

**THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC) STRATEGY
FOR THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL
DISEASES AND ZOOSES
2020-2024**



November 2019

FOREWORD

The formulation of this second Strategy on Trans-boundary Animal and Zoonotic Diseases (2019/020 - 2024/25) was guided by Articles 108 and 118 of the Treaty that call upon EAC Partner States to co-operate in surveillance, diagnosis and control strategies of trans-boundary pests and animal diseases and take joint action towards the prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to control pandemics and epidemics of communicable and vector-borne diseases of humans, respectively. The broad mandate of Department of Agricultural and Food security is as enshrined in Article 105 of the EAC Treaty (1999), that is the achievement of food security and rational agricultural production within the Community. This second Strategy is a product of a consultative and participatory process of key stakeholders in animal and public health sectors and embraces the principles of One Health, subsidiarity, complementarity and comparative advantage, taking into account the mandates and the relationships of the different institutions and actors involved in its implementation. The Strategy is therefore a contribution to the commitment of the EAC's mission to widen and deepen economic, political, social and cultural integration in order to improve the quality of life of the people of East Africa through improved health, increased competitiveness, value added production, trade and investments. Seven Strategic objectives were identified and corresponding result areas and strategies proposed for each strategic objective, in order to achieve the goal "to increase the contribution of the animal resources sector to socio-economic development in the EAC by minimizing the economic losses while at the same time mitigating the public health hazards brought about by Trans-boundary Animal and Zoonotic Diseases". The strategic vision of "a healthy and prosperous community able to timely and effectively contain the threats of Trans-boundary Animal and Zoonotic Diseases," is in line with the aspirations of the people of East Africa and is in line with the EAC Development Vision, the AU Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

We acknowledge all the various stakeholders in the EAC Partner States and at the Secretariat, the international Technical and Development Partners who contributed to the formulation of this document. We thank the EAC Sectoral Council Agriculture and Food Security for its continued support and guidance. The Secretariat is highly indebted to the USAID for the financial support and facilitating the formulation and validation of this Strategy.

Amb. Libérat Mfumukeko

Secretary General.....

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ACRONYMS

API -

ASF - African Swine Fever^{[[[]]}_{SEP}

AU-IBAR - African Union Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources

CAHWs – Community Animal Health Workers

CBOs - Community Based Organisations

CDC - Centre for Disease Control^{[[[]]}_{SEP}

COVAB - College of Veterinary Medicine Animal Resources and Biosecurity -

DRRTs- District Rapid Response Teams

DSG PSS - Deputy Secretary General Productive and Social Sectors

DVS - Director of Veterinary Services

EAC - East Africa Community^{[[[]]}_{SEP}

EAWVN - Eastern Africa Wildlife Veterinary Network

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisations

FMD- Foot and Mouth Disease

FVM - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

HPAI - Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza^{[[[]]}_{SEP}

IHR - International Health Regulations^{[[[]]}_{SEP}

ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute^{[[[]]}_{SEP}

^{[[[]]}_{SEP} IMF- International Monetary Fund

IT- Information Technology

LGAs - Local Government Authorities

NGO - Non Governmental Organisation

PPP - Public Private Partnership

PPR - Peste des Petits Ruminants

PVS - Performance of Veterinary Services

RVF – Rift Valley Fever

SG - Secretary General

SPS - Sanitary and Phytosanitary

SOP- Standard Operating Procedure

TADS - Transboundary Animal Diseases

USAID United States Agency for International Development

WAHID - World Animal Health Information Database

WAHIS - World Animal Health Information System

WHO - World Health Organisation

WOAH - World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the second TADs and Zoonoses strategy and has been formulated according to the broad mandate of Department of Agricultural and Food security is as enshrined in Article 105 of the EAC Treaty (1999), that is the achievement of food security and rational agricultural production within the Community. The Strategy is a product of a consultative and participatory process of key stakeholders in animal and public health sectors and embraces the principles of One Health, subsidiarity, complementarity and comparative advantage, taking into account the mandates and the relationships of the different stakeholders and actors involved in its implementation.

The overall objective of the strategy is to safeguard human and animal health and the livelihoods of the farming communities in the Partner States, from the threats of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and Zoonoses through effective and rapid detection, response and control and thereby increasing the contribution of the animal resources sector to socio-economic development in the EAC by minimizing the economic losses and the public health hazards brought about by Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses. The strategic vision of “a healthy and prosperous community, able to timely and effectively contain the threats of Trans-boundary Animal and Zoonotic Diseases,” is in line with the aspirations of the people of East Africa and is in line with the EAC Development Vision, the AU Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Seven Strategic objectives summarized below were identified and corresponding result areas and strategies proposed for each strategic objective. These objective focus on achieving the goal “to increase the contribution of the animal resources sector to socio-economic development in the EAC by minimizing the economic losses while at the same time mitigating the public health hazards brought about by Trans-boundary animal diseases and Zoonoses. The objectives are:

Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen Veterinary Policy and Legal Frameworks with respect to TADs and Zoonoses

Result: 1.1. Supportive Policy and Legal frameworks that address Transboundary Animal

Diseases and Zoonoses concerns are in Place

Strategy 1.1.1. Support the review, update and harmonisation of national and regional Policy and Legal frameworks with respect to TADS and Zoonoses in line with PVS gap analysis recommendations

Strategy 1.1.2. Support the strengthening enforcement of animal health laws and regulations

Strategic Objective 2. Prevent the occurrence and reduce the potential impacts of TADs and Zoonoses.

Result 2.1. Mechanism for Emergency Preparedness in place

Strategy 2.1.1: Instituted Emergency Preparedness at national and Regional levels

Strategy 2.1.2: Support and strengthen Risk Analysis Capacity for TADs and Zoonoses at Regional and National Levels

Result 2.2: Biosecurity Measures Supported and Enforced

Strategy 2.2.1: Support the improvement and Enforcement of Biosecurity

Strategy 2.2.2: Support and strengthen Risk Analysis Capacity for TADs and Zoonoses at Regional and National Levels

Result 2.3. Mechanisms for Disease Detection Strengthened

Strategy 2.3.1. Enhance Laboratory Diagnostic capacity and performance

Strategy 2.3.2: Strengthen National Active and Passive Surveillance and joint Cross-Border surveillance in common border Eco-Systems

Strategy 2.3.3: Reinforcement the capacity of national and regional vaccine production laboratories

Strategy 2.3.4: Strengthen Human Capacity for Diagnostic Laboratories

Strategy 2.3.5: Support Sustainable supply of Veterinary pharmaceuticals, biological and consumables for Animal Disease control

Result 2.4: Epidemio-Surveillance, early detection, notification and rapid response systems Strengthened

Strategy 2.4.1. Prioritise the TADs and Zoonotic diseases to be monitored under One Health for a coordinated surveillance system and Disease control priorities

Strategy: 2.4.2. Integrate surveillance systems for TADs and Zoonoses on the basis of the One Health approach

Strategy: 2.4.3. Ensure Comparability of Surveillance and health Data collected from Partner States

Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen cooperation between animal health, public health and environmental health sectors at national and regional levels with respect to the One Health initiatives.

Result 3.1. One-Health is strengthened and mainstreamed in all TADS and Zoonoses Control and prevention activities.

Strategy 3.1.1: Support and strengthen the development a Regional

One-Health Policy;

Strategy 3.1.2: Support and strengthen Regional and National One-Health Technical Capacities and activities supported

Strategy: 3.1.3. Integrate surveillance systems for Zoonotic diseases on the basis of the One Health approach

Strategy 3.1.4. Prioritise the TADs and Zoonotic diseases to be monitored under one Health in a coordinated surveillance system and Disease control priorities

Strategy: 3.1.5. Ensure Comparability of Surveillance and animal health Data collection and collation

Result 3.2: Ensure National and Regional knowledge and information retrieval systems and sharing of TADs and Zoonoses surveillance data

Strategy 3.2.1: Support the regular reviewing, ranking and prioritisation of TADs and Zoonoses in every EAC Partner State and at the Secretariat

Strategy 3.2.2: Enhance Laboratory Diagnostic capacity

Strategy: 3.2.3: Institute Contingency Planning at national and Regional levels

Strategy: 3.2.3: Enhance Human Resources for disease capacity at all levels

Result .3.3. Supply of Medicinal Products, Biologicals and devices are adequate and sustainable

Strategy .3.3.1: Quality Assure Medicinal Products, Biologicals and devices

Strategy 3.3.2: Sustainable delivery of Medicinal Products, Biologicals and Devices

Result: Result: 3.4. Good Emergency Management and Preparedness Practices that include early detection, reporting and counter-epidemic measures supported

Strategy 3.4.1 Support the formulation of Regional and National Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Plans

Strategy 3.4.2. Strengthen Early warning systems and disease reporting

Strategy 3.4.3. Put in place compensation mechanisms to address losses

Strategy 3.4.4. Prevent entry and spread of the disease agents in the region.

Strategy 3.4.5. Support mechanisms to Promptly Responding to disease outbreaks

Strategy 3.4.6: Support national efforts to effect recovery from Outbreaks

Strategic Objective 4: Support sanitary compliance for accessing to markets of selected livestock and livestock products

Result 4.1: Sanitary compliancy status for Key selected TADs and Zoonoses achieved

Strategy 4.1.1: Support progressive control pathway for FMD, PPR, CBPP

&CCPP

Result 4.2: EAC Sanitary Measures for Mammals, birds and Bees completed, approved and disseminated;

Strategy 4.2.1: Complete Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and birds

Strategy 4.2.2: Disseminate Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds and train the stakeholders in Partner States on their application and enforcement.

Strategy 4.2.3: Enforce TADs and Zoonoses associated Sanitary Measures.

Strategy 4.2.4: Public and private sector SPS actors to participate in the meetings of International Standards Setting Organisations (OIE, CAC, WTO, etc);

Strategic objective 5: Support investments into TADs and Zoonoses Prevention, Control and eradication initiatives

Result 5.1: Public and private sector investment policies, incentives and regulatory frameworks to enhance TADs and Zoonoses control developed and implemented^[L]_[SEP]

Strategy 5.1.1: Create enabling conditions and incentives to support private investments

Strategy 5.1.2: Develop specific investment frameworks for priority TADs and Zoonoses

Strategy 5.1.3: Promote and establish innovative funding mechanism in support of the TADs and Zoonoses

Strategy 5.1.4: Improve inter-state and inter-sectoral linkages and collaboration to enhance public funding and ensure infrastructural development to support TADs and Zoonoses

Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen the Mechanisms for Coordination, Knowledge Management and Information flow, for TADs and Zoonoses

Result 6.1: Coordination and Knowledge Management Information flow, for TADs and Zoonoses improved ^[L]_[SEP]

Strategy 6.1.1: Support Integrated Coordination Mechanism for TADs and Zoonoses

Strategy 6.1.2. Strengthen and implement Animal Resources information system

Strategy 6.1.3: Leverage on ICT to improve access to TADs and Zoonoses information;

Strategy 6.1.2 Support the development of communication strategies for disease information dissemination.

Strategic Objective 7: Support research and innovation with respect to Transboundary animal and Zoonotic Diseases ^[L]_[SEP]

Result 7.1. Research and development/Innovation for animal disease control enhanced

Strategy 7.1.1. Identify and compile an inventory of relevant existing technologies for TAZDs control in the region

Strategy 7.1.2: Support the Dissemination and promotion of appropriate technologies and information for diseases control.

Strategy 7.1.3: Support and strengthen capacity of research institutions

Result 7.2. Existing relevant technologies adopted

Strategy 7.2.1. Support the Compilation of the relevant existing technologies for TADs and zoonoses control in the region

Strategy 7.2.2.: Disseminate and promote appropriate technologies.

Result7.3: Generation and sustainable application of technologies and innovations supported

Strategy 7.3.1: Support and strengthen capacity of research and Innovations

The implementation of this strategy will be guided by the implementation arrangements proposed herein. While the EAC Secretariat will take the lead in the coordination of the implementation process, most of the activities will be at Partner State level. Monitoring and evaluation will be important and a simple monitoring framework has been included. This will effectively carried out together with EAC monitoring and evaluation guidelines. Key stakeholders and their possible role in the implementation process, have been identified and indicated in the document. For a successful implementation of this strategy, financial, physical and human resources will be required. For this reason some suggestions have been made on how to improve the resource envelope for the strategy. Lastly, it is strongly suggested that this strategy be popularised through dissemination to all the stakeholders at the EAC Secretariat, in the Partner States and the relevant Development Partners.

PART ONE: BACKGROUND

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The East African Community (EAC) is one of the eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) of the African Union It comprises six (6) partner states, namely: the Republic of Burundi, the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of South Sudan, the Republic of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Its headquarters are at Arusha in Tanzania. The EAC is currently home to about 192 million citizens, of which 22% are urban. The EAC covers an area of 2.462 million Km² with a combined Gross Domestic Product of US\$ 208.239 billion. ¹ As one of the fastest growing regional economic blocs in the world, the EAC is widening and deepening co-operation among the Partner States in various key spheres for their mutual benefit. These include political, economic and social spheres. At the moment, the regional integration process is in full swing as reflected by the encouraging

¹ IMF Report 2017

progress of the East African Customs Union, the establishment of the Common Market in 2010 and the implementation of the East African Monetary Union Protocol. The process towards an East African Federation is being fast tracked, underscoring the serious determination of the East African political leadership and citizens to construct a powerful and sustainable East African economic and political bloc.

The work of the EAC is guided by the Treaty which established the Community, signed on 30 November 1999 and ratified by the original Partner States (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) in 2000. ² The Republics of Rwanda and Burundi acceded to the EAC Treaty on 18 June 2007 and became full Members of the Community with effect from 1 July 2007. The Republic of South Sudan acceded to the Treaty on 15 April 2016 and became a full Member on 15 August 2016.

Article 5 of the EAC Treaty talks about **strengthening and consolidation of co-operation in agreed fields** calls upon EAC Partner States to co-operate in surveillance, diagnosis and control of trans-boundary pests and animal diseases. The article also calls for the prevention and control TADs and zoonoses and joint action towards communicable and non-communicable human diseases. and to control pandemics and epidemics of communicable and vector-borne diseases of humans.

The livestock population estimates in 2016 stood at 61.690 M cattle, 66.9116 M goats, 25.275 M sheep, 6.3 M pigs, 80.194 M poultry, 3.1 M camels and other livestock species including donkeys, and rabbits. Livestock plays an important role in provision of employment, foreign exchange and livestock products. These populations make livestock a key contributor to the national and regional economies, food and nutritional security, employment creation and foreign exchange earnings. Livestock contributes substantially to the economies of the EAC Partner States and the livelihood of livestock keepers, especially pastoralists who form a large proportion of the EAC population.

The regional average per capita consumption of meat and milk products is estimated at 9 Kg

² EAC Treaty 1999

and 35 Kg, respectively, which represents 19% of the per capita consumption of both commodities as recommended by the FAO. The potential of developing an export-oriented livestock industry in EAC is high. History shows that all EAC Partner States were exporting Livestock and Livestock Products to Europe, Middle East and Asia before and at independence but stopped soon after. Thus, there is need to address the mistakes that led to the loss of export markets. The European Union (EU), with a population of about 500 million citizens, is one of the major global meat consumers. Until 2007 beef was being exported from EAC to the EU countries, but it lost its quarter to Botswana in 2008 due to outbreaks of Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Pestes des Petit Ruminants (PPR) and failure to timely detect, prevent and control these diseases. The outbreak of H5N8 Avian Influenza in Uganda in 2017 led to the loss of the regional market for poultry and poultry products for that country which cost the country billions of shillings. Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have embarked on a meat export programme and have meat export qualities. Recently Uganda announced that it had negotiated for the export of huge beef quantities to China. However, a number of factors limit the region's potential to export live livestock or livestock products to regional or external markets, namely: the inability to meet the required quantities, qualities of products and inability to meet the required sanitary standards due to rampant transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses.

1.2. Rationale

Coordination of TADs and Zoonoses control is a complex matter that demands public funding for the TADs have a high potential to spread over several countries and even large regions (Pandemics) and the Zoonoses impact negatively on public health. They are mostly effectively managed at the source. The management of these diseases thus deserves collective attention, especially in Low Income Countries (LICs). Therefore, investing in TADs and Zoonoses should be considered a One Health problem and a global public good.

The previous strategy was implemented by the EAC Partner States at different levels of success and did not achieve the desired results, hence a need for a new strategy. There are

emerging and re-emerging diseases in the EAC region that were not prioritised necessitating a revision of the lists of the priority diseases accordingly. The new approaches in control of TADs and Zoonoses such as One Health (OH) approach, Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) and Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism (IRCM) will also contribute to the reduction of microbial use hence control of AMR which is emerging issue.

The following challenges were identified to impede the implementation of the strategy:

2.0. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Some of the most important TADs are endemic in EAC region. The region is also prone to emerging and re-emerging diseases, which pose a big challenge to public health and the development of the animal industry. The presence of these diseases has compromised access to lucrative export markets, limited productivity and human well-being.

2.1. Current situation of Transboundary Animal and Zoonotic Diseases in the East African Community region

The EAC region is affected by a high burden of Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses (TADs) with the majority of the major transboundary animal diseases being endemic. Furthermore, the region is prone to emerging and re-emerging diseases, all of which pose a big challenge to public health and the development of the livestock industry. The region is crisscrossed by several fly-ways of migratory birds and was affected by HPAI H5N8 in 2017 which occurred in Uganda, believed to have originated from migratory birds. Though the outbreak was quickly contained, it has had serious economic impact on poultry farmers in that country and has posed serious implications to the other countries in the region. The high prevalence of animal diseases therefore has to a large extent, denied the region its rightful share of returns from the rich animal resource base by compromising access to lucrative export markets, limiting productivity and human well-being. The major

TADs and zoonoses in the region are: Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Peste des Petit Ruminants (PPR), New Castle Disease (ND), African Swine fever (ASF), Trypanosomiasis (Tryps) Contagious Bovine, (CBPP) Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CCPP), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Viral Haemorrhagic fevers (VHFs) such as Ebola and Marburg.

The EAC Strategy for Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses 2013-2018 ranked the major TADs and Zoonoses in the region as: HPAI, RVF, FMD, CBPP, ND, Tryps, PPR, CCPP, LSD, Rab and ASF. However, under Vet-Gov support, using the Phylum® tool³, the EAC has further updated the list of priority TADs and Zoonoses at regional and national levels as indicated below in 2.1.1.

