



# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

## Africa



**EARAHN**  
Eastern Africa Regional  
Animal Health Network

# EAREN report on GF-TADs regional disease control and eradication initiatives.

11<sup>th</sup> Regional Steering Committee (RSC) of the GF-TADs for Africa.

**Yismashewa Wogayehu (DVM, MVSc)**

**21 - 23/06/2022**

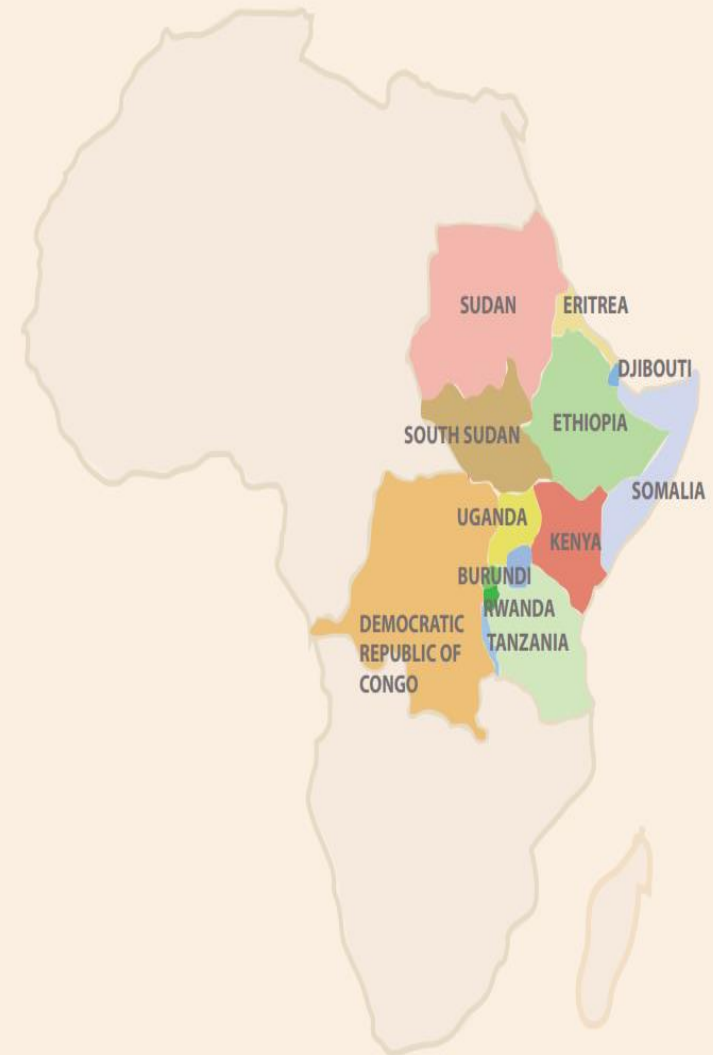
**Nairobi, Kenya**

## Outline

- **Background of the EA region.**
- **EAREN, genesis and evolution**
- **EAREN ToR**
- **Rationale for EARAHN formation**
- **EARAHN ToR**
- **Salient activities implemented by EARAHN**
- **ASF reporting African countries over the past 2 years (WOAH)**
- **Challenges to sustain networks**
- **Conclusion and recommendations**

# Background of the EA region.

- ✦ The region is rich in livestock resources; only in the IGAD region there are 336 million ruminants; 10-11% of the world small ruminants and cattle; and over 60% of the world camel.
- ✦ Livestock is main source of livelihoods for millions & for earning substantial foreign currency.
- ✦ Mobility of animals is common for pasture; watering and trade; hence concern for the animals carrying TADs.
- ✦ Livestock trade is very important locally; across borders i.e. within the region and to Middle East and North African countries (MENA).
- ✦ There are also broad spectrum of wildlife species inhabiting in the area raising a concern of disease spill over.



# RSC EAREN, genesis and evolution.

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1. It is established in 2009; falls under the eastern Africa regional animal health network (EARAHN).
2. The network involves epidemiology focal points of countries in eastern Africa region namely: Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.
  - ✦ Also includes members from ICPALD, EAC, AU-IBAR, FAO, ILRI, OIE, IDRC and other technical or non-technical partners as it may be considered necessary.
3. EAREN was officially launched in Zanzibar in 2010, along with EARLN.
  - ✦ Objective :
    - ✦ Information and expertise sharing at regional level.
    - ✦ Information sharing with other regional networks.
4. Initially used to be organized separate meetings for EAREN and EARLN, subsequently, it has been hailed for a joint meeting; initiated in 2010.

