Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Regional Animal Health Certification Guidelines

Preface

The livestock sector in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development [IGAD] region has substantial potential to contribute to food security, general economic viability and integration within the Greater Horn of Africa (GHoA). However inadequate control in the sector of trans-boundary (TADs) and zoonotic animal diseases is a constraint. These diseases can lead to livestock trade bans being imposed on the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region by the major importing countries of the Middle East. It is, therefore, imperative that the region strengthens disease prevention and control efforts to sustain and enhance livestock-based trade and its benefits. The region should therefore develop and adopt mechanisms for mitigating the risk of introduction and spread of animal diseases through live animal exports and livestock products built on enhanced sanitary standards for domestic movement and trade. Animal health certification [AHC] has an important purpose in providing documentary evidence of the actions that have been taken in meeting the requirements in sanitary standards of both internal and export livestock and livestock products market chains.

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Contents

Acknowledgements iii

i] List of Acronyms and Abbreviations viii

1. Introduction 1

2. Animal Health Certification along Market Chains 3

2.1 Current Animal Health Certification Practice by GHoA Member States 4

2.1.1 Uganda. 4

2.1.2 Kenya 5

2.1.3 Ethiopia 6

2.1.4 Somalia 7

2.1.5 Sudan 7

2.1.6 South Sudan 8

2.1.7 Djibouti The main source of export livestock is from Ethiopia and Somalia and 9

2.2 Summary of Common features in AHC by GHoA Member States 10

3 OIE Standards for Animal Health Certification 13

3.1 Principles 13

3.2 Certification practice 14

3.3 Disease Reporting 16

3.4 Electronic Certification [See Annex for an example of an e-AHC system] 16

3.5 Vaccination and disease surveillance record 18

3.6 Livestock Movement Database 18

3.7 Certifying veterinarian 19

3.8 Model certificate 20

4. Guidelines for GHoA Animal Health Certification along the Livestock ..... Marketing Chain:- 22

4.1 Guidelines for AHC at Point of production.....22

4.2 Guidelines for AHC at Primary Markets.....24

4.3 Guidelines for AHC at Stock Routes check points and holding grounds 25

4.4 Guidelines for AHC at Secondary and Terminal Markets.....26

4.5 Guidelines for AHC at Quarantine Stations.....28

4.6 Guidelines for AHC at Point of slaughter – animal products.....29

5. Guidelines for AHC across borders – [trade / transhumance / companion]. 31

5.1 Large ruminants, small ruminants and camels. 31

5.2 Equines 32

5.3 Poultry 33

5.4 Certification for dogs and cats.....33

5.5 Certification of Game and trophies.....34

5.6 Certification of Bee colonies, bee brood, royal jelly, bee venom, propolis and honey.....34

5.7 Certification for Fish exports.....34

5.8 Certification for Drugs and vaccines..... 36

6. Guidelines for AHC on Identification and Traceability.....37

7. Guidelines on Application of HACCP Principles along the Livestock Market Chain 39

8. Guidelines for AHC on Policies, Legal Framework and Capacity Building ... .41

8.1 AHC Policies and Legal Framework 41

8.2 Capacity Building of Veterinary Personnel for Enhanced Standards in .. AHC 45

9. Conclusion 48

10. Bibliography 51

11. Annexes 53

Annex 1. OIE Guidelines on the Principles of Equivalence 53

1.1 Principle of Equivalence. 53

1.2 Principle of harmonisation. 54

1.3 Principle of transparency. 54

1.4 Dispute settlement procedures. 55

Annex 2. Model Formats for AHC within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD 56

Annex 2.1: AHC for bovine semen, embryos and ova 57

Annex 2.2: AHC for trade cattle for slaughter 60

Annex 2.3: AHC for breeding cattle 63

Annex 2.4: AHC for breeding sheep and goats 66

Annex 2.5 AHC for trade sheep and goats for slaughter 68

Annex 2.6: AHC for breeding pigs 70

Annex 2.7: AHC for pigs for slaughter 73

Annex 2.8: AHC for Camels 75

Annex 2.9: AHC for equines 77

Annex 2.10:AHC for poultry, day old chicks, and hatching eggs 80

Annex 2.11: AHC for importation of ducks, day old ducklings and hatching eggs 84

Annex 2.12: AHC for importation/exportation of veterinary vaccines 86

Annex 2.13: AHC for meat, meat products and meat by-products..... 88

Annex 2.14:AHC for honey-bees and bee products..... 91

Annex 3: Sample AHC's from Sudan, Kenya and Somalia 94

Annex 4: Excel sheet for vaccination and disease surveillance recording .. 95

Annex 5: National Livestock Identity Record Database/ Electronic data capture sheets..... 95

i] List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAHC	Aquatic Animal Health Code [
AHC	Animal health certification
ALOP	Appropriate level of protection
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
AU-IBAR	African Union- Inter Africa Bureau of Animal Resources
AW	Animal Welfare
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CBT	Commodity Based Trade
CFT	Complement Fixation Test
CPD	Continuous professional development
DOCs	Day old chicks
DVO	District Veterinary Office
DVS	Director of Veterinary Services
E-ID	Electronic Identification
ELISA	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay
EU	European Union
EXCELEX Project	Support to Livestock Exports from Horn of Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHoA	Greater Horn of Africa
HACCP	Analysis and Critical Control Points

ICPALD Development)	IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock
ICT	Information and Computing Technology
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IgG	Immunoglobulin G
IgM	Immunoglobulin M
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
KENTRADE	Kenya Trade Network
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
LMC	Livestock Market Chain
LITS	Livestock Identification and Traceability System
LPI	Livestock policy initiative
MBA	Masters in Business Administration
MBS	Moran of the Burning Spear
MoH	Ministry of Health
NDA	National Drug Agency
MS	Member States
NEALCO	North and East Africa Livestock Council
NLIDR	National Livestock Identity Register
NLIS	National Livestock Identification System
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PANVAC	Pan Africa Vaccine Institute
PPB	Pharmacy and Poisons Board
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services

RAHC	Regional Animal Health Certification
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SAHSP	Somalia Animal Health Services Project
SEMC	Studies and Economic Media Centre
SMP	Standards Methods and Procedures [in Animal Health]
SOLICEP	Somalia Livestock Certification Project
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
STSD trade	Improving animal disease surveillance in support of
TADs	Transboundary Animal Diseases
TAHC	Terrestrial Animal Health Code -OIE
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VS	Veterinary Service
WAHID	World Animal Health Information Database
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System
WTO	World Trade Organisation

1. Introduction

Safe trade in animals and animal products is a fundamental and necessary requirement for the market chain. There are many opportunities, from farm to fork, for pathogens and other contaminants to render the animal or its products unfit for market and / or pose a risk to the health of other animals and humans. Animal Health Certification [AHC] is a formalised safe trade process undertaken by a qualified veterinarian who has been properly delegated the task by a country's Veterinary Authority. The duty of the certifying veterinarian is to provide, in writing, a professional, informed and signed opinion on the safety of animals / animal products and production processes for movement, trade or consumption.

These guidelines have been drafted to provide veterinary professionals with information on good AHC practice that accord with OIE standards and which are applicable at the different points along the livestock marketing chain, from point of production to point of utilisation. Particular attention is given for AHC practice appropriate in pastoral livestock production areas. Given that the conditions as outlined in these guidelines are fulfilled, the certifying veterinarian can be confident that his signature bears witness to a correctly described sanitary status and recipients of the certificate confidence in that status as so described. The guidelines are a regional harmonization tool that state the minimum principles that must be observed by Member states (MS) to support effective certification

The Greater Horn of Africa (GHoA) has a substantial livestock resource that is traded as both live animals and as livestock products along many different local, regional and international livestock market chains. Good AHC practice within these market chains are needed to:-

1) Provide minimum sanitary requirements for local, regional and cross border movement of animals, decreasing the risk of trans-boundary animal disease (TADs) and zoonoses transmission from infected to disease free areas

2) Provide information on sanitary measures that have been applied to reduce the risk of transmission of animal diseases and zoonoses during production and movement of animals and animal products ;

3) Provide attestation where appropriate on the negligible scientific risk of spread and introduction of specific pests and diseases.

