

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



SGE3 CBPP

CBPP Focal person

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SGE3

CBPP Introduction

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. 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.

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) remains a persistent and endemic disease across various pastoral regions. High-risk regions include southern and central pastoral zones, where livestock mobility and cross-border movements are high.

The impact of the disease in the cattle included reduced productivity, cattle mortality, trade restrictions, and food insecurity.



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CBPP surveillance situation

Surveillance efforts have been limited due to several structural and contextual challenges. These include insecurity in many regions, weak veterinary service delivery, lack of infrastructure.

Based on reports from field veterinarians, CAHWs, and community-based animal health systems. Utilizes existing disease reporting platforms at regional veterinary offices. Cases reported using the national disease reporting template aligned with FAO and WOAHA standards.

Conducted via field reports from pastoralists, CAHWs (Community Animal Health Workers), and veterinary officers. Relies heavily on symptomatic observations due to limited lab diagnostic capacity. Also reports of clinical signs submitted to District and Regional Veterinary Officers to the animal health department.



Abattoir Surveillance

Abattoir surveillance plays a critical role in disease detection, especially CBPP.

Surveillance implemented in selected municipal, regional and export slaughterhouses.

Data collection is not systematically digitized, and reports are sent in animal health departments but currently, abattoir surveillance is underutilized due to poor infrastructure and weak coordination between abattoirs and surveillance systems.



SGE3 CBPP Reporting System

CAHWs → District Vet Office

District Vet Office → Regional Vet Officer

Regional Officer → Directorate of Animal Health, Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR)

Reports are compiled and submitted periodically to the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO)

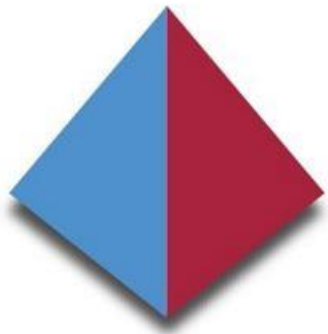
But there is no real-time national animal health information system yet established.



SGE3 CBPP Challenges

- ❖ Limited diagnostic capacity at regional and national level.
- ❖ Insecurity in key CBPP-endemic areas hampers movement and sampling.
- ❖ Lack of digital data systems for timely information sharing.
- ❖ Weak coordination between field surveillance, labs, and slaughterhouses.
- ❖ Lack of research in the CBPP situation and mapping.
- ❖ Lack of control strategies, awareness and capacity building.





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