Outcomes of the Training of Trainers' course on Abattoir surveillance, 2025 and 2026

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Abuja, Nigeria

World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

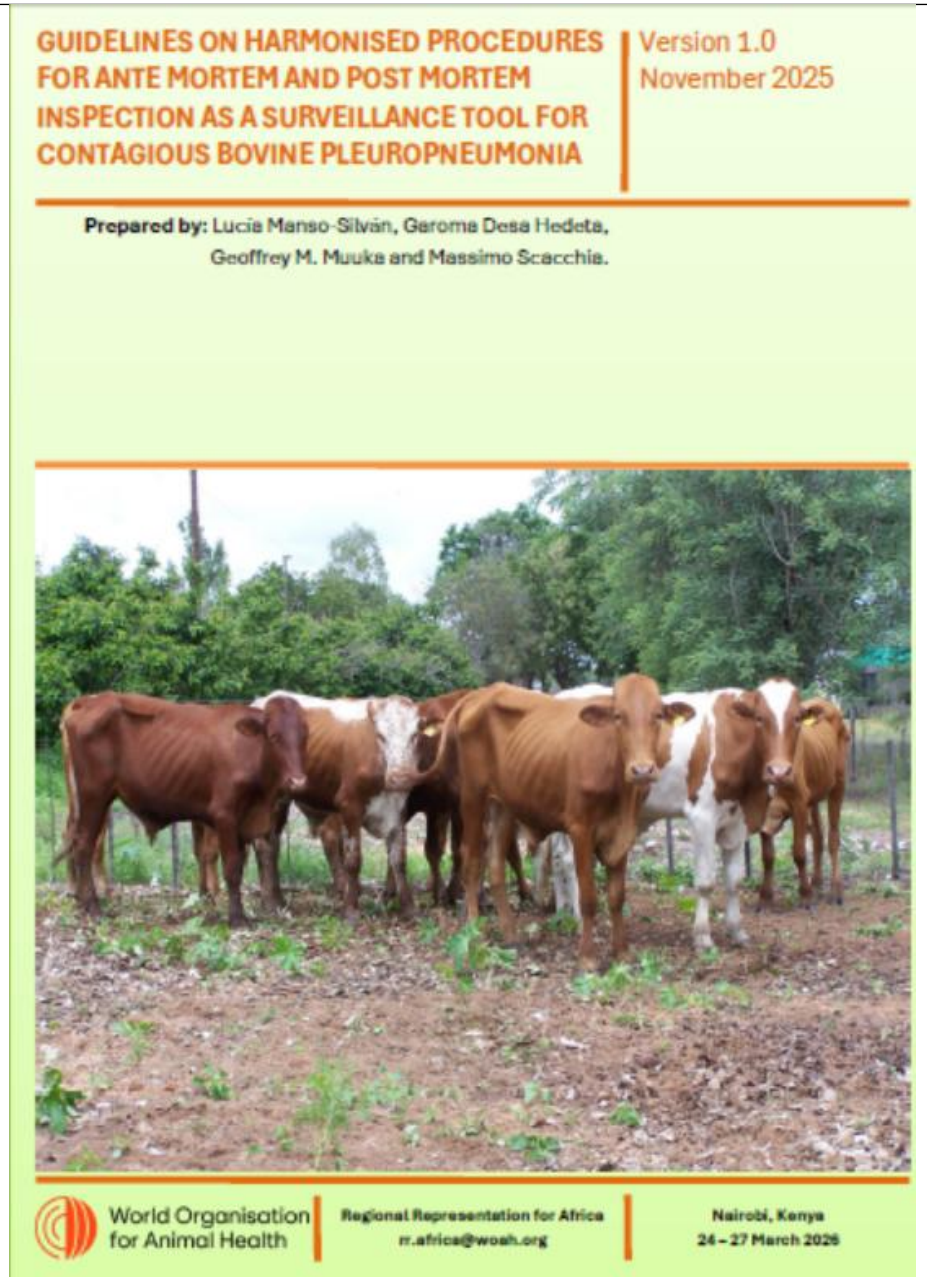
Response to the 3rd GF-TADs Africa CBPP Standing Group of Experts (SGE):