4) Demonstrate compliance of the certification process with local, regional and or international standards for trade in livestock and livestock products

5) Improve competitiveness of livestock and livestock products from GHOA by raising consumer confidence in the sanitary standards as certified for GHoA produced livestock and livestock products

6) Provide, in combination with a functional Livestock Identification and Traceability System [LITS], the means to enhance food safety and trace back to identify sources of food contamination

2. Animal Health Certification along Market Chains

There is an increasing recognition of the importance of livestock market chains [LMC] as a fundamental and common unit of concern for all stakeholders in the livestock sector. Understanding the opportunities and challenges posed in a given LMC can give a very clear focus to the type and prioritisation of interventions needed with improved productivity and value of outputs a clear indicator to measure the impact of those interventions.

Another major benefit of adopting a LMC approach is that the role and need for the different service providing disciplines, such as health, production, socio-economics, marketing, can be clearly defined, laying the foundation for adopting a multi-disciplinary approach. The lack of effective multi-disciplinary collaboration has been one of the major reasons why livestock services have, for many years, under-performed. Even in the shortest of chains, such as from "backyard to dining room table" of scavenger poultry production systems, there is a need for a multi-disciplinary animal health / animal production approach if sustainable broad reaching productivity and food safety improvements are sought. Failing to recognise and respond to the multi-factorial nature of the challenges faced along the LMC from point of production to point of consumption will inevitably lead to the adoption of weak and / or unsustainable solutions undermining any initiative to improve AHC standards.

The LMC provides a particularly relevant framework for the design and application of an enabling AHC system that works to improve both the quantity and quality of livestock and livestock products. Recognising that the quantity and quality of the end product, at the point of consumption, is very much determined by interventions applied at the point of production and along the market chain, it is good practice for the AHC to signpost the interventions needed by location, timing and nature. This can function to both alert the livestock producer and guide the livestock service providers. Linkage of AHC to LITS is particularly relevant in this respect as primary data concerning a given animal [species, breed, date of birth [dob], sex, location, owner etc] and any interventions / events of note [vaccinations / disease outbreaks / field

and laboratory test results] can be recorded and subsequently retrieved to inform the AHC issued.

The promulgation of new measures intended to improve food safety and quality should however remain aware of the risk of introduction of extra costs and added bureaucracies that may also inadvertently become internal barriers to trade. It is therefore imperative that any new rules, regulations and processes should have requisite public participation and enlist the support of all stakeholders. Whereas resistance will always be expected against any initiatives intended to achieve the restitution of order, it should be clear that the *laissez faire* free for all attitude in the LMC that prevails among the GHoA MS is neither tenable nor sustainable.

Increasingly, many GHoA MS are adopting policies meant to improve the ease of doing business. Among measures that have been adopted towards this goal are the abolition of licences and permits and the adoption of single window customs clearance procedures. Unfortunately, many sanitary tools are being lost in this crusade, notable among them, for example being the abolition of the livestock traders licence in Kenya. The immediate import of this is that any person can now venture into livestock trade without prior vetting, or clearance from veterinary authorities who earlier maintained a data base of livestock traders and policed adherence to veterinary sanitary rules through recommending the issuance of livestock trade licence to only none offenders

2.1 Current Animal Health Certification Practice by GHoA Member States

2.1.1 Uganda. The livestock movement permit system practised within Uganda is mandatory and required when any movements of live animals, their carcasses, parts of their carcasses and products are envisaged. There are, however, performance challenges due to the decentralisation of some aspects of the veterinary services and related insufficiencies in staffing levels and diagnostic / quarantine infrastructure. The remoteness of the extensive livestock production areas, open borders and the constant movement in search of water and pasture challenge movement permit / zoo-sanitary certificate performance.

Movement permits issued by local veterinarians tend to be informed by

knowledge on the current livestock disease situation in the area and do not always include actual physical visits to individual farms / kraals or units.

Movement permits have been enhanced, in line with OIE standards including improved identification and animal welfare, to serve as a sanitary permit for local and export trade / movements. "No Objection" letters or "import" permits from veterinary authorities at point of final destination are required outlining the sanitary conditions required. The movement permit includes the expected hours of movement which should not be at night and animal welfare requirement. The same procedures are expected in the pastoral areas but rarely practised due to herd mobility and other challenges. Low DVS staffing levels in some ASAL districts necessitates some services, such as meat inspection, being provided by the Ministry of Health (MOH).

2.1.2 ***Kenya*** Primary AHC in Kenya requires a no-objection permit issued by the veterinary office at the point of destination. The paper based system can be both time consuming and costly for the permit seeker. This requirement has been eased by the use of mobile phones between originating and destination veterinarians to obtain a "No Objection" permits. An on-line portal for issuance of movement permits has been developed and tested and is due for implementation. The movement permit serves as an AHC in that freedom from specific diseases [eg FMD] is certified along with other given sanitary procedures such as endo and ecto-parasite treatment and vaccinations. Examples of the Movement Permit and No-Objection permit are given in the Annex. Effort needs to be expended to ensure certification is applied higher up the market chain, progressing from secondary to primary and ultimately the point of production

Kenya has also recently transferred most export and import sanitary certification to the Kenya Trade Network (KENTRADE), an agency of the Ministry of Finance meant to ease the flow of goods between Kenya and importing and exporting partners.

Animal Health certification is applied within main slaughterhouses by DVS, through meat inspectors at rural and export slaughter facilities. Abattoir surveillance is carried out and PP1 forms used for submission of reports and specimens for laboratory confirmation. Laboratory services at the DVS and MoH in support of meat inspection and food safety certification are however

generally inadequately equipped.

There is an elaborate legal and regulatory framework for production, movement and slaughter of livestock in Kenya. The Animal Diseases Act, CAP 364, 1972 (revised 1989) provides the Veterinary Director with a range of sanitary powers.

Kenya has recently embarked on an ambitious project to establish a Livestock Export Zone, located at Bachuma Ranch within the proposed Coast Disease Free Zone. The 60,000 acre facility is being developed by the government into a pre-export quarantine facility with beef feedlots but run by a private sector concessionaire with requisite international experience in public private enterprises.

2.1.3 Ethiopia There are no sanitary permits for livestock movement issued from origin of the animals at the farm or pastoral areas to the primary markets. Ideally there should be certification at the point of production to avoid problems of disease introduction when the animals congregate at market points. There is no pre-purchase inspection or certification of animals at the primary market places or along the stock routes. At the secondary markets however, most livestock exporters and export abattoirs engage private veterinarians to oversee the selection of healthy livestock. Animals may be held briefly in privately owned holding grounds which provide an opportunity for inspection and certification. In some holding grounds like Moyale and Harobeke the animals are vaccinated for black quarter and anthrax. A risk assessment should be conducted to determine which diseases pose a threat for animals in holding grounds and along stock routes.

Live animal exporters are fewer in number than traders and collect export animals from secondary markets. Some importers from Yemen and Djibouti are involved in purchasing animals from the domestic market and exporting the same to their country through use of Ethiopian proxies. There is no formal certification and no movement permits to the secondary livestock markets in Ethiopia and there is a consequent risk of disease spread.. Pre-purchase inspection involves a visual and physical evaluation of the animal to identify any conditions that may indicate disease or illness. The pre-purchase inspector is responsible for identifying such animals and making decisions as to allow or reject them from being purchased

If the pre-purchase inspector suspects the presence of disease the animals is rejected. In case of emerging and re-emerging trade sensitive diseases, the pre-purchase inspector also informs the Government veterinary inspector, who, on confirmation of the notifiable disease, immediately informs the Veterinary Services Directorate for further action. Pre-purchase inspectors are often poorly equipped to conduct comprehensive health examinations.