2.1.1. Regional and National Ranking of TADs and Zoonoses in the EAC:

2.1.1.1 Regional Ranking

African Swine Fever (ASF). Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Bovine Tuberculosis (BTB), ^[L]Brucellosis (Bru), ^[SEP]Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Peste des Petit Ruminants (PPR), Sheep Pox (G&SP), New Castle Disease (ND), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), East Coast Fever (ECF), Rabies (Rab). For exotic diseases: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) was ranked first followed by exotic FMD (exotic serotypes* e.g. SAT 3 and Asia 1) ⁴

* not present in the country or region

2.1.1.2. Republic of Burundi: PPR, FMD, LSD, NCD, Rab, Bovine TB and *Bru*, RVF, FMD-A and HPAI⁵

2.1.1.3. Republic of Kenya: Circulating** FMD, PPR, *Br*, CBPP, CCPP, RVF, ND, ASF, TB,

³ OIE study: (2010) "Listing and Categorisation of Priority Animal Diseases, including those Transmissible to Humans" - Methodological Manual. pp 158

⁴ Olaho-Mukani et al. . *Bull. Anim. Hlth. Prod. Afr* (2019)

⁵ Niyokwishimira, et al. *Bull. Anim. Hlth. Prod. Afr.*, (2018), **66**, 239-247

Rab, E. CF, S &G P, and LSD.⁶

***present in the country or region*

2.1.1.4. Republic of Rwanda: RVF, FMD (Exotic serotypes*), FMD (Present), ASF, Bru, CBPP, CCPP, ECF, HPAI, LSD, ND, PPR, Rabies, G&S Pox, BTBT and Tryps.⁷

2.1.1.5. Republic of South Sudan: FMD, PPR, RVF, Bru, CBPP, HPAI, CCPP, NCD ECF, Rab, S&GP, BTB, and Anthrax⁸

2.1.1.6. United Republic of Tanzania: RVF, FMD, (Exotic serotypes*); CBPP, ND, PPR HPAI (Exotic serotypes*) and Foot and Mouth Disease (exotic serotypes*)⁹

2.1.1.7. Republic of Uganda: FMD (Circulating serotypes**), CBPP, ND, ASF, LSD, PPR, RFV, S&GP, Tryps, EC F, Bru, BTB and Rab. With regards to the new and emerging diseases, HPAI ranked highest followed by FMD (Exotic* strains - SAT 3, ASIA, Type A and Type C).

There is a high prevalence of endemic vector borne TADs and Zoonoses (transmitted by ticks, mosquitoes and tse-tse flies) for which attention should be paid. In their mission to assess the status and constraints of the livestock sector in the EAC Partner States, the EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources observed the inadequate capacity to control transboundary animal diseases at EAC border posts due to inadequate laboratory infrastructure and qualified staff and urged the Secretariat to develop an integrated regional coordination mechanism (IRCM) for the control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and Zoonoses¹⁰.

⁶ Njagi, et al., *Bull. Anim. Hlth. Prod. Afr.*, (2018), 66, 287-398

⁷ Mwendata et al., *Bull. Anim. Hlth. Prod. Afr.*, (2018), 66, 387-394

⁸ Adwok, et al., *Bull. Anim. Hlth. Prod. Afr.*, (2018), 66, 363-374

⁹ Assenga et al., *Bull. Anim. Hlth. Prod. Afr.*, (2018), 66, 415-426

¹⁰ East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) Committee on Agriculture, Tourism, and Natural Resources: Report of the Oversight Study Mission to Assess Policy and Production Constraints affecting the Livestock Sector in East African Community, 29th September to 5th October 2013.

The Albertine- Congo ecosystem is a hub of some of the most dangerous human and animal pathogens (e.g. Ebola ,Marburg and related haemorrhagic viruses). There are also expansive Riparian, Rift Valley and Tropical Grasslands ecosystems that characterize the region and are ideal habitat for vectors of disease_agents such as:. Rift Valley Fever, Trypanosomiasis, Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever, Yellow Fever and Dengue. The recent outbreaks of Ebola, Rift Valley Fever, Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever in the region and discovery of a previously unknown sand-fly associated phlebovirus during vector surveillance with evidence of neutralizing antibodies in Kenya¹¹ highlight the importance of rural areas in tropical Africa for arbovirus surveillance as well as extending arbovirus surveillance to include haematophagous arthropods.

The widespread tick resistance to acaricides reported in Uganda¹² poses a serious challenge in the control of some of these tick-borne TADs and Zoonoses. In all instances of TADs and Zoonoses epidemics, the region has demonstrated prevailing weakness in its animal, human and environmental health systems, with limited ability to monitor and timely respond to large scale outbreaks and pandemic threats, as well as ineffective cross-border coordination of essential efforts in dealing with such emergencies. It is in this light that the EAC with support from USAID has prepared this Strategic Plan to address TADs and Zoonoses emergencies at regional and national level, mobilize resources to strengthen animal health and trade infrastructure, and build technical capacity to manage TADs and Zoonoses in the EAC region. Most of EAC Partner States have already developed animal health strategies, policies, Master Plans and contingency plans for individual diseases or group of diseases and One Health units and Action Plans. These will be vital in the implementation of the current Regional Transboundary Animal and Zoonotic Diseases Strategy. Moreover, the Agriculture and Medical Departments of the EAC have already developed a contingency Plans for Human and Animal Disease Epidemics, respectively under one Health Platform.

¹¹ Tchouassi et al., (2019). *Emerging Infectious Diseases* • www.cdc.gov/eid • 25 (4) 681-690

¹² Vudriko et al. *Parasites & Vectors* (2016)

Therefore, for the EAC to manage TADs and Zoonoses, it will continue to strengthen and embrace the One Health principle as one of the guiding principles.

by Foot and Mouth Disease (foreign strains absent (SAT 3, ASIA, Type A and Type C)).¹³

The EALA Committee on Agriculture, Trade and Natural Resources has taken note of the seriousness of TADs and Zoonoses, and inadequate capacity to control them at EAC border posts. This was due to inadequate infrastructure and qualified staff. The committee urged the Secretariat to develop an integrated regional coordination mechanism (IRCM) for the control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and Zoonoses¹⁴.

The ecological factors within the Albertine- Congo, the Riparian, and the Rift Valley ecosystems which characterize the region and the close and elaborate human livestock wildlife interfaces favor the emergence, reemergence and spread of pathogens of high consequences such as Ebola, Marburg, and other hemorrhagic fever viruses. In addition, the widespread tick resistance to acaricides reported in Uganda¹⁵ and the emergence of antimicrobial resistance in the EAC region poses a serious challenge in the control of some of these TADs and Zoonoses.

It is in this light that the EAC with support from USAID has prepared this Strategic Plan to address TADs and Zoonoses emergencies at regional and national level. The strategy will serve as a tool to mobilize resources for strengthening animal health, trade infrastructure, and building technical capacity to coordinate the management and control of TADs and Zoonoses in the EAC region. Most of EAC Partner States have already developed animal health strategies, policies, master and contingency plans for individual diseases or

¹³ Nantima, et al. *Bull. Anim. Hlth. Prod. Afr.*, (2018), 66, 351-362

¹⁴ East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) Committee on Agriculture, Tourism, and Natural Resources: Report of the Oversight Study Mission to Assess Policy and Production Constraints affecting the Livestock Sector in East African Community, 29th September to 5th October 2013.

¹⁵ Vudriko et al. *Parasites & Vectors* (2016)

group of diseases and One Health units and Action Plans that require harmonization and coordination at a regional level. In addition, the departments of EAC have developed contingency plans for human and animal disease epidemics under one health platform. These will be vital in the implementation of the current Regional Transboundary Animal and Zoonotic Diseases Strategy.

3. STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

The strategic analysis informed the planning process and helped to understand the strategic position of the proposed strategy. This involved environmental scanning, internal, external and stakeholder analysis. Understanding the external and internal environments was important in charting the path for going forward. The external and competitive environments have implications in form of opportunities and threats, the internal environment helped interpret the strengths and weaknesses. The external environment comprised of developments in the macro (remote) environment and the micro (immediate operating) environment.

3.1 External Analysis

The EAC Region is a highly dynamic environment with increasing challenges posed by major developments. These include but not limited to political factors, economic trends, socio-political dimensions, technological, ecological and legal changes. A summary of some of the major developments in the external environment that could impact on the strategy are outlined below.

3.2 Political Factors

Most of the EAC Partner States have two governance levels: National and Local Governments. This has strong bearing on the Veterinary Command structure, which according to the OIE should have a clear line of command from the lower levels of government to the centre for a timely disease reporting, control and prevention and

veterinary service delivery. Though the political scanning in the EAC has witnessed a stable political outlook, making expectations higher, instability in a couple of Partner States could jeopardize this stable achievement. That notwithstanding, there has been a favourable political will towards the animal disease control in most of the EAC Partner States. In the Partner States where there is weak veterinary command structure, animal disease control efforts have been hampered. Therefore the harmonisation of Policy and Legal frameworks regarding animal diseases prevention, control and eradication in Local and Central Governments on one hand, and across the six EAC Partner States remains a great challenge.

3. 3. Planning Process

The first step of the strategic planning process was to assess progress in implementation of the first strategy (2010- 2018) highlighting gaps, challenges encountered and opportunities for improvement.

This was followed by the review the relevant EAC regional and integration instruments, policies and strategies; national livestock policies, strategies, laws and regulations related to disease control in the EAC Partner States; and the relevant continental and international conventions, protocols, strategies and action plans relevant to management of TADs and Zoonoses. A situational analysis of the livestock sector and the previous and ongoing TADs and Zoonoses management initiatives at national, regional and international levels and the regional livestock sector was conducted, highlighting the current disease situation, key issues and challenges in management of TADs and Zoonoses along the domestic /wild animal-human-ecosystem interfaces. The impact of TADs and Zoonoses on production, value addition and trade in livestock and livestock products, public health and tourism in the region was also assessed. Meetings were held to engage experts and TADs focal persons in the EAC Partner States to produce an updated list of priority TADs ad zoonotic diseases and a SWOT analysis of the regional livestock sector with regard to management of TADs and Zoonoses undertaken to identify the key strategic issues for their management in the EAC region and to propose appropriate strategic interventions.

The Implementation mechanisms, the resource requirements and possible resource mobilization mechanisms, the goal, targets, outputs, and expected outcomes of the proposed strategic interventions were defined and the vision, mission, goal and objectives of the strategy in consultation with stakeholders reviewed.

4. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2013- 2018 TADS AND ZONOSSES STRATEGY

At regional level the strategy proposed to: Enhance cooperation, collaboration and networking among the Partner States; Seek engagement and commitment of the Partner states; Encourage harmonized and coordinated approach to the control and eradication of the prioritized diseases (TADs and Zoonoses) with the following outputs:

- Harmonized policies and regulatory frameworks
- Harmonized surveillance, reporting and information sharing
- Harmonized preparedness planning;
- Capacity building (One Health, epidemiological and laboratory)
- Networking of economists, social scientists and health experts.
- Regional level activities in line with the Global Framework for Transboundary Animal Diseases control (GF- TADs).

At National level the proposed focus was to be on: strengthening the veterinary services to comply with the OIE standards and guidelines; strategic research initiatives; support for public communication; Provision of technical assistance (disease surveillance, epidemiological analysis, disease diagnosis and improving operational capacity for disease control; Promote livelihood sensitive approaches; Identify ways of preventing disease spread through surveillance, early detection, reporting and response.

The strategy proposed the following Interventions: Animal and human activities; Multi-sectoral in nature to minimise public health risks; Offer high level political direction; Strong information dissemination; Public and private sector involvements (practitioners, NGOs, CBOs); and emergency fund support (readily accessible). **Short and medium term interventions included:** Campaign management; Enhancement of outbreak control;

Surveillance and epidemiology including strong diagnostic services; Animal quarantine services; Legislation and enforcement; Communications; Socio-economic studies; Epidemiological studies; Compensation mechanisms; Production systems and marketing restructuring and **Long term interventions:** Strengthening official veterinary services (Technical, financial and personnel capability); Communications; Partnerships with the private sector; Facilitate market access (healthy animals, products and commodities); Enhancing Biosecurity (bio-exclusion and bio-containment)

The analysis therefore considers these focus areas in the light of the expected outputs/outcomes and identifies gaps, challenges and opportunities for improvement as outlined in Table 1 below.

Table1. Results/Outcomes of the 2013-2018 EAC TADs & Zoonoses Strategic interventions

Proposed Results/Outcomes	Gaps	Challenges	Opportunities for improvement
1. Country-based surveillance and disease reporting enhanced through capacity building of epidemiology units and of laboratory diagnostic capacity	Inadequate training and numbers for personnel. ,	Limited funding Lack of harmonised policies of decentralisation Privatisation and divesture.	Public-Private partnerships' support could be exploited for sustainability
2. Concerted animal disease and vector control programmes developed through the establishment of regional support units	Absence of regional support units rregional legal framework	; Limited budgetary allocations at EAC Sec. & Partner State levels & MTEFs bottle necks	EAC Secretariat support this; ; International Sourcing for Donor and Technical partners r support
3. Regional and Global Early Warning Systems for TADs established with the collaboration of FAO, OIE and WHO,linked to all epidemiological systems	No early warning system for TADs established; RVF	Absence of early warning mechanisms n the region	Establish regional Global Early Warning Systems for TADs that are linked to EAC secr.

5.0. SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE REGIONAL LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN REGARD TO THE MANAGEMENT OF TADS AND ZONOSEs

Though the livestock sector plays a significant role in the national economies and livelihoods of the peoples' of East Africa and it is faced with many challenges and threats. Amidst all these, there enormous opportunities the region should timely take advantage of.

Table 2: SWOT analysis of the Livestock Sector

Strength	Opportunities
<p>-Livestock and wild animals play an important role in national and regional economies, providing food and nutritional security, employment creation, foreign exchange earnings</p> <p>-The EAC region alone accounts for 50% of the cattle (61,6m) in Africa, 33.3% of the sheep (25.2m), 40% of the goats (66,9m), 13% of the poultry(80.1m), 7.9% of the pigs (6.3m) , 3.1 m camels plus other livestock species like donkeys and rabbits;</p> <p>-The region has abundant fisheries and wild life resources such as elephants, buffaloes and migratory wildebeests among others.</p> <p>-The is a high demand for meat, milk and other livestock products in the EAC region that has not been exploited</p> <p>-The region is strategically located in relation the export livestock markets in the middle east, Europe and Asia.</p> <p>-The increasing human population of about 200ms that creates high demand for livestock products consumption</p> <p>-The existing local capacity for livestock vaccine production.</p>	<p>-There is increasing recognition by the policy makers of the contribution of livestock to the GDP , food security, poverty alleviation and economic growth.</p> <p>-There is a growing interest by development partners and other international bodies to support the livestock sector in building resilience, peace and security.</p> <p>- The growing demand for livestock products by the intra and extra market</p> <p>- The region's proximity and the longstanding tradition of trading with the Middle East</p> <p>-The availability of surplus of livestock and livestock products that are following the Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) requirements</p> <p>- Governments and Development Partners have recognized that control of TADs and Zoonoses is a public good, and are willing to increase the investment for their control.</p>

Weaknesses	Threats
<p>-Low/poor livestock productivity that is attributed to low input – low output livestock management system of production, small-sized local breeds, inadequate quantity and quality of feeds and nutrients, Grazing depends on rainfed agriculture</p> <p>-Inadequate preparedness for climatic effects such as droughts, floods, and others that affect livestock production, and leading to zoonotic disease outbreaks (RVF)</p> <p>-The region has serious challenges of TADS , lacks livestock identification and traceability systems, with poor management of cross-border livestock movements.</p> <p>-Poor physical infrastructure (labs, markets , cattle dips and vet clinics)</p> <p>-Inadequate human capacities and financial resources for disease prevention, control and eradication that constraints the delivery of veterinary services, the enforcement of regulatory measures and access to markets.</p> <p>-Poor quality veterinary services due to the decentralisation policies that undermined the veterinary command structures, resulting into poor disease reporting and inadequate disease control response mechanisms.</p>	<p>-The increasing effect of Climate change predisposes the region to climate-related diseases,(Rift Valley fever (RVF) and other haemorrhagic zoonoses) that cause mortality of both humans and animals as well as serious disruption of the export trade and tourism.</p> <p>-The presence of wildlife species which are reservoirs of the most deadly viral hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola and Marburg), FMD, trypanosomiasis , among others in the region</p> <p>-microbial contaminations and is contributing to the global threat of anti-microbial resistance and tick resistance. And trypanosianis</p> <p>-slaughter of food animals in unauthored places outside the slaughter facilities presenting serious threats to public health.</p> <p>- insecurity and cattle rustling in some countries within the pastoral farming communities .</p> <p>-Expansion of crop agriculture, human population and the growth of urban centres and other settlements displace livestock production activities reducing pasture grazing land</p> <p>-Increased humans , livestock and wildlife, interaction that may result in escalation of emerging TADs and re-emerging animal and zoonotic diseases. Existence of free ranging wildlife species outside the protected areas which promote disease and transmission of TADs and zoonoses (Bats, primates like monkeys , etc</p>

5.4. Conceptual Framework for the linkage between EAC TADs and Zoonoses

This TADs and Zoonoses Strategy will indirectly contribute to the linked to the EAC development Vision, which is, “An industrialized, middle-income economic bloc able to provide sustainable high standards of living to all citizens”. This will be through the 5th EAC Development Strategy whose theme is “a people-centred and market-driven integration” and whose goal is to build a firm foundation for transforming the East African Community into a stable, competitive and sustainable lower-middle income region by 2021 by focusing on seven (7) key priority areas, namely i) consolidation of the Single Customs Territory (SCT); ii) development of regional infrastructure; iii) enhancement of free movement of all factors of production as envisaged under the Common Market and Monetary Union Protocols; iv) enhancement of regional industrial development; v) improvement of agricultural productivity;

vi) promotion of regional peace, security and good governance; and vii) institutional transformation at the regional and Partner State levels.

The EAC Regional Agricultural and Rural Development Policy (EAC-ARDP) and the Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy (EAC-ARDS) give directions for sustainable agriculture that includes livestock. The overall objective as set out in the EAC Treaty, the EAC-ARDP through the EAC-ARDS is to implement the achievement of food security and rational agriculture crop production. The EAC - ARDS guides and provides pillars for the agriculture and livestock development strategies. The overall objective of the livestock component of the EAC-ARDP and ARDS and the goal of regional livestock policy is to produce enough safe quality animals and animal products for food security and for the export markets so as to reduce poverty, hunger, unemployment and while at the same time taking care to avoid degradation of natural resources in the region.

