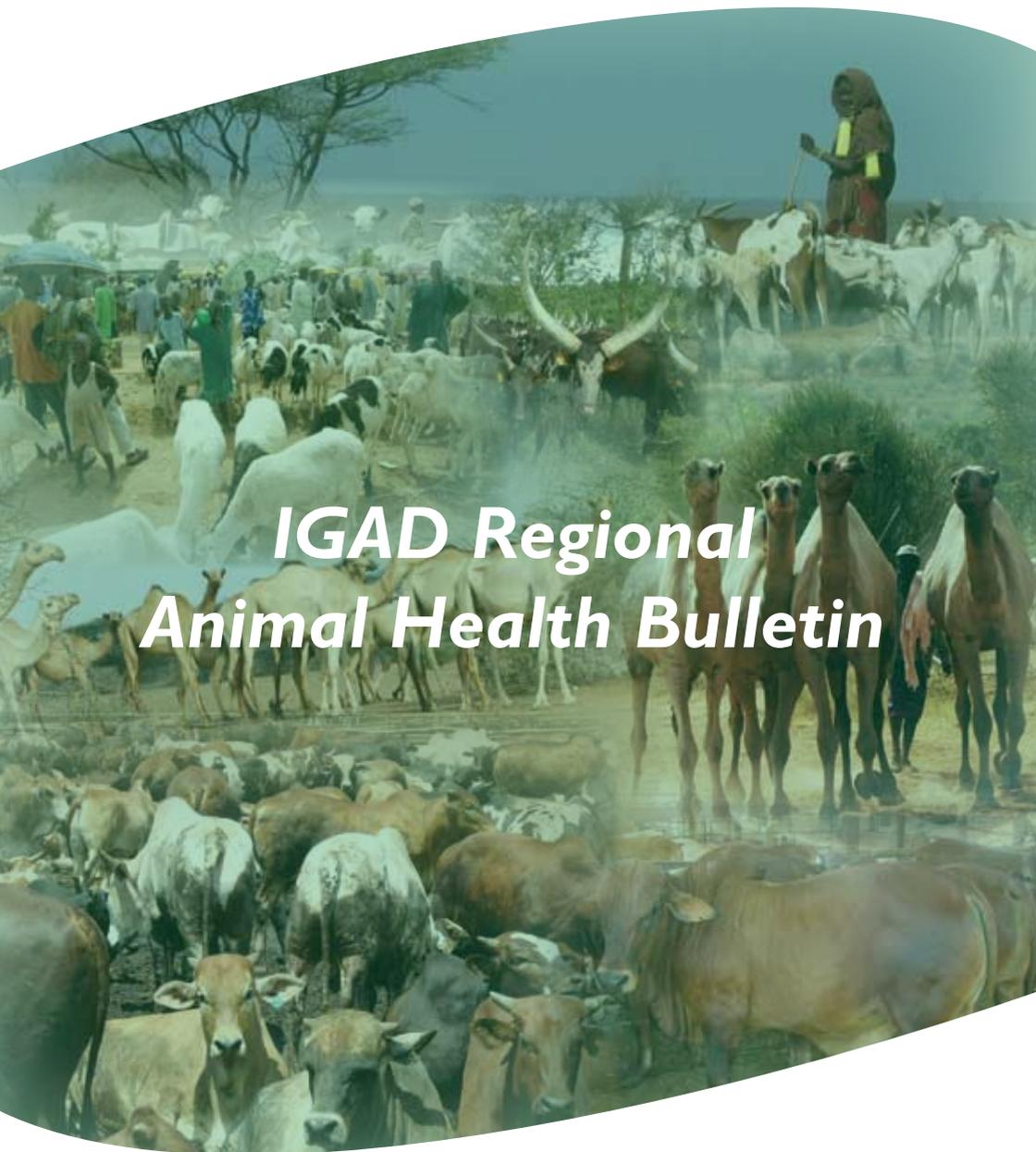




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IGAD Regional Animal Health Bulletin



AFRICAN UNION
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**



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SIXTH EDITION - DECEMBER 2016

***IGAD Regional
Animal Health Bulletin***

Sixth Edition, December 2016

An initiative of the Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP-AH) Project, a collaborative project spearheaded by African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in partnership with IGAD/IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD)

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ACRONYMS

3ABC ELISA	3ABC Enzyme-Linked Immuno-sorbent Assay
AHC	Animal Health Certification
AU-IBAR	African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
AU-PANVAC	African Union PanAfrican Vaccine Centre
BENELPA	Benadir Livestock Production Association
°C	Degrees Celsius
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CERELPA	Central Region Livestock Production Association
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern Southern Africa
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
EC-SHARE	European Commission Support for Horn of Africa Resilience
EAC	East African Community
ESOLT	Enhancing Somali Livestock Trade
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAO ECTAD	Food and Agriculture Organisation Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FMD A	Foot and Mouth Disease Serotype A
FMD O	Foot and Mouth Disease Serotype O
FMD SAT2	Foot and Mouth Disease Serotype Southern Africa Territories
FMDv	Foot and Mouth Disease Virus
GHoA	Greater Horn of Africa
ICPALD	IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
LEZ	Livestock Export Zone
LITS	Livestock Identification and Traceability System

M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MESSP	Meat Export Support Project
MLFR	Minister for Livestock, Forestry and Range
Mmm SC	Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides Small Colony
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS	Member States
NAFAQO	Livestock traders Association for Somaliland
NEALCO	North Eastern Africa Livestock Council
OIE	Office Internationale D'Epizooties
pH	Potential of hydrogen
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PPR-CECC	PPR Control and Eradication Coordination Committee (CECC)
PPR-TEC	PPR Technical Experts Committee
RAHPF	Regional Animal Health Policy Framework
RAHS	Reinforcing Animal Health Services in Somalia
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SOMDA	Somalia Dairy Association
SOVA	Somalia Veterinary Association
SOWELPA	South Western Livestock production Association
SHARE	Support to Horn of Africa Resilience
SMP-AH	Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health
SMP	Standard Methods and Procedures
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	Sanitary Phyto-Sanitary
STSD	Surveillance of Trade-Sensitive Diseases
TADs	Trans-boundary animal diseases
UMPCU	Uganda Meat Producers Cooperative Union
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSF	Germany Veterinaires Sans Frontiers Germany

PREFACE

Welcome to the Sixth Edition of the IGAD Regional Animal Health Bulletin, a regional bulletin for animal health reports and related issues. This is an initiative of the Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP-AH) Project, a collaborative project spearheaded by African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in partnership with IGAD/IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development. This edition of the regional bulletin focuses mainly on (1) Risk assessment study along Borena–Adama value chain in Ethiopia, (2) enhancing cross-border activities through developing of an Implementation Framework for the signed MoU between Ethiopia and Kenya; (3) activities of the Regional Network for Quarantines; (4) Training of Somali professionals on quarantine management practices and diagnostic techniques; (5) Third meeting of the Regional Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS) and Animal Health Certification (AHC) Coordination Forum; (6) Third meeting of the Regional PPR Control and Eradication Coordination Committee (CECC) and PPR Technical Experts Committee (TEC); (7) Seventh Steering Committee meeting of SMP-AH Project held in Arusha, Tanzania; and (8) NEALCO membership drive and awareness campaign for Puntland, Somaliland and Federal Republic of Somalia held in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

RISK ASSESSMENT STUDY ALONG BORENA-ADAMA VALUE CHAIN IN ETHIOPIA

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Participants at the workshop to design the risk assessment study along Borena-Adama-Djibouti livestock value chain held at Bole Skygate Hotel, in Addis Ababa, 11-12 August 2015

Introduction

The Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP-AH) Project commissioned a study undertaken by ILRI to assess the risk of release of foot and mouth disease virus (FMDv) and *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* Small Colony (Mmm SC), the causative agent of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), in Ethiopia through the export of live animals (cattle) and beef via the Borena-Adama value chain. The value chain handles a significant quantity of live animals and beef for export and hence many interventions (e.g. development of LIT infrastructure and refurbishment of markets) have been put in place to support this trade. The risk assessment was aimed at strengthening these

interventions by identifying additional measures required to control trade-sensitive animal diseases.