2.1.4 ***Somalia*** Animals come from as far as South Somalia and Ethiopia as well as from Somaliland itself. Border crossing from Ethiopia to Somaliland occurs at several places with Togowochale being the most important crossing point from Ethiopia. Animals cross borders and move cross country to secondary market sites without sanitary movement permits.

There are two main secondary markets – Hargesia and Barrao with some minor markets in west side of the country. Animals are trekked in and trucked out of the secondary markets. Animals are inspected at the Secondary Markets by Veterinary Personnel and those that pass inspection are grouped up and issued with a movement permit [copy in Annex]

When the animals arrive in Berbera they are offloaded at privately owned enclosures where they stay for 1 to 3 days. On arrival in private enclosures, teams from the quarantine station are sent to inspect, count and separate animals with minor ailments. The team uses a form to report on the inspection undertaken [copy in Annex]. This information is not recorded in a database. From the private enclosures the animals are walked into one of two quarantine stations, either Saudi Emirates or Berbera International. Each trader has his own pen in the quarantine station and is responsible for looking after the animals in the pen with own staff. Pens are cleaned between batches. Whilst at the quarantine station the animals are regularly inspected for signs of disease and any necessary teats and vaccinations undertaken, in accordance with trading partners requirements, copies of export certification documents in Annex

2.1.5 ***Sudan*** Primary markets are usually located within a village market or near a livestock-producing village. Veterinary certificates are normally not issued for movement of purchased animals due to the insufficient number of veterinary staff available at this level .Secondary markets are more secure and better managed than the primary markets often with facilities

and infrastructure, such as fencing, water and feed for animals. Animals are inspected by a veterinary officer and veterinary health certificates are issued. Animals may be kept overnight in the market in holding facilities (*Manama*) or fenced areas.

Terminal markets have good infrastructure and facilities (e.g. fencing, water and feed, veterinary clinic and pharmacy, loading ramps). Officials from the federal veterinary authority and market management are present at the market. Livestock destined for export are inspected, vaccinated and health certificates are issued by federal veterinary authorities. Some terminal markets for meat are located next to export abattoirs that receive live animals directly from production areas; where live animals are supplied directly from production areas. [Copies of AH certificates used given in the annex]

2.1.6 South Sudan Currently cattle from South Sudan are marketed in northern Uganda where supply far exceeds demand and South Sudanese traders control the numbers crossing the border to avoid flooding the market. Ugandan veterinary authorities restrict cattle being sent to the larger southern markets mainly because of concern about spreading diseases. Cattle marketed in Uganda are trekked mainly from the Bahr El Ghazal and Lakes regions of Southern Sudan. There are five official cattle crossing points into Uganda: These are (a) From Bazi/Kaya in South Sudan to Oraba, Koboko and Arua in Uganda; (b) from Kerwa in South Sudan to Merwa and Yumbe in Uganda; (c) from Kajo Keji in South Sudan to Afoji and Moyo (or Arua) in Uganda; (d) From Nimule in South Sudan to Ajumani and Gulu in Uganda; (e) from Tsertenya in South Sudan to Agoro and Kitgum in Uganda. Livestock infrastructure and veterinary facilities at these crossing points are inadequate on both sides of the border and require improvement.

The livestock marketing system would also benefit from the construction of abattoirs. The meat and meat products produced could then be distributed by refrigerated trucks to other towns in Uganda including Kampala. Roads on the main cattle marketing routes are generally in poor condition. Cattle owners and traders do not send animals by truck because of the risk of injury or death. If roads were improved it would be more viable to send cattle by truck. Currently cattle are trekked for 30 – 45 days or more and they lose weight and suffer from insufficient access to food and water. They are also

at risk from diseases as they enter the tick-infested, higher rainfall areas near the Uganda border.

Cattle from South Sudan enter Kenya via Narus and Nadapal. The trade is inhibited by insecurity, unauthorised charges and problems in obtaining permits. Lokichoggio abattoir in Kenya can handle 220 cattle per day. While the abattoir mainly targets livestock from Turkana district of Kenya, it is not clear why it currently doesn't attract animals from Southern Sudan. The traffic from Kenya of small ruminants is to Juba where they fetch better prices. Health permits are issued from Kenya to the destinations. There is need for training of livestock producers, traders and butchers as well as hides and skins handlers in livestock marketing and related issues of AHC.

Cattle are also examined at Oraba and treated against external parasites (spray/pygrease). Capacity at Oraba holding ground is 300 cattle. They were formerly observed for two weeks though in practice this is not now done. There is good cooperation between veterinary/ livestock staff on each side of the border. The veterinary officer in Koboko travels by motorbike to Bazi and liaises with South Sudanese staff. On the Sudanese side a veterinary certificate is issued confirming that livestock are healthy, though external parasites remain a problem – there are ticks in the Bazi holding ground. The Veterinary Officer confirmed that all animals must show proof of having been treated in Bazi by producing the necessary animal health and movement permits issued by UNICEF/FAO-authorised community animal health workers which now should be taken up by veterinary authority of South Sudan..

The earlier certification (or yellow vaccination card) meant that animals had been vaccinated against rinderpest/CBPP and pygrease ointment applied to minimise tick infestation. These same treatments were given at Oraba. South Sudanese cattle stay for free at the Oraba quarantine. Animals in quarantine graze in the nearby pastures and water from down the valley. South Sudanese traders directly sell animals to Ugandan buyers who then trek them, using South Sudanese herders, to Arua for slaughter though a few are slaughtered at the local slabs. Animals destined for Arua are given a movement permit which the buyers (Uganda traders) must surrender at the Arua abattoir

2.1.7 Djibouti The main source of export livestock is from Ethiopia and Somalia and only healthy animals are allowed to enter the value chain

from this point onwards. No further certification tests are done for animals sourced from Ethiopia as they already have addressed the importing countries requirements. For livestock sourced from Somalia the protocol of tests required by trading partners in the Middle East are undertaken at the quarantine station of Djibouti as well as stipulated vaccinations. It is however questionable as to the value of requirements of FMD vaccinations using the serotypes prevalent in Saudi Arabia and not the IGAD region. Risk assessment on the feedlots in Ethiopia should be done to graduate them to compartments. The import permits to the Djibouti and Berbera quarantine stations are with the traders and not veterinary department. It is assumed that the requirement for movement to the quarantine stations is already known to the DVS and hence not repeated for every batch for movement. A pre-quarantine is a facility where animals from holding grounds or other collection points assemble for veterinary interventions such as identification, sampling and testing, vaccinations, treatments, and monitoring for presence of disease. Time spent in the pre-quarantine may, with agreement of all parties, be considered as a component of the required total duration of the quarantine period and this a possible way forward for Ethiopia and Somali export livestock. There is currently no reference to World Animal Information System (WAHIs or OIE terrestrial code) to inform the quarantine period. "No objection permits", stipulating the vaccinations, clinical examinations and laboratory tests to be undertaken are communicated by Djibouti to the veterinary authorities of Ethiopia and Somalia.

2.2 Summary of Common features in AHC by GHoA Member States

- Identification and traceability practices in GHoA mainly rely on traditional age old clan and family hot iron brand marks. Traders typically mark animal consignments with paint numbering or their "trade" mark.
- Within this identification framework, it is possible to crudely trace back animals even without any markings to particular regions by recognition of unique animal breed types and at markets animals can be distinctly characterised for example into *Maasai*, *Karamoja* or *Somali* animals.

