



OUTCOMES OF THE 5th ROADMAP MEETING FOR FMD EASTERN AFRICA

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**Workshop on FMD Epidemiology, Surveillance, and
Diagnostics to Strengthen Control Efforts in Eastern Africa**

21st - 23rd October 2025, Mombasa, Kenya





Joint GF-TADs Southern and Eastern Africa roadmap meeting for foot-and-mouth disease

10–13 September 2024

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



In attendance:

- Eastern Africa (EA) Roadmap: Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.
- Southern Africa (SA) Roadmap: Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe



The specific objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Share and review **information** on changes in **risk** related to the circulation of FMD viruses within and between the EA and SA FMDV ecosystems to support recommendations for the implementation of effective control measures, including vaccination strategies;
2. Strengthen understanding of the **PCP-FMD principles** and facilitate the **application** of the PCP-FMD toolkit, including the Self-Assessment Tool (SAT-v2), to assist and guide countries in the development, implementation and monitoring of national strategies;
3. Review the implementation of the **recommendations** formulated at the previous FMD Roadmap meetings;
4. Assess **progress** in FMD control by reviewing the results of ongoing national control activities.
5. Strengthen the **capacity** of the RAGs to monitor and follow up on the recommendations of the regional FMD roadmap;
6. **Update** the FMD **roadmaps** in EA and SA until 2027, using the principles of the PCP-FMD;
7. Identify the **support** needed by countries from development partners, to address FMD and strengthen their surveillance systems and laboratory capacity;
8. Promote epidemiology and laboratory **networks**
9. Strengthen control measures and push for progress in **controlling FMDV circulation** in the region.



Regional Advisory Group for Eastern Africa



Voting members of the RAG:

1. Dr Anna Rose Ademun Okurut, CVO Uganda (Chair of the RAG);
2. Fabrice Ndayisenga, CVO Rwanda;
3. Dr Ibrahim Moussa Cheik, CVO Djibouti;
4. Dr Getahun Bahiru, leader of the EAREN from Ethiopia;
5. Dr Abraham Sangula, leader of the EARLN from Kenya.

Non-voting RAG members :

- FMD Working Group members;
- FAO and WOAHA regional representatives;
- the World Reference Laboratory for FMD (WRLFMD) representative.



Distribution of FMDV lineages in Eastern African countries (ordered from North to South).



Country	O			A/AFRICA		SAT1		SAT2			
	EA-2	EA-3	EA-4	G-I	G-IV	I	VII	IV	VII	XIII	XIV
Eritrea		2017			2018				2019		
Djibouti											
Sudan		2020			2022				2017		
S. Sudan		2017									
Ethiopia		2022	2020	2018	2022	2007			2022	2020	2023
Somalia		2007									
Uganda*	2024		2017	2019		2016	2023	2016	2017		
Kenya	2023		2010	2023		2023		2022			
Rwanda	2004										
Burundi	2003			2016		1999		2016			

- Coloured boxes denote samples that have been characterized within each of these six FMDV lineages (dates define most recent FMD outbreak reported, where samples have been submitted for sequencing).
- Only those FMD outbreaks in domesticated species are shown (SAT 1-3 are also present in buffalo populations)





Country Response on FMD situation and vaccinations

- Responses from 17 countries about their FMD situation (9 from EA and 8 from SADC)
- All countries detected FMD outbreaks in 2022–2023 except for Djibouti and Angola
- 6 countries reporting FMD outbreaks could not report on the serotype(s)
- 7 countries reported conducting PVM
- 4 countries had (vaccine-matching) results in 2023-2024

	Livestock sector	Surveillance and diagnostics	Prevention and control	Veterinary services
Strengths	Livestock population & distribution –Susceptible species	Passive surveillance Case definition	Border control Animal movement	Regulating vaccines
Gaps	Socio-economic impact Value chain mapping Stakeholder engagement	Active surveillance Outbreak investigation Data analysis Risk assessment	Early Warning PVM Vaccine matching Animal ID Monitoring and evaluation	Budget Manpower and resources



Eastern Africa roadmap for FMD



Country	Validated stages													Planned progression		
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Burundi	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Djibouti	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	2	3	4
Eritrea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Kenya	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rwanda	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	2	3	3
South Sudan	0	0	1*	1*	1*	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Sudan	1	1	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	NA	2	3*	3
Uganda	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3



Elect the RAGs for their respective regions for a 3-year term (2024-2027) as follows:

- Eastern Africa: CVOs Uganda (chair), Rwanda, and Djibouti, Epidemiology Network Leader (Ethiopia), and Laboratory Network Leader (Kenya)

1. To achieve effective and sustainable vaccination

- Implement a **vaccine procurement and quality assurance system** that functions throughout the vaccine value chain, including developing best practices for tender processes, development/maintenance of a panel of representative antigens for the region, securing the cold chain and a regional system for prequalifying vaccine suppliers.
 - Countries, FMD Reference Laboratories, regional organizations, international organizations
- **Conduct immunogenicity studies and post-vaccination monitoring**, which are crucial to ensure that the investment in vaccination is optimized and obtaining the expected results. Technical support is available from Reference Laboratories, vaccine manufacturers and PANVAC.
 - Countries, laboratories, AU-PANVAC and manufacturers
- **Empower private sector actors** in coordination with governments to participate in purchasing and delivering prophylactic vaccination where FMD is endemic and government funds cannot sustain vaccination. Where the private sector is unable to contribute, governments will need to foster this capacity. Governments should ensure that quality vaccines, matched to the circulating viral strains, are available for purchase.



2. To enhance surveillance - provide the information needed to control FMD



Investigate the **constraints to sample collection and shipment** and develop **solutions to facilitate** the collection and transport (**national and international**), of samples to laboratories for laboratory confirmation of outbreaks and virus characterization. Countries are encouraged to work with the Reference Laboratories, which have resources to assist with samples shipment.

Countries with support from Reference laboratories for FMD, epidemiology and laboratory networks and international organizations



Develop mechanisms to **enable accurate and timely testing** of FMD samples, and **reporting** of results including improving the availability of reagents, **strengthening** regional leading laboratories and participation in **proficiency testing**

Countries, Reference Laboratories for FMD, national laboratories, epidemiology and laboratory networks, international organizations



Develop or adopt a platform to analyse and **timely disseminate information** about outbreaks, including circulating **serotypes and strains** for veterinary services, vaccine manufacturers, and veterinary laboratories.

RECs, countries, epidemiology and laboratory networks, Reference Laboratories for FMD, international organizations





3. To improve FMD control through strong biosecurity and movement control

- Develop **biosecurity best practices** for farms, livestock markets and transporters, and encourage their adoption, following the FAO Progressive Management Pathway for Terrestrial Animal Biosecurity ([FAO-PMP-TAB](#))
 - Countries with support from RECs and international organizations
- Improve awareness and understanding to **reduce the risks of uncontrolled and informal animal movements at regional level** by consolidating existing movement maps and strengthening cross-border collaborations (for example, through Memorandums of Understanding, wider engagement of stakeholders);
 - Countries with support from RECs
- Improve livestock identification and traceability systems to **enable traceability** which will facilitate movement controls and post-vaccination monitoring
 - Countries, regional organizations, laboratories for FMD, epidemiology and laboratory networks and international organizations





THANK YOU

