

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

How IGAD is positioned to support surveillance activities for CBPP along shared borders/within clusters of countries with similar challenges

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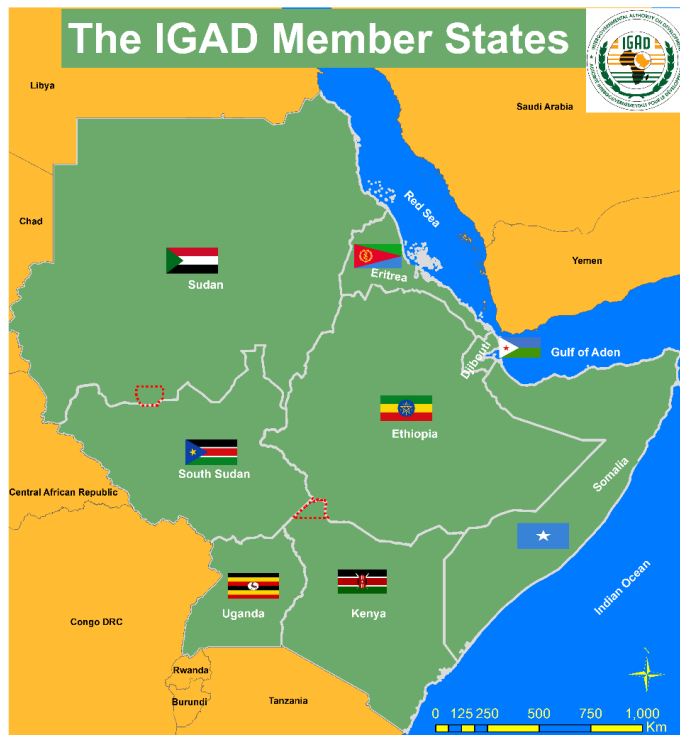
IGAD Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development

Online Meeting

5-7th May, 2025



IGAD MS and specialized institutions



- ▶ ICPALD; ICPAC; CEWARN; AED
- ▶ Crossborder Human Health etc

Mission of ICPALD:

- ▶ Compliment efforts of IGAD member states to sustainably generate wealth and employment through livestock and complementary livelihood resources development in arid and semi- arid areas of the IGAD Region



Livestock in the IGAD Region & cluster approach



- 1 IGAD Cluster 1 (AKA Karamoja Cluster)
- 2 IGAD Cluster 2 (AKA Somali Cluster)
- 3 Proposed new areas in Somalia
- 4 IGAD Cluster 4 (AKA Dikhil Cluster) plus proposed new areas in Somaliland
- 5 Proposed cross border cluster: Ethiopia and South Sudan
- 6 Proposed cross border cluster: Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan
- 7 Proposed cross border cluster: Ethiopia and Somalia

► Total ruminant population- 473 million- based on 2024 country estimates

- Cattle- 155 m
- Sheep- 133 m
- Goats- 160 m
- Camels- 24 m



Key challenges

- ▶ Occurrence of *Transboundary Animal Diseases* (TADs) in crossborder areas
- ▶ Increasing SPS requirements by importers
- ▶ Inadequate collaboration and coordination for harmonized management of TADs between member states, development partners and private sector
- ▶ Inadequate resources- financial and human for harmonized crossborder management of TADs
- ▶ Inadequate private sector investment in *Arid and Semi-Arid Lands* (ASALs) towards animal health service provision due to harsh work environment
- ▶ Weak enforcement of national laws and policies towards AHSP in ASALs
- ▶ Poor infrastructure in ASALs : roads, communication network etc
- ▶ Frequent ethnic conflicts over natural resources that has been compounded by increased frequency of drought attributed to effects of climate change