Risk questions and pathways

The study was designed in a consultative workshop involving technical personnel from local and international institutions working on animal health and livestock trade. The scope of the assessment was defined and risk questions and risk pathways were formulated. The risk questions were:

- What is the likelihood of cattle sourced from the Borena–Adama value chain being exported from Ethiopia with FMDv and Mmm SC?
- What is the likelihood of beef products from cattle sourced from the Borena–Adama value chain being exported from Ethiopia with FMDv?

Two risk pathways (one for each risk question) were identified based on the structure of the value chain and the type of premises and actors involved in livestock marketing (Figure 1 & Figure 2). The pathways defined a series of events that would result in the hazard being exported from Ethiopia, starting from selection of an animal for sale at the community level in Borena to inspections at the border posts.

Findings

Live animals risk pathway for FMDv

Probability that an animal selected for sale is infected with FMDv (PI)

Cross-sectional surveys conducted in Borena and Guji indicated that the mean seroprevalence of FMDv was 24.6% (Mekonen et al. 2011), with a much higher seroprevalence in Borena (53.6%) than in Guji (10.1%). Similar surveys conducted in Borena reported animal-level and herd-level seroprevalences of 23.0% and 58.6%, respectively (Bayissa et al. 2011). Other surveys found FMDv seroprevalences of 9.5% (Megersa

et al. 2009), 12.1% (Gelaye et al. 2009), 14.5% (Alemayehu et al. 2014) and 10.5% (Ayelet et al. 2012). Most of these surveys used 3ABC enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test which is capable of differentiating vaccine-induced antibodies from those from natural infection. The incidence of outbreaks is thought to be higher during the drier months of the year when animals congregate at a few grazing and watering points (Rufael et al. 2008). However, the area does not have an effective FMD vaccination program. Borena alone is reported to have about 1.8 million cattle, 1.3 million goats and 664,000 sheep. These animals should be vaccinated at least twice a year yet the National Veterinary Institute can produce only up to 500,000 doses of FMD vaccine per year. Moreover, most of the animals reared in the area are of indigenous livestock breeds that can sustain FMDv transmission for an extended period of time before manifesting real clinical signs.

This implies that the reproductive number of the disease would be high given (i) the extended infectious period associated with the indigenous breeds (although the ability of carriers to transmit the virus is not clearly known [Moonen et al. 2004]) and (ii) frequent movements which increase contact between multiple susceptible herds or flocks. There is a high likelihood of sub-clinically infected animals being selected for sale in the primary markets. However, given high level of knowledge on the disease among producers and the importance attached to the disease by other value chain actors such as feedlot and slaughterhouse operators, the likelihood of an infected animal being selected for sale is thought to be medium and the level of uncertainty is low.

Probability that an infected animal is not detected at pre-market inspection (P2)

Pre-market inspection of animals is normally not performed and hence this step was not included in the analysis under the existing marketing scenario. Visits to Dubluk and other markets in the Borena region,

revealed that most producers and intermediaries traded outside the market in order to avoid paying market fees. Normally traders drove purchased animals into the market enclosures for inspection in order to obtain a health certificate required for transportation. Veterinary officers are, not able to conduct pre-market inspection and hence P2 would be equivalent to P1 given the absence of any intermediate intervention before an animal is purchased by traders. Under the LITS scenario, however, the likelihood of an infected animal passing through pre-market inspection without being detected is expected to be low especially if the producers will be involved and regarded as important stakeholders in the livestock trade. The uncertainty is considered to be low although this is debatable since the incubation period of FMDv among the local livestock breeds, and their ability to maintain infection sub-clinically, is variable. Other risk assessments conducted for transboundary animal diseases assume that there is an 80–90% chance that infected animals are identified by animal health officers during clinical inspection (Knight-Jones et al. 2014; Woube et al. 2015). The 10–20% risk of non-detection is assumed to be equivalent to the low risk estimate used in this analysis.

Probability that an infected animal is not detected during inspection at the primary market after purchase (P3)

Post-purchase screening of animals in primary markets is limited and only implemented to meet conditions for the issuance of transport permits. There is a high risk of infected animals not being detected, although feedlot and slaughterhouse operators often look for healthy animals in good body condition to prevent introducing trade-sensitive diseases onto their premises. Under the current scenario, the risk of an infected animal not being detected at the post-purchase inspection at the primary market is considered to be medium with low uncertainty. For the second scenario (with LITS program), animal health officers will be expected to be more thorough in their inspection. This is because it will be possible to identify the premises that any animal found infected higher up the

chain will have passed through. In this case, the likelihood of an infected animal passing through post-purchase inspection at the primary market without being detected will be low with low uncertainty.

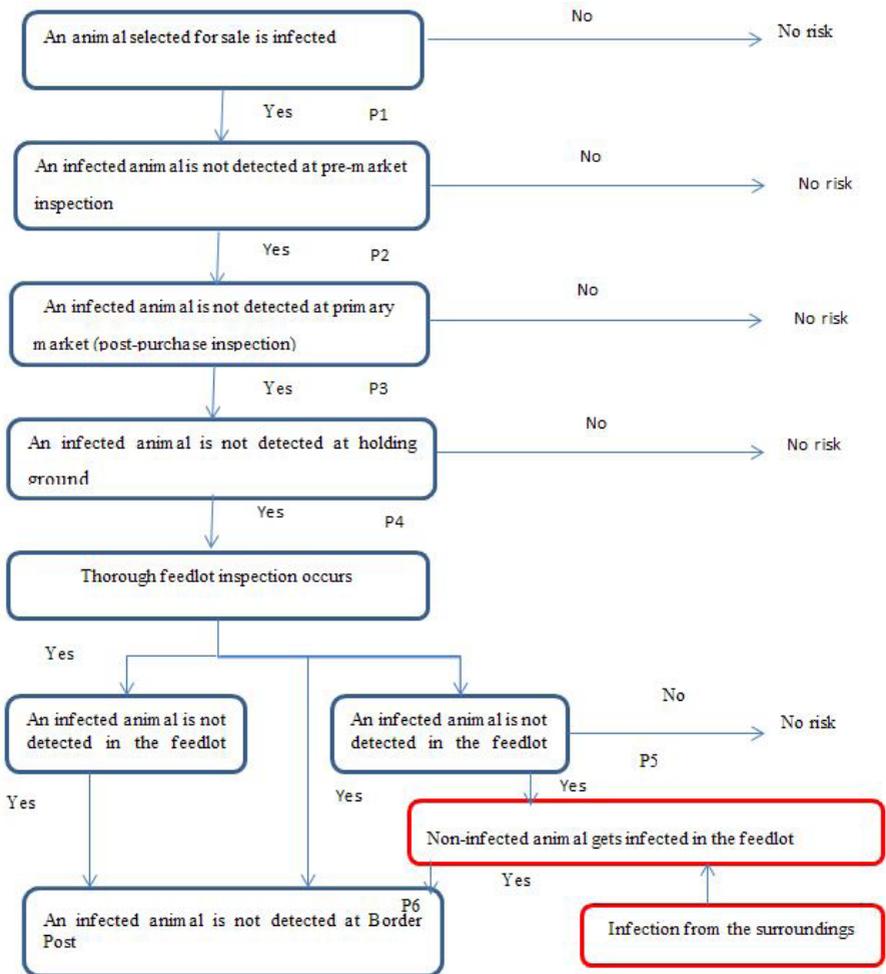


Figure 1: The risk of release pathway for FMDv and Mmm SC through export of live animals from Ethiopia