The EAC is therefore devoted to the pursuit of programmes, projects and other interventions aimed at accelerating a people-centred and market-driven integration that will also facilitate faster and more sustainable socio- economic development and transformation of the region in line with the AU Maputo and Malabo Declarations, the AU Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDESA), the AU Agenda 2063, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant regional and international development protocols and programmes. In this regard, improvement of animal health in general, and control of TADs and Zoonoses in particular, have a significant bearing on the possibility to meet several of the Sustainable Development Goals: most obviously Goal 1 (no poverty) and Goal 2 (zero hunger), but also Goals 3 (good health and well-being), 5 (Gender equality), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land)¹⁶

¹⁶ SDGs 2015

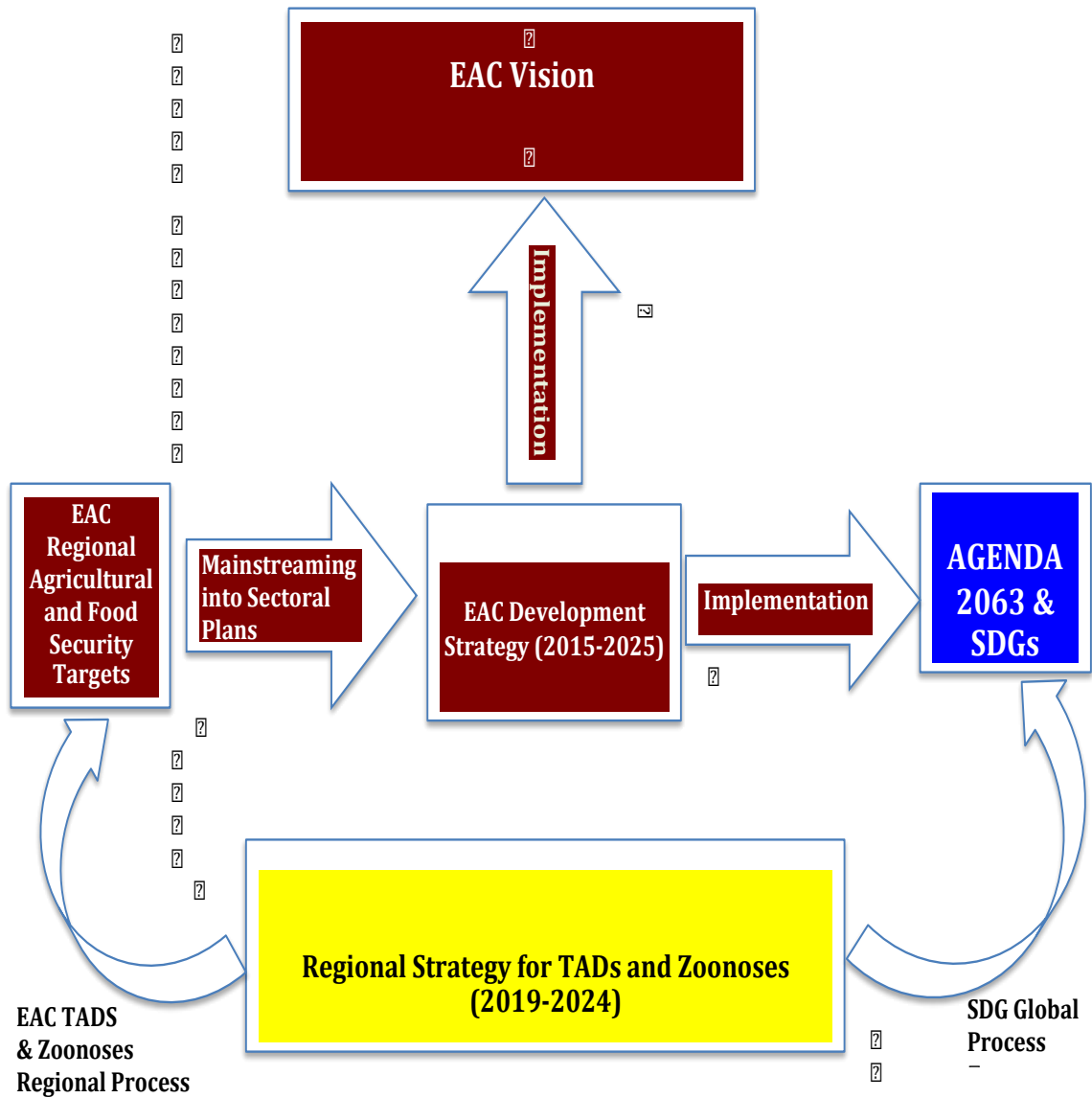


Fig.4 Conceptual Framework for the linkage between EAC TADS and Zoonoses, the EAC Regional Agricultural Food Security Targets, EAC Development Strategy, the EAC Vision, AU-AGENDA 2063 & SDGs.

PART TWO:

6.0 THE STRATEGY

6.1. Guiding Principles

This Strategy will be guided by the principles of: subsidiarity, complementarity and comparative advantage taking into account the mandates and the relationships of the Secretariat, the Partner States and the different EAC institutions involved in its implementation. Furthermore the following principles will play a crucial role:

- Enabling policy and legal framework, transparency and mutual accountability;
- Multi-sectoral & Multi-level collaboration and coordination with relevant stakeholders based on One - Health Principle;
- Adequate capacity for timely and reliable disease detection, prevention, control and eradication, to include: sustained and credible diagnostic capacity (personnel, equipment and supplies), sustained support to epidemio-surveillance, epidemiological understanding of risks, determinants of disease transmission, early warning, reporting and rapid response (preparedness capacity), timely provision of supplies (vaccines, drugs and other biologicals), support to the veterinary services to effectively and timely implement disease control programmes based on OIE standards and support to disease reporting and early warning;
- Support to research and innovation initiatives including the development of appropriate and Real-Time diagnostic tools, vaccines and related biologicals;
- Adequate and sustainable financial, infrastructure and human resources;
- Robust implementation mechanisms; and
- Adequate Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms

Emphasis will be placed on establishing solid mutually beneficial partnerships among the various stakeholders at national, regional and international levels based on the experiences and lessons learned from the successful implementation of previous EAC programmes in the livestock sector. Multi stakeholder platforms such as the EAC One-Health Platform and the

East African Laboratory and Epidemio-Surveillance Networks will be key to ensuring proper and effective coordination and collaboration in all the TADs and Zoonoses activities in the region.

The implementation of this strategy will not only build on other EAC Past programmes but also further provide an opportunity to improve the execution modalities of other EAC regional institutional programmes and to develop multi-level and multi-stakeholder interactive platforms, networks, task forces, specific consultative groups and hubs, to ensure proper and effective coordination and collaboration between all TADs and Zoonoses related activities in the region.

6.2 Core Values

The strategy will be guided by the following core values of the EAC:

- Integrity and transparency;
- Teamwork and productive partnerships;
- Innovativeness and creativity;
- Professionalism, Commitment and Customer focus;
- Equity, Fairness and Inclusion; and
- Sustainability

6.3. Vision: A healthy and prosperous community prepared to respond, effectively manage and contain the treats of Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses.

6.4. Mission: To prevent, control and eradicate animal and public health risks caused by Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses so as to safeguard the lives and livelihoods of the citizens of EAC and their animals.

6.5. Goal To increase the contribution of the animal resources sector to socio-economic development in the EAC by minimizing the economic losses and the public health hazards brought about by Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses.

6.6. Overall Strategic objective

The overall objective of the strategy is to safeguard human and animal health and the livelihoods of the farming communities in the Partner States, from the threats of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and Zoonoses through effective and rapid detection, response and control.

7.0. IMPORTANT STRATEGIC ISSUES OF TADS AND ZOOSES

The 2nd TADs and Zoonoses strategy is prepared as a guiding tool for implementation of regional mandates emanating from the provisions of the Treaty for establishment of the EAC Partner States (PS), comprising of the Republics of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania. Over 80% of the EAC human population are involved in Livestock production alone, whose food security, livelihood and economy depend on livestock, especially for pastoralist communities. In addition to partly utilising the 124,718,000 hectares of the total EAC agricultural land, livestock production engages rangeland that is not suitable for crop production to produce the most needed valuable marketable livestock products. Consequently, supporting and enhancing livestock productivity which is already employing over 80 % of the EAC population could foster development that is people centered and market driven which is inline with the EAC operational principles. Effective realisation of the commitments to successfully use livestock for improving economies and livelihood of their respective populations can only be achieved by a strategy focused on improving and supporting investments in livestock production, disease prevention and control in the whole livestock production and value adding chain. This could ultimately promote trade in livestock and livestock products. Income generated from this trade would contribute to supporting and spurring economic growth in the EAC. In this regard the livestock sector in Partner States must be capacitated to exploit the available animal resources, and EAC Partner State economic infrastructure to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the established regional common and international markets.

The 5th EAC development strategy incorporates the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In

order for Partner States in the region to achieve their goals, the EAC development policy emphasizes the establishment of an enabling environment for trade facilitated through the common markets, one-tariff customs systems and political stability. This environment can provide a catalyst for supporting increased production of livestock, livestock products and incomes. The EAC Regional Agricultural and Rural Development Policy (EAC-ARDP) and the Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy (EAC ARDS) give directions for sustainable agriculture that includes livestock. The overall objective as set out in the EAC Treaty, the EAC-ARDP through the EAC-ARDS is to implement the achievement of food security and rational agriculture crop production. The EAC – ARDS guides and provides pillars for the agriculture and livestock development strategies. The overall objective of the livestock component of the EAC ARD and ARDS is to produce enough safe quality animals and animal products, to march both the requirements of the rapidly growing human populations in the region and for the export markets. In that context, the livestock component within the EAC ARD and ARDS is much about increased production and therefore inadequately caters for concerns and intent of complex animal diseases, prevention and control mandates as envisioned in Article 108 of the EAC Treaty.

Experience has shown that when newly emerging and re-emerging diseases occur in naïve human and animal populations, they spread fast and cause high socio-economic impacts. Prevention and Control of such diseases requires collective effort and a strategy that addresses quick detection, prevention and control of spread at source.

It has been established that 60 to 75% of new diseases emerging in human are of animal origin, with 70% being reflected in most of the publications. The reason for this alarming increase in infections to humans and domesticated animal is the expansion of human and wildlife interactions due to human development activities including; opening new lands for transport, water, mining, new habitats, tourism/leisure, keeping animals as pets, eating bush/game meat and research. All these are of economic importance and social welfare. However, there is a negative side of it, which is exposure and adoption of new infections that can cause severe and or deadly diseases. Usually, in such cases the new disease takes time to

be diagnosed and it might also spread to more areas and populations without any technology or techniques to diagnose, prevent, control or treat, because it will be spreading as an unknown disease. This might similarly be the same situation in cases of diseases spreading from humans to domestic and wild animals.

Human interaction and expansion of activities in new areas is represented by the introduction of FMD and Smallpox in East Africa in the 1920s. FMD was introduced and spread in wildlife, buffalos and wildebeests, causing 95% of mortalities in Wildebeests. At the same time Smallpox was introduced in humans and many people died of Smallpox. This particular outbreak covered the whole Serengeti ecosystem and spread south to Lake Rukwa, in southern Tanzania. Colonial caravans to immunologically susceptible animals and humans spread the two diseases. Recently, the Lujo disease and Hepatitis E virus outbreaks in the SADC and EAC region which originated from animals (possibly from rodents or pigs and many other animals), were timely detected and controlled before they could cause wide spread effects because of the existing SADC regional technologies for the two diseases.

The extended list of zoonotic diseases of importance and of risk in EAC mainly include Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Rabies (RB), Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI H5N1 and H5N8) Pandemic Swine Influenza (H1N1-2009), Yellow Fever, Anthrax, Ebola, Hepatitis E, Campylobacter, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) and recently pathogenic *E. Coli* and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5N8) and Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever.

The threat is not only from wild animals to human and domestic animals but also from humans and livestock to wildlife animals. Control of rabies in domesticated dogs around Serengeti and Kagera ecosystems, which resulted in reduced cases of rabies in wildlife shows that wildlife, could have acquired rabies from domesticated dogs. Tourism and specifically ecotourism has led to outbreaks of respiratory diseases among African chimps. The human respiratory syncytial virus (HRSV) and human metapneumo virus (HMPV) are cases of recent experience, putting wildlife chimps at risk. These respiratory infections usually kill infant humans in developing countries. Nearly all humans have had contact in their lifetime with these viruses,

so humans with time have developed defense mechanisms against them. This is not the case in new hosts. The current confirmed infection from humans to wild great apes in Rwanda and other parts of Africa has resulted in severe disease in chimps. Entire populations of chimps in West Africa between 1999 and 2006 died due to these infections. Other examples are diseases and deaths in Zebra and Hippopotamus in EAC Partner States, which can threaten the entire population of susceptible species.

There have been outbreaks of wildlife diseases in the like canine distemper in lions and anthrax in hippos, associated with severe and substantially high death rates. This has raised attention of the wildlife veterinary circles in the region and called for need for not only intervention, but also strengthening the wildlife veterinary capacity in the region.

7.1. Strategic Objectives and Expected Results

Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen Veterinary Policy and Legal frameworks with respect to TADs and Zoonoses

Result: 1.1. Supportive Policy and Legal frameworks that address Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses concerns are in Place

Strategy 1.1.1. Support the review, update and harmonisation of national and regional Policy and Legal frameworks with respect to TADS and Zoonoses in line with PVS gap analysis recommendations

- Create an inventory of the relevant legal instruments at national and regional level for review;
- Form /Activate the Animal Health/TADS zoonoses Committees and working groups with clear terms of reference to *inter alia*, address issues of TADs and Zoonoses;
- Support and coordinate OIE Veterinary Legislative Review missions to Partner States;
- Engage the relevant technical and legal experts, the Livestock policy hubs and the

wider stakeholder fraternity to review, revise/and or update the relevant policy and legal frameworks with special focus on TADS & Zoonoses;

- Harmonise the relevant Partner States policy and legal frameworks through engagement of animal health and legal experts, the relevant stakeholders the State and EAC Secretariat actors.

Strategy 1.1.2. Support the strengthening enforcement of animal health laws and regulations

- Support the dissemination, popularization of the laws and regulations and ensure the penalties, sanctions, roles of the competent authorities, administrative and enforcement agents are clearly defined and understood by the stakeholders;
- Support the establishment of law enforcement infrastructure and ensure there is adequate funding for the operation.

Strategic Objective 2. Prevent the occurrence and reduce the potential impacts of TADs and Zoonoses

Result 2.1. Mechanism for Emergency Preparedness in place

Strategy 2.1.1: Instituted Emergency Preparedness at national and Regional levels

- Formulate a Regional Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plan for the priority TADs and Zoonoses;
- Support the formulation of national Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plans for each of the identified regional priority diseases;
- Ensure Structures and Resources for disease emergencies are in place.
- Build capacity for preparedness and response

Strategy 2.1.2. Put in place compensation mechanisms to address losses

- Ensure that policy and legal framework for compensation are in place and implementable in all the EAC Partner States; and
- Support the formation of insurance schemes for livestock farmers.

Strategy 2.1.2. Prevent entry and spread of the disease agents in the region.

- Set import restrictions to allow low-risk trade to maximize effectiveness of the border quarantine barriers
- Prevent entry of the disease through tightened and targeted inspections for legal and illegal imports.
- Implement increased biosecurity measures, including quarantine facilities for live animals (e.g. livestock & wildlife), particularly at locations identified as high risk (e.g. border areas, markets, livestock trading businesses).
- Strengthen the One-Border inspection system set by the EAC by instituting strict quarantine measures and establishing pre-embarkation and post-entry testing for diseases of concern.

Strategy 2.1.3. Support mechanisms to Promptly Responding to disease outbreaks

- Support the review of national and regional disease contingency plans and make all actors aware of their roles; and
- Ensure that the needed initial structures are put in place for the implementation of contingency plans.

Strategy 2.1.4: Support national efforts to effect recovery from Outbreaks

Support mechanisms at national and regional levels to address the recovery processes once a disease has been controlled or eliminated by

- Supporting Partner States to undertake active surveillance and reporting to demonstrate freedom from disease;
- Support Partner States in the preparation of dossiers for declaration of freedom of disease that affect trade as per OIE standards;
- Coordinate with beneficiaries to agree on timing and nature of compensation and to fully implement compensation policies and psychological support for affected communities; and

- Support Partner States on how to conduct post-outbreak analysis, to assess the pre-outbreak practices and issues that led to the outbreak, any problems encountered in detecting and responding to it and reviewing / and or revising the legislation and plans to correct the deficiencies.

Strategy 2.1.5: Support and strengthen Risk Analysis Capacity for TADs and Zoonoses at Regional and National Levels

- Support the formulation of Risk analysis manuals and guidelines
- Support the training of animal health personnel on risk analysis
- Support studies on joint Risk Analysis for Priority TADs and Zoonoses

Result 2.2: Biosafety and Biosecurity Measures harmonized, Supported and Enforced

Strategy 2.2.1: Support the improvement and Enforcement of biosafety and Biosecurity

- Support and guide the formulation of biosafety and Biosecurity policies in Partner States;
- Support and guide the formulation of biosafety and Biosecurity guidelines and SOPs for livestock value chains and veterinary laboratories in Partner States;
- Monitor the enforcement of biosafety and biosecurity measures in livestock value chains, veterinary laboratories, international borders and Airports in EAC Partner States;
- Support the formulation of Quarantine policies and guidelines.
- Support regional coordination of biosafety and biosecurity meetings

Result 2.3. Mechanisms for Disease Detection Strengthened

Strategy 2.3.1. Enhance Laboratory Diagnostic capacity and performance

- Support the equipping and reagent supply of national laboratories for detection of priority TADs and Zoonoses
- Facilitate accreditation of national laboratories
- Support Laboratory Twinning through North-South partnerships with the OIE/WHO/FAO Reference Laboratory Centres of Excellency to enhance transfer of modern diagnostic technologies and skills;
- Support the strengthening of Laboratory Diagnostic Centres of Excellency in the East African region to eventually become OIE Reference laboratories;
- Ensure the national and regional Laboratory Networks are well anchored at the EAC Secretariat, are functional supported and funded

Strategy 2.3.2: Strengthen surveillance systems for priority TADs and Zoonoses

- Develop guidelines for harmonized surveillance of TADs and Zoonoses by Partner States
- Develop mechanisms for information sharing and disease reporting
-
- Maintain and enhance surveillance programmes and activities that are focused on priority TADs & Zoonoses of the highest risks at national level;
- Enhance the collection, management and effective use of animal health surveillance information;
- Strengthen the knowledge, attitudes and practices of stakeholders involved in surveillance;

- Cultivate effective partnerships and stewardship with livestock stakeholders.
- Support development of national and Regional *Early Warning Systems* for the timely detection, reporting and communication of occurrence, incursion or emergence of TADs and Zoonoses
- Support joint cross border surveillance for TADs and Zoonoses in common-boarder ecosystems

Strategy 2.3.3: Reinforcement the capacity of national and regional vaccine production laboratories

- Support the accreditation of the national vaccine laboratories for the priority vaccines;
- Support and guide the national Vaccine Laboratories to have vaccine banks of the priority vaccines and the capacity to produce enough quantities of the vaccines.