# RSC Cont...

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5. In the same year, CVO meeting was convened that vowed for the need to have interim secretariat.
  - ✚ Regional support laboratory for ND and AI identified.
6. EAREN is expected to conduct its meetings regularly and frequently, using available technological means of communication and meetings such as *teleconferencing, mails and Skype*.
7. MSs were encouraged to have similar network.

- ✚ Ensure organization and attendance of annual coordination meetings by the members with the support of technical agencies and RECs;
- ✚ Identify and follow up on different information platforms, i.e. websites (FAO, OIE, AU-IBAR, EAC, IGAD, SACIDS and EACIDS), newsletters, web forum, meetings, etc.) for information sharing on epidemio-surveillance activities in the region;
- ✚ Follow up with focal points to ensure regular sharing of information relevant to the network (quarterly reporting);
- ✚ Develop a work plan to be submitted to network member states and technical supporting agencies and supervise its implementation;
- ✚ Compile and report the epidemiology activities to the joint epidemiology and laboratory regional annual meeting;
- ✚ Follow up on the progress made on recommendations agreed in network meetings

# RSC Cont...

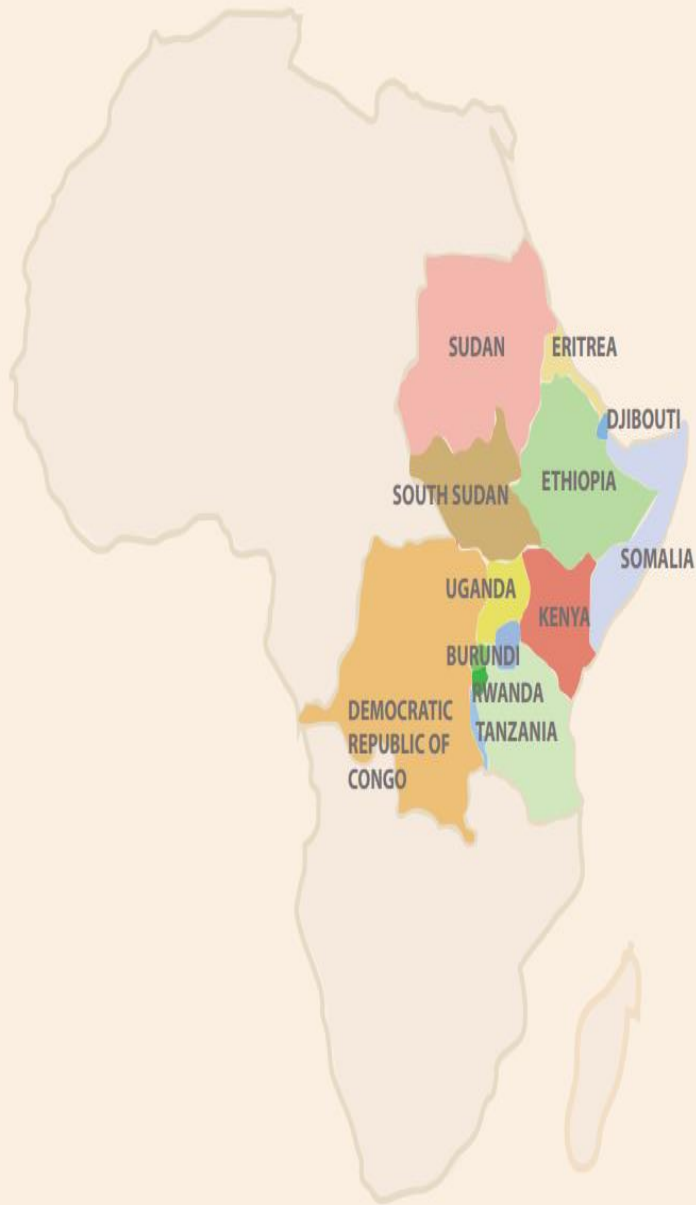
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In 2012, EARAHN was established to coordinate all above mentioned networks. Chairmanship was suggested to be *on rotational* basis by CVOs. Thus, EARAHN became to be:

- A **platform** whereby members share information for *better understanding of animal health issues* and planning of prevention and control of existing and emerging TADs and zoonoses.
- A **medium** to *enhance coordination* between Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs) Network, with EAREN. EARLN and EARQN
- A **platform** to harmonise policies and approaches in the fight against TADs and zoonoses;