- Where legislation exists, there is commonly a big challenge to enforce it. Check points tend to concentrate on charges and taxes rather than the technical aspects for which the certificate is issued
- Trading partners consistently fail to apply the principle of equivalence in asking for conditions that conflict with their own disease status as reflected in the OIE World Animal Health Information System [WAHIS].
- Import sanitary conditions between GHoA MS and between GHoA MS and Middle East importing countries are not harmonised to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code [TAHC]
- Each country in the IGAD has its own system of certification that challenges the ideal of creating enabling conditions for the cross-border movement of livestock,
- There is a general shift towards decentralised or federal systems of government within the GHoA that has seen the fragmentation of the official veterinary mandate in affected countries.
- There are frequently grossly inadequate pre-export and import animal quarantine facilities that are key portals for mitigating against the risk of introduction and spread of trade diseases.
- Many countries in the GHoA have in the past enacted reflexive laws meant to curb vices like theft but are in conflict with animal health and welfare requirements and product quality and safety. Common examples are the ban on night transportation for animals and meat, although night travel with cooler temperatures offers better protection of animal welfare and ensures preservation of meat in transit.
- Pre-purchase inspectors and procedures are often inadequate for the purpose of offering sufficient proof of absence of disease mainly due to the low qualifications of deployed personnel and inadequate provision of clinical tools and equipment.
- Whereas there is significant on hoof cross borders movement to access favoured export markets, animals commonly move from

one country to another without any certification which creates a challenge in rules of origin and export certification.

- Pre-market and export inspection reports are not manually entered into registers and not backed up into electronic data bases.
- All GHoA MS reported inadequate technical staff complements as a constraint but it is not clear whether this is an absolute shortage in personnel only or a shortage of motorised transport and infrastructure to enable existing staff cover a wider area.

3 OIE Standards for Animal Health Certification

3.1 Principles

The standards that guide the principles and practice of animal health certification are laid down by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). The OIE is the world sanitary standard setting body as mandated by the World Trade Organization (WTO) under the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement). Following OIE standards for certification is therefore not just good practice but is also a legal requirement of all countries who are members of OIE and signatories of the WTO.

A key function of the OIE is to safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products. These standards are found in the following OIE publications:- the Terrestrial Animal Health Code [TAHC], the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, the Aquatic Animal Health Code [AAHC] and the Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals. For purposes of animal health certification the required standards are found under chapters five and six in the TAHC [http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/]

Whilst OIE certification standards are expressly written for purposes of protecting and regulating international trade in animals and animal products, the robustness of animal health certification will be dependent on the integrity of routine managerial processes including enforcement and adherence to legal provisions, livestock movement control, vaccination and treatment and maintenance of data bases.

The OIE standards for AHC describe four important principles pertaining to the issue of certification that are essential in guiding any dialogue between trading partners towards the documentation of sanitary requirements agreed to regulate that trade. These principles address equivalence, harmonisation, transparency and dispute settlement. Details of these principles, as extracted from the OIE standards, are reproduced for the reader's ease of access, in the annex to these guidelines.

3.2 Certification practice

Certification should be based on the highest possible ethical standards, the most important of which is that the professional integrity of the certifying veterinarian should be respected and safeguarded according to Chapters 3.1 and 3.2 of the OIE TAHC that deal with the quality of VS.

It is essential to include in any certificate only those specific statements that can be accurately and honestly signed by a certifying veterinarian. For example, these requirements should not include certification of an area as being free from diseases other than notifiable diseases, or the occurrence of which the signing veterinarian is not necessarily informed about. It is unacceptable to certify for events which will take place after the document is signed when these events are not under the direct control and supervision of the signing veterinarian.

In GHoA MS however, frequently the only available tool to the certifying veterinarian is "certification of absence of clinical signs of contagious disease to which the species is susceptible". Whereas this can be a powerful attestation with regard with the risk of emergence of clinical disease in a consignment of animals, certification of freedom from diseases based on purely clinical freedom and herd history is of limited value. This is also true of diseases for which there is no specific diagnostic test, or the value of the test as a diagnostic aid is limited.

Certificates should be drawn up in accordance with the following principles:-

1. Design a certificate that minimises fraud - Certificates should be designed so as to minimize the potential for fraud including use of a unique identification number, or other appropriate means to ensure security. Paper certificates should bear the signature of the certifying veterinarian and the official identifier (stamp) of the issuing Veterinary Authority. Each page of a multiple page certificate should bear the unique certificate number and a number indicating the number of the page out of the total number of pages. Electronic certification procedures should include equivalent safeguards.

2. Use plain English. Certificates should be written using terms that are simple, unambiguous and easy to understand, without losing their legal meaning.

3. Use dual language if needed. If so required, certificates should be dually written in the language understood by the certifying veterinarian / trading partners.

4. Animal / animal product identification. Certificates should require appropriate identification of animals and animal products except where this is impractical (e.g. day-old birds).

5. Only sign for what is verifiable. Certificates should not require a veterinarian to certify matters that are outside his/her knowledge or which he/she cannot ascertain and verify

6. Provide certification guidance. Where appropriate, when presented to the certifying veterinarian, certificates should be accompanied by notes of guidance indicating the extent of enquiries, tests or examinations expected to be carried out before the certificate is signed.

7. Follow amendment protocols. The text of a certificate should not be amended except by deletions which should be signed and stamped by the certifying veterinarian.

8. Signature and stamp protocols. The signature and stamp should be in a colour different from that of the printing of the certificate. The stamp may be embossed instead of being a different colour.

9. Replacement certificates. Replacement certificates may be issued by a Veterinary Authority to replace certificates that have been, for example, lost, damaged, contains errors, or where the original information is no longer correct. These replacements should be provided by the issuing authority and be clearly marked to indicate that they are replacing the original certificate. A replacement certificate should reference the number and the issue date of the certificate that it supersedes. The superseded certificate should be cancelled and, where possible, returned to the issuing authority

10. Accept only original certificates. Only original, or verified true copy of original certificates, are acceptable.

3.3 Disease Reporting

For purposes of international trade the exporting country should, on request, supply to the importing country its animal health situation information on the animal health situation and national animal health information systems to determine whether that country is free, regular and prompt information on the occurrence of disease and capacity to control the diseases. In case of the presence of a disease in the exporting country, the official veterinarian should as much as possible provide information on the prevalence, geographic distribution, animal species and numbers infected and the status of any official control programs or presence of disease free zones.

All the GHoA countries as members of OIE should improve their reporting system to OIE through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) to enable availability of this information online. They should also supply the structure of the veterinary service to the importing country to demonstrate its capacity and independence in certification as the veterinary services is the competent authority and directly accountable to the international certification. This information should include data on the veterinary force available for regulatory programmes for animal diseases, their training, policies, laws and regulations, infrastructure and response capacity. They should detail what feeding regulations are in place and measures at ports of entry to control import of materials capable of carrying disease agents.

Implicit in the acceptance of animal imports into their territories, importing countries can be deemed to have carried out risk assessments to arrive at the conclusion of an acceptable level of risk. .

3.4 Electronic Certification [See Annex for an example of an e-AHC system]

Electronic systems are becoming increasingly affordable and acceptable across a range of useful applications. The ground-breaking innovation and now widespread use of mobile phone banking [M-PESA] presents an example of a system that has not only gained wide acceptance but has revolutionised the way money transactions are conducted.

Within the livestock sector there are many activities for which the use of electronic systems could lead to significant gains in efficiency and provide

for a quantum improvement in services offered. E-animal health certification [e-AHC] combined with e-identification [e-ID] are two very strong cases in point. Operating such systems using mobile phone platforms opens up the possibility of their deployment even in the most remote of locations, enabling AHC at points of production and at primary markets as a component of a National Livestock Information System [NLIS]. Such a system could provide for a paperless electronic trail of an animal from point of production to point of slaughter or export with all needed AHC information concerning source, management system, sanitary measures and movements accessible at the click of a button.