Strategy 2.3.4: Strengthen Human Capacity for Diagnostic Laboratories

- Support recruitment of relevant qualified professionals where applicable to fill gaps identified by PVS gap analysis;
- Support continuing professional Development (CPD) programs instituted by the relevant professional Statutory Bodies e.g. Veterinary Boards, Veterinary Councils etc.

Strategy 2.3.5: Support Sustainable supply of Quality Veterinary pharmaceuticals, biological and consumables for Animal Disease control

- Support and strengthen public-private sector partnership and regular monitoring of the stocks of essential Medicinal Products, Biologicals, Devices and consumables in the region to ensure adequate supplies.
- Ensure robust, legally supported and adequately facilitated veterinary service delivery

systems in partner States.

- Strengthen and harmonize quality assurance mechanisms for veterinary pharmaceuticals, biologicals and consumables for animal disease detection and control in Partner States

Result 2.4: Epidemio-Surveillance, early detection, notification and rapid response systems Strengthened

Strategy 2.4.1. Prioritize the TADs and Zoonotic diseases to be monitored under One Health for a coordinated surveillance system and Disease control priorities

- . Select the appropriate disease ranking and prioritization tool e.g. the OIE Phylum Tool or CDC One Health Tool (for zoonoses) and guidelines to used.
- Prioritize TADs and Zoonoses with the aim of generating the most relevant disease indicators
- Regularly review, rank and prioritize of TADs and Zoonoses using the Phylum, CDC One Health tool or any other recognized tools for disease ranking though consultative workshops at national and regional levels according to national and regional needs and priorities.
- Effect a coordinated disease surveillance and control based on national and regional priority TADs and zoonotic diseases.
- Carry out Sampling and disease monitoring based on the agreed-upon schedules, SOPs and guidelines

Strategy: 2.4.2. Integrate surveillance systems for TADs and Zoonoses on the basis of the One Health approach

- Support the use of standards and guidelines for integrated surveillance set by AU-BAR, OIE, FAO, WHO, AfCDC, and CDC where applicable; and
- Support the integration of zoonotic disease and TADs surveillance across the relevant

sectors (Agriculture, Human and Environmental Health Sectors).

- Support development and use of surveillance guidelines for TADS and Zoonoses in the Partner States
- Mainstream and strengthen the One Health Approach in TADs and Zoonoses prevention and control activities

Strategy: 2.4.3. Ensure Comparability of Surveillance and health Data collected from Partner States

- Install analytical data tools that allow inter-state and State – EAC Secretariat, AU-IBAR, AfCDC, OIE, FAO, WHO, interoperability;
- Commit Partner States to submit surveillance data from national surveillance systems to the EAC Secretariat, AU-IBAR, FAO, AfCDC, WHO and OIE so that they can be aggregated, harmonized and compared, to identify trends across Partner States and sectors
- Collate and analyze the national surveillance data according to international data models provided by the EAC, OIE, FAO WHO, AfCDC, and AU-IBAR to ensure easy reporting and broader assessments of TADs and Zoonoses
- Support information exchange and knowledge sharing through online knowledge sharing platform such as EAC One Health Website, or Regional Laboratory and Epidemio-Surveillance Networks etc.

Strategic Objective 3: Support sanitary compliance for accessing to markets of livestock and livestock products' markets

Result 3.1: Sanitary compliancy status for priority TADs and Zoonoses achieved

Strategy 3.1.1: Support progressive control pathway for FMD, PPR, CBPP &CCPP

- Support the formulation of National and regional progressive control and eradication strategies and action plans for the selected TADs and Zoonoses from Partner States, Zones or compartments
- Support partner States in the implementation of the strategies, action plans, OIE progressive disease control and eradication pathways and mechanisms for official recognition status.

Result 3.2: EAC Sanitary Measures for Mammals, birds and Bees completed, approved and disseminated;

Strategy 3.2.1: Complete Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and birds

- Support the Revision/Update of the draft EAC Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds
- Support the national and regional validation processes and Sectoral Council approval of the draft Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Birds and Bees

Strategy 3.2.2: Disseminate Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds and train the stakeholders in Partner States on their application and enforcement.

- EAC Secretariat to conduct regional and national sensitization meetings on the Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds;
- Produce popular versions of the Measures and support their dissemination to stakeholders in the Partner States;
- Support the training of selected stakeholders from Partner States in terms of information flow, advocacy and lobbying among stakeholders to enhance knowledge and compliance to International sanitary standards;

Strategy 3.2.3: Enforce TADs and Zoonoses associated Sanitary Measures.

- Support coordination mechanisms and capacity building for sanitary enforcement;
- Support the establishment of and strengthen sanitary self-regulation compliance initiatives, through capacity building, cooperative development and public-private partnerships; and
- Develop simplified versions of guidelines to help Partner States.

Strategy 3.2.4: Support the participation of Public and private sector SPS actors in the meetings of International Standards Setting Organisations (OIE, CAC, WTO, etc);

- EAC Secretariat to enter into agreement with OIE, CAC, WTO through MoU for *inter alia*, observer status in the meetings of these ISSOs.
- EAC Secretariat to actively participate in the decisions made by these ISSOs.
- *EAC establish an SPS Task Force comprising of public and private actors to coordinate and harmonize SPS issues*

Strategy 3.2.5: Strengthen National Active and Passive Surveillance and joint Cross-Border surveillance in common border Eco-Systems

- Maintain and enhance surveillance programmes and activities that are focused on priority TADs & Zoonoses of the highest risks;
- Enhance the collection, management and effective use of animal health surveillance information;
- Strengthen the knowledge, attitudes and practices of people involved in surveillance; and
- Cultivate effective partnerships and stewardship with livestock farmers and other

livestock stakeholders.

- 5. Support development of national and Regional *Early Warning Systems* for the timely detection, reporting and communication of occurrence, incursion or emergence of TADs and Zoonoses

Strategy 3.2.6: Reinforcement the capacity of national and regional vaccine production laboratories

- Support the accreditation of the national vaccine laboratories for the priority vaccines; and
- Support and guide the national Vaccine Laboratories to have vaccine banks of the priority vaccines and the capacity to produce enough quantities of the vaccines.

Strategy 3.2.7: Strengthen Human Capacity for Diagnostic Laboratories

- Support recruitment of relevant qualified professionals where applicable to fill gaps identified by PVS gap analysis;
- Support continuing professional Development (CPD) programmes instituted by the Veterinary Statutory Bodies (Vet. Boards or Vet, Councils);
- Support retooling of laboratory staff and North-South or South- South twinning with the OIE/WHO/FAO Reference Laboratory Centres of Excellency to enhance transfer of modern diagnostic technologies and skills;
- Support and ensure that national laboratories are accredited, are adequately equipped & have the required reagents for the priority diseases;
- Support the development of Laboratory Diagnostic Centres of Excellency in the East African region to eventually become OIE Reference laboratories for particular TADs; and

- Ensure the national and regional Laboratory Networks are well anchored at the EAC Secretariat, are functional supported and funded.

Strategy 3.2.8: Support Sustainable supply of Veterinary pharmaceuticals, biological and consumables for Animal Disease control

- Support and strengthen public-private sector partnership and regular monitoring of the stocks of essential Medicinal Products, Biologicals, Devices and consumables in the region to ensure adequate supplies.
- Ensure robust, legally supported and adequately facilitated veterinary service delivery systems in partner States.

Result 3.3: Epidemio-Surveillance, early detection, notification and rapid response systems Strengthened

Strategy 3.3.1: Prioritise the TADs and Zoonotic diseases to be monitored under One Health for a coordinated surveillance system and Disease control priorities

- . Select the appropriate disease ranking and prioritisation tools e.g. the OIE Phylum Tool and guidelines to used for ranking and prioritisation
- Rank and Prioritise TADs and Zoonoses with the aim of generating the most relevant disease indicators while taking into account both the practicality of measurement, for example by focusing on what is affordable and feasible, e.g. availability of diagnostic tests vaccines and biological locally or in the field.
- Regularly review, rank and prioritise of TADs and Zoonoses using the Phylum or any other recognised tools for disease ranking though consultative workshops at national and regional levels according to national and regional needs and priorities.
- Effect a coordinated disease monitoring and surveillance and control based on the agreed-upon schedules and protocols on national and regional priority zoonotic diseases.

Strategy: 3.3.2: Integrate surveillance systems for TADs and Zoonoses on the basis of the One Health approach

- Support the use of standards and guidelines for integrated surveillance set by AU-IBAR, OIE, FAO & WHO, where applicable; and
- Support the integration of zoonotic disease surveillance across the relevant sectors (Agriculture, Medical and Environment).

Strategy:3.3.3: Ensure Comparability of Surveillance and health Data collected from Partner States

- Install analytical data tools that allow inter-state and State – EAC Secretariat, AU-IBAR, OIE, FAO, WHO interoperability;
- Commit Partner States to submit surveillance data from national surveillance systems to the EAC Secretariat, AU-IBAR and OIE so that they can be aggregated, harmonised and compared, to identify trends across Partner States and sectors;
- Collate and analyse the national surveillance data according to international data models provided by the EAC, OIE, FAO WHO and AU-IBAR to ensure easy reporting and broader assessments of TADs and Zoonoses; and
- Support information exchange and knowledge sharing – such as of case studies, success stories and best practices in surveillance and other disease control efforts which could foster a “community of practice” to strengthen skills and capacity through online knowledge sharing platforms (e.g. the EAC One Health Website, or Regional Laboratory and Epidemio-Surveillance Networks).

Strategic objective 4: Enhance investments into the prevention, control and eradication initiatives for TADs, Zoonoses and the relevant vectors.

Result 4.1: Public and private sector investment policies, incentives and regulatory frameworks to enhance TADs Zoonoses and vector control .developed and implemented

Strategy 4.1.1: Create enabling conditions and incentives to support private sector investments in the control of TADS, Zoonoses and invasive pests/vectors

- Support the establishment of simplified and rationalized investment procedures e.g. one stop centres for investors and business creators;
- Support and ensure that information related to investment procedures and requirements is available and easily availed to investors;
- Support trade fairs and business fora to facilitate contacts with potential business and investment partners;
- Support economic incentives for investments in the selected TADs such as tax exemptions or other favourable tax regimes, subsidies and co-funding, re-designation of public land etc.;
- Support simplified (quick) licensing and registration procedures of companies engaged in the provision of services for disease control.

Strategy 4.1.2: Promote and establish innovative funding mechanisms in support of the TADs and Zoonoses and vector control

- Use of decision-making tools such as the Livestock Sector Investment Policy Toolkit or the FAO EXTRAPOLATE tool to select the most suitable investment scenarios.
- Support the promotion of trust funds, guarantee funds for improving access to credit, subsidized credit, smart subsidies and grants, livestock insurance, payment of ecosystem services and micro-financing for TADs and Zoonoses;
- Support the piloting of these mechanisms through documentation and sharing the results and success stories of these pilots.

Strategy 4.1.3: Improve inter-state and inter-sectoral linkages and collaboration to enhance public funding and ensure infrastructural development to support TADs and Zoonoses

- Create awareness concerning the need for funding of TADs and Zoonoses as these are a public good;(through radio talk shows, TV and news bulletins)
- Support the Inclusion of representatives of these institutions in the National and

Regional Livestock Policy Hubs and the One Health Committees.

- Support joint involvement of different livestock stakeholders such as livestock insurance companies, farmers union chair persons, the farmers, livestock traders, private labs, and animal private practitioners;
- Encourage individual Partner States to subscribe to the African Risk Capacity- join the products of epidemic control)*** private sectors to come up with

Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the Mechanisms for Coordination, Knowledge Management and Information flow, for TADs and Zoonoses and the relevant vectors

Result 5.1: Coordination, Knowledge Management and Information flow, for TADs and Zoonoses improved

Strategy 5.1.1: Support Integrated Coordination Mechanism for TADs and Zoonoses

- Operationalize the TADs and zoonoses Steering Committee and the Technical working groups at EAC Secretariat

Strategy 5.1.2. Strengthen and implement Animal Resources information system

- Operationalise the Animal Resources Information system (ARIS) at EAC Secretariat and backstop the PS's ARIS and ensure animal resources data is sent to the Secretariat.

Strategy 5.1.3: Leverage on ICT to improve access to TADs and Zoonoses information

- Promote partnerships with ICT companies to develop innovations for TADs and Zoonoses, information sharing and other services including disease reporting and extension;
- Encourage Partner States to develop and promote use of mobile phone Applications for Real-Time transmission of disease outbreak information (eg as in Kenya and Tanzania,)Encourage organisations like FAO to scale up mobile Apps use in the neighbouring partner states and form google groups around outbreak areas (border areas) for selected actors around counties or districts for sharing information.
- Support partnership with ICT companies to identify and scale-up existing working models and identify any gaps in services suited to IT solutions for TADs and Zoonoses

Strategy 5.1.4 Support the development of communication strategies for disease information dissemination

- Partner States to deploy stationed officers at the lowest local district administrative levels to coordinate information flow on TADs and Zoonoses;
- Support Partner States to develop and disseminate comprehensive communication strategies for TADS and Zoonoses;
- Support the development of core communication materials and tools (IEC) for use by different stakeholders for different communication channels and/or platforms in Partner States;
- Support early warning, awareness, information updates, reporting and knowledge management (descriptive and analytical reports of risks) at all interfaces both he (human- livestock and human-Wildlife- livestock interfaces);
- Collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the private sector, international organizations, law enforcement, opinion leaders, religious institutions and the media to deliver messages on TADs and Zoonoses;
- Enhance public awareness through the quick and efficient dissemination of relevant research findings or success stories on TADs and Zoonoses.

Strategic Objective 6: Support research and innovation with respect to TADs , Zoonotic Diseases and their vectors where applicable

Prediction of disease occurrence, quick detection, characterization of pathogenic agents and understanding of the epidemiology and socio-economic impacts of TADs and Zoonoses in the region is very important. The EAC Secretariat will engage National Livestock. Agricultural Public health and Wildlife research institutes to identify the available technologies and research priorities. Focus and support should be on development and adoption of new and relevant research technologies, IT innovations and resource mobilization for research activities.

Result 6.1. Research and development/Innovation for animal disease control enhanced

Strategy 6.1.1. Identify and compile an inventory of relevant existing and new technologies for TADs and Zoonotic disease control in the region

- Existing technologies within the region with regard to diagnosis, chemotherapy, vaccines, case management and vector control compiled, evaluated, prioritized and inventorised;
- The feasibility for their adoption assessed before dissemination to the relevant stakeholders for informed decision-making on their adoption and up-scaling.

Strategy 6.1.2: Support the Dissemination and promotion of appropriate technologies and information for diseases control.

- Support use of different communication strategies to disseminate research findings and technologies for adoption and uptake in a cost effective manner.
- Support the empowerment of veterinary extension systems for efficient service delivery of the selected disease control technologies

Strategy 6.1.3: Support and strengthen capacity of research institutions

A major thrust for enhancing the capacity for the generation of new technologies for sustainable TADs and Zoonoses control will be:

- Create partnerships and collaboration networks with donor partners and stakeholders to provide funds and other required resources to promote research institutions
- Promote collaboration between different research institutions within the region.
- Strengthening the capacity of the relevant national animal resources Livestock and wildlife research institutions, to effectively fulfill their research mandates on animal diseases control;
- Strengthen the existing regional and **national centres of excellence** in research and development to be enable them play a bigger role in supporting their capacity for TADs & Zoonoses control e.g, disease reference labs;
- Encourage indigenous technology innovations for disease control through regional

competitive grants;

- Encourage private sector investment in research and development and the generation of appropriate new technologies to address TADs and Zoonoses control;
- Secretariat will encourage the adoption and up-scaling of the identified technologies for use in Partner States and the relevant user department.

Strategic Objective 7: Support Research and Innovation with respect to TADs, Zoonotic Diseases and the control of the relevant vectors

Result 7.1. Research and development/Innovation for animal disease control enhanced Strategy 7.1.1. Identify and compile an inventory of relevant existing and new technologies for TADs and Zoonotic disease control in the region

- Existing technologies within the region with regard to diagnosis, chemotherapy, vaccines, case management and vector control compiled, evaluated, prioritized and inventorised;
- The feasibility for their adoption assessed before dissemination to the relevant stakeholders for informed decision-making on their adoption and up-scaling.

Strategy 7.1.2: Support the Dissemination and promotion of appropriate technologies and information for diseases control.

- Support use of different communication strategies to disseminate research findings and technologies for adoption and uptake in a cost effective manner.
- Support the empowerment of veterinary extension systems for efficient service delivery of the selected disease control technologies

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- Strengthen the existing regional and [national centres of excellence](#) in research and development to be enable them play a bigger role in supporting their capacity for TADs & Zoonoses control e.g, disease reference labs;
- Encourage indigenous technology innovations for disease control through regional competitive grants;
- Encourage private sector investment in research and development and the generation of appropriate new technologies to address TADs and Zoonoses control; and
- Secretariat will encourage the adoption and up-scaling of the identified technologies for use in Partner States and the relevant user departments.

8. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

8.1. Introduction

The EAC established a governance structure which is made up of the following key organs: the Summit, the Council, the Coordination Committee, Sectoral Committees, East African Court of Justice, East African Legislative Assembly and the Secretariat. This is in order to address its mandate as stipulated in the EAC Treaty.

The **Summit** of the Heads of State or Government of the PS gives general directions and impetus as to the development and achievement of the objectives of the Community. The **Council** comprises of the Ministers responsible for regional co- operation of each Partner State and other they may determine. The Council meets twice in each year and one meeting is held immediately before the meeting of the Summit. The regulations, directives and decisions of the Council are binding on the PS, on all organs and institutions of the Community except the Summit, the Court and the Assembly.