Therefore, EARAHN is expected to:

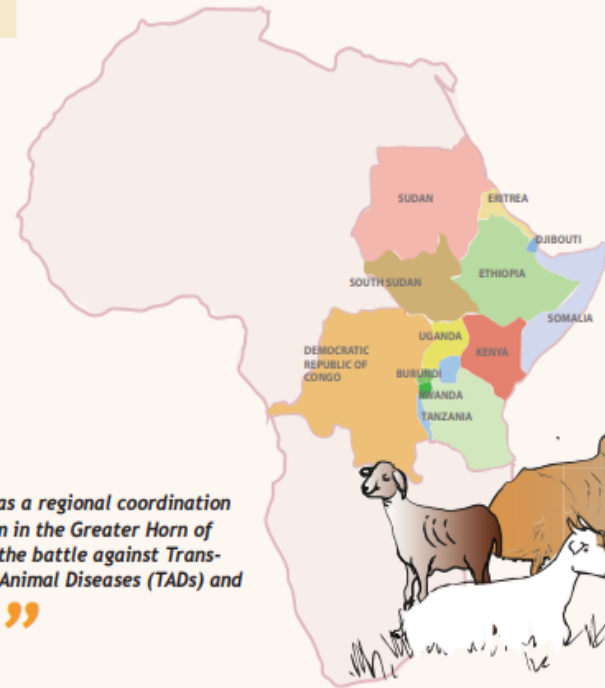
- **Oversee progress of the networks** to ensure activeness and dynamism.
- **Assist in budgeting** and mobilization of resources with partners;
- Ensure anchoring of the networks into the RECs (CVOs).
- Receive, consider, validate and **take action on agreed recommendations.**
- Organization and coordination **annual joint coordination meeting.**



## Collaborating for a change.



**EARAHN**  
Eastern Africa Regional  
Animal Health Network



**“** We serve as a regional coordination mechanism in the Greater Horn of Africa in the battle against Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and zoonoses. **”**

[www.rahn.org](http://www.rahn.org)





# RSC Rationale for EARAHN formation

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- ✦ **Unregulated livestock trade in the Region is widespread.**
  - ✦ Unauthorised cross-border trades fuel up the spread of TADs and zoonosis in the region.
- ✦ **Pastoral communities know no border.**
  - ✦ Pastoral and agro-pastoral populations, move across border in search of pasture and water for their livestock. These populations share other natural resources as well with increased risk of spreading TADs and zoonosis in the Region.
- ✦ **TADs and zoonoses perpetuate poverty.**
  - ✦ The persistence of TADs and zoonoses poses a serious risk to animal health, human health and food security and jeopardises regional trade.
- ✦ **Inadequate of technical capacities in the Region to combat TADs and zoonoses.**
  - ✦ Several technical challenges confront the region to combat TADs and zoonoses; robust surveillance systems, epidemiological methods, disease diagnostic reagents and vaccines, cost-effective disease control technologies, and public awareness
- ✦ **Lack of harmonised interventions.**
  - ✦ Harmonised policies and strategies are required to effective tackling of TADs and zoonoses. Development institutions and regional networks and programmes need to harmonise, coordinate and synergise their activities to ensure overall coherence and effectiveness, within the “One Health” approach.

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Facilitate the exchange of information relevant to respective network;

- Sharing of expertise, data and facilitate cross-border collaboration.
- Oversee the progress of the networks to ensure that they remain active and dynamic;
- Assist in budgeting and mobilization of resources for network activities in liaison with regional and international technical partners;
- Ensure progress of anchoring of networks into the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) & Closely follow up;
- Receive, consider, validate and take action on the recommendations of the laboratory, epidemiology and other networks.
- Coordinate experience sharing among the member states
- Visibility of the network at all levels
- Ensure organization and attendance of annual coordination meetings by the members with the support of technical agencies and RECs;

- ✚ Identify and follow up on different information platforms, i.e. websites (FAO, OIE, AU-IBAR, EAC, IGAD, SACIDS and EACIDS), newsletters, web forum, meetings, etc.) for information sharing on epidemio-surveillance activities in the region;
- ✚ Follow up with focal points to ensure regular sharing of information relevant to the network (quarterly reporting);
- ✚ Develop a work plan to be submitted to network member states and technical supporting agencies and supervise its implementation;
- ✚ Compile and report the epidemiology activities to the joint epidemiology and laboratory regional annual meeting;
- ✚ Follow up on the progress made on recommendations agreed in network meetings.
- ✚ Promotion of one Health - Sharing OH implementing progress
- ✚ Updates on upcoming Pandemic threats