Probability that an infected animal is not detected in the holding grounds (P4)

No holding grounds currently exist in the value chain. It is assumed that the level of risk expected at the post-purchase inspection will be similar to that expected at the point of entry of the animal into the feedlots. Animals are often transported from the primary markets to the feedlots in trucks over a period of not more than 24 hours. Local transmission of the pathogens between animals while in transit is assumed to be negligible. When the LIT program commences, market livestock will be kept under observation in holding grounds for at least three days before being introduced into the feedlots or export slaughterhouses. While in the holding grounds, routine veterinary care will be provided, including isolation and removal of sick animals. However, the three-day observation period in the holding grounds will be insufficient to allow animals that are in the early stages of exposure to either FMDv or Mmm SC to develop clear clinical signs. Chances of an infected animal passing through the holding grounds without being detected will be low with low uncertainty.

Probability that an infected animal is not detected in the feedlot (P5)

On admission into the feedlots, animals are often drenched, dipped and vaccinated against FMD serotypes A, O and SAT2, lumpy skin disease and CBPP. FMD vaccination using vaccines that adequately match the challenge strains confers a high degree of protection. There are no records or publications showing the incidence of FMD in the feedlots. However, local livestock (owned by the communities that live close to the feedlots) that graze around feedlots could be a source of windborne FMDv entering the feedlots. Given that animals are kept in the feedlots for at least 3–4 months, it is likely that animals brought in with active infections would recover by the time this period elapses since the pathogen's mean infectious period is only seven days. The good practice is that the common screening of animals for FMD using 3ABC ELISA

before they leave the feedlot to ascertain their infection status. For this case, the likelihood of infected animals not being detected at the time of exit from the feedlot is considered to be very low with low uncertainty.

Probability that an infected animal is not detected at the border post (P6)

At the border post, live animals are not subjected to any formal screening unless there is evidence of malpractice or there are reports of disease outbreak. It is assumed that the level of risk expected at this point of the risk pathway would be equivalent to that expected at the point of exit from the feedlot.

Beef risk pathway for FMDv

Probability that an animal selected for slaughter from the feedlot or slaughterhouse holding facility is infected (P7)

A majority of the animals slaughtered in the export slaughterhouses are obtained from feedlots either owned by the export slaughterhouses or independently operated by other actors. It is, therefore, assumed that the probability of an infected animal being selected for slaughter is equivalent to that predicted for the risk of an animal exiting a feedlot with FMDv infection (the probability that an infected animal is not detected in the feedlot [P5]). This estimate captures all the risk steps that precede this point, starting from the selection of an animal for sale at the production point to the point of exit at the feedlot.

Probability that an infected animal is not detected during ante mortem inspection (P8)

Export slaughterhouses maintain high biosecurity standards in their premises and have reliable procedures for ante mortem inspection. The facilities normally have Veterinary staff who routinely conduct inspection of animals and maintain various records including those of diseases that occur in the feedlot. Examination for FMD is focused on the feet

and mouth to enhance the chances of finding infections. Records from slaughterhouse indicated that 1–2% of animals selected for slaughter were often rejected and returned to the slaughterhouse holding facility or culled due to severe injuries. Furthermore, animals selected for slaughter are kept under observation in the lairages for 12–18 hours without food and water. Chances of an infected animal not being detected during ante mortem inspection are, therefore, low with low uncertainty. Normally laboratory screening is performed to support the clinical observations.

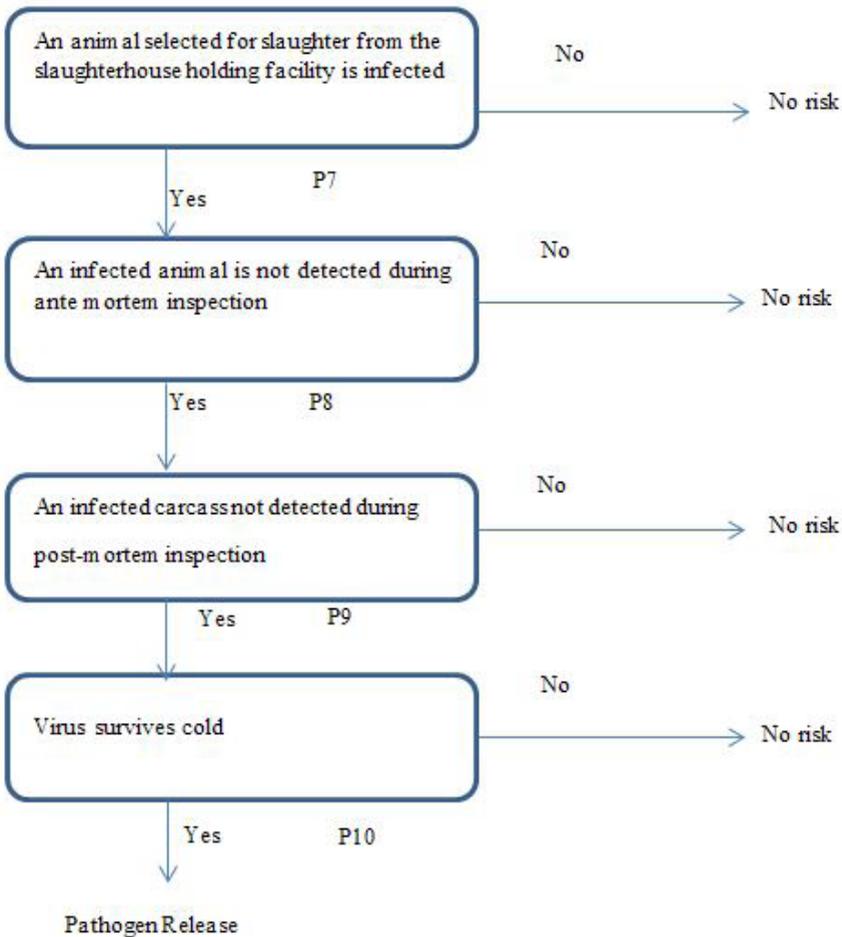


Figure 2: The risk of release of FMDv through beef exported from Ethiopia

Probability that an infected carcass is not detected during post mortem inspection (P9)

Post mortem inspections seek to identify lesions that can signal FMD exposure, for example, vesicles in the feet and mouth. During slaughter, a system for matching the skin, carcass and other tissues of the animal is often used to allow efficient post mortem inspection. The risk of an infected carcass not being detected during post mortem inspection is low and the level of uncertainty is low. While laboratory confirmation is necessary, there are high chances of detecting FMD sub-clinical infections through post mortem inspection.