The **Co-ordination Committee**, composed of the Permanent Secretaries/Principal Secretaries responsible for the East African Community Affairs in each PS, among other functions, receives and considers reports of the Sectoral Committees and coordinates their activities. The **Sectoral Committees** are established by the Council, upon recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee, as may be necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the Treaty. Sectoral Committees, among other functions, are responsible for the preparation of a comprehensive implementation programme and the setting out of priorities with respect to the sector. The **East African Court of Justice's** major responsibility is to ensure the adherence to law in the interpretation and application of and compliance with the Treaty. The **East African Legislative Assembly** has a membership comprising nine members elected by each Partner State; ex-officio members consisting of the Ministers or Assistant Ministers responsible for the East African Community Affairs from Partner States; the Secretary General and the Counsel to the Community.

The **Secretariat** is the executive organ of the East African Community. The **livestock coordination mechanism** was established at EAC Secretariat in order to address the emerging opportunities and threats to the livestock sector. Animal diseases are among the most important constraints to animal industry the industry in the whole region as a whole and require a regionally coordinated approach for prevention, control and eradication. This need was hastened by the HPAI threat posed to the region. Subsequently, in order to address the AI threat an **AI Taskforce** and a **Livestock Desk Office** were established in 2005 at the EAC Secretariat. In addition a **multi-sectoral regional technical team of experts** was established in order to coordinate and respond to the emergency that has implication on both human and livestock. Also a nine member **Technical Working Group on Avian Influenza** was formed during the campaign.

The other related committees are: The **Multi-sectoral Regional Steering Committee on Transboundary Animal and Human Health** which seeks, as necessary, the support of key stakeholders such as AU-IBAR, FAO-ECTAD, USAID, OIE, WHO, and 'The specialized Technical Committees (e.g. to address Rift Valley Fever); the SPS Committee and the

Aflatoxin Abatement Working Group (a multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary working-group). Based on an agreement (MoU) the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the East African Farmers Federation attends Council meetings as observers. Animal Health issues fall under the Sectoral Council of Agriculture and Food Security.

At national level, Animal Health issues are handled by the ministries responsible for livestock development in collaboration with ministries of health and those responsible for wildlife and fisheries and arrangements are in place to address TADs and Zoonoses.

Over the years, EAC has laid a strong foundation for strategic partnership with the rest of the world and has benefited from technical and financial assistance from a large number of international aid and development agencies, including World Bank, European Union and European Investment Bank among others. New co-operation programmes are underway and more are to be expected as per Articles 130 and 132 (4) of the Treaty. These Articles provide for cooperation arrangements and sourcing of funds, respectively. Article 130 gives special importance to cooperation with the African Union and UN Organizations. To this effect, the EAC has developed two mechanisms by which it coordinates with other RECs, namely;

Tripartite Agreement with COMESA and SADC and the Inter Regional Coordination Committee, (IRCC) comprising EAC, IGAD, COMESA and IOC. The Tripartite Agreement is the major driver of economic integration of the three RECs with a clear roadmap starting from the creation of a customs and trade union to eventual merger of the RECs.

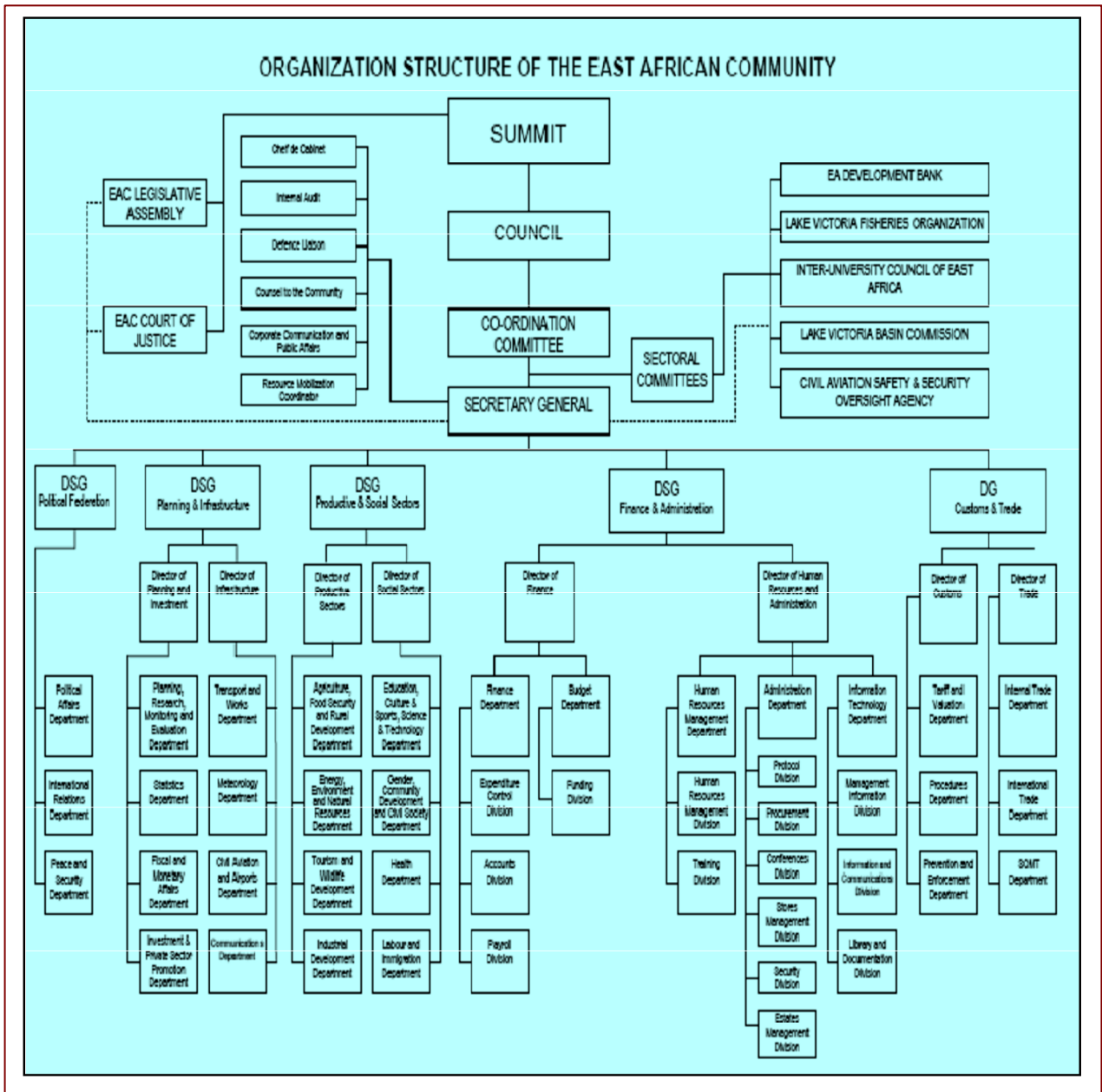


Fig.2. The Organisation Structure of the EAC

8.2 Implementation mechanism

8.2.1 Guiding Principles

Though the principles of subsidiarity, complementarity and comparative advantage will guide the implementation process taking into account the mandates and the relationships of the different institutions involved in its implementation, Partner States and the EAC Secretariat will be obliged to undertake certain actions in common. Transparency, integrity and mutual accountability will be critical for successful implementation of the strategy.

8.1.2. Stakeholders and their roles in TADs and Zoonoses operations and implementation

The EAC Regional TADs and Zoonoses Strategy envisages the participation of a number of stakeholders in its implementation. Based on these guiding principles, the roles and responsibilities of the various actors in the implementation of this strategy will be defined to avoid implementation gaps and overlapping of interventions. The roles and responsibilities will vary according to their mandate, comparative advantage and the principle of subsidiarity.

8.1.2.1. Secretariat level:

The EAC Secretariat will be responsible for the regional harmonization and coordination of activities, institutional and legal frameworks and facilitation of transboundary operations with respect to TADS and Zoonoses. The Secretariat will also play a key role in resources mobilization.

8.1.2.2. Public Sector Actors

In the EAC region, the public sector is key in supporting the development of policies, laws, regulations and strategies to assist in managing the basics of disease control. This allows access to basic services of disease control namely: vaccines, drugs, and facilities for disease control (laboratories, quarantines, holding grounds, crushes, etc.). They can also provide financial and human resources support for animal health activities.

8.1.2.3. National level:

The roles of the Partner States will be key to the successful implementation of the strategy. They will be responsible for implementing most of the activities and investing in supportive national infrastructures, delivery of veterinary and animal resources related services, developing and enforcing regulations, developing and monitoring national policies and strategies, supporting non-state actors (NSAs), creating a national environment conducive for private investment and animal resource development, conducting research and ensuring

academic and continuing education. The quality and efficiency of the governance of the animal resources sector in the EAC varies from one Partner State to another but a lot of effort has taken place to strengthen this important function, with the support of the International Technical Partners (FAO, OIE, WHO, USAID, GIZ, DFID, CDC, DANIDA, JICA, AU-IBAR, etc.), Donors and Development Partners (EU, WB, AfDB, etc.). However, most the EAC Partner States embarked on a decentralization processes brought about by World Bank policies. In the process veterinary public services have been affected. Local governance organs are therefore increasingly involved in animal resources development, including disease control, infrastructures, etc.

8.1.2.4. Continental level:

There are several continental institutions that will play an important role in the implementation of the strategy. The Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the African Union has three specialized institutions devoted entirely to the animal resources sector and these are: the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) and the Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC). The African Development Bank (AfDB) is another African institution that plays a critical role in financial support to the animal sector.

8.1.2.5. International/Global levels

A large number of international and global organizations contribute to the development of the Animal sector and could in one way or another be involved in the implementation of this strategy. They include but not limited to: USAID, CDC, DFID, FAO, OIE, WHO, IAEA, ILRI, CIRAD, GIZ, DANIDA, SIDA and CDC. These according to their respective mandates and comparative advantages, could provide technical support, expertise, technical information and capacity building for the Secretariat and Partner States. Global organizations such as the OIE, FAO and WHO, are also involved in standard setting, global regulation and development of global frameworks for TADs and Zoonoses. The International and regional research centres, such as ILRI, IAEA, CIRAD are involved in research activities and develop

animal health technologies relevant to the sector. International bi-lateral and multi-lateral funding partners such as EU, World Bank, USAID, DFID, GIZ, DANIDA, JICA, AfDB, EADB Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and others will support the implementation of the strategy at regional and national levels in a coordinated and harmonized manner to ensure synergy and coherence of their support at the different levels. International NGOs such as Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF), Care International, Oxfam, Farm Africa, GAIVMed, World Animal Protection and Heifer International, though mainly active at community level, could also be engaged to support the implementation of the strategy according to their mandates and capabilities.

8.1.2.6. Private Sector Actors

Effective Private Sector participation could play an important role as a driving force that needs to be tapped at all levels through the formation of functional public-private partnerships. This should be mediated by appropriate policies and engagement platforms such as the already existing livestock policy and strategy hubs, the Laboratory, Epidemio-Surveillance and Socio-Economic Networks. The private sector actors generally include:

8.1.2.7. Producers:

Though in the EAC livestock rearing is mostly household based, with smallholders and pastoralist households constituting the vast majority of producers, in some particular value chains (poultry, pig, dairy, beef) industrial and/or commercial farmers exist. These should be engaged under Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to support the implementation of the strategy;

8.1.2.8. Service providers:

Provision of animal health services had been, until the last few decades, the responsibility of the public sector in all EAC Partner States. However, this responsibility was partially transferred to the private sector in the mid 80s following structural adjustment policies of the World Bank. Animal health service providers now include: input suppliers, suppliers of

veterinary medicines and biological, animal health workers and veterinarians, community animal health workers and credit institutions, among others.

8.1.2.9. Other private value chain actors:

A large number of other actors are indirectly involved in the development of the animal sector; these include consumers, insurance companies and transporters.

8.1.2.10. Civil Society and Other Stakeholders Organizations

There are non-state actors and other stakeholder organizations that could be involved in the implementation of the strategy at different levels. These could organize and mobilize other actors, ensure the feedback of information from the primary beneficiaries to implementing agencies, conduct advocacy and awareness campaigns, build capacities of their members, deliver services and foster the integration of actors along the livestock value chains. Following the structural adjustment programmes and the transfer of duties from the public sector to the civil society, stakeholder organizations have emerged, and are now playing a very important role in the development of value chains.

8.1.2.11. Local level:

Local organizations are mostly market oriented involved in marketing of products and provisions of services and inputs to their members.

8.1.2.12. National level:

National stakeholder organizations are more involved in policy guidance, advocacy and lobbying. A new and promising type of umbrella stakeholder organization is emerging, gathering and representing all categories of stakeholders from the same value chain. They can play a key role in the self-regulation of the value chain, and in terms of vertical integration.

Table 3. Stakeholder analysis and Perceived Roles

Stakeholder	Stakeholder role	Level of Influence
Council/Sectoral Council	Leadership, Policy and Strategic guidance; Support and approve the Strategy, Programmes and plans; Pass Sectoral budgets in relation to the strategy.	Very High
Sectoral Committee	Technical guidance: Guide and Quality assure Sectoral Plans, budgets and updating of livestock related issues by Department Head and Livestock Desk Officer in relation to the Strategy.	Very High
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Planning, Technical backstopping and oversight supervision at regional level during the implementation of the Strategy.	High
Livestock Desk	Initiate and Develop livestock related plans, programmes and projects in line with the strategy; Day to day Implementation of the Strategy at the regional level.	High
Directorate of Veterinary/Livestock Services	Planning, Technical backstopping and oversight supervision of the implementation of the Strategy at national level.	High
Department of Animal/Livestock Health	Day to day Implement livestock related plans, programmes and projects in line with the strategy.	High
Regional Technical Institutions	Partnership, Technical guidance and support; and Financial assistance; Lobbying and Advocacy; and support to joint implementation.	Medium
International Technical Institution	Partnership, Technical guidance and support; Financial support; Lobbying and Advocacy.	Medium
Public Sector Actors	Partnership; Joint implementation programmes; Lobbying and Advocacy	Medium
Private Sector	Partnerships, Joint implementation programmes; Lobbying and Advocacy	Medium
NGOs and SBOs	Advocacy, lobbying and some limited implementation of the strategy components	Low
Communities	Participation in implementation; and M&E	Low

8.1.2.13 Communities

Most of the work during the implementation of the Strategy will be at community level and so their role during the implementation phase will be important. But communities will also play a role in advocacy, lobbying, M&E and resource mobilisation

9. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

9.1 Risks and Flexibility

Risks could arise due to various internal and external factors. The possible risks identified could be:

9.1.1. Institutional and political factors: These may have an adverse impact on the implementation of the strategy. There is the risk that some EAC Partner States might not give priority to the TADs and Zoonoses strategy to the expected level. This could be addressed by employing effective communication and awareness creation to help sensitize the authorities and policy makers in the Partner States to enable them give an appropriate level of priority to the Strategy.

9.1.2 Security is a major concern in the EAC Region: Though the EAC has complementary programmes that address the root causes of insecurity in the affected Partner States, there are a number of insecurity hotspots in the region that may affect diseases control activities if not attended to decisively.

9.1.3. The impact of climate change on the disease pathogens and vectors in the region is a challenge that could affect the implementation of the strategy. So there is need to involve the climate change experts in planning and intervention.

9.1.4 The impact of slow economic growth: The EAC is steadily growing towards a middle-income status. However, slow growth in some Partner States could compromise the availability of funds. With effective communication and awareness the authorities in those countries could be sensitized on potential economic and public health benefits of

controlling TADs and Zoonoses in the region. Effective advocacy backed by good evidence based arguments will encourage the allocation of sufficient resources for the transformation of the livestock sector in the EAC Partner States.

9.15. Inadequate infrastructure in EAC Partner States could make it difficult to facilitate the provision of inputs, delivery of services and market access for animals and animal products.

9.2 Assumptions

A key assumption of this Strategy is that the EAC is committed to its Development Vision and protocols, continental declarations like the Malabo declaration, Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. It is therefore further assumed that there will be commitment to the implementation of the strategy and increased financial support and prioritisation of the livestock in general and disease control in particular. Some of the key assumptions include:

9.2.1. That the strategy will be mainstreamed in existing EAC national and regional livestock strategies, development plans e.g. MTEF, and other existing government operations and programmes including the national and regional CAADP frameworks and programmes;

9.2.2. That the EAC Secretariat and Partner States will fully participate in the whole exercise of implementing the strategy;

9.2.3. That the macro-economic policies continue to improve and that the performance of the Partner States' economies will continue to improve and show growth which will have positive impacts on services, infrastructure and employment opportunities;

9.2.4 That there will be peace, security, macroeconomic stability, functioning institutions and rule of law; and

9.2.5. That there will be contingency plan to deal with the external shocks including

climate change and other natural calamities.