Given this concept it will be important that each country undertakes its own trials to evaluate e-AHC and E-ID approaches, the different uses they can be put to, share results and reach consensus with the ultimate aim of establishing a harmonised, transparent and accessible system that works across the borders with both regional and trading partners. This is the ultimate objective and opportunity of e-AHC.

Animal Health Certification may be provided by electronic documentation sent directly by the issuing Veterinary Authority to the receiving Veterinary Authority. Such systems also normally provide for an interface with the commercial organisation marketing the commodity for provision of information to the certifying authority.

The certifying veterinarian should have access to all information such as laboratory results and animal identification data. Electronic certificates may be in a different format but should carry the same information as conventional paper certificates. The Veterinary Authority should have in place systems for the security of electronic certificates against access by unauthorised persons or organisations. The certifying veterinarian should be officially responsible for the secure use of his/her electronic signature.

Electronic Identification also has robust capabilities to monitor movement and interventions along livestock marketing chains, depicted by a series of worksheets in Excel and designed to capture needed information for a market chain NLIS (Annex 3). The e-id provides the unique identifier that forms the common identifier linking each database and facilitates the automatic transfer of information from one database to another, from a form to a database and

from a database to a form. It is envisaged that primary data can be entered into the database by using automatic reader generated data; data uploaded from a mobile phone; and data keyed in via a keyboard.

The heart of the system is a National Livestock Identity Register [NLIDR] which is ideally generated at the point of production, but can also be generated at a point in the market chain where the origin of the animal can still be captured [ie at a primary market]. The data should be held in a locally maintained [ie location database] and then uploaded to a regional and central [National database] as and when convenient. The key feature in this database is a unique animal id number. This number will be the link between the various databases and facilitate automatic sharing of information between databases. The NLIDR should contain, alongside the unique id number, the minimum amount of data necessary concerning the animal, its source and its owner. An example format and data content for a NLIDR is given in Excel Sheet 1 (Annex 3).

3.5 Vaccination and disease surveillance record

Electronic data comprising both movement register and veterinary interventions register used capture a full history of a given animal can inform AHC when required (Annex 14). The data source used by the certifying veterinarian should also be available to trading partners as a measure in transparency and to provide assurance of the provenance of a given batch of animals. Similarly the data base provides the opportunity to trace back an animal should there be any question concerning misuse of veterinary drugs or additives in the course of its production. Simulated leading to live trials are needed to test the performance of any given NLIS design against intended purposes. Such trials will be best first conducted on station and then on selected segments of the market chain. Capacity building of VS personnel in the use of ICT [devices and software] will be a critical requirement if the full benefit if an e-AHC / ID system is to be realised.

3.6 Livestock Movement Database

Information can be generated at any point along the market chain, using existing id info if the animal is already registered on the NLIDR. Subsequent checks / interventions as the animal moves along the market chain to be

recorded, giving at the point of slaughter, the point of crossing a border, the point of export, point of transfer into a breeding herd / fattening unit etc. The database can be interrogated to give a full picture of the chain and the time spent at given points along that chain. A paper copy of the movement permit, if required, can be automatically generated from the database

3.7 Certifying veterinarian

The certifying veterinarian's should abide by the highest standards of professional integrity, transparency ethics and impartiality in the course of his duties. Procedures need to be in place to monitor that these essential qualities are at all times being maintained and any transgression quickly detected and dealt with following standard Government disciplinary procedures. The certifying veterinarian is obliged to communicate to the importing country if an accident is believed to have occurred while a consignment is in transit such as variance of the incubation period. It is the duty of the importing country to give feedback and in so doing raise level of detection of any fraudulent activity that may arise [TAHC Article 5.2.1].

In particular the certifying veterinarian should:

1) be authorised by the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country to sign international veterinary certificates;

2) only certify matters that are within his / her own knowledge at the time of signing the certificate, or that have been separately attested by another competent party;

3) sign only at the appropriate time certificates that have been completed fully and correctly; where a certificate is signed on the basis of supporting documentation, the certifying veterinarian should have verified or be in possession of that documentation before signing;

4) have no conflict of interest in the commercial aspects of the animals or animal products being certified and be independent from the commercial parties

3.8 Model certificate

With reference to the OIE TAHC the requirements of a Model Certificate should include:-

1. An acknowledgement of the status and prevalence of trade sensitive diseases in GHoA member states compared to export destinations and sanitary measures taken to reduce risk of disease introduction.

    a. It is rarely the practise for exporting members to divulge disease status information in their own countries but they will acknowledge any diseases of concern raised in import country sanitary requirements. It is thus the onus of the importing country to ascertain disease situation and risk through import risk analysis.

2. All OIE member states are encouraged to **harmonise** their import sanitary requirements to international standards as spelt out in the TAHC, and apply the principle of **equivalence** to adjudge the effectiveness of measures proffered by exporting countries.

3. Built-in and concise explanatory notes on every condition as stipulated in the requirements of the import permit, providing equivalent alternative measures, if any.

4. Guidelines and frameworks for risk assessments and design standard questionnaire formats to facilitate objective risk, exposure and consequence assessment.

5. Detail / status of national disease control programs as may be required by the importing country and in line with OIE VS performance standards.

6. Built-in requirement for the communication of the sanitary exporting country status inclusive of a commitment to transparent and timely reports to WAHIS

7. Provision for binding attestation by the certifying veterinarian that ethical practise has been observed.

8. Detail of procedures to be followed for requests of derogations or alteration of measures to attain required levels of protection.

9. Built-in mechanism for recognition and determination of the integrity of disease free zones and compartments.
10. Built-in provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2014 Article 5.1.3 on the responsibilities of the exporting country.
11. Incorporate features and security features according to recommendations in OIE Article 5.2.3.
12. Propose measures and standards for camel diseases based on mutual experiences to obviate the gap inherent in OIE standards for camels.
13. Built-in animal welfare statement, in accordance with OIE standards [Ch7. TAHC], in the certification protocol including the provision of adequate feed and water for the duration of the journey.

Model certificates appropriate for use in the IGAD Region are provided in the annex.

4. Guidelines for GHoA Animal Health Certification along the Livestock Marketing Chain:-

The following specific guidelines are offered for use between GHoA MS and GHoA/Importing countries as a way of progressively strengthening AHC and in building sound sanitary practises.

4.1 Guidelines for AHC at Point of production

There are two main systems of livestock production in the region, mobile rangeland extensive systems under the care and attention of highly skilled pastoralist livestock keepers and sedentary systems of production as practised by livelihood or business orientated livestock producers. Specialist poultry, dairy, pig and feedlot units, found predominantly in the highland areas, are emerging from the latter system.

AHC at point of production should begin with the identification of the animals and the registration of that identification in a recording system. At its simplest this can be the use of tribal branding marks and the memory of the livestock keeper who commonly have names for every animal in the herd. Where community based "frontline" livestock personnel exist the registration and reporting of this information could be included as part of their job description This information can also be interrogated at the primary market or at a later point in the LMC with, the animal identified by the application of an ear tag, or an appropriate electronic identification device [electronic identification], and this number plus owner information transferred into a paper based or [better] electronic recording system. Mobile phones would be the best devices to use for capturing the information and uploading it to a database.

The ideal AHC system at the point of production would be a process where the required information concerning an individual animal was captured electronically at birth and actively updated during time the animal remains under the care of the producer. This level of AHC is achievable and currently practised by some commercial livestock producers in Kenya and should

be adopted by all business orientated livestock producers. Enhanced information capture for AHC can be achieved using either visible identification [v-id] such as ear tags or better by electronic identification [e-id] using Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) such as button ear tags, reticular bolus or microchips. Different electronic-identification devices are likely to suit different environments / applications. A basic set of information [eg date of birth, sex, breed, identifying marks, owner, location etc] is recorded against the identification numbers of the animal at birth and any interventions [vaccinations, castrations etc] and disease events [in the animal, herd or location] recorded as they occur. All information should be held in a locally maintained database which can be made accessible by location, regional and national authorities as required. In particular this information is used to inform any movement permit issued for the animal and for any subsequent marketing of that animal.