# RSC Salient activities implemented

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1. Held 10<sup>th</sup> EARAHN virtual meeting in October, 2020 and attended by participants from EAC and IGAD member States.
2. Conducted a virtual meeting for election of coordinators for EA-RAHN on December, 2020.
3. Conducted review of the performance of the network since inception by hiring consultant in December, 2020.
4. Held a virtual meeting on July 2021 to introduce EA-RHAN committee and Recommendations.
5. Held inter annual EARAHN virtual meeting on July 2021
  - ✚ To present the new RAHN and sub network coordinators
  - ✚ Assess the progress made since the annual meeting

6. Held the 11<sup>th</sup> EARAHN virtual meeting on November 2021 which was attended by participants from EAC and IGAD member States.
7. Attended 9th PPR regional Coordination committee meeting and Consultation for Eastern Africa and IGAD countries for the second phase of the PPR GEP - October 2021
8. Participated on 4<sup>th</sup> GF-TADs Eastern Africa Roadmap Meeting for Foot-and-Mouth Disease; March 2022.
9. Focal person nominated for VLC & LSD online course provided including experts of for Eastern Africa.
10. Training on GEMP provided with FAO support.
11. MoU signed between Ethiopia and Somalia

# MSs response to defined questions related to the meeting agenda

# ASF reporting African countries over the past 2 years

- Ten African countries reported the disease in the past two years.
- Three EA countries have reported the disease since early twenties.

SEARCH BY KEYWORD



Reset All Filters



<input type="checkbox"/>	COUNTRY/TERRITORY ▲	WORLD REGION ▲	EVENT ID ▲	DISEASE ▲	GENOTYPE/SEROTYPE/SUBTYPE ▲	REASON OF NOTIFICATION ▲	DATE OF START OF EVENT ▲	EV
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>ALL SELECTED</b> ▾	<b>1 SELECTED</b> ▾	<b>ALL SELECTED</b> ▾	<b>1 SELECTED</b> ▾	<b>ALL SELECTED</b> ▾	<b>ALL SELECTED</b> ▾	<b>SELECT DATE</b> ▾	<b>ALL</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nigeria	Africa	34721	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Unexpected change or increase	26/05/2020	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Zambia	Africa	35273	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	13/07/2020	
<input type="checkbox"/>	South Africa	Africa	37741	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	12/01/2021	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tanzania	Africa	38035	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	First occurrence in a zone or a compartment	04/01/2021	
<input type="checkbox"/>	South Africa	Africa	evt_3579	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	10/02/2021	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote D'Ivoire	Africa	evt_3715	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	21/04/2021	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Zambia	Africa	evt_4386	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	01/03/2022	

COUNTRY/TERRITORY ▲	WORLD REGION ▲	EVENT ID ▲	DISEASE ▲	GENOTYPE/ SEROTYPE/ SUBTYPE ▲	REASON OF NOTIFICATION ▲	DATE OF START OF EVENT ▲	EVENT STATUS
12 SELECTED ▾	1 SELECTED ▾	ALL SELECTED ▾	ALL SELECTED ▾	ALL SELECTED ▾	ALL SELECTED ▾	SELECT DATE ▾	ALL SELECTED ▾
Rwanda	Africa	34885	Foot and mouth disease virus (Inf. with)	Pending	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	22/06/2020	On-going
Djibouti	Africa	36423	Lumpy skin disease virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	27/10/2020	On-going
Rwanda	Africa	37581	Foot and mouth disease virus (Inf. with)	Pending	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	21/12/2020	On-going
Kenya	Africa	37608	Rift Valley fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	19/11/2020	On-going
Tanzania	Africa	38035	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	First occurrence in a zone or a compartment	04/01/2021	On-going
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	Africa	evt_3699	Anthrax	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	09/04/2021	On-going
Kenya	Africa	evt_3841	Rift Valley fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	14/06/2021	On-going
Rwanda	Africa	evt_4402	Rift Valley fever virus (Inf. with)	-	First occurrence in a zone or a compartment	28/03/2022	On-going
Burundi	Africa	evt_4476	Rift Valley fever virus (Inf. with)	-	First occurrence in the country	10/04/2022	On-going