Table 3.Implementation Matrix

Table 2.Implementation Matrix

Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen Veterinary Policy and Legal frameworks with respect to TADs and Zoonoses							
Result: 1.1 Supportive Policy and Legal frameworks that address Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses concerns in place							
Strategy 1.1.1: Support the review, update and harmonisation of national and regional Policy and Legal frameworks with respect to TADS and Zoonoses and in line with PVS Gap Analysis recommendations							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one OIE Legislative review Mission per Partner State and one for EAC-Secretariat; • At least 7 committees and technical working groups that address TADs & Zoonoses • At least 6 policies/legal instruments that address TADs & Zoonoses developed/reviewed or amended 						
Schedule of proposed activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1.Create an inventory of the relevant Policy and Legal instruments at national and regional level and identify those for review.						30,000	Sec/ PS(Policy Hubs)
2. Form /Activate the Animal Health/TADS zoonoses Committee and working groups with clear terms of reference to <i>inter alia</i> , address issues of TADs and Zoonoses.						60,000	Sec./PSs
3. Support and coordinate OIE Veterinary Legislative Review missions to Partner States.						90,000	Sec./ PSs/OIE

4. Engage the relevant technical and legal experts, the Livestock policy hubs and the wider stakeholder fraternity to review, revise/and or update the relevant policy and legal frameworks with special focus on TADS & Zoonoses						90,000	EAC- Secretariat/ PS
5. Harmonise the relevant Partner States policy and legal frameworks through the engagement of animal health and legal experts, the relevant stakeholders, State actors and the OIE						30,000	EAC- Secretariat
Strategy 1.1.2.Support the enforcement of animal health laws and regulations							
Targeted Indicators	1. Number of laws and regulations reviewed, disseminated and popularized; 2. Number of stakeholders, Administrative and law enforcement agents educated on the respective laws and regulations; 3. Number of law enforcement infrastructure established and functional; and 4 Evidence of increased funding for law enforcement.						
Schedule of activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1.Support the dissemination, popularization of the laws and regulations and ensure the penalties, sanctions, roles of the competent authorities, administrative and enforcement agents are clearly defined and understood by the stakeholders.						60,000	PSs/ &Sec.
2. Support the establishment of law enforcement infrastructure and ensure there is adequate funding for the operation.						300,000	PSs/Sec

Strategic Objective 2. Prevent the occurrence and reduce the potential impacts of TADs and Zoonoses

Result 2.1. Mechanism for Emergency Preparedness in place

Strategy 2.1. 1. Institute Emergency Preparedness mechanisms at national and Regional levels

Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Regional Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plan for TADs and Zoonoses in place; • Number of national Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plans for each of the identified priority diseases • Structures and Resources for disease emergencies are in place through sensitization, advocacy and lobbying.
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Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1 Formulate a Regional Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plan for TADs and Zoonoses						90,000	EAC- Secretariat
2. Support the formulation of national Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plans for each of the identified priority diseases						180,000	EAC- Secretariat/PSs
3. Ensure Structures and Resources for disease emergencies are in place through sensitization, advocacy and lobbying.						70,000	EAC- Secretariat/PSs

Strategy 2.1.2. Support and strengthen Risk Analysis Capacity for TADs and Zoonoses at Regional and National Levels

Target Indicators	
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Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support the formulation of Risk Enterprise manuals and guidelines						90,000	EAC Secretariat/PSs
2. Support the training of animal diseases Risk Analysis Experts						120,000	EAC- Secretariat/PsS
3. Support studies on Risk Analysis for Priority TADs and Zoonoses						300,000	EAC- Secretariat/PS
Result 2.2: Biosecurity Measures Supported and Enforced							
Strategy 2.2.1: Support the improvement and Enforcement of Biosecurity							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Biosecurity policies • Number of Biosecurity guidelines formulated • Number farming systems and laboratories applying biosecurity measures • Number Border posts and Airport employing and enforcing Biosecurity measures 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support and guide the formulation of Biosecurity policies in Partner States.						60,000	EAC- Secretariat/PSs
2. Support and guide the formulation of Biosecurity guidelines and SOPs for livestock value chains veterinary laboratories, international borders and Airports in EAC Partner States						120,000	EAC- Secretariat/PSs
3. Guide and support the enforcement of biosecurity measures in livestock value chains, veterinary laboratories, international borders and Airports Biosecurity in EAC Partner States						120,000	EAC- Secretariat/PSs

4. Support the formulation of Quarantine policies and guidelines						80,000	EAC- Secretariat/PSs
Result 2.3. Mechanisms for Disease Detection Strengthened							
Strategy 2.3.1. Enhance Laboratory Diagnostic capacity and performance							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 6 national referral laboratories equipped with the relevant equipment. • At least 6 national referral laboratories equipped with real-time diagnostic tests for quick confirmatory diagnosis. • At least 6 national referral laboratories twin under a North-South or South-South arrangement. • At least 6 national laboratories networks and one regional are supported and established. • At least two Laboratory Centres of Excellency identified and supported. 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support and ensure that national laboratories are accredited, are adequately equipped, have the required reagents for the priority diseases and have Real-Time rapid diagnostic confirmatory tests.						120,000	EAC- Secretariat/PSs
2. Support Laboratory Twinning through North-South partnerships with the OIE/WHO/FAO Reference Laboratory Centres of Excellency to enhance transfer of modern diagnostic technologies and skills.						90,000	EAC- Secretariat/PSs
3. Identify and support Laboratory Diagnostic Centres of Excellency in the East African region to eventually become OIE Reference laboratories.						40,000	EAC- Secretariat/PSs
4. Ensure the national and regional Laboratory Networks are well anchored at national and at the EAC Secretariat, respectively, and are functionally supported and funded.						90,000	EAC- Secretariat/PSs

Strategy 2.3.2: Strengthen National Active and Passive Surveillance and joint Cross-Border surveillance in common border Eco-Systems							
Target Indicators							
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Maintain and enhance surveillance programmes and activities that are focused on priority TADs & Zoonoses of the highest risks						600,000	PSs
2. Enhance the collection, management and effective use of animal health surveillance information						60,000	PSs
3. Strengthen the knowledge, attitudes and practices of people involved in surveillance						60,000	PSs
4. Cultivate effective partnerships and stewardship with livestock farmers and other livestock stakeholders						60,000	PSs
5. Support development of national and Regional <i>early warning</i> systems for the timely detection, reporting and communication of occurrence, incursion or emergence of TADs and Zoonoses						120,000	PSs /Sec
6. Support the formation joint Border committees for Transboundary ecosystems						60,000	PSs//Sec
Strategy 2.3.3: Reinforcement the capacity of national and regional vaccine production laboratories							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vaccine producing laboratories supported and accredited • Number of laboratories with vaccine Banks and capacity to produce enough quantities of the vaccines for priority diseases. 						
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institutions Responsible for

Schedule of Activities	1	2	3	4			delivery of Activities
1.Support the accreditation of the national vaccine laboratories for the priority vaccines						30,000	PSs/Sec
2. Support and guide the national vaccine Laboratories to have vaccine banks of the priority vaccines and the capacity to produce enough quantities of the vaccines						300,000	PSs/Sec
Strategy 2.3.4: Strengthen Human Capacity for Diagnostic Laboratories							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory staff are adequate as per PVS Gap recommendations • Number of Laboratory tailored CPDs conducted • Number of North-South or South-South laboratory twinning • Number of laboratories accredited • Number of laboratories producing the desired reagents • Number of national laboratory networks functional and well anchored at EAC Secretariat 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support recruitment of relevant qualified professionals where applicable to fill gaps identified by PVS gap analysis.						30,000	PS/Sec/OIE
2.Support continuing professional Development (CPD) programmes instituted by the Veterinary Statutory Bodies (Vet. Boards or Vet, Councils). With respect to TADs and Zoonoses						360.000	PS/Sec
3. Support retooling of laboratory staff and North-South or South- South twinning with the OIE/WHO/FAO Reference Laboratory Centres of							

Excellency to enhance transfer of modern diagnostic technologies and skills						120,000	PS/Sec/OIE/FAO
4.Support and ensure that national laboratories are accredited, are adequately equipped & have the required reagents for the priority diseases;							
5. Support the development of Laboratory Diagnostic Centres of Excellency in the East African region to eventually become OIE Reference laboratories for particular TADs						30,000	Sec
6. Ensure the national and regional Laboratory Networks are well anchored at the EAC Secretariat, are functional supported and funded.						60,000	PS/Sec/FAO
Strategy 2.3.5: Support Sustainable Delivery Veterinary supplies for Animal Disease control							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplies of Medicines, biological, devices and consumables are adequate. Robust and well facilitated veterinary service delivery systems in Partner states 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support and strengthen public-private sector partnership and regular monitoring of the stocks of essential Medicinal Products, Biologicals, Devices and consumables in the region to ensure adequate supplies.						60,000	Sec/PSs
2. Ensure robust, legally supported and adequately facilitated veterinary service delivery systems in partner States.						60,00	Sec/PSs
Strategy2.3.6: Strengthen Livestock Identification & Traceability, Movement control							
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate legally and regionally acceptable livestock Identification and Traceability systems are operational in all EAC Partner States. Animal Movement Control laws and regulations are updated and enforced in 						

	all Partner States of EAC						
Schedule of Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Guide the institution of legally and regionally acceptable and harmonized livestock Identification and Traceability system						240,000	EAC- Secretariat/PS/Private Sector
2. Ensure Movement control laws and regulations are updated and enforced in Partner States						24,000	Partner States/ EAC Secretariat
Result 2.4: Epidemio-Surveillance, early detection, notification and rapid response systems Strengthened							
Strategy 2.4.1. Prioritise the TADs and Zoonotic diseases to be monitored under One Health for a coordinated surveillance system and Disease control priorities							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An appropriate disease ranking and prioritization tool and guidelines • At least ten TADs and Zoonoses prioritised; • At least one review, ranking and prioritization exercise undertaken of TADs & Zoonoses every 3 years • At east one Coordinated Surveillance and disease control exercise undertaken per year per Partner State; and • At east one sampling and disease monitoring exercises performed per Partner State per year 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Select the appropriate disease ranking and prioritisation tool eg the OIE Phylum Tool and guidelines to used.						30,000	Sec/PSs
2.Prioritise TADs and Zoonoses with the aim of generating the most relevant disease indicators while taking into account both the practicality of						90,000	Sec/PSs/

measurement, for example by focusing on what is affordable and feasible, e.g. availability of diagnostic tests vaccines and biological locally or in the field.							
3. Regularly review, rank and prioritise of TADs and Zoonoses using the Phylum or any other recognised tools for disease ranking through consultative workshops at national and regional levels according to national and regional needs and priorities.						90,000	
4. Effect a coordinated disease surveillance and control based on national and regional priority zoonotic diseases.						600,000	
5. Carry out Sampling and disease monitoring based on the agreed-upon schedules and protocols.						120,000	
Strategy: 2.4.2. Integrate surveillance systems for TADs and Zoonoses on the basis of the One Health approach							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of EAC Partner States adopting standards and guidelines for integrated surveillance set by AU-BAR, OIE, FAO & WHO; and • Number of EAC Partner States integrating zoonotic disease surveillance across the relevant sectors (Agriculture, Medical and Environment) 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support the use of standards and guidelines for integrated surveillance set by AU-BAR, OIE, FAO & WHO, where applicable; and						90,000	
2. Support the integration of zoonotic disease surveillance across the relevant sectors (Agriculture, Medical and Environment)						60,000	

Strategy: 2.4.3. Ensure Comparability of Surveillance and health Data collection and collation in Partner States

<p>Target Indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data analytical tools installed in 6 partner States and at EAC Secretariat; • At least 6 Partner States submitting animal disease data to EAC Secretariat; • EAC Secretariat Data collating, harmonizing, analysing and disseminating data from Partner States monthly and annually. • At least 7 Policy brief developed and disseminated • At least 6 Partner States share TADS data 						
<p>Schedule of Activities</p>	<p>Year 1</p>	<p>Year 2</p>	<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Year 4</p>	<p>Year 5</p>	<p>Budget (USD)</p>	<p>Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities</p>
<p>1. Install analytical data tools that allow inter-state and State – EAC Secretariat, AU-IBAR, OIE, FAO, WHO interoperability</p>						<p>120,000</p>	<p>EAC/Partner States</p>
<p>2. Commit Partner States to submit surveillance data from national surveillance systems to the EAC Secretariat , AU-IBAR and OIE so that they can be aggregated, harmonised and compared, to identify trends across Partner States and sectors;</p>						<p>30,000</p>	<p>Secretariat</p>
<p>3. Collate and analyse the national surveillance data according to international data models provided by the EAC, OIE, FAO WHO and AU-IBAR to ensure easy reporting and broader assessments of TADs and Zoonoses.</p>						<p>90,000</p>	<p>EAC Secretariat</p>
<p>4. Support information exchange and knowledge sharing – such as of case studies, success stories and best practices in surveillance and other disease control efforts which could foster a “community of practice” to strengthen skills and capacity through online knowledge sharing platforms (e.g. the EAC One Health Website, or Regional Laboratory and Epidemio-Surveillance Networks).</p>						<p>120,000</p>	<p>EAC Secretariat/Partner States</p>

Strategic Objective 3: Enhance cooperation between animal health, public health and environmental health sectors at national and regional levels with respect to the One Health initiatives.

Result 3.1. One-Health is strengthened and mainstreamed in all TADS and Zoonoses Control and prevention activities

Strategy 3.1.1: Support and strengthen the development of Regional and National One-Health Policies strategies and Units

Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one Regional One Health Policy, 6 National Policies, Strategies and Action plans operationalised; • At least 6 One Health Units strengthened; • At least one Regional One Health Platform Activated and Strengthened; • At least 6 Partner States' One Health Platforms (Community of Practice) develop and operationalized and Supported and Platforms networking with International One Health Platforms.
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Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support the development of a Regional a One Health Policy, Strategy, Action Plan and Platform						120,000	
2. Support Partner States to develop and operationalise National One Health Policies, Strategies and Action Plans						60,000	
3. Strengthen the Partner States' One Health Units;						90,000	
4. Activate and strengthen the EAC regional One Health Platform;						60,000	
5. Support Partner States to develop and operationalise One Health Platforms (Community of Practice);						60,000	
6. Support networking and linkages of EAC national and regional platforms with international One Health Platforms.						30,000	

Strategy 3.1.2: Support Regional and National One-Health Technical Capacities and activities

Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 5 Partner States and Institutions adopting the One Health Curriculum; • At least 200 One Health Practitioners retooled and trained per Partner State of the 5 Partner States; • • At least 6 TADs and Zoonoses Contingency and Emergency Preparedness Plans developed per year; and • At least 3 joint Simulation Exercises based on One Health performed per 2 years. 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support the adoption and the implementation by Partner States of the One Health Curriculum already developed by the EAC Secretariat						30,000	
2. Support training and retooling activities to gain a critical number of One Health Practitioners						60,000	
3. Support joint national and regional TADs & Zoonoses contingency and emergency planning; and						60,000	
4. Support Joint national and regional disease outbreak simulation exercises based on a One Health approach.						120,000	
Strategy 3.1.3: Support Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism for TADs and Zoonoses;							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Policy and Legal frameworks supporting IRCM. • Evidence of partnerships between different TADs & Zoonoses actors. • Number of joint actions by different sectors/disciplines in the area TADs and Zoonoses prevention and control, promoting inter-sectoral collaboration. • Number of Partner States with Early Warning Data Management System (EWDMS) • Update the reference lists of African experts in the of Animal health accessible to all stakeholders and other relevant officers and update it regularly 						

Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Put in place an enabling regional policy instrument for IRCM						30,000	
2. At Partner State level ensure IRCM is anchored in the Directorate of Veterinary Services and animal health communication is instituted with appropriate plans and budgets. [SEP]						60,000	
3. Improve control measures for cross-border animal movements through delivery of Animal Movement Permit and [SEP] harmonize, livestock identification, traceability and certification systems in order to mitigate risks of spreading [SEP] pathogens in the region.						120,000	
4. Facilitate partnerships between different sectors such as health, agriculture, wildlife, communication, travel, trade, [SEP] education and defense as well as build coherent alert and response systems which cover all public health threats, [SEP] and are able to rapidly mobilize the required resources in a flexible and responsive way; [SEP]						120,000	
5. Institutionalise joint actions by different sectors/disciplines (veterinarians, wildlife scientists, medics and other animal health [SEP] professionals) in the area of prevention and control of zoonotic diseases in order to promote inter-sectoral collaboration						120,000	
6. Institutionalize health communication at the EAC Secretariat and support strengthening of communication						120,000	

structures at country levels with appropriate plans and budgets; [SEP]							
7. Increase efforts to mobilize national, regional and continental resources to implement regional plans and programs in the field of prevention and control of Trans-boundary animal diseases and zoonoses						90,000	
8. Strengthen wildlife health capacity at regional level and support capacity building of PS on the same.						180,000	
9. Institutionalized mechanism of information sharing, policy formulation and early warning system to serve as a convergence point for laboratory, epidemio-surveillance and communication networks in the areas of human and animal (livestock and wildlife) health with referral centers in each Member States and with EAC support;						90,000	
10. Update the reference list of African experts in the of Animal health accessible to all stakeholders and other relevant officers and update it regularly; [SEP]						15,000	
11. Support EAC in Early Warning Data Management System (EWDMS) [SEP]						30,000	
Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen sanitary compliance for selected TADs and Zoonoses							
Result 4.1. Sanitary compliancy status for Key selected TADs and Zoonoses achieved for accessing Export markets of selected livestock and livestock products							

Strategy 4.1.1: Support progressive control and eradication pathway for FMD, PPR, CBPP, CCPP and Rift Valley Fever							
Target Indicators	1. Number of National and Regional progressive control and eradication strategies and action plans for FMD, PPR, CBPP &CCPP 2. Number of strategies, action plans, OIE progressive disease control and eradication pathways and mechanisms for official recognition status formulated.						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support the formulation of National and regional progressive control and eradication strategies and action plans for FMD, PPR, CBPP &CCPP from Partner States, Zones or compartments						180,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
2. Support partner States in the implementation of the strategies, action plans, OIE progressive disease control and eradication pathways and mechanisms for official recognition status.						600,000	EAC Secretariat
Result 4.2: EAC Sanitary Measures for Mammals, birds and Bees completed, approved and disseminated;							
Strategy 4.2.1: Complete Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and birds							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validated and approved Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1.Support the Revision/Update of the draft EAC Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds; and						180,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
2.Support the national and regional validation processes and Sectoral Council approval of the draft Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Birds and						60,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States

Bees							
Strategy 4.2.2: Disseminate Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds and train the stakeholders in Partner States on their application and enforcement							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sensitization meeting held • Number of Partner States covered • Number of popular versions of Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds produced • Number of Trainings held and Partner States covered 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Conduct regional and national sensitization meetings on the Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds;						180,000	EAC Secretariat
2. Produce popular versions of the Measures and support their dissemination to stakeholders in the Partner States;						30,000	EAC Secretariat
3. Support the training of selected stakeholders from Partner States in terms of SPS measures, risk management, negotiation, advocacy and lobbying among stakeholders to enhance knowledge and compliance to International sanitary standards.						60,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
Strategy 4.2.3: Enforce TADs and Zoonoses associated Sanitary Measures							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of capacity building initiatives undertaken • Number of sanitary self-regulation compliance initiatives made • Number of SOPs for sanitary facilities developed 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1.Support coordination mechanisms and capacity building for sanitary						60,000	EAC

enforcement;							Secretariat/Partner States
2. Support the establishment of and strengthen sanitary self-regulation compliance initiatives, through capacity building, cooperative development and public-private partnerships; and						60,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
3. Develop simplified versions of SOPs for sanitary facilities to guide Partner States.						30,000	EAC Secretariat
Strategy 4.2.4: Support the Public and private sector SPS actors to participate in the meetings of International Standards Setting Organisations (OIE, CAC, WTO,)							
Target Indicators	1. Number of Agreements signed by the Secretariat 2. Number of Meetings attended by the Secretariat 3. Number of SPS reforms made						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support the EAC Secretariat to enter into agreement / MoU with OIE, CAC, WTO <i>inter alia</i> , for observer status in the meetings of these ISSOs.						30,000	EAC Secretariat
2. The Secretariat actively participate in the decisions making process of OIE, CAC, WTO.						120,000	EAC Secretariat
3. Institute SPS reforms, improvements and compliancy						120,000	
Strategic objective 5: Support investments into TADs and Zoonoses Prevention, Control and eradication initiatives							
Result 5.1: Public and private sector investment policies, incentives and regulatory frameworks to enhance TADs and Zoonoses control developed and implemented [SEP]							