Probability that the virus survives cold storage (P10)

The slaughterhouses visited during the survey follow the standard procedures for curing meat intended for export. After slaughter, meat is cured at chilling temperatures for at least 24 hours to allow a drop in pH, hence reduced FMDv survival. A drop in pH from 7 to 5.5 follows the formation of 60 to 80 millimoles of lactic acid per kilogram of muscle tissue, depending on muscle tissue and animal species (Paton et al. 2010). The build-up of lactic acid causes unfavourable conditions for the survival of FMDv, especially if the pH levels are maintained below 6 for at least 48 hours at 4°C (Henderson and Brooksby 1948). Heads, pharynx, superficial lymph nodes, bones and large blood vessels are often removed to reduce the risk of FMD in deboned meat products. This is because in some of these tissues, the pH does not drop as much compared to that in the carcass or meat cuts. However, the virus can survive in meat in blood clots or from contamination. However, the export slaughterhouses visited had good practices for limiting contamination, e.g. moving the carcasses forwards and away from the dirty zones on conveyor belts as they are being processed. When all these measures and biological changes are considered, the risk of a carcass maintaining the virus is very low and the level of uncertainty is low. Deboned meat is usually chilled at -18°C but this practice alone cannot guarantee safety. For bovine meat,

the virus has been recovered from meat stored at -9°C to -13°C after 76 days (Henderson and Brooksby 1948) and so chilling temperatures have to be lower than these to ensure that the virus is eliminated. The chance that the virus can survive the cold chain is very low with low uncertainty.



Participants at the validation workshop for the risk assessment study outcomes, Entebbe, Uganda, 12-16 December 2016

Risk of release of FMDv

The LITS would introduce at least three additional nodes in the live animal risk pathway, i.e. pre-market, post-market and holding ground inspections. The additional nodes would increase the number of check points and improve inspection standards, leading to reduction in the risk of release of FMDv from very low (with negligible uncertainty) to negligible (with negligible uncertainty).

For the beef risk pathway, both with and without LITS, there is negligible risk of infected meat being exported from the country because of the stringent measures employed by the export slaughterhouses that do not allow for contamination and discharge of infected carcasses. Furthermore, the pH changes that occur in meat post mortem reduce the chances of FMDv survival.

Live animals risk pathway for Mmm SC

Probability that an animal selected for sale is infected with Mmm SC (P1)

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia has for a long time been a leading animal health problem in Borena. Its prevalence is thought to be declining in the area due to mass vaccinations and antibiotic treatment by the Department of Veterinary Services and non-governmental organizations (Alemayehu et al. 2015). Surveys conducted in 1995 reported a seroprevalence of 74% (Roger and Yigezu 1995) but more recent surveys by Kassaye and Molla (2012) and Alemayehu et al. (2015) report much lower seroprevalence estimates of 4% and 0.4%, respectively. Data obtained from the DVS on CBPP outbreaks that occurred between 2007 and 2014 indicate median (10th and 90th percentiles) morbidity, mortality and case fatality rates of 0.18 (0.05–2.55), 0.11 (0.01–0.45) and 39.85 (11.90–75.00), respectively. The transmission risk of the disease is often higher during the humid season than the dry season because ultra-violet radiation denatures the causative agent. Given the low prevalence of the disease in the area, the likelihood of selecting an animal infected with Mmm SC is low. There is an appreciable variability in the prevalence estimates obtained, ranging from < 1% to 4%; this represents a medium uncertainty in the estimates.

Probability that an infected animal is not detected at pre-market inspection (P2)

Animals are not subjected to any veterinary inspection before reaching the feedlots (Alemayehu et al. 2015). With LITS in place, the likelihood of an animal infected with Mmm SC not being detected would be low with medium uncertainty. This is because clinical diagnosis of CBPP is difficult; it must be confirmed by serological tests but these will not be routinely applied at the primary markets given the costs and logistics involved. Moreover, the sensitivity of available tests, such as complement fixation test and cELISA, ranges between 92% and 97% (Woube et al. 2015).

Probability that an infected animal is not detected during inspection at the primary market after purchase (P3)

There is limited inspection of animals at the primary market and hence the likelihood that an infected animal is not detected is medium with low uncertainty. Under the LITS, animals will be ear tagged at the primary markets so it will possible for veterinary officials to conduct adequate clinical examination of each animal before exiting the markets. The likelihood of an infected animal exiting the market will, therefore, be low with medium uncertainty.

Probability that an infected animal is not detected in the holding grounds (P4)

This is similar to the probability described under the FMDv pathway.

Probability that an infected animal is not detected in the feedlot (P5)

Atnafie et al. (2015) observed a relatively higher seroprevalence of CBPP in abattoirs (7.8%) and feedlots (5.9%) than that reported in the pastoral areas in Borena described above. CBPP causes lobar pneumonia and in some cases, sequestrae are formed within two weeks of infection making it more difficult for the standard clinical and some diagnostic tests to identify infected animals. Transmission of the disease can also occur via droplets that can be carried by wind up to 200 metres from the source of infection. Animals that graze in the neighbourhoods of the feedlots can, therefore, serve as a source of infection. The likelihood that an infected animal is not detected in the feedlot is, therefore, low with medium uncertainty.

Probability that an infected animal is not detected at the border post (P6)

Risk estimates and the results obtained from the assessment of the Mmm SC live animal risk pathway. Given the local prevalence of CBPP in

the source population, the risk pathways analysed give negligible risk of an animal with CBPP being exported from Ethiopia. However, the extra nodes introduced under the LITS would reduce the uncertainty of the risk estimates from low to very low.

KENYA AND ETHIOPIA DEVELOP AN IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR CROSS-BORDER ACTIVITIES ALONG THEIR COMMON BORDER

Joseph W. Magona
ICPALD



Participants at the Technical Cross-border Meeting for developing an Implementation Framework for the signed MoU for Kenya-Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, 28-30 November 2016

The Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP-AH) project organized a technical cross-border meeting between Kenya and Ethiopia in Addis, Ababa, from 28th to 30th November 2016 to develop an Implementation Framework. A total of 30 participants drawn from Ethiopia, Kenya, AU-IBAR, IGAD and FAO attended the meeting.

The meeting achieved the following objectives:

- To share information between Kenya and Ethiopia regarding current challenges and opportunities on cross-border animal health within cross-border areas agreed upon in the scope of cooperation of in

the signed MoU;

- To identify strategic objectives from the agreed areas of collaboration to be addressed
- To develop a strategic plan, including its workplan and budget for next 5 years
- To develop coordination arrangement for implementation of the MoU
- To identify members of the Joint Steering Committee from either Country-Kenya and Ethiopia
- To identify members of the multidisciplinary Team from either Country-Kenya and Ethiopia
- To agree on a roadmap for finalization of the development of the Implementation Framework

Areas of collaboration with the signed MoU between Ethiopia and Kenya were transformed into four strategic objectives for the implementation framework. Eventually strategic plan, workplan and budget as well as components of the implementation Framework were developed.

MEMBERS OF THE REGIONAL NETWORK FOR QUARANTINES MEET IN KAMPALA TO OPERATIONALIZE THE NETWORK

Joseph W. Magona
ICPALD



Participants at the follow-up meeting for the Regional Network for Quarantines held in Kampala, Uganda, 9-11 November 2016

Introduction

Members of the Regional Network for Quarantines held a follow-up meeting in Kampala from 9th to 11th November 2016 with the main aim of operationalizing the network to foster harmonization of standard and activities, including sharing of information among experts driving the quarantine system. A total of 21 participants drawn from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia (Somaliland, Puntland) South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, AU-IBAR and ICPALD attended the meeting.

