

# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

*Africa*



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

African  
Union 



# SGE1 CBPP

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## Country brief

- ▶ Livestock is the backbone of the Somali economy and about 70% of the populations in Somalia are dependent on livestock for their livelihoods. It provides food, employment and incomes and contributes around 60% of the GDP and 80% of the foreign currency earnings.
  - ▶ The current delivery of animal health services in Somalia is inadequate both in terms of coverage and quality.
    - ▶ In the absence of a strong public sector to take the lead in protecting animal health, many critical services are provided by the private sector, often but not always with funding from development partners.
- ▶ Total Somali Livestock Population is estimated about 57,177,652 out of which: 7,173,988 of Camel, 5,319,533 of Cattle, 30,998,566 of Goats and 13,685,565 of Sheep.



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## CBPP CBPP status

- ▶ Legislation and official notification status, Somalia have Veterinary Law Code No 21 of 2016 related to livestock in general and specifically on disease notification and control.
  - ▶ Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is a notifiable disease in Somalia, meaning that any suspected cases must be reported to the relevant authorities. However, the implementation and enforcement of these laws can be limited.
  - ▶ CBPP is a priority disease in Somalia, and the government has developed disease contingency plan and control policies that include a combination of vaccination and stamping out strategies.
  - ▶ Compensation of Pastoralist and Agro-pastoralist for losses due to CBPP is not always applicable in Somalia, and willingness to pay for vaccines may be limited due to economic challenges faced by many livestock owners.



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## CBPP Cont.....

- ▶ before the outbreak of civil war in 1991 Somalia was producing different vaccines from Serum and Vaccine Institute (SVI) for controlling TADs and other diseases including CBPP vaccine.
- ▶ Production capacity of vaccines and vaccine administration: Lack of production capacity of vaccines in Somalia, and vaccine administration as a percentage of the cattle population at risk is relatively very low.
  - ▶ Use of antibiotics and surveillance: In some cases, antibiotics may be used to treat infected animals. Surveillance for CBPP occurs in the pastoral areas, in markets, and in abattoirs, although the capacity for diagnostic testing and controlling may be limited.
  - ▶ The prevalence of CBPP in Somalia is difficult to estimate due to the research limitation and other challenges including disease control. The diagnostic capacity at the national reference laboratory can also be limited, which can make it difficult to accurately diagnose and treat cases of CBPP.
- ▶ Somalia currently has a World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) status of "infected," which reflects the ongoing challenges in controlling and preventing the spread of CBPP in the country. There is a growing recognition of the need for an official disease control program endorsed by the WOAH, and there have been efforts to improve cross-border cooperation and collaboration in disease control efforts.



# SGE1 CBPP

## Major challenges and proposed solutions, in terms of technology and in terms of Policy

- One of the major challenges in controlling CBPP in Somalia is the lack of infrastructure and resources to implement effective disease control measures.
- Proposed solutions include improving veterinary services and training, increasing access to vaccines and diagnostic tools, and strengthening cross-border cooperation and collaboration.
- In terms of technology, there is a need for more advanced diagnostic tools and vaccines.
- In terms of policy, there is a need for more effective enforcement of livestock health and disease control regulations, as well as greater investment in disease control programs and infrastructure.

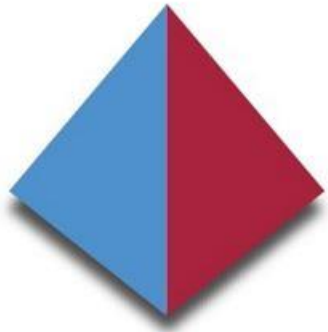


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## CBPP Conclusions

- ▶ Controlling CBPP in Somalia remains a significant challenge, and there is a need for continued efforts to improve disease control measures and infrastructure. This includes increased investment in veterinary services, diagnostic tools, surveillance, staff training and provision of vaccines, as well as stronger enforcement of livestock health and disease control regulations.
- ▶ Improving cross-border cooperation and collaboration through funding and materialization of the already signed cross border MoU with Ethiopia and the coming MoU with Kenya is also essential to prevent the spread of CBPP across borders.
- ▶ While there are significant challenges, there is also growing recognition of the need for an official disease control program endorsed by the WOA and efforts to improve disease control measures in Somalia.
- ▶ With continued efforts and investment, there is hope that the prevalence of CBPP in Somalia can be reduced and eventually eliminated.





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