Strategy 5.1.1: Create enabling conditions and incentives to support private investments in TADs and Zoonoses control							
Target indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of simplified investment procedure supported • Amount of investment information availed to investors • Number of scientific shows, conferences and business for a supported • Number of economic incentives supported 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1.Support the employment of simplified and rationalized investment procedures e.g. one stop centre for investors and business creators;						30,000	Sec/PSs
2.Support and make investment information related to investment procedures and requirements easily available to investors;						30,000	Sec/PSs
3.Support scientific shows, conferences and business fora to facilitate contacts with potential business and investment partners;						30,000	Sec/PSs
4.Support economic incentives for investments in the selected, TADs such as tax exemptions or other favourable tax regimes, subsidies and co-funding, re-designation of public land etc.;						30,000	Sec/PSs
5.Support quick licensing and registration of companies engaged in the provision of animal health services eg. provision of disease control services.						30,000	Sec/PSs
Strategy 5.1.2: Develop specific investment frameworks for priority TADs and Zoonoses							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific investment frameworks developed for TADs and zoonoses • Number of investment scenarios selected using specific tools 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities

1. Develop specific investment frameworks for the selected TADs and zoonoses at regional and/or national levels through the mobilization and consultation of stakeholders, particularly lead companies from the private sector; and						60,000	Sec/PSs
2. Use of decision making tools such as the Livestock Sector Investment Policy Toolkit or the FAO EXTRAPOLATE tool could be used to select the most suitable investment scenarios.						30,000	Sec/PSs
Strategy 5.1.3: Promote and establish innovative funding mechanism in support of the TADs and Zoonoses							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of promotions to improve access to funding made • Number of pilots made 						
Schedule of activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support the promotion of trust or guarantee funds for improving access to credit, subsidized credit, smart subsidies and grants, livestock insurance, payment of ecosystem services and micro-financing for TADs and Zoonoses; and						30,000	Sec/PSs
2. Support the piloting of these mechanisms the documentation and sharing the results and success stories of these pilots.						30,000	Sec/PSs
Strategy 5.1.4: Improve inter-state and inter-sectoral linkages and collaboration to enhance public funding and ensure infrastructural development to support TADs and Zoonoses							

Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of awareness workshops/sessions made • Number of representatives from Policy hubs and One health units 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1.Create awareness concerning the need for funding of TADs and Zoonoses as these are a public good; and						60,000	Sec/PSs
2. Support the Inclusion of representatives of these institutions in the National and Regional Livestock Policy Hubs and the One Health Committees.						30,000	Sec/PSs

Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen Coordination, Cooperation, Knowledge Management and Information flow

Result 6.1 Coordination and Knowledge Management Information flow, for TADs and Zoonoses improved

Strategy 6.1.1: Leverage on ICT to improve access to and dissemination of TADs and Zoonoses information;

Target Indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of partnerships with ICT promoted 2. Number of partnerships with ICT made 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1.Promote partnerships with ICT companies to develop innovations Platforms for TADs and Zoonoses information sharing and other services including disease reporting and extension service messages. ^[1] _{SEP}						60,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
2.Support partnership with ICT companies to identify and scale-up existing working models and any gaps in services suited to IT solutions for TADs and Zoonoses.						60,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States

Strategy 6.1.2: Support the development of communication strategies for disease information dissemination

Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National communication strategy for TADs developed for each of the six Partner States of the EAC • Number of core communication materials developed • Number of Early warning & awareness messages, information updates undertaken • Number of public awareness missions/workshops made 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1.Support Partner States to develop and disseminate comprehensive communication strategies for TADS and Zoonoses; [SEP]						120,000	EAC Secretariat
2.Support the development of core communication materials and tools for use by different stakeholders for different communication channels and/or platforms in Partner States;						120,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
3.Support early warning, awareness, information updates, reporting and knowledge management (descriptive and analytical reports of risks) at all interfaces both he (human- livestock and human-Wildlife- livestock interfaces;						60,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
4.Enhance public awareness through quick and efficient dissemination of relevant [SEP] information on TADs & Zoonoses, research findings or success stories on TADs and Zoonoses.						180,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
Strategy 6.1.3. Strengthen and implement Animal Resources information system (ARIS)							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Partner States with Updated ARIS platforms • Number of trainers • Number of trainings of trainers • Number of other animal information systems having operability with ARIS 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for

							delivery of Activities
1.Update ARIS Platforms at National and Secretariat levels						60,000	EAC Sec.?PS
2. Continue to train ARIS Users at National and secretariat levels						120,000	EAC Sec./PSs
3. Train Trainers of ARIS at regional and national levels						60,000	EAC Sec./PSs
4. Ensure Animal operability of ARIS and other animal Information systems in the region, Continent and internationally						20,000	EAC Sec./PSs
Strategic Objective 7: Support research and innovation on Transboundary animal and Zoonotic Diseases ^[L] _[SEP]							
Result 7.1 Research and development/Innovation for animal disease control enhanced							
Strategy 7.1.1. Support the identification of research priorities and the relevant existing technologies for TADs and Zoonoses control in the region							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of research priorities identified • Number of technologies compiled and identified for adoption • Number of technologies adopted and up-scaled • Number of IT identifiesand innovations 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Identify research priorities for TADs and Zoonoses in the region						30,000	EAC Secretariat and Partner States
2. Compile, evaluate and the available the existing appropriate technologies within the region with regard to diagnosis,						60,000	EAC Secretariat/Partn

chemotherapy, vaccines, case management and vector control.							er States
3. Assess the feasibility for the adoption and up-scaling of the identified technologies						60,00	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
4. Encourage indigenous technology research and innovations for disease control						60,000	EAC Secretariat and Partner States
Strategy 7.1.2: Support and strengthen the capacity of TADs & Zoonoses research institutions							
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national animal resources research institutions supported • Number Regional Research Centres of excellency identified • Number of Mechanisms that stimulate innovation identified • Number of private sector investments in research on TADs & Zoonoses 						
Schedule of Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget (USD)	Institution Responsible for delivery of Activities
1. Support the Strengthening of the capacity of the relevant national animal resources research institutions to effectively fulfill their research mandates on animal diseases control;						60,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
2. Identify and Strengthen the existing regional and national centres of excellence in research and development to be enable them play a bigger role in supporting their capacity for TADs & Zoonoses control;						60,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
3. Identify mechanisms that will stimulate innovation for the generation of relevant technologies at national level for innovations that translate into tangible impacts on TADs and Zoonoses control and prevention;						40,000	EAC Secretariat/Partner States
4. Encourage private sector investment in research and development							EAC

and the generation of appropriate new technologies to address TADs and Zoonoses control						50,000	Secretariat/Partner States
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10.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

10.1. Introduction

This Monitoring & Evaluation Plan will provide a guiding framework for evaluating progress made regarding the implementation of the EAC Strategy on TADs and Zoonoses. In accordance with the Implementation Plan, the strategic actions are coupled with the relevant indicators that can provide insight and evidence to the EAC Secretariat. The usage of this Monitoring & Evaluation plan will thus provide an initial foundation to all stakeholders regarding pertinent and relevant indicators that can alert stakeholders on failures and successes in the implementation of the EAC Strategy on TADs and Zoonoses.

10.2. Goal and Objectives, outputs and outcomes of the M&E Plan

The goal of the EAC Strategy on TADs and Zoonoses Monitoring & Evaluation plan is to align with National CAADP and EAC Secretariat MTEFF Agricultural priorities which focus on food security, improved incomes and livelihoods. In order to do this, there is need for an M&E system that provides timely and accurate information to the governments of EAC Partner States and partners in order to inform performance reviews, policy discussions and periodic revisions of the national of some of the planned activities.

Goal of the M&E

The goal of the M&E plan is to establish a system that is robust, comprehensive, clear, fully integrated, harmonized and well-coordinated to guide monitoring of the implementation of the EAC TADs and Zoonoses Strategy and evaluate the impact made subsequently.

Specific Objectives of the M&E

The specific objectives of the EAC TADs and Zoonoses Strategy M&E plan are:

- To provide a framework for tracking progress and demonstrating results of the EAC TADs and Zoonoses Strategy over the medium term.

- To build capacity of the EAC TADs and Zoonoses Strategy Secretariat, Animal Health Committee and Working Groups, to regularly and systematically track progress of implementation of the EAC TADs and Zoonoses Strategy
- To facilitate the Secretariat, Animal Health Committee, TWGs and other stakeholders assess the performance in accordance with the agreed objectives and performance indicators to support management for results (evidence-based decision making),
- To improve compliance with broader Partner State government policies;
- To facilitate continuous learning (document and share the challenges and lessons learnt) by stakeholders during implementation of the EAC TADs and Zoonoses Strategy.

Key Outputs of the M&E

- The expected key outputs of the M&E framework are:
- A functional system of unified, integrated, harmonized and well-coordinated M&E for EAC TADs and Zoonoses Strategy with effective and timely feedback to stakeholders.
- Performance reports (baseline survey reports, periodic progress reports, annual performance reports, financial audit reports etc.)
- Basic statistical data on service delivery, resources, outputs and beneficiaries.
- Regular updates on core performance indicators.
- National infrastructure for M&E.

M&E Outcomes

The M&E Plan should result in:

- Timely reporting on progress of implementation of the EAC TADs and Zoonoses Strategy;
- Timely meeting of reporting obligations to Partner States' Governments and Secretariat and Partners;
- Objective decision making for improvement in performance;

- Improved accountability to Partner States' Governments an Secretariat, partners and citizens;
- Improved policy dialogue with all actors (stakeholders);
- Institutional memory on Partner States' Governments and Secretariat and Partners implementation process; and
- Enhanced evidence-based policy development for decisions, advocacy and lobbying.

10.3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for EAC TADs and Zoonoses

The structure of the Monitoring & Evaluation matrix can be generally characterised as an accomplishment-requirement model. This model establishes the planned activity, baseline and the levels and status of accomplishment and levels of milestones reached of the planned actives for each strategic objective and intervention. In so doing, stakeholders can evaluate the progress and where there are bottlenecks to the desired outcome. As a result, the M & E framework provides critical information that can aide both in mid-course changes as the EAC TADS and Zoonoses Strategy is implemented.

10.4. Methodology

The M&E plan relies on the planned activities, the time frame, milestones, the targets to be achieve and aims to provide a framework for monitoring performance of the implementation of the proposed interventions in the action plan.

10.5. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Matrix & The evaluation of the status of accomplishment Matrix

The monitoring evaluation matrix summary in in Table 3, includes required inputs or basic resources needed, the process or activities, the outputs (results at the level of the programme) the outcome (results at the level of the communities and the impact and goals which is the desired effect. The evaluation of the status of accomplishment will be carried out against set objectives, planned interventions and activities as indicated below in Annex 4, Table 4.

10.6. Alignment of M&E with CAADP Results Framework

The M&E framework will be aligned with the EAC CAADP Results Framework. This will lighten the EAC Secretariat and Partner States' workloads with data collection and information that is complementary to CAADP and National Development Plan requirements.

10.7. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Table 4. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the for the implementation of the EAC Transboundary Animal and Zoonotic Diseases Strategy

Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen Veterinary Policy and Legal frameworks with respect to TADs and Zoonoses

Result: 1.1 Supportive Policy and Legal frameworks that address Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses concerns in place						
Strategy 1.1.1: Support the review, update and harmonisation of national and regional Policy and Legal frameworks with respect to TADS and Zoonoses and in line with PVS Gap Analysis recommendations						
Target Indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one OIE Legislative review Mission per Partner State and one for EAC-Secretariat; • At least 7 committees and technical working groups that address TADs & Zoonoses • At least 6 policies/legal instruments that address TADs & Zoonoses developed/reviewed or updated. 				
Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	State % Milestone reached
1.Create an inventory of the relevant Policy and Legal instruments at national and regional level and identify those for review.						
2. Form /Activate the Animal Health/TADS zoonoses Committee						

and working groups with clear terms of reference to <i>inter alia</i> , address issues of TADs and Zoonoses.						
3. Support and coordinate OIE Veterinary Legislative Review missions to Partner States.						
4. Engage the relevant technical and legal experts, the Livestock policy hubs and the wider stakeholder fraternity to review, revise/and or update the relevant policy and legal frameworks with special focus on TADS & Zoonoses						
5. Harmonise the relevant Partner States policy and legal frameworks through the engagement of animal health and legal experts, the relevant stakeholders, State actors and the OIE						
Strategy 1.1.2.Support the enforcement of animal health laws and regulations						
Targeted Indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of laws and regulations reviewed, disseminated and popularized; • Number of stakeholders, Administrative and law enforcement agents educated on the respective laws and regulations; • Number of law enforcement infrastructure established and functional; and • Evidence of increased funding for law enforcement. 				
Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone reached
1.Support the dissemination, popularisation of the laws and regulations and ensure the penalties, sanctions, roles of the competent						

authorities, administrative and enforcement agents are clearly defined and understood by the stakeholders.						
2. Support the establishment of law enforcement infrastructure and ensure there is adequate funding for the operations.						

Strategic Objective 2. Prevent the occurrence and reduce the potential impacts of TADs and Zoonoses

Result 2.1. Mechanism for Emergency Preparedness in place	
Strategy 2.1. 1. Institute Emergency Preparedness mechanisms at national and Regional levels	
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Regional Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plan for TADs and Zoonoses in place; • Number of national Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plans for each of the identified priority diseases; • Structures and Resources for disease emergencies are in place through sensitisation, advocacy and lobbying.

Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Formulate a Regional Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plan for TADs and Zoonoses.						
2. Support the formulation of national Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plans for each of the identified priority diseases.						
3. Ensure Structures and Resources for disease emergencies are in place through sensitisation, advocacy and lobbying.						
Strategy 2.1.2. Support and strengthen Risk Analysis Capacity for TADs and Zoonoses at Regional and National Levels						
Target Indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 risk enterprise manuals formulated • At least 6 risk analysis experts trained • At least one study conducted for each of the priority diseases. 				
Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Support the formulation of Risk Enterprise manuals and guidelines						
2. Support the training of animal diseases Risk Analysis Experts						
3. Support studies on Risk Analysis for Priority TADs and Zoonoses						

Result 2.2: Biosecurity Measures Supported and Enforced						
Strategy 2.2.1: Support the improvement and Enforcement of Biosecurity						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Regional Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plan for TADs and Zoonoses in place; • Number of national Contingency and Emergency Preparedness plans for each of the identified priority diseases; and • Structures and Resources for disease emergencies are in place through sensitisation, advocacy and lobbying. 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Schedule of Activities	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Support and guide the formulation of Biosecurity policies in Partner States.						
2. Support and guide the formulation of Biosecurity guidelines and SOPs for livestock value chains veterinary laboratories, international borders and Airports in EAC Partner States						
3. Guide and support the enforcement of biosecurity measures in livestock value chains, veterinary laboratories, international borders and Airports Biosecurity in EAC Partner States						
4. Support the formulation of Quarantine policies and guidelines						
Result 2.3. Mechanisms for Disease Detection Strengthened						
Strategy 2.3.1. Enhance Laboratory Diagnostic capacity and performance						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 6 national referral laboratories equipped with the relevant equipment. • At least 6 national referral laboratories equipped with real-time diagnostic tests for quick confirmatory diagnosis. • At least 6 national referral laboratories twin under a North-South or South-South arrangement. 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 6 national laboratories networks and one regional are supported and established. • At least two Laboratory Centres of Excellency identified and supported. 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1.Support and ensure that national laboratories are accredited, are adequately equipped, have the required reagents for the priority diseases and have Real-Time rapid diagnostic confirmatory tests.						
2. Support Laboratory Twinning through North-South partnerships with the OIE/WHO/FAO Reference Laboratory Centres of Excellency to enhance transfer of modern diagnostic technologies and skills.						
3. Identify and support Laboratory Diagnostic Centres of Excellency in the East African region to eventually become OIE Reference laboratories.						
4. Ensure the national and regional Laboratory Networks are well anchored at national and at the EAC Secretariat, respectively, and are functionally supported and funded.						
Strategy 2.3.2: Strengthen National Active and Passive Surveillance and joint Cross-Border surveillance in common border Eco-Systems						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect at least one surveillance per priority disease per year; • At least one surveillance report per priority disease written; • At least one training per Partner State on knowledge, attitudes and practices; 					

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least there is evidence of partnerships and stewardship with livestock farmers and other livestock stakeholders per Partner State within five years from the inception of the Strategy; • At least there is evidence of a regional Early warning System for TADs and Zoonoses within five years from the inception of the Strategy; and • Number of joint Border committees for Transboundary ecosystems established. 				
Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Maintain and enhance surveillance programmes and activities that are focused on priority TADs & Zoonoses of the highest risks						
2. Enhance the collection, management and effective use of animal health surveillance information						
3. Strengthen the knowledge, attitudes and practices of people involved in surveillance						
4. Cultivate effective partnerships and stewardship with livestock farmers and other livestock stakeholders						
5. Support development of national and Regional <i>early warning</i> systems for the timely detection, reporting and communication of occurrence, incursion or emergence of TADs and Zoonoses						
6. Support the formation joint Border committees for Transboundary ecosystems						
Strategy 2.3.3: Reinforce the capacity of national and regional vaccine production laboratories						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vaccine producing laboratories supported and accredited • Number of laboratories with vaccine Banks and capacity to produce enough quantities of the 				

Target Indicators	vaccines for priority diseases.					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Support the accreditation of the national vaccine laboratories for the priority vaccines						
2. Support and guide the national vaccine Laboratories to have vaccine banks of the priority vaccines and the capacity to produce enough quantities of the vaccines						
Strategy 2.3.4: Strengthen Human Capacity for Diagnostic Laboratories						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory staff are adequate as per PVS Gap recommendations • Number of Laboratory tailored CPDs conducted • Number of North-South or South-South laboratory twinning • Number of laboratories accredited • Number of laboratories producing the desired reagents • Number of national laboratory networks functional and well anchored at EAC Secretariat 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Support recruitment of relevant qualified professionals where applicable to fill gaps identified by PVS gap analysis.						

2.Support continuing professional Development (CPD) programmes instituted by the Veterinary Statutory Bodies (Vet. Boards or Vet, Councils). With respect to TADs and Zoonoses						
3. Support retooling of laboratory staff and North-South or South- South twinning with the OIE/WHO/FAO Reference Laboratory Centres of Excellency to enhance transfer of modern diagnostic technologies and skills						
4.Support and ensure that national laboratories are accredited, are adequately equipped & have the required reagents for the priority diseases;						
5. Support the development of Laboratory Diagnostic Centres of Excellency in the East African region to eventually become OIE Reference laboratories for particular TADs						
6. Ensure the national and regional Laboratory Networks are well anchored at the EAC Secretariat, are functional supported and funded.						
Strategy 2.3.5: Support Sustainable Delivery Veterinary supplies for Animal Disease control						
Target Indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplies of Medicines, biological, devices and consumables are adequate. • Robust and well facilitated veterinary service delivery systems in Partner states 				
Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Base	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Support and strengthen public-private sector partnership and regular monitoring of the stocks of essential Medicinal Products, Biologicals, Devices and consumables in the region to ensure adequate supplies.						
2. Ensure robust, legally supported and adequately facilitated veterinary service delivery systems in partner States.						