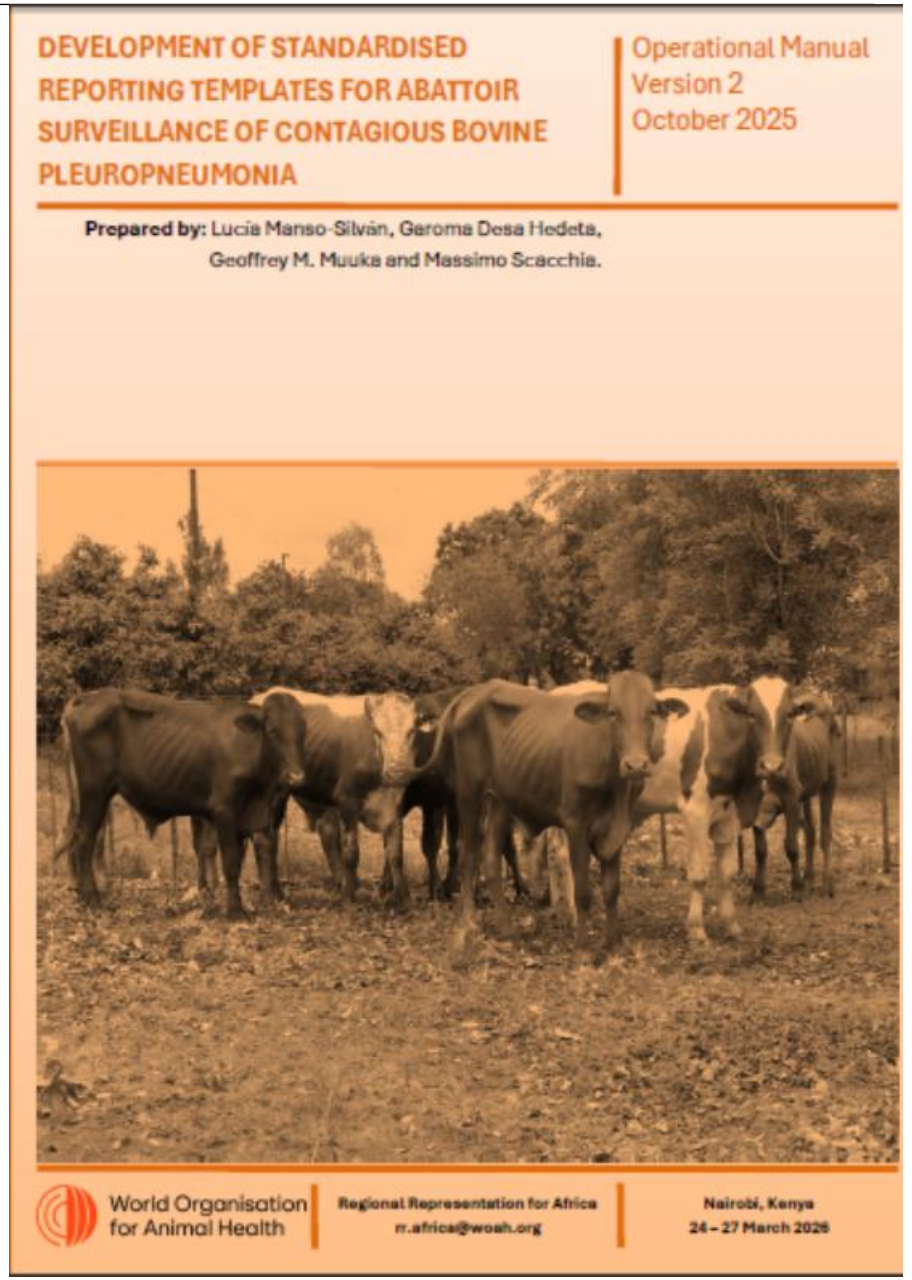
Recommended:

- Member Countries make abattoir/slaughterhouse surveillance central component of CBPP detection and reporting systems
- Slaughterhouse surveillance is useful for:
  - detecting CBPP lesions,
  - tracing animals back to their farm of origin,
  - estimating disease magnitude,
  - assessing economic losses,
  - monitoring seasonal disease occurrence, and
  - collecting samples for laboratory confirmation.
- National Veterinary Services, with partner support, establish **harmonised procedures and protocols** for abattoir inspections and reporting
- Abattoir surveillance, based on **harmonised ante- and post-mortem** inspection procedures, **trained** personnel, **laboratory** support, and effective **trace-back systems**, should become the cornerstone of sustainable CBPP surveillance and reporting across Africa

Development of training material:

- Applicable: endemic and disease-free countries
- Effective
- Practical
- Low-cost tool





Online training - 2nd December 2025

- Open for all countries
- WOAH Reference Laboratory, IZS-Teramo, BNVL, partner institutions-KALRO, experts
- Abattoirs reaffirmed as strategic, cost-effective surveillance points for early detection of CBPP and monitoring disease trends
- Meat inspectors should receive targeted training
- Encouraged to submit samples from suspect cases to veterinary laboratories
- Standardised lesion-recognition guides, sampling protocols and reporting across abattoirs
- Innovation: Telemedicine, digital reporting and participatory surveillance be integrated into national surveillance systems to improve traceability, outbreak response and disease intelligence
- Participants requested continuation of the initiative, including practical abattoir training and Training-of-Trainers programme to build sustainable regional capacity