COUNTRY/TERRITORY ▲	WORLD REGION ▲	EVENT ID ▲	DISEASE ▲	GENOTYPE/ SEROTYPE/ SUBTYPE ▲	REASON OF NOTIFICATION ▲	DATE OF START OF EVENT ▲
3 SELECTED ▾	1 SELECTED ▾	ALL SELECTED ▾	1 SELECTED ▾	ALL SELECTED ▾	ALL SELECTED ▾	SELECT DATE ▾
Kenya	Africa	5341	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	13/10/2006
Tanzania	Africa	6871	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	04/02/2008
Tanzania	Africa	10016	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	03/12/2010
Kenya	Africa	10307	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	07/12/2010
Kenya	Africa	18528	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	10/07/2015
Burundi	Africa	19840	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	28/02/2016
Kenya	Africa	20025	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	22/02/2016
Kenya	Africa	32002	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	Recurrence of an eradicated disease	23/08/2019
Tanzania	Africa	38035	African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	-	First occurrence in a zone or a compartment	04/01/2021

N <sup>o</sup>	NAME	COUNTRY	CONTACT ADDRESS
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4	Dr Amir Saad	Sudan	<a href="mailto:amirgsvet@gmail.com">amirgsvet@gmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:wakeel@mar.gov.sd">wakeel@mar.gov.sd</a>
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12	Dr. Yismashewa Wogayehu	Ethiopia	<a href="mailto:yismayehu@gmail.com">yismayehu@gmail.com</a>

## REGIONAL ANIMAL DISEASES NOTIFICATION FORMAT

OUTBREAK REF. NUMBER   
 WEEK/MONTH/YEAR 

WEEK		MONTH		YEAR	
------	--	-------	--	------	--

COUNTRY   
 REGION   
 DISTRICT   
 VILLAGE   
 FARM

OB INDEX DATE   
 REPORTED DATE   
 RECURRENCE YES  NO   
 OUTBREAK STATUS ACTIVE  END

GRID REFERENCE: (option)

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ALTITUDE

SUSPECTED DISEASE	Suspect	confirmed
DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS		
1.		
2.		

FOLLOW UP REPORT/NEW

YES  NO

3.   
 4.

Number of Outbreaks	Species Affected	EPIDEMIOLOGY			DISEASE CONTROL		
		Population At risk (total number of animals in the village)	Cases	Deaths	Vaccinated	Treated	Destroyed

Epidemiology of the outbreak	Other Control measures and action
Source of the outbreak infection	
Contagious nature and rate of spread	
If any reservoirs for the pathogen	
Condition of animal movement	
Any other potential risks	

Signature ..... Full Name ..... Title .....

# RSC Challenges to sustain networks

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- ✚ Heterogeneity of animal health service delivery systems amongst MSs.
- ✚ Frequent change of focal points leading to institutional memory loss.
- ✚ Failure by MSs to share information on disease status on a stipulated timeframe.
- ✚ Weak response to e-mail communications & poor participation in general discussions.
- ✚ Limited attendance on network meetings.
- ✚ Poor surveillance coverage at national level, reports not representative (under-reporting)
- ✚ Failure to implement network recommendations.
- ✚ Non-functional of sub-networks (ASF, FMD, AW, etc)
- ✚ Secretariat is not attached in a relevant REC (Livestock desk office).
- ✚ Inadequate resources for running the epidemiology network

# RSC Conclusion and recommendations

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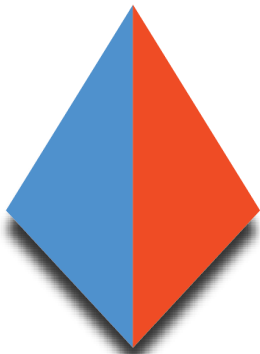
- ✦ Generally, both regional and national networks are weak. The networks are even non existing structures in some MSs.
- ✦ There are limited efforts to ensure implementation of recommendations arising from various meetings.
- ✦ There is no follow up or monitoring mechanisms on progress of implementation of plans.
- ✦ MSs hardly share information on national disease status to the EAREN coordinator/EARAHN secretariat.

Therefore,

- ✦ Update the list of all network and sub-network focal points through CVOs & ensure their engagement.
- ✦ Discuss on findings of the consultant with pertinent group of networks (coordinators) & partners, validate and take action accordingly.
- ✦ The secretariat to improve communication with CVOs to better address the challenges of the networks.
- ✦ Appointment of desk officer that will coordinate the network information management and sharing.
- ✦ Acquire experience and lessons from other similar networks in the region.

## Acknowledgement

- ✚ AU-IBAR
- ✚ RSC secretariat
- ✚ MoA



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