AHC at the point of production should be informed by any veterinary interventions applied for disease control purposes, e.g. PPR vaccination, brucellosis testing. Such interventions need to be recorded against existing animal-id or may be accompanied by the creation and recording of such identification.

As countries seek to progressively strengthen their AHC systems they should be targeting to issue sanitary permits for livestock moving from point of production, to the primary markets. Veterinary departments in the respective GHoA counties should also endeavour to develop properly informed and strategically planned disease control and epidemio-surveillance programmes delivered at point of production. These should be targeted to avoid problems of disease introduction when the animals are moved to and congregate at the market points and to reduce the number of disease carriers moving along the market chain

Suggested AHC records and actions to be taken at the point of production include:

i. Identify the owner,

ii. Identify animal,

iii. Conduct animal health assessment with knowledge of disease prevention in the area,

iv. Conduct farm /animal inspection,

v. Collect samples to confirm with the lab,

vi. Fill the standard AHC form,

vii. Ensure animal welfare,

viii. Give copies of the certificate

4.2 Guidelines for AHC at Primary Markets

In an ideal situation an AHC should be issued for the movement of animals from their point of production to a primary market and for the movement of purchased animals from the primary market to their next destination in the LMC. For this ideal to work there must be a sufficient number of veterinary staff available within the points of production and at the primary markets. Such personnel could readily be briefed to include the reporting of data suitable for informing a livestock database and to issue movement permits containing this information when animals are moved from the point of production. In a similar way primary market monitors could be used to issue a movement permit that captures required information from the point of production and accompanies the animals as they move along the chain

AHC at the primary market should be informed by any veterinary interventions applied for disease control purposes, e.g. PPR vaccination, brucellosis testing. Such interventions need to be recorded against existing animal-id or may be accompanied by the creation and recording of such identification.

Suggested AHC records and actions to be taken at the primary market include:

i. Identify the owner,

ii. Identify the trader

iii. Identify animal,

iv. Conduct animal health assessment with knowledge of disease prevention from the area of origin and within the area of the primary market

v. Administer any required vaccinations and / or sanitary tests,

vi. Collect samples to confirm with the lab,

vii. Fill the standard AHC form,

viii. Ensure animal welfare,

ix. Give copies of the certificate

4.3 Guidelines for AHC at Stock Routes check points and holding grounds These facilities, where functioning, provide an ideal opportunity to regulate the movement of animals for purposes of disease control and for purposes of controlling illegal trade and stock theft, as determined by a well ordered and verifiable AHC system subject to existing livestock legislation. Livestock legislation is needed to prescribe the development of recognised stock-routes to facilitate controlled / regulated movement of animals for all purposes including trade. Animal night stops, long distance animal stops, animal check points, animal holding grounds and animal quarantine stations, prescribed in the animal diseases legislation, should be installed strategically along the gazetted stock routes. All animals moving along the recognised stock routes and through any given holding ground should be covered by an approved AHC / movement permit containing specified information and signed by competent personnel duly accredited by and acting on the behalf of the Veterinary Authority. Entry into secondary and terminal markets should be conditional on having check point endorsement on correctly filled and properly signed AHC.

Whilst the sanitary conditions as stated on a given AHC may follow a standard format – it is better practice that the actual conditions specified should be based on a risk assessment of any given animal movement informed by current and accurate zoo-sanitary information. This means that the conditions may be varied in response to changing conditions which is only achievable if informed and capable veterinary personnel are charged and facilitated to discharge this responsibility.

Provision of infrastructure facilities in the stock routes, check points and holding grounds should be government regulated with a public private partnership in management. The high cost of transporting animals from production to consumption areas by road or rail is still one of the major constraints facing the industry. The lowest cost option for livestock transport

is by trekking the animals during cold or the rainy season, but not in the dry season when there is high mortality and weight loss. Improving the railway infrastructure by introducing additional power locomotives and triple deck wagons for sheep would help to enhance the supply of animals from production areas to markets. Suggested AHC records and actions to be taken along stock routes at check points and at holding grounds include:

Animals with AHC

i. Confirm that details of AHC conform with animal and trader id

ii. Conduct animal health assessment with knowledge of disease prevention from the primary market and along the sock route taken

iii. Administer any required vaccinations and / or sanitary tests,

iv. Collect samples to confirm with the lab,

v. Annotate the AHC form,

vi. Ensure animal welfare,

vii. Give copies of the certificate

Animal[s] without AHC: Determine if moving illegally or have genuine and legal reason for movement. Inform police in first instance, and proceed with the issue of certificate as per primary market in the second instance

4.4 Guidelines for AHC at Secondary and Terminal Markets

Secondary and Terminal markets should be more secure and better managed than the primary markets with more facilities and infrastructure, such as fencing, water and feed for animals. There should also be holding pens and races where groups of animals can be contained and accessible for inspection – however, ideally animals should be inspected and their permits validated before entry into the market. Most traders have holding pens in the vicinity of the markets and these could be used for this purpose. Animals should be inspected by a veterinary officer and veterinary health certificates issued Animals may be kept overnight in the market in holding facilities (*Manama*) or fenced areas.

Officials from the central veterinary authority and market management should be present at the market. Livestock destined for export should be inspected, vaccinated and health certificates issued by Veterinary Authority accredited personnel. Some terminal markets for meat are located next to export abattoirs that receive live animals directly from production areas; only healthy animals should at this point be purchased and traders should be encouraged to have in their employment veterinary trained staff advice on this.

The Pre-purchase inspection should be carried out by a veterinarian or an animal health assistant from the private sector. The private pre-purchase inspector should be well trained by the Government to evaluate and recognize abnormalities and disease symptoms in animals. They should do their work under close supervision of the national Government Veterinary Inspector. Before animals are purchased, the pre-purchase inspector should have information from animal health personnel or from a sanitary database to have an idea on the status of TADs in the areas where animals have been sourced.

To enable adequate inspection to be carried out before each animal is purchased the private sector should possess certain minimum requirements in terms of equipment inclusive of stethoscope, thermometer, recording forms, flashlight, bull holder, pens etc.

When the pre-purchase inspector suspects the presence of any of the diseases he should reject the animal from being purchased. In case of emerging and re-emerging trade sensitive diseases, the pre-purchase inspector should inform Government veterinary inspector. Then the Government veterinary inspector shall confirm the presence of such diseases and immediately inform the National officer for action

Animals with AHC:

i. Confirm details of AHC conform with animal and trader id

ii. Conduct animal health assessment with knowledge of disease prevention from the primary market and along the sock route taken

iii. Administer any required vaccinations and / or sanitary tests,

iv. Collect samples to confirm with the lab,

v. Annotate the AHC form,

vi. Ensure animal welfare,

vii. Give copies of the certificate

Animal[s] without AHC: Determine if moving illegally or have genuine and legal reason for movement. Inform police in first instance, and proceed with the issue of certificate as per primary market in the second instance

4.5 Guidelines for AHC at Quarantine Stations [See SMP protocol for quarantine station] Different trading partners have different sanitary certification requirements in terms of freedom from specified diseases, the time held under observation and laboratory tests conducted. Fulfilling these conditions have conventionally been undertaken at terminal quarantine stations located adjacent to the point of export, but in line with recent risk assessment studies conducted by the Royal Veterinary College for Somalia Livestock Certification Project [SOLICEP], the case has been made to move the starting point for the application of quarantine measures higher up the market chain providing for a system of "rolling quarantine" leading into the terminal facility. Such an approach will require enhanced livestock identification and traceability, preferably utilising e-id in addition to or in place of a system of visible id, supported by a functioning and easily interrogated livestock movement and AHC data-base

Quarantine facilities, irrespective of location, must be isolated and securely fenced for purposes of sufficient bio-security avoiding close contact with animals outside the facility. Human contact with quarantined animals should be limited to facility personnel only. Regardless of ownership, all -quarantine facilities and the certification of animals leaving such facilities shall be under the regulatory control of official veterinary authorities.