World Organisation for Animal Health

IZS TERAMO

Regional Training Course on Abattoir Surveillance for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

24 – 27 March 2026, Nairobi, Kenya



COMESA SPS Project

Topics covered:

1. Introduction to CBPP
2. Pathology:
   - Ante-mortem inspection
   - Post-mortem inspection
   - Lung pathology associated with CBPP
   - CBPP Differential Diagnosis - Recognition of frequent lung lesions
3. Standardised abattoir surveillance methods - harmonised detection, reporting, monitoring of lesions
4. Remote Veterinary Assistance
5. Laboratory Diagnosis
6. Training of Trainers – knowledge transfer

Countries:

- **North:** Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Tunisia
- **Central &Western:** Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo
- **Eastern:** Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania
- **Southern:** Mozambique, Zambia

CBPP: ABATTOIR SURVEILLANCE TRAINER OF TRAINERS



Country Selection criteria

- Active engagement in CBPP surveillance, whether the country is endemic, under control, or officially free
- Availability of slaughterhouse facilities with reliable reporting links to Veterinary Services – functioning systems
- Aspiration to cascade the training nationally
- Intention to implement harmonised abattoir inspection and reporting procedures
- Capacity to submit suspect CBPP lesions for laboratory confirmation
- Existence of mechanisms for traceback to the farm of origin
- Recognition of Veterinary Services as the competent authority for meat inspection and disease reporting
- Countries where clinically sick animals may enter slaughter systems, creating surveillance opportunities

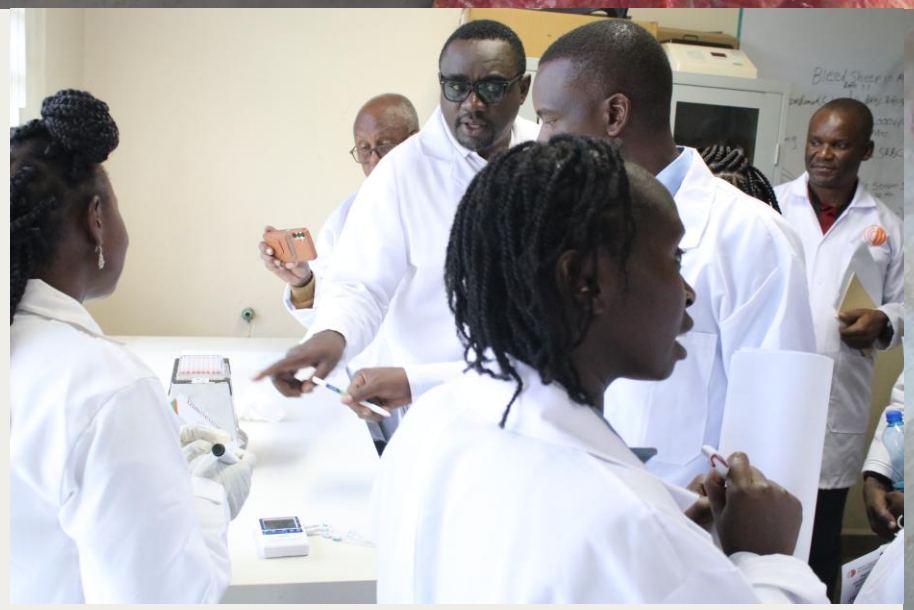
















CBPP TOT…..

Agreed priorities for national follow-up

Countries to:

- Expanding national trainer networks & roll out national abattoir surveillance training;
- Strengthening slaughterhouse infrastructure;
- Standardizing surveillance and reporting using WOAH manuals;
- Improving digital reporting and integration into national surveillance systems.

Strengthened regional collaboration on CBPP

- Emphasize improved disease reporting, laboratory confirmation,
- Cross-border collaboration, data sharing





What next…..

1. Cohort training facilitated
2. Support trainers: mentorship, backstopping to mobilise resources, support to organise and implement national training
3. Additional cohort trainings to sustainably increase capacity and build a dependable regional network of trainers that advocate for CBPP + other infectious disease surveillance = VWD
   - Clear link with improved public health and management of zoonosis
   - Guided animal traceability = understanding epidemiology
4. Community – private – public partnerships in animal health

Acknowledgements

1. EU-SPS-COMESA
2. Government of the Republic of Italy
3. IZS - Teramo
4. Botswana National Veterinary Laboratory (BNVL)
5. KALRO-Veterinary Sciences Research Institute
6. University of Nairobi, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences (PHPT Department)
7. Kenya - Host
8. Regional Experts – CBPP and ToT (Africa School of Project Management)
9. ILRI - Kabete



THANK YOU. MERCI.