The meeting achieved the following objectives:

- To develop further network documents such as the Strategic plan
- To share information among experts driving quarantine systems in the Region

- To discuss challenges and means of re-enforcing compliance to SPS standards within quarantine systems in the region
- To disseminate the SMP on Export Quarantine
- To identify areas in the quarantine systems that require development of Standard Operating Procedures for Livestock Quarantine System
- To visit the new quarantine and feedlot system for Uganda Meat Producers Cooperative Union in Luwero, Uganda

Key topics discussed included:

- Status of quarantine activities within IGAD countries
- Country reports on status of quarantine facilities, and status of trade
- Challenges and means of re-enforcing compliance to SPS Standards within quarantine systems in the region
- Identification of areas for quarantine systems that require development of Standard Operating Procedures for Livestock Quarantine Systems
- Development of the Strategic plan for the Regional Network for Quarantine
- Inspection of new quarantine and feedlot facilities established by Uganda Meat Producers Cooperative Union in Luwero, Uganda

Quarantine experts from the region made a field visit to premises of Uganda Meat Producers Cooperative Union (UMPCU) in Luwero, Uganda. UMPCU has 2700 livestock farmers with 2450 of them having about 200 to 300 cattle and about 250 of them having about 400 to 600 on fenced farms with a few having up to 4,000 cattle. The elite farmers have contracts with the Union to supply 140 cattle per year for slaughter. The elite farmers can also buy from the small farmers. Small farmers are allowed to buy animals from primary markets. A virtual account system is employed by the Union to provide support and sustained market for animals throughout the year. The quarantine facility holds animals supplied by farmers before being delivered to the export abattoir.



UMCU quarantine and feedlot facilities in Luwero



A farm of one of the livestock farmer, a member of the Uganda Meat Producers Cooperative Union in Luwero, Uganda

Updates by countries

Djibouti

Prima International Regional Quarantine is a key facility in Djibouti. The facility undertakes pre-quarantine activities, including preliminary physical examination of livestock as first screening to detect disease problems and sick animals for treatment. The facility has 12 pens for sheep and 10 pens for cattle and camel located 3Km from station A-B.

Quarantine Procedures include, Animal Inspection at border posts and Djibouti port; Inspection at pre-quarantine for animals brought by on hoof by traders; Inspection at quarantine gate; Individual examination after 1-2 days and ear tagging, blood testing and vaccination; Daily observation, treatments, prophylaxis, isolation, culling throughout the period; and Observation during loading and shipment. In addition, quarantine measures for pest control are carried out. The facility also regularly undertakes training of personnel on strategies and policies.

In 2016, testing livestock at the quarantine facilities for brucellosis detected 1.52% of the sheep, 6.85% of the cattle and 13.64% of the camels seropositive for brucellosis. Overall, 100,514 shoats, 59,260 cattle and 11,361 camels were exported through the quarantine facilities. Currently the Government of Djibouti is developing a private port for the quarantine to facilitate the movement and transport of livestock. The major challenges faced by Prima International quarantine included the following: (1) Less demand from importing countries, (2) Low price at end market, (3) Devaluation of local currency in some of importing countries such as Egypt, (4) Absence of price adjustment according to demand of market in exporting countries such as Ethiopia, and (5) Dominance of illegal cross border trade to neighboring countries.

Ethiopia

In 2014/2015, Ethiopia exported 535,620 live animals amounting to 148.5 million USD in value. Major quarantine stations are being developed in Mille and Jigjiga. Mille quarantine has a capacity of 600 hectares. Only 48 hectares have been utilized, holding 87 pens with 11 being for small ruminants and 76 for larger stock, including 44 for cattle and 30 for camels. Major challenges experienced include, (1) less trust on exporting countries capacity, (2) limited market, (3) limited exchange of market information among value-chain actors, and (4) unavailability of modern livestock market centers.

Kenya

In Kenya, the Livestock Export Zone has been established at Bachuma in Taita Taveta County. The major objectives for the establishment is (1) Facilitate livestock and livestock products to local, regional and international markets, (2) Improve sustainable rural livelihoods and food security and (3) Strengthen institutions in the livestock sub-sector. The Bachuma Livestock Export Zone (LEZ) has an Area of 15,000 acres and only 200 acres have been developed. Phase I Started in March 2015 covering (1) Bio-security fence- Trench, outer chain linked, inner barbed wire, (2) Pens- 9 for large stock and 6 for small stock, (3) Sheds, (4) Borehole, (5) Gate house, (6) Staff houses and (7) Laboratory. Currently it is 95% complete

Phase II started in March 2016 involving establishing (1) Internal roads, (3) Administration block (4) Workshop, (5) Watch towers, (6) Laboratory, (7) Emergency slaughter house, (8) Feed store, (9) Mechanical and electrical works. Currently at 30% complete. Due to financial constraints, the Government has initiated a discussion with a private developer to complete and run the facility on a lease agreement.

South Sudan

In South Sudan, quarantine points and checkpoints have been established at Nimule along the South-Uganda border, Nadapal along the South Sudan-Kenya border, Juda, Kaya along the South Sudan-Uganda border and at Juba International Airport. From January to May 2016 upto 300,400 cattle, 490,505 goats and 350,600 sheep passed through the Nimule quarantine and check point from Uganda to South Sudan. While 304,000 cattle, 450,000 goats and 500,000 passed through Torit check point to South Sudan from Uganda. The major challenge is lack of political stability.

Sudan

Sudan has an annual target capacity for quarantines of 15,811,000 sheep and 12,485,000 cattle. Its major challenges include, (1) deterioration of pasture quality due to extension of mechanized farming, mining and oil exploration, (2) prevalence of TADs in the country inflicting heavy losses and affect livestock exports, (3) lack of responsible and competent body to manage the livestock markets in proper way, (4) traditional production system for livestock, (5) Livestock producers lack new information and technologies about animal health issues, (6) limited number of vets at field level and evenly distributed throughout the country, (7) Limitation of operational funds, (8) Inadequacy of cold storages for meat export and unreliable transport facilities for both live animals and meat is one of main constraints in the sector.

Uganda

Uganda has a livestock population of 14,452,253 cattle, 15,770,856 goats, 4,320,156 sheep, 4,033,772 pigs, 47,432,788 chicken, 1,847,271 ducks and 441,234 turkeys estimated at 3% growth from the 2008 census. A private quarantine facility has been set-up in Nakaseke. It has no government quarantine facilities. Recently Government has established a Meat Export Support Project (MESSP). Its main purpose is to establish a meat value chain in Uganda which achieves increase in livestock production considering both quality and quantity through to processing

Puntland State of Somalia

Bossaso is a major export quarantine facility in Puntland with an average annual export of 85255 cattle, 18446 camel and 1333424 shoats. Export destination include, Oman, Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Egypt, Qatar and Libya. Origin of export animals include, all region in Puntland contributing 52%, Southern Somalia contributing 30% and Ethiopia 18%.

Somaliland

Berbera is the main port of Somaliland and located along the northern coastal areas of Somaliland. Each year 3-4 million of live animals are exported through Berbera port by three functional quarantines. They include:

1. Berbera Saudi Emirates Quarantine (opened on September of 2009): holds up to 500,000 animals each time.
2. Berbera National Animal health Quarantine (opened on 31th October 2010): holds up to 250,000 animals each time.
3. Veterinary Berbera united Quarantine (opened on 2015): holds up to 400,000 animals each time. Major challenges include, (1) Unskilled labor in quarantines unaware of animal welfare, (2) provision of feeding for livestock intend for export, (3) unavailability of enough water and fodder to animals during severe droughts, (4) poor infrastructure for the livestock market, and (5) shipment expenses for quarantines that have to hire ships.

