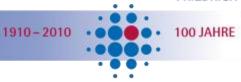




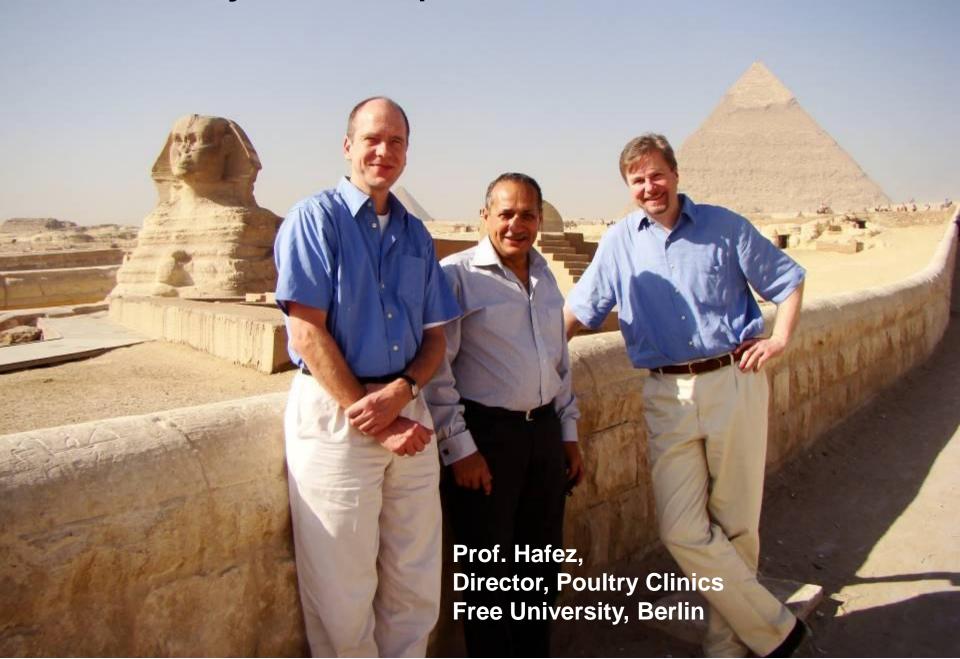
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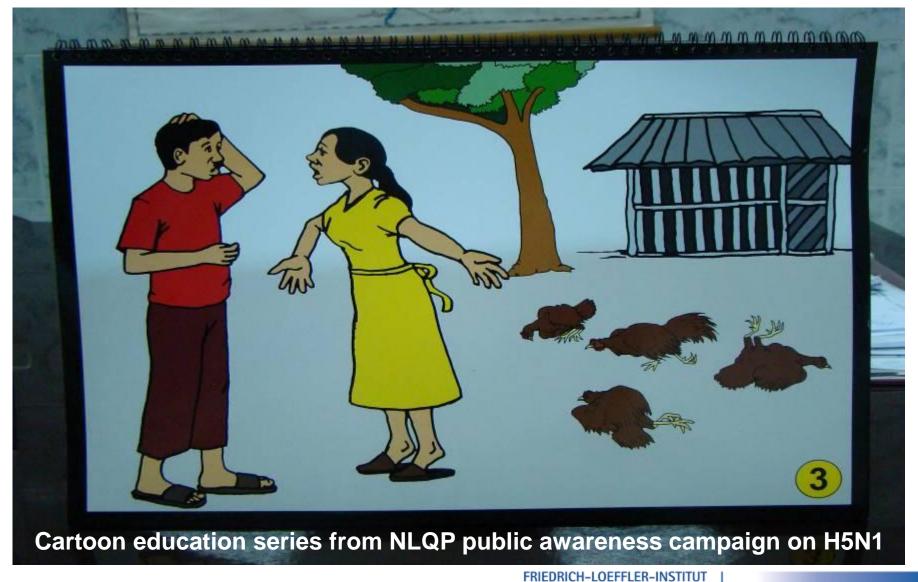
Relax, if you have a "professional" mediator!



The mediator

- Is at home in both cultures
- Speaks the language of both partners + english
- Has at least peripheral knowledge of your field of interest/expertise
- Is trusted by the partners
- Should be present during all physical meetings of partners but at least during the kick-off meeting

Misunderstandings may lead to disaster



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Physical meetings

- Have the kick-off meeting at the non-reflab partner's institute
- Arrange at least 1-2 meetings/year, include, if possible, other regional or satellite laboratories
- At least one meeting during the project should take place at the parent lab
- Meetings might also be organized as a satellite of larger international congresses



Kick-off meeting: Eye opening talks and presentations...







Physical meetings

- Visits of Drs Aylan & Ün from Konya in Germany
- Initiation of bat rabies surveillance in Turkey 2010







Physical meetings

Annual meeting with provincial veterinary laboratories,
 Ankara; March 2010

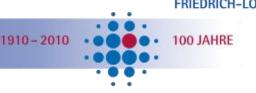






Barriers and obstacles

- Personal background
 Ethnic, social, religious, gender, education
- Language
- Specific local situations (lab security measures; isolated lab location, ...)
- Politics







A warm welcome from our lab security guards:

Enjoy your training visit!



If training plays an important role

- Discuss possibilities to have a PhD student from the partner lab working in your lab for a prolonged time.
- The PhD student can serve as an "anchor" for new trainees from the partner institute.







Beyond the project's subjects







Plan your communication

- Agree on regular contacts (e.g., monthly), e-mail seems most suitable
- Identify "contact keepers" (and their deputies) on both sides
- Always cc all contact keepers and the mediator
- Send out the right signals (counter check your mail with your colleagues)
- Sensitive issues, especially financial ones, should be discussed between project leaders of the partners only.

Pre-final assessment

- Kick-off meeting is of utmost importance to
 - establish personal contacts
 - become familiar with the local situations
 - jointly convert ideas into a clearly defined agenda
- Mediator/facilitator bridging cultural and linguistic gaps
- Mutual visits of staff
 - to be used as a central tool in realizing agenda
- Twinning as an offer to exchange ideas and experiences between two «siblings of one family» with mutual interests in improving quality and building capacity in animal disease diagnostics and management