Quarantine stations function as secure environments that facilitate veterinary interventions in line with OIE standards, for identification, sampling, testing, vaccinations, treatments and monitoring for presence of disease. These actions, properly conducted, recorded and accessible, provide the certifying veterinarian with the verifiable information needed towards certifying that

the sanitary conditions, as required by a given trading partner, have been met. Making these actions transparent to the trading partner through a web based portal will provide further confidence in the certification process.

Time spent in up-country quarantine stations may, with agreement of all parties, be considered as a component of the required total duration of the quarantine period. Applying appropriate rolling quarantine sanitary measures, from entry into the up-country quarantine facility through to the terminal quarantine station could produce significant cost savings in reducing the time required at the terminal quarantine where per animal per day costs are typically much higher than up-country per day costs.

An example of this system is seen in Ethiopia, where sanitary requirements for trading partners in the Gulf are fulfilled before transporting the export stock to the Djibouti quarantine station.

An opportunity exists to designate, in line with favourable risk assessment findings, production systems, such as feedlots, as compartments that can meet quarantine standards in line with export certification requirements. The feedlots/compartments should work on the principle of an all-in all-out batch process attested by accredited veterinary officers answerable to the national government veterinary service.

There has been considerable capacity building attention given, by various projects benefiting from substantial donor support, to the marketing of livestock and livestock products by individual IGAD MS. These actions need to be integrated into a region wide livestock marketing plan, perhaps embedded under the recently created North and East Africa Livestock Council [NEALCO].

4.6 Guidelines for AHC at Point of slaughter – animal products

4.6.1 Meat and meat products certification. Every consignment of meat should be issued with a sanitary certificate from the competent veterinary authority to enable its movement and usage. The certification should include ante mortem inspection and the approved meat inspection code. The sanitary certificate should attest to freedom of meat from animal diseases and zoonoses; consigner, consignee name and address including license number of the transporter of the meat or meat product; transportation vessel number; name and address including license number of the consignee/owner of the

meat or meat product; quantity and packaging form of the meat; origin and destination of meat; name of the transporter and his/her approval number; name, title, physical address, official stamp and signature of the issuing officer and the prescribed route of transport. There should also be enforced disinfection standard operating procedure in case diseases like anthrax and FMD are discovered or suspected in the slaughterhouse. Canning of meat is an option for suspected FMD. Kenya Meat Commission has a canning line.

4.2.6.2 Hides and skins certification. Sanitary certificate / movement permit / AHC for hides and skins is required and should be issued, for internal movement from slaughter house to hides store and from district to district, by accredited veterinary hides and skins inspectors. The licensing requirements for hides and skins operations, which include stores, bandas and drying sheds, should be issued against a certificate of inspection by the veterinary department of the member state though in most cases this is not done. Both internal and export legal provisions should be specified by a hides and skins act that could usefully be harmonised across member states There should be enforceable standard operating procedures [SOPS], included in regulations under the Animal Diseases Act, that render the hides and skins free from pathogens e.g. if FMD is discovered or suspected at slaughter all the hides and skins need to be immersed in 5% solution of sodium bi-carbonate and barred from export. Hides and skins from confirmed anthrax cases must be incinerated along with thorough disinfection of the premises.

5. Guidelines for AHC across borders – [trade / transhumance / companion]

5.1 Large ruminants, small ruminants and camels.

There is provision by IGAD MS for the regulated movement of large / small ruminants and camels across borders which is regularly used for high priced animals such as dairy cattle and racing camels. Importing countries list the sanitary requirements for importation including the laboratory tests to be performed. These are certified by the exporting countries and certification issued as required. A regional standardised, rational and simplified protocol that recognises the shared sanitary status, providing for a harmonised AHC of cross border movement would greatly facilitate such movements. Such certification guidelines would require understanding of diseases status across borders, immediate notification in case of change of status, communication by veterinary authorities across borders and harmonised disease control across borders as was in the eradication of Rinderpest. Paramount in cross border certification would be frequent meetings and other communication methods of cross border veterinary authorities to share animal health issues. Harmonised IGAD animal identification to improve traceability as currently done in elite racing horses will be an important guideline.

It must, however, be recognised that there is a considerable amount of uncontrolled livestock movement across borders, largely for transhumance, trading and in some cases the rustling of stolen animals. There is need to adopt an identification and traceability system, linked to a form of e-passport, that allows for the movement of animals across porous borders whilst providing for a check mechanism to ascertain that required sanitary measures e.g. vaccination, have been applied and that the animals are in the charge of their lawful owners.

A simple card based system akin to the entry and exit declaration forms filled in at ports of entry and border points that contain identical details for both countries with the following basic information: Such health certificate cards are currently in use with dogs and cats where vaccination records and details of the owner are entered

Front:

Country of issue:

Name of Owner:

Home District...../ Village.....

Date of Registration:

Number/Type of Animals:

Cattle.....Sheep.....Goats.....Camels.....

Identifying marks/brands:

Back:

Movement authorisation:

Date:

Origin:

Destination:

Cattle.....Sheep.....Goats.....Camels.....

Date of Exit.....Point of Exit.....Signed.....

Date of Entry.....Point of Entry.....Signed.....

5.2 Equines

A particular area of AHC need relates to working equines, mainly but not exclusively, donkeys, where the standards of animal welfare [AW] require to be addressed along with health certification. Though many MS have AW legislation in place there is, poor enforcement. There is a strong lobby for enforcement from the non–governmental organizations, advocating for the need to mainstream animal welfare as a sanitary standard for certification. In the Sudan there is an example of good practice where both working animals and their carts are subject to annual inspection and licensing. The horse population in the GHoA, used for draught purposes, is highest in Ethiopia followed by the Sudan, whilst for leisure purposes; the population is highest in Kenya. Racing horses require identification and certification with an e-passport as they frequently move across borders to other countries for brief periods of competition and then return. Certification for these elite completion horses is well enforced, with good support from the industry. These standards need to be entrenched for all equines including donkeys.

5.3 Poultry

There is substantial cross country trade in hatching eggs and day old chicks [DOCs]. There are also substantial imports of genetics (parent and grandparent stock from suppliers in Europe, Southern Africa, Mauritius, USA) among GHoA MS. Illegal uncertified cross border movement by traders cashing in on demand prevails between neighbouring GHoA MS..

The poultry industry, export production units, inclusive of hatching eggs and hatcheries for day old chicks require strict inspection that should be undertaken by both government and accredited veterinarians based in the regions according to standards as laid down by the DVS as the AHC veterinary authority. Accreditation should be on the basis of proven experience and the completion of an on-line competency assurance learning and testing programme. Meat inspection of export poultry should be undertaken by locally based veterinarians, in line with national standards and again subject to a DVS and Veterinary Boards regulated continuous professional development (CPD) that may include on-line competency assurance learning and testing programme

There should be rigorous enforcement of ethical practices (eg gassing of male "layer" chick to avoid these being passed off for market as broilers.

Annual exchange evaluations and visits by expert teams from MS should be facilitated to build importer/exporter confidence and as a platform for conducting regional risk analyses to address external novel biological threats. MS should maintain a mutual database of poultry imports and movements to guard against the global shift in notifiable influenza and other biological risks.