Strategy 2.3.6: Strengthen Livestock Identification & Traceability, Movement control						
Target		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate legally and regionally acceptable livestock Identification and Traceability systems are operational in all EAC Partner States. • Animal Movement Control laws and regulations are updated and enforced in all Partner States of EAC 				
Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Guide the institution of legally and regionally acceptable and harmonized livestock Identification and Traceability system						
2. Ensure Movement control laws and regulations are updated and enforced in Partner States						
Result 2.4: Epidemio-Surveillance, early detection, notification and rapid response systems Strengthened						
Strategy 2.4.1. Prioritise the TADs and Zoonotic diseases to be monitored under One Health for a coordinated surveillance system and Disease control priorities						
Target Indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An appropriate disease ranking and prioritization tool and guidelines • At least ten TADs and Zoonoses prioritised; • At least one review, ranking and prioritization exercise undertaken of TADs & Zoonoses every 3 years • At east one Coordinated Surveillance and disease control exercise undertaken per year per 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner State; and At least one sampling and disease monitoring exercises performed per Partner State per year 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Select the appropriate disease ranking and prioritisation tool eg the OIE Phylum Tool and guidelines to used.						
2. Prioritise TADs and Zoonoses with the aim of generating the most relevant disease indicators while taking into account both the practicality of measurement, for example by focusing on what is affordable and feasible, e.g. availability of diagnostic tests vaccines and biological locally or in the field.						
3. Regularly review, rank and prioritise of TADs and Zoonoses using the Phylum or any other recognised tools for disease ranking through consultative workshops at national and regional levels according to national and regional needs and priorities.						
4. Effect a coordinated disease surveillance and control based on national and regional priority zoonotic diseases.						
5. Carry out Sampling and disease monitoring based on the agreed-upon schedules and protocols.						
Strategy: 2.4.2. Integrate surveillance systems for TADs and Zoonoses on the basis of the One Health approach						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of EAC Partner States adopting standards and guidelines for integrated surveillance set by AU-BAR, OIE, FAO & WHO; and Number of EAC Partner States integrating zoonotic disease surveillance across the relevant sectors (Agriculture, Medical and Environment) 					

Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Support the use of standards and guidelines for integrated surveillance set by AU-BAR, OIE, FAO & WHO, where applicable; and						
2. Support the integration of zoonotic disease surveillance across the relevant sectors (Agriculture, Medical and Environment)						
Strategy: 2.4.3. Ensure Comparability of Surveillance and health Data collection and collation in Partner States						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data analytical tools installed in 6 partner States and at EAC Secretariat; • At least 6 Partner States submitting animal disease data to EAC Secretariat; • EAC Secretariat Data collating, harmonizing, analysing and disseminating data from Partner States monthly and annually. • At least 7 Policy brief developed and disseminated • At least 6 Partner States share TADS data 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Install analytical data tools that allow inter-state and State – EAC Secretariat, AU-IBAR, OIE, FAO, WHO interoperability						
2. Commit Partner States to submit surveillance data from national surveillance systems to the EAC Secretariat , AU-IBAR and OIE so that they can be aggregated, harmonised and compared, to identify trends across Partner States and sectors;						

3. Collate and analyse the national surveillance data according to international data models provided by the EAC, OIE, FAO WHO and AU-IBAR to ensure easy reporting and broader assessments of TADs and Zoonoses.						
4. Support information exchange and knowledge sharing – such as of case studies, success stories and best practices in surveillance and other disease control efforts which could foster a “community of practice” to strengthen skills and capacity through online knowledge sharing platforms (e.g. the EAC One Health Website, or Regional Laboratory and Epidemio-Surveillance Networks).						

Strategic Objective 3: Enhance cooperation between animal health, public health and environmental health sectors at national and regional levels with respect to the One Health initiatives.

Result 3.1. One-Health is strengthened and mainstreamed in all TADS and Zoonoses Control and prevention activities	
Strategy 3.1.1: Support and strengthen the development of Regional and National One-Health Policies strategies and Units	
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one Regional One Health Policy, 6 National Policies, Strategies and Action plans operationlised; • At least 6 One Health Units strengthened; • At least one Regional One Health Platform Activated and Strengthened;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 6 Partner States' One Health Platforms (Community of Practice) develop and operationalized and Supported and Platforms networking with International One Health Platforms. 				
Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Support the development of a Regional a One Health Policy, Strategy, Action Plan and Platform						
2. Support Partner States to develop and operationalise National One Health Policies, Strategies and Action Plans						
3. Strengthen the Partner States' One Health Units;						
4. Activate and strengthen the EAC regional One Health Platform;						
5. Support Partner States to develop and operationalise One Health Platforms (Community of Practice);						
6. Support networking and linkages of EAC national and regional platforms with international One Health Platforms.						
Strategy 3.1.2: Support Regional and National One-Health Technical Capacities and activities						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5 Partner States and Institutions adopting the One Health Curriculum; 				

Target Indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 200 One Health Practitioners retooled and trained per Partner State of the 5 Partner States; • At least 6 TADs and Zoonoses Contingency and Emergency Preparedness Plans developed per year; and • At least 3 joint Simulation Exercises based on One Health performed per 2 years. 				
Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Support the adoption and the implementation by Partner States of the One Health Curriculum already developed by the EAC Secretariat						
2. Support training and retooling activities to gain a critical number of One Health Practitioners						
3. Support joint national and regional TADs & Zoonoses contingency and emergency planning; and						
4. Support Joint national and regional disease outbreak simulation exercises based on a One Health approach.						
Strategy 3.1.3: Support Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism for TADs and Zoonoses;						
Target Indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Policy and Legal frameworks supporting IRCM. • Evidence of partnerships between different TADs & Zoonoses actors. 				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of joint actions by different sectors/disciplines in the area TADs and Zoonoses. prevention and control, promoting inter-sectoral collaboration. • Number of Partner States with Early Warning Data Management System (EWDMS) • Update the reference lists of African experts in the of Animal health accessible to all stakeholders and other relevant officers and update it regularly 				
Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Put in place an enabling regional policy instrument for IRCM						
2. At Partner State level ensure IRCM is anchored in the Directorate of Veterinary Services and animal health communication is instituted with appropriate plans and budgets. [SEP]						
3. Improve control measures for cross-border animal movements through delivery of Animal Movement Permit and [SEP] harmonize, livestock identification, traceability and certification systems in order to mitigate risks of spreading [SEP] pathogens in the region.						
4. Facilitate partnerships between different sectors such as health, agriculture, wildlife, communication, travel, trade, [SEP] education						

and defense as well as build coherent alert and response systems which cover all public health threats, [SEP] and are able to rapidly mobilize the required resources in a flexible and responsive way; [SEP]						
5. Institutionalise joint actions by different sectors/disciplines (veterinarians, wildlife scientists, medics and other animal health [SEP] professionals) in the area of prevention and control of zoonotic diseases in order to promote inter-sectoral collaboration						
6. Institutionalize health communication at the EAC Secretariat and support strengthening of communication structures at country levels with appropriate plans and budgets; [SEP]						
7. Increase efforts to mobilize national, regional and continental resources to implement regional plans and programs in the field of prevention and control of Trans-boundary animal diseases and zoonoses						
8. Strengthen wildlife health capacity at regional level and support capacity building of PS on the same.						
9. Institutionalized mechanism of information sharing, policy formulation and early warning system to serve as a						

convergence point for laboratory, epidemio-surveillance and communication networks in the areas of human and animal (livestock and wildlife) health with referral centers in each Member States and with EAC support;						
10. Update the reference list of African experts in the of Animal health accessible to all stakeholders and other relevant officers and update it regularly; ^[SEP]						
11. Support EAC in Early Warning Data Management System (EWDMS) ^[SEP]						

Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen sanitary compliance for selected TADs and Zoonoses

Result 4.1. Sanitary compliancy status for Key selected TADs and Zoonoses achieved for accessing Export markets of selected livestock and livestock products						
Strategy 4.1.1: Support progressive control and eradication pathway for FMD, PPR, CBPP, CCPP and Rift Valley Fever						
Target Indicators	1. Number of National and Regional progressive control and eradication strategies and action plans for FMD, PPR, CBPP &CCPP 2. Number of strategies, action plans, OIE progressive disease control and eradication pathways and mechanisms for official recognition status formulated.					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Support the formulation of National and regional progressive control and eradication strategies and action plans for FMD, PPR, CBPP &CCPP from Partner States, Zones or compartments						
2. Support partner States in the implementation of the strategies, action plans, OIE progressive disease control and eradication pathways and mechanisms for official recognition status.						
Result 4.2: EAC Sanitary Measures for Mammals, birds and Bees completed, approved and disseminated;						
Strategy 4.2.1: Complete Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and birds						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validated and approved Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds • Level of dissemination of Sanitary Measures 					

Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1.Support the Revision/Update of the draft EAC Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds; and						
2.Support the national and regional validation processes and Sectoral Council approval of the draft Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Birds and Bees						
Strategy 4.2.2: Disseminate Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds and train the stakeholders in Partner States on their application and enforcement						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sensitization meeting held • Number of Partner States covered • Number of popular versions of Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds produced • Number of Trainings held and Partner States covered 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus		Status of Accomplishment				
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Conduct regional and national sensitization meetings on the Sanitary Measures for Mammals, Bees and Birds;						

2. Produce popular versions of the Measures and support their dissemination to stakeholders in the Partner States;						
3. Support the training of selected stakeholders from Partner States in terms of SPS measures, risk management, negotiation, advocacy and lobbying among stakeholders to enhance knowledge and compliance to International sanitary standards.						
Strategy 4.2.3: Enforce TADs and Zoonoses associated Sanitary Measures						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of capacity building initiatives undertaken • Number of sanitary self-regulation compliance initiatives made • Number of SOPs for sanitary facilities developed 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1.Support coordination mechanisms and capacity building for sanitary enforcement;						
2. Support the establishment of and strengthen sanitary self-regulation compliance initiatives, through capacity building, cooperative development and public-private partnerships; and						
3. Develop simplified versions of SOPs for sanitary facilities to guide Partner States.						

Strategy 4.2.4: Support the Public and private sector SPS actors to participate in the meetings of International Standards Setting Organisations (OIE, CAC, WTO,)

Target Indicators	1. Number of Agreements signed by the Secretariat 2. Number of Meetings attended by the Secretariat 3. Number of SPS reforms made					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Support the EAC Secretariat to enter into agreement / MoU with OIE, CAC, WTO <i>inter alia</i> , for observer status in the meetings of these ISSOs.						
2. The Secretariat actively participate in the decisions making process of OIE, CAC, WTO.						
3. Institute SPS reforms, improvements and compliancy						

Strategic objective 5: Support investments into TADs and Zoonoses Prevention, Control and eradication initiatives

Result 5.1: Public and private sector investment policies, incentives and regulatory frameworks to enhance TADs and Zoonoses control developed and implemented <small>SEP</small>						
Strategy 5.1.1: Create enabling conditions and incentives to support private investments in TADs and Zoonoses control						
Target indicators				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of simplified investment procedure supported • Amount of investment information availed to investors • Number of scientific shows, conferences and business for a supported • Number of economic incentives supported 		
Activities Under Main Areas of focus				Status of Accomplishment		
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1.Support the employment of simplified and rationalized investment procedures e.g. one stop centre for investors and business creators.						
2.Support and make investment information related to investment procedures and requirements easily available to investors.						
3.Support scientific shows, conferences and business fora to facilitate contacts with potential business and investment partners.						

4.Support economic incentives for investments in the selected, TADs such as tax exemptions or other favourable tax regimes, subsidies and co-funding, re-designation of public land etc.						
5.Support quick licensing and registration of companies engaged in the provision of animal health services eg. provision of disease control services.						
Strategy 5.1.2: Develop specific investment frameworks for priority TADs and Zoonoses						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific investment frameworks developed for TADs and zoonoses • Number of investment scenarios selected using specific tools 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activities	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Develop specific investment frameworks for the selected TADs and zoonoses at regional and/or national levels through the mobilization and consultation of stakeholders, particularly lead companies from the private sector; and						
2.Use of decision making tools such as the Livestock Sector Investment Policy Toolkit or the FAO EXTRAPOLATE tool could be used to select the most suitable investment scenarios.						
Strategy 5.1.3: Promote and establish innovative funding mechanism in support of the TADs and Zoonoses						

Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of promotions to improve access to funding made • Number of pilots made 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Support the promotion of trust or guarantee funds for improving access to credit, subsidized credit, smart subsidies and grants, livestock insurance, payment of ecosystem services and micro-financing for TADs and Zoonoses; and						
2. Support the piloting of these mechanisms the documentation and sharing the results and success stories of these pilots.						
Strategy 5.1.4: Improve inter-state and inter-sectoral linkages and collaboration to enhance public funding and ensure infrastructural development to support TADs and Zoonoses						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of awareness wororkshops/sessions made • Number of representatives from Policy hubs and One health units 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1.Create awareness concerning the need for funding of TADs and Zoonoses as these are a public good; and						

2. Support the Inclusion of representatives of these institutions in the National and Regional Livestock Policy Hubs and the One Health Committees.						
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Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen Coordination, Cooperation, Knowledge Management and Information flow

Result 6.1 Coordination and Knowledge Management Information flow, for TADs and Zoonoses improved						
Strategy 6.1.1: Leverage on ICT to improve access to and dissemination of TADs and Zoonoses information;						
Target Indicators	1. Number of partnerships with ICT promoted 2. Number of partnerships with ICT made					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
		<25%	25<75%	75%<100%	100%	Milestone

Activity	Baseline	Initiated	ongoing	Near completion	Completed	Reached
1.Promote partnerships with ICT companies to develop innovations Platforms for TADs and Zoonoses information sharing and other services including disease reporting and extension service messages.						
2.Support partnership with ICT companies to identify and scale-up existing working models and any gaps in services suited to IT solutions for TADs and Zoonoses.						
Strategy 6.1.2: Support the development of communication strategies for disease information dissemination						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National communication strategy for TADs developed for each of the six Partner States of the EAC • Number of core communication materials developed • Number of Early warning & awareness messages, information updates undertaken • Number of public awareness missions/workshops made 					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1.Support Partner States to develop and disseminate comprehensive communication strategies for TADS and Zoonoses; [SEP]						
2.Support the development of core communication materials and tools for use by different stakeholders for different communication channels and/or platforms in Partner States;						
3.Support early warning, awareness, information updates, reporting and knowledge management (descriptive and						

analytical reports of risks) at all interfaces both he (human-livestock and human-Wildlife- livestock interfaces;						
4.Enhance public awareness through quick and efficient dissemination of relevant [SEP]information on TADs & Zoonoses, research findings or success stories on TADs and Zoonoses.						
Strategy 6.1.3. Strengthen and implement Animal Resources information system (ARIS)						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Partner States with Updated ARIS platforms • Number of trainers • Number of trainings of trainers • Number of other animal information systems having operability with ARIS 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1.Update ARIS Platforms at National and Secretariat levels						
2. Continue to train ARIS Users at National and secretariat levels						
3. Train Trainers of ARIS at regional and national levels						
4. Ensure Animal operability of ARIS and other animal Information systems in the region, Continent and						

internationally						
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Strategic Objective 7: Support research and innovation on Transboundary animal and Zoonotic Diseases ^[L]_[SEP]

Result 7.1 Research and development/Innovation for animal disease control enhanced	
Strategy 7.1.1. Support the identification of research priorities and the relevant existing technologies for TADs and Zoonoses control in the region	
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of research priorities identified • Number of technologies compiled and identified for adoption

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of technologies adopted and up-scaled • Number of IT identifiesand innovations 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					
Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1. Identify research priorities for TADs and Zoonoses in the region						
2. Compile, evaluate and the available the existing appropriate technologies within the region with regard to diagnosis, chemotherapy, vaccines, case management and vector control.						
3. Assess the feasibility for the adoption and up-scaling of the identified technologies						
4. Encourage indigenous technology research and innovations for disease control						
Strategy 7.1.2: Support and strengthen the capacity of TADs & Zoonoses research institutions						
Target Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national animal resources research institutions supported • Number of Regional Research Centres of excellency identified • Number of Mechanisms that stimulate innovation identified • Number of private sector investments in research on TADs & Zoonoses 					
Activities Under Main Areas of focus	Status of Accomplishment					

Activity	Baseline	<25% Initiated	25<75% ongoing	75%<100% Near completion	100% Completed	Milestone Reached
1.Support the Strengthening of the capacity of the relevant national animal resources research institutions to effectively fulfill their research mandates on animal diseases control;						
2 Identify and Strengthen the existing regional and national centres of excellence in research and development to be enable them play a bigger role in supporting their capacity for TADs & Zoonoses control;						
3. Identify mechanisms that will stimulate innovation for the generation of relevant technologies at national level for innovations that translate into tangible impacts on TADs and Zoonoses control and prevention;						
4. Encourage private sector investment in research and development and the generation of appropriate new technologies to address TADs and Zoonoses control						

11. AWARENESS AND COMMUNICATION

At the Secretariat there are no communication mechanism for livestock issues in general and TADs and zoonoses *per se* but the TADs and Zoonoses strategy can make use of the general communication channels of EAC. However, there will be a need for developing a communication strategy for TADs and zoonoses, given the importance of the latter. At Partner States' level, several strategies for particular diseases like HPAI and RVF were developed in most Partner States. There will be therefore, a need to develop a communication strategy for TADs and Zoonoses tailored to national needs.

12. FINANCING MODALITIES

The strategy will require considerable amount of financial resources over the five year period. There are several sources of funding that could be tapped, namely:

- Contributions from Partner States;
- Grants from Donor and Development Partners;
- Grants from Foundations;
- Projects, either single as EAC or in partnership with collaborating Technical Partners like: FAO, OIE, WHO, AU-IBAR, ILRI, ICIPE, ASARECA;
- Cost sharing with stakeholders (Farmers, Farmer Associations, stakeholders in Animal industry –Processors, transporters, importers, suppliers of goods and services, etc.);

There is a need to develop a Financial Resource Mobilisation Strategy to Map resource sources and act timely.

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