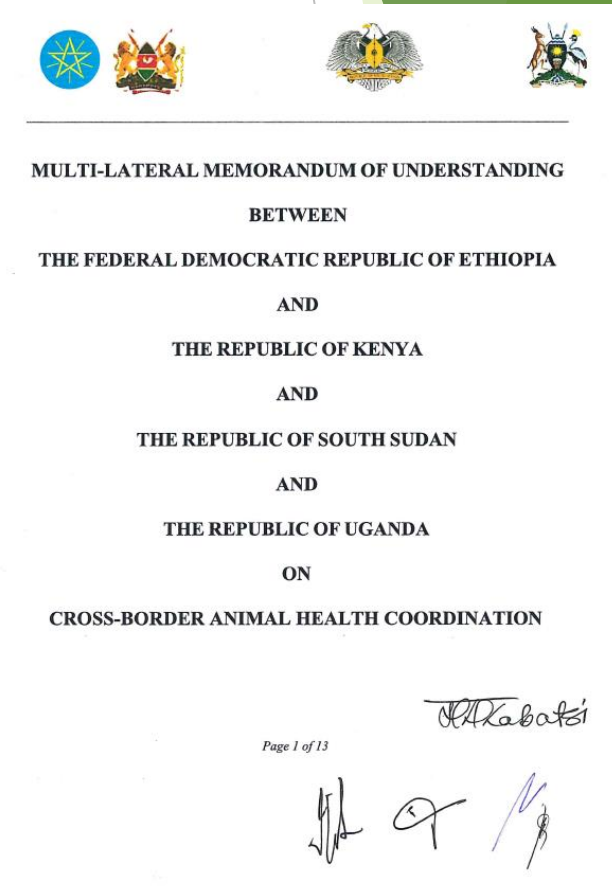
- ▶ **How IGAD is positioned to support surveillance activities for CBPP along shared borders/within clusters**



1. Harmonized management of TADs (CBPP) at cluster level

a) Memoranda of understanding

- ▶ Facilitated signing of 6 bilateral (ET-KE, DJ-ET, ET-SO, ET-SS, ET-SD and SS-SD) and 1 multilateral (ET-KE-SS-UG) MoUs on cross border cooperation on animal health and sanitary measures and
 - ▶ Developed implementation frameworks to operationalize the signed MoUs.
- ▶ DJ : Djibouti
 - ▶ ET : Ethiopia
 - ▶ KE : Kenya
 - ▶ SO : Somalia
 - ▶ SS : South Sudan
 - ▶ SD : Sudan
 - ▶ UG : Uganda



b) Synchronized vaccinations

- ▶ Harmonised vaccination and surveillance calendars, focused on clusters
- ▶ Launched synchronized vaccination against priority TADs between Ethiopia- Kenya, Kenya- Uganda and Djibouti-Ethiopia (by FAO) between 2019 and 2023; Animals Vaccinated: 37.8 million (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) and 1.68 million beneficiaries (33% female).
- ▶ Promoted donation of vaccines between Kenya and Uganda during vaccination time
- ▶ Cross border focal point persons to work closely and coordinate interventions nominated by CVOs



2. Trainings of public and private sector Veterinary Para-Professionals

- ▶ Harmonized disease surveillance, vaccination and disease reporting (58 of whom 19 were female)
- ▶ Protocol for information sharing on cross-border animal health and sanitary measures between Ethiopia and Kenya (20 of whom 6 were female)
- ▶ Training on SMP-AH, quarantines (112 of whom 27 were female)
- ▶ Training on SOP in laboratory diagnostics (95 of whom 12 were female)
- ▶ Risk-Based and Syndromic Animal Disease Surveillance (44 of whom 12 were female)



3. Regional coordination meetings

IGAD convenes annual technical meetings with national *Chief Veterinary Officers* (CVOs), laboratory heads, and epidemiology under *Eastern Africa Regional Animal Health Network* (EA-RAHN); now planning for 13th EA-RAHN meeting for 2025.

- ▶ Meetings review priority TADs including CBPP control progress and challenges; align national efforts with regional goals and promote joint planning and resource mobilization
- ▶ IGAD's coordination mechanisms have laid a solid foundation for effective regional collaboration against CBPP even though challenges remain in sustaining engagement and funding, the mechanisms have improved harmonization, cross-border trust, and operational efficiency among member states—key pillars for achieving regional control of CBPP.



Recommendations

- ▶ Advocate for improved development of infrastructure in ASALs, i.e. road and communication networks;
- ▶ Continue resource mobilization, i.e. national and development partners to train, and strengthen animal health services provision
- ▶ Strengthen operationalization of signed MoUs- good coordination employing digital mechanisms- group WhatsApp, emails, etc
- ▶ Advocate for adequate deployment of animal health services providers in vast ASAL regions
- ▶ Strengthen available peace committees for conflict resolution to assure retention of animal health services providers (public and private)



SGE3 CBPP

Acknowledgements

IGAD
Member
states



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



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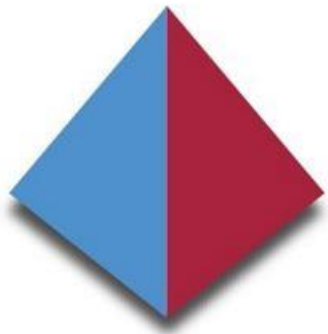


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