



FMD Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) 3rd Regional Roadmap for Eastern Africa 3-5 July 2018, Entebbe, UGANDA

Transborder Movement Coordination
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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- i. What is EAC**
- ii. Nature of Transborder Movement**
- iii. Drivers of Transborder Movement**
- iv. Risks and Implication**
- v. Regional Coordination mechanisms**
- vi. Enabling Environment (for coordination)**
- vii. Strategic Interventions**

1. EAC Partner States

- EAC is a regional intergovernmental organization of six Partner states (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania)





2. NATURE OF TRANSBORDER MOVEMENT

- Formal transborder movement (livestock and livestock products)
- Informal transborder movement (livestock and livestock products)
- Migration of herders
- Wildlife migration

3. DRIVERS OF TRANSBORDER MOVEMENT



- Trade
- Drought
- Culture (pastoralist communities)
- Genetic material sourcing
- Travel and tourism
- Conflict

4. RISKS AND IMPLICATION

- i. Disease outbreak (endemic and exotic)
- ii. Disruption of disease control programmes
- iii. Violation of national laws, regulations, biosecurity measures
- iv. Conflict (communities, nations)
- v. Trade restrictions
- vi. Tourism

5. Regional Coordination Mechanisms

i. Bilateral MoUs

ii. Regional Institutions


- Council of Ministers
- Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security
- Steering Committee (One health approach)
- Technical and Management Committees
- Professional Networks (Epi, Lab, Animal Health)
- Stakeholder associations
- Partnerships and Collaboration (AU-IBAR/PATTEC, FAO, OIE,)



6. ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

- EAC Treaty
- EAC Common Market Protocol
- Regional Livestock Policy
- Regional Strategy on Prevention and Control of Transboundary Animal and Zoonotic Disease
- EAC SPS Protocol (Sanitary measures)

8. Strategic Interventions

- i. Animal identification and traceability
 - ii. Biosecurity measures (movement control)
 - iii. Surveillance capacity
 - iv. Infrastructure (Diagnosis and laboratory capacity)
 - v. Coordination of interventions (vaccination)
 - vi. Information sharing
 - vii. Harmonization of policies, regulations, SOPs, rules
 - viii. Strengthen coordination mechanism (meetings, resources,)
 - ix. Risk and crisis communication
 - x. Epidemiological and socio-economic analyses
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THANK YOU