SOMALI PROFESSIONALS TRAINED IN QUARANTINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES

*George Matete
ESOLT Co-ordinator, AU-IBAR*



Somali professionals taking a break during the laboratory training at Egypt Animal Health Research Institute

The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal resources (AU-IBAR), Federal Government of Somalia, and regional authorities including the government of Puntland State of Somalia and The Federal Republic of Somalia in partnership with Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, using European Union and USAID funds, organized for 41 quarantine and veterinary staff a seven day training programme on Quarantine Management Practices and Laboratory Diagnosis, mainly focussing on trade sensitive diseases such as FMD, RVF, PPR and Brucellosis. The training was conducted by the Egypt Animal Health Research Institute. The training received financial support through the following projects:

- The European Union funded Enhancing Somali Trade in Livestock (ESOLT) project that aims to improve the livelihoods and enhance resilience to shocks and disasters of livestock dependent households in Somalia.
- The European Union funded Reinforcing Animal Health Services in Somalia (RAHS) that aims to enhance the quality, access and sustainability of animal health services in Somalia;
- The Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP-AH) project supported by USAID that aims to stabilize livelihoods of livestock dependent communities by enhancing capacities of all livestock value chain actors to effectively prevent and control trans-boundary animal diseases in a harmonized and coordinated manner;

The Somalia Minister for Livestock, Forestry and Range (MLFR) Hon Said Hussein lid appreciated the training because it was necessary to build the capacity for Somali institutions to be responsive to importing country requirements. The trainees also said that their interactions during the training strengthened coordination linkages between the personnel drawn from respective veterinary authorities in Somaliland, Puntland and the Federal Ministry of Livestock. The training also enhanced their capacity to reduce the risk of exporting animals with diseases and to ensure compliance with animal welfare standards.

During the training, participants were exposed to good veterinary practices required by quarantine stations in Somalia in order to comply with SPS (Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards) and animal welfare requirements of importing countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Direct contact between Egyptian experts and Somali personnel was advantageous because it would ensure continued working together between Egypt and Somali for purpose continued technical backstopping.

In his opening remarks, the Director AU-IBAR, Prof Ahmed Elsalwaly, indicated that the training would also promote intra and interregional livestock trade and opening the markets with Egypt by raising awareness and diagnostic skills for quarantine management and operations as well as laboratory diagnosis and interpretation of laboratory results of common trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs) that limit trade. To mitigate the risk of introduction of TADs to importing countries, live animals from these areas, particularly in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHOA), destined for export are held in quarantine stations prior to export. This approach has allowed countries in the GHOA to access livestock markets despite the difficulty of achieving whole country or zonal disease free status.

Egyptian livestock importer association who closely monitored the training reported that Egypt's growing population of over 91 million, and a demand for 1 million metric tons of meat annually and the strong historical and cultural ties between the two countries provided a reasonable opportunity for huge exports if harnessed appropriately. It is widely recognized that the Egyptian livestock and meat markets presented a considerable growth opportunity to the Somali livestock exports.



A certificate, a growing partnership and a smile at graduation

The participants appreciated the role of the Government of Egypt and the Animal Health Research institute for hosting the training and ESOLT project, AU-IBAR and the EU for sponsoring.



Somali professionals engrossed in the training

The Minister Hon Said Hussein lid stressed that as the Somalia seeks sustainable growth in incomes and employment, it was vital to build stronger and deeper links livestock importing countries such as Egypt. This was necessary allow Somali producers to meet international standards for trade in live animals and food safety. Such collaboration would strengthen technical exchanges, and create vital linkages amongst the two countries. Support by AU-IBAR and the EU to the people of Somalia was highly appreciated.

ICPALD HOLDS ITS THIRD REGIONAL LITS AND AHC COORDINATION FORUM AT NAIVASHA, KENYA

Joseph Magona and Agol Kwai
ICPALD



Participants in the 3rd Regional LITS and AHC Coordination Forum Meeting, Naivasha, Kenya, 17th -18th 2 November 2016

The livestock sector in the IGAD region has substantial potential to contribute to food security and general economic viability and integration within the Greater Horn of Africa (GHOA). However the sector is seriously constrained by animal diseases. The trade bans often imposed on the IGAD region by the major importing countries of the Middle East and Europe, on livestock imports due to concerns over TADs, have had significant impacts on the livelihoods of livestock dependent communities and livestock-related business enterprises. It was therefore, imperative that the IGAD region strengthened disease prevention and control efforts and sustained and enhanced livestock-based trade and its benefits.

ICPALD under STSD project, held its 3rd LITS and AHC Coordination Forum Meeting to assess adoption of the developed regional LITS and AHC

Guidelines, together with the developed Regional LITS Legal Framework, for the control of priority TADs, legislation and institutionalisation of LITS by member states and to create opportunities for exchange of information and good practices in the area of animal identification and health certification among member states. The project organized coordination meetings for technical personnel to create an atmosphere, where exchange of experiences and lessons for smooth adoption and implementation of the already initiated approaches were presented and discussed. Undertaking this activity enabled the STSD project to promote intra-regional trade and movement of animals and animal products by disseminating animal health certification and identification systems for adoption and better coordinating fragmented activities in the region.

The meeting targeted Directors of Veterinary Services, Directors of Animal Production and marketing and LITS national focal persons from member states, private sector including the regional traders association (NEALCO), technical partners working in the area of LITS and AHC such as; AU-IBAR, ILRI, FAO, OIE, COMESA and IGAD/ICPALD

The meeting achieved the following specific objectives:

- To hold the technical regional LITS and AHC coordination forum meeting that brings together stakeholders on LITS and AHC implementation in the region to share information, learn lessons and update on related activities;
- To review on the progress made on LITS and provide guidance on LITS pilot activities in Ethiopia and Sudan;
- To create an understanding on the existing national and regional activities on LITS and AHC;
- To coordinate, exchange good practices and lessons to avoid duplication of efforts and improve complementarities on LITs and AHC;

Upon discussion the following key recommendations were made:

1. Taking into account experiences of the pilot countries of Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, ICPALD and AU-IBAR had to fast-track development of a common generic LITS database and present it for validation and adoption by member states;
2. The meeting noted RPLRP complementary contribution to LITS application; and encouraged the project and the beneficiary (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda) countries to closely work together and invest on priority elements of LITS;
3. Member States had to develop LITS national strategies and put in place relevant legislation together with national coordination mechanisms for implementation of LITS;
4. ICPALD, AU-IBAR, FAO and partners, in collaboration with MS, had to initiate a coordinated resource mobilization at various levels; and MS were encouraged to lobby for adequate national budget allocation for LITS application and development of required LITS national strategies, including establishing relevant LITS legislation together a national coordination mechanisms for LITS implementation;
5. Member States were encouraged to implement animal health certification guidelines that could complement LITS application to enhance disease control, and intra and inter-regional trade in livestock and livestock products;
6. Member States were encouraged to engage policymakers and stakeholders to increase investment on implementation of LITS and animal health certification.

ICPALD HOLDS ITS THIRD REGIONAL PPR CONTROL AND ERADICATION COORDINATION COMMITTEE AND PPR TECHNICAL EXPERTS COMMITTEE MEETING AT NAIVASHA, KENYA

Joseph Magona and Agol Kwai
ICPALD



Participants in the 3rd PPR-CECC and PPR-TEC Meeting, Naivasha, Kenya, 15th -16th November, 2016

The IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD), under STSD, developed regional and national PPR control and eradication strategies guide effective control of PPR and other Small Ruminant diseases. These documents required updating and aligning to the continental and global PPR control and eradication strategies. A regional PPR control and eradication programme has also been developed by members of the IGAD PPR control and eradication coordination committee (CECC) and technical experts committee (TEC). The programme required harmonization with national SHARE PPR control programmes in pastoral areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya. STSD

recognizes that the focus of Given that SHARE country programme mainly emphasizes pastoral areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya, STSD project had to provide preferential support to member states (MS) not covered by SHARE initiative, in relation to PPR surveillance, control and eradication.

In line with the ICPALD mandate of serving as a technical arm of the IGAD Secretariat in livestock sector, under the Regional Animal Health Policy Framework (RAHPF), STSD project supported the establishment and operationalization of the regional PPR control and eradication coordination committee (CECC) and PPR technical experts committee (TEC). The main purpose of the 3rd joint meeting was to review progress made in the region, further discuss the update on the developed strategies and update on PPR control and eradication programme.

The meeting achieved the following specific objectives:

- To bring together the Regional PPR/SRD Control & Eradication Coordination Committee (CECC) and Technical Expert Committee (TEC) to ensure regional coordination with full participation of regional stakeholders on the implementation of the PPR control and eradication;
- To review on the progress and update on regional PPR control and eradication programme together with reviewing of efforts to update national strategies and align them to the continental and global strategies;
- To provide updates on PPR control stages at national levels and harmonise PPR-CECC with the PPR Regional Advisory Group;
- To coordinate, exchange good practices and lessons on PPR/SRD Control programme in the region, especially from MS already at stage II;
- To bring together SHARE project coordination units for information sharing and cross-border coordination.

Directors of Veterinary services in IGAD member states and national PPR focal points and members of PPR-TEC in the IGAD region, EC-SHARE coordinators in Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, FAO ECTAD, FAO Kenya, including VSF Germany, as well as participants from ICPALD and AU-IBAR attended the meeting.

Upon discussion, the following recommendations were made:

1. IGAD Regional PPR Control and Eradication Coordination Committee to be maintained with inclusion of the EAC and to serve as RAG, taking into account revision of the current TORs.
2. AU-PANVAC to engage Vaccine Producing institutions to update on PPR production capacities and submit samples for quality assurance to enhance market access and marketability;
3. MS, IGAD and AU-IBAR to ensure adequate resources are mobilized, at national and regional levels, to meet the needs for PPR eradication programme;
4. IGAD and AU-IBAR to work closely with EAC to strengthen and support cross-border coordination efforts and mechanisms in order to effectively coordinate PPR eradication plans;
5. IGAD to ensure that its regional PPR eradication programme is validated and implemented; taking into account assessment and costing the significant in-kind contribution by livestock owners and government personnel for PPR control and eradication programme;
6. IGAD, AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC with support from FAO and OIE to develop criteria and invite countries to ensure that one or two regional PPR support diagnostic laboratories is/are identified and recommended;
7. AU-IBAR, IGAD, FAO and OIE to encourage MS to involve private sector and NGOs; and invest more in the livestock sector in order to help strengthen disease control including PPR eradication;
8. IGAD, in partnership with AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC to provide technical and financial support to vaccine producing laboratories

in the IGAD region to strengthen their capacities to cover vaccine needs for PPR eradication programme in Africa.

SEVENTH STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING OF SMP-AH PROJECT HELD IN ARUSHA, TANZANIA

Joseph Magona
ICPALD



Participants at the 7th SMP-AH Project Steering Committee Meeting held at Arusha, Tanzania, 20th October 2016

The 7th SMP-AH Project Steering Committee meeting was held at Arusha, Tanzania, on 20th October 2016 with the aim of guiding project progress. A total of 28 participants, drawn from Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia (Puntland, Somaliland and Federal Republic), South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, AU-IBAR, ICPALD, ILRI and NEALCO attended the meeting.

In his remarks, Dr Ameha Sebsibe on behalf of Dr Solomon Munyua, the Director of ICPALD, stated that the SMP-AH project implementation had achieved a lot and enhanced livestock trade in IGAD countries including Tanzania over the last four years.

In her remarks, Dr Tracey Mccracken, the East African SPS Technical Advisor for USAID, thanked AU-IBAR for the good collaboration. She commended SMP-AH project for developing useful products such as the syndromic manual. She further stated that livestock products were vital for ensuring food security within the IGAD region. Hence livestock products were critical for the feed the future initiative. She reiterated that development of standards was critical to enable livestock move across the borders. Finally, she commended the project team for accomplishing the development of the Exit Strategy that would address the sustainability of the project outcomes.

In his remarks, Dr Baboucar Jaw, The Chief Animal Health Officer, on behalf of, Prof. Ahmed Elsawalhy, Director, AU-IBAR noted the importance of livestock and trade to the livelihood of pastoralists within the IGAD region. He further stressed that livestock destined for trade in the region normally was tracked on hoof leading several disease risks. Therefore it was imperative to provide Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Standards for trade.

In his opening speech, Dr Abdu Hayghaimo, the Director of Veterinary Services for Tanzania, noted livestock traded on hoof in the region faced a lot of challenges. This ‘He said’ called for setting SPS standards for countries to enable them access export markets in countries in Middle East, who depend on livestock, especially small ruminants from the IGAD region

Considering that:

1. Ownership, mainstreaming and integration of SMP-AH documents into Veterinary services in Member States to support policies and decision-making was paramount
2. Building knowledge in Veterinary institutions and along the whole livestock value-chain was necessary

3. There was need for other initiatives to support NEALCO
4. The need for fast-tracking the remaining activities, including;
 - Developing fast-track workplans for AU-IBAR, IGAD and MS
 - Expediting pending procurements
 - Developing M&E workplan for tracking the implementation of the Exit Strategy
5. The need to support the Regional Quarantine Network

The meeting made following recommendations:

1. To enhance ownership and mainstreaming of SMPs and SOPs in Veterinary services, and in order to operationalize national policies, and support decision making, MSs, with support from AU-IBAR and IGAD, should customise SMPs and SOPs to give them a national outlook.
2. AU-IBAR and IGAD should facilitate integration of SMPs and SOPs into the teaching curriculum of Tertiary Veterinary institutions to allow for knowledge building.
3. AU-IBAR and IGAD should support Veterinary services to conduct induction training on SMPs and SOPs application among all stakeholders
4. NEALCO with support of Partners should link up with other initiatives for capacity building and sustainability and to spread membership to other countries that are not beneficiaries of the SMP-AH project.
5. AU-IBAR, IGAD and MS should fast-track the implementation of the remaining project activities within the agreed timeline of the work plan.
6. AU-IBAR, IGAD and MS should continue supporting strengthening of the Regional Animal Health Networks with emphasis on quarantine network.

NEALCO MEMBERSHIP DRIVE AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGN FOR PUNTLAND, SOMALILAND AND FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA HELD IN HARGEISA, SOMALILAND

Joseph Magona & Wafula Kinyanjui
ICPALD



Participants at the NEALCO Membership Drive and Awareness Campaign for Puntland, Somaliland and Federal Republic of Somalia held in Hargeisa, Somaliland, 10-12 December 2016

A membership drive and awareness campaign for NEALCO in Somalia, covering Puntland, Somaliland and the Federal Republic of Somalia was conducted in Hargeisa from 10th to 12th December 2016. Its main objective was to initiate recruitment of national livestock associations into NEALCO. A total of 46 participants attended the meeting. They were drawn from national livestock associations, namely, the Dairy Farmers Association, Poultry Farmers' Association, Puntland Livestock Professional Association and the Veterinary Pharmacy Association from Puntland; SOVA, Livestock Traders' Association, SOMDA and NAFAQO from Somaliland; and SOWELPA, CERELPA, BENELPA, Dairy Producers Association and Meat Producers' Association from Mogadishu in the Federal Republic of Somalia. In addition, NEALCO national and regional executives from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Tanzania also attended the meeting.

In his remarks, Dr Khalid Magboul, Vice-Chairman for NEALCO, on behalf of Dr Taffese Mesfin, commended support rendered to NEALCO by ICPALD, AU-IBAR, USAID and EU that had so far helped NEALCO grow, especially as regards the establishment of National Chapters that had been accomplished in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia (Puntland, Somaliland and Federal Republic of Somalia), Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. His plea was that such support would continue to help NEALCO recruit members and establish National Chapters in the remaining countries, including, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Egypt, Eritrea, Rwanda and South Sudan. He stressed that NEALCO now had its constitution, and strategic plan. In addition, it had established national branches and offices, as well had national elected executives in some countries. It was also in the process of registering its branches in countries where they had been established. Finally, He pointed out that the critical issue now for NEALCO was to operationalize its Regional Secretariat in Nairobi especially by hiring a competent Chief Executive Officer. In addition, NEALCO needed to operationalize its national offices in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia (Puntland, Somaliland and Federal Republic of Somalia), Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. He called upon more support from members of the NEALCO Advisory committee (AU-IBAR, OIE, FAO, IGAD, EAC and COMESA) and development partners to further support NEALCO grow to full maturity.

In his remarks, Dr Joseph Magona, on behalf of Dr Solomon Munyua, Director, ICPALD, stressed that NEALCO was intended to bring together national livestock associations in the North Eastern Africa Region in order to strengthen trade in livestock and livestock products. He further pointed out that NEALCO would be a vital umbrella organization that would act as a common voice for lobbying, mobilizing resources, building collaborations and uniting livestock association in all 13 countries. He commended the Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health project (SMP-AH) and the implementing organizations, AU-IBAR and

ICPALD, as well as the funding agency, USAID for the incredible support rendered to NEALCO over the last five years. Finally, he advised members of national livestock associations in the 13 countries subscribing to NEALCO to embrace and actively operationalize NEALCO to their benefit.

In his official remarks, Mr Abdi Ahmed Nur, the Director-General, Ministry of Livestock in Somaliland, thanked AU-IBAR together with ICPALD for organizing the NEALCO membership and awareness campaign for Somalia in Hargeisa. He pointed out that NEALCO was very crucial for the region as regards supporting the integration of national livestock associations in Somalia for the common goal of strengthening trade in livestock and livestock products.

The meeting achieved the following objectives:

- To create awareness among national livestock associations in Somalia about NEALCO
- To identify and recruit existing national livestock associations in Somalia into NEALCO
- To discuss and identify interim national office-bearers for NEALCO in Somalia
- To discuss and identify a regional representative for NEALCO in Somalia
- To discuss and chart out plans for establishing the NEALCO Chapter in Somalia
- To gather views from national livestock associations on areas NEALCO can serve them

The membership drive also accomplished the following:

- It was agreed that Offices for NEALCO National Chapter for Puntland were to be housed by Puntland Livestock Professional Association, Nefish Road, Bossaso, Puntland. Contact: Professor

Abdirahman Mohamed Warfaa, Tel: +252907796553 and e-mail: aa_warfaa@gmail.com.

- It was also agreed that Offices for NEALCO National Chapter for Somaliland were to be housed by NAFAQO, Waraabe Building-Hargeisa Office, Hargeisa, Somaliland. Contact: Mr. Guled Yusuf Idaan, Tel: +252634420801, and E-mail: Idaan54@hotmail.com
- It was also agreed that Offices for NEALCO National Chapter for the Federal Republic of Somalia were to be housed by BENELPA, Maka-almukarama Street, Mogadishu, Somalia. Contact: Dr. Nurto Sheikh Mohamud, Tel: +252619961613 and e-mail: benalpa@yahoo.com
- The following persons were elected by members from national livestock associations in Puntland under close observation of the visiting NEALCO Regional and National Executive Members from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Tanzania and ICPALD staff to run the NEALCO National Chapter in Puntland for next three years:

Position	Name	Tel. No.	Email
Chairperson	Dr.Abdikarim Ahmed Jama	+252907765983	Kariim.114@gmail.com
Vice Chairperson	Mr.Ahmed Mohamed Jama	+252907415856	odawaa@gmail.com
Secretary	Eng. Mohamed Hassan Mohamud	+252907709535	mxxaaji@gmail.com
Assistant Secretary	Dr. Salad Ali Hussein	+252907756828	Salaadxuseen20@gmail.com
Treasurer	Mr. Sahal Ismail Said	+252907796406	sahaldanane@gmail.com
Assistant Treasurer	Dr.Abdi –Aziz Khalif Yusuf	+252906793073	Dhaanto4@gmail.com
Regional Representative	Professor Abdirahman Mohamed Warfaa	+252907796553	aa_warfaa@gmail.com

- Similarly, the following persons were elected by members from national livestock associations in Somaliland under close observation of the visiting NEALCO Regional and National Executive Members from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Tanzania and ICPALD staff to run the NEALCO National Chapter in Somaliland for next three years:

Position	Name	Tel. No.	Email
Chairperson	Ali Ibrahim Ise	+252634277777	<i>Xaajigurayl@hotmail.com</i>
Vice Chairperson	Jama Roble Hersi	+252634426083	<i>Subeer6@hotmail.com</i>
Secretary	Saed Ibrahim Farah	+252634417317	<i>somda@live.com</i>
Assistant Secretary	Mustafah Omar Jibril	+252634302800	<i>Ku+reed2@gmail.com</i>
Treasurer	Abdullahi Arab Ismail	+252634425361	<i>Borqonaal2012@gmail.com</i>
Assistant Treasurer	Mohamud Suleiman Noor	+252634428588	<i>Abuabdirahman70@gmail.com</i>
Regional Representative	Guled Yusuf Idaan	+252634420801	<i>Idaan54@hotmail.com</i>

- As well, the following persons were elected by members from national livestock associations from the Federal Republic of Somalia under close observation of the visiting NEALCO Regional and National Executive Members from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Tanzania and ICPALD staff to run the NEALCO National Chapter in the Federal Republic of Somalia for next three years:

Position	Name	Tel. No.	Email
Chairperson	Imam Mohamed Ali	+252615151730	deylaq@gmail.com
Vice Chairperson	Abdi Said Shekh Ali I	+252615800960	
Secretary	Jama Omar Abdulle	+252615960537	Jamacgeelle@gmail.com
Assistant Secretary	Nurdin Abdi Weheliye	+252615466389	Diinistr7@hotmail.com
Treasurer	Yusuf Mohamud Siyad	+252615578801	Yuusuf.vet@gmail.com
Assistant Treasurer	Isaq Ali Adan	+252615294037	Isackali22@gmail.com
Regional Representative	Dr. Nurto Sheikh Mohamud	+252619961613	benalpa@yahoo.com

- Thirteen active national livestock associations registered with NEALCO as members



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