5.4 Certification for dogs and cats

The certification of dogs and cats crossing GHoA borders needs to be radically simplified. The current system of applying the same conditions as required for international travel leads to significant and unnecessary time, trouble and cost on the part of the owner. There are no significantly different disease conditions in dogs and cats across the region so movement across borders should be permitted on the basis of a current health certificate, an in-date rabies vaccination certificate and an e-passport with animal e-id [microchip] and owner details.

5.5 Certification of Game and trophies

Game and game trophy export permits should be issued by appointed wildlife authorities but the attendant sanitary permit should be issued by a veterinarian appointed by the DVS of the respective member states. This requires enforcement to avoid the passage of pathogens across borders taking into account the significant percentage of diseases in man that can have a wildlife source.

The GHoA exports various miscellaneous items that can be classified as game and trophies and these include cattle horns, head skins, bull penises and bull testicles that are either directly exported to China or Western Africa or are transited through neighbouring GHoA for export. A lot of this trade is informal and lacks a solid base for export certification as import sanitary permits from official veterinarians are seldom availed although these products carry a significant risk of introduction and spread of diseases.

A framework for ethical export health certification should be crafted in consultation with the official veterinarians in importing countries to protect this small but important sector.

5.6 Certification of Bee colonies, bee brood, royal jelly, bee venom, propolis and honey

Packed bees, bee brood and bee product export sanitary certificates / movement permits and national health inspection certificates should be issued by the DVS with each batch of bees, bee brood, honey, royal jelly, bee venom and propolis exported. Laboratory analysis should be done from approved laboratories and institutions of the respective member states. It is noted that only Kenya has gazetted the OIE listed bee diseases as notifiable and this should be done in all other GHoA member states. Uganda has gazetted bees as animals under the Animal Diseases Act and prescribed further food safety measures.

5.7 Certification for Fish exports

The production of and trade in aquatic animals and their products is of increasing importance and the aquaculture sector is growing fast in response to the strong and growing global demand for high quality protein. Capture

fish makes a significant contribution to MS GDP with the EU being a major market for Nile perch from lake Victoria.

Fish exports are required to be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the DVS or as the national legislation details e.g. the Fish Act along with an export certificate from the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry.. Certification of fish for export is mainly from Kenya and Uganda to the European Union [EU]. The EU has approved designated establishments for fish export and the MS can only export to EU from these establishments.

The OIE makes guidelines on the quality of aquatic animal health services through the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code. The code provides the health standards relevant for safe international trade in aquatic animals and their products. In some countries the Veterinary Services are the competent authority for aquatic animal health services (AAHS) but in some countries other agencies of government hold this responsibility and may also be under dual administration in other countries. Hitherto, there has been lack of a clear administrative framework to support the effective dual execution of the function of the Competent Authority on aquatic health. In Kenya, the Department of Veterinary Services provides animal health services for terrestrial animals while the Fisheries Department provides the regulatory and extension services for the fisheries sector.

The general principles for quality stipulated for aquatic animal health services are similar to those that apply to Veterinary Services for terrestrial animals with regard to the following competencies:

i. OIE disease notification and reporting
ii. Disease surveillance
iii. Field and laboratory disease diagnosis
iv. Import risk analysis
v. Zoning and compartmentalization
vi. Disease contingency planning
vii. Import and export certification
viii. Antimicrobial monitoring program

ix. Legislative framework for animal diseases control

x. Elaborate National and County personnel and laboratory network

xi. Border posts and ports of entry sanitary control

While the Veterinary Services has over the year established an effective veterinary service in the terrestrial animals, there has not been a concomitant development of capacities in aquatic animal health. Similarly, while the Fisheries Department has core competencies in fisheries production and management, there are currently no clear mechanisms for bridging these competencies with the Veterinary Services to implement requirements for fish health and public health in Kenya. Certification of fish should be mainstreamed along with enhancing the competence of veterinary services in handling fish certification. This should be achieved by encouraging veterinarians to have advanced training on fisheries and other aquatic animals as a pathway to accreditation for the certification of fish.

5.8 Certification for Drugs and vaccines

Drugs for both animal and human use require an import / export licence from the National Drug Agencies (NDA) along with a quality clearance certificate after the drug has been tested and has passed the potency and quality tests. In most of the member states this has to be done through dual purpose Pharmacy and Poisons Boards / National Drug Authority Boards with the attendant risk of bias towards human drugs and or while ignoring veterinary drugs thus encouraging issues of quality, efficacy and safety.. Initiatives to create a Veterinary Pharmacy and Poisons Board [PPB] should be encouraged throughout the GHoA. Whereas veterinary medicines and drugs are regulated by the PPB in Kenya, in law, veterinary vaccines, biological and sera are under the purview of the Director of Veterinary Services. Vaccines and sera for use in African livestock can be tested for potency and quality at the Pan Africa Vaccine Institute (PANVAC) based in Ethiopia. All vaccines and sera used in the GHoA should bear the relevant QC certificate from PANVAC or from an equivalent OIE approved institution.

6. Guidelines for AHC on Identification and Traceability

[See Regional LITS Guidelines for IGAD region for more details]

A major weakness with current animal health certification practice in the GHoA is the lack of a universally applied and harmonised livestock identification and traceability system [LITS]. This is a gap that urgently needs to be addressed if the standards of certification are to be enhanced, and, importantly, the opportunities for food safety and product value addition through traceability are to be realised. There is an inseparable relationship between AHC and LITS – one cannot be established / improved without concurrent and equal establishment / improvement of the other.

Countries in the GHoA with pastoral and commercial livestock production systems need to be aware of the trend towards progressively rising certification standards required for trade in livestock and livestock products. This applies equally to export as well as to internal market chains. Enhanced certification standards will facilitate access to higher value livestock and livestock product export markets, whilst protecting current market access, Whilst focus on high value export markets is important, particularly for those countries such as Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia, with a significant stake in the export of live animals there are high volume internal market chains, with increasingly food safety aware consumers, for which regionally enhanced and harmonised AHC standards and a universally applied, verifiable and transparent LITS are an absolute requirement.

Higher certification standards, inclusive of LITS, are essential if the value added advantages of commodity based trade [CBT] are to be realised. The dual approach of enhanced certification standards and properly applied LITS in support of CBT offers the prospect of better remuneration for all livestock market chain players, inclusive of producers, traders, processors, exporters and service providers.

It should also be noted that some GHoA countries are importing a significant proportion of their high end quality livestock product requirements. With increasing middle class affluence and rising populations this demand is

predicted to rise substantially, as much as five-fold by 2050, leading to fears of an enlarged balance of payments deficit. Investment is therefore urgently needed in raising standards and productivity along GHoA livestock market chains, from points of production to points of consumption, to meet internal and regional demand in terms of quantity, quality and safety of livestock products. Enhanced AHC and LITS will be an essential activity to underpin any initiatives directed at meeting these demands.

7. Guidelines on Application of HACCP Principles along the Livestock Market Chain

Applying hazard analysis and critical control points [HACCP] principles is accepted practice in the food industry inclusive of ensuring the safety of livestock products. The same principles can be applied at points along the livestock market chain providing a systematic approach for the identification of animal and public health disease threats and other hazards leading to a more informed animal health certification system for safer trade in livestock and livestock products. While it is a recommended Codex food safety practice, to which IGAD MS subscribe; there is a requirement for it to be in a legal framework locally to ensure enforcement of compliance. Enterprises / premises for animal production, food processing and handling may also be locally certified as being HACCP compliant and thus using a HACCP Quality Management System (QMS) by National Standard Bodies or by International Standardization Organisation (ISO) or as relevantly applicable (http://www.unbs.go.ug/attachments/article/47/Management%20Systems%20Certification.pdf). In USA, Food Safety Inspection Services (FSIS) for meat and poultry has in place a legislation to enforce Sanitary Standard Operating Procedures (SSOP) (http://www.itp.gob.pe/normatividad/demos/doc/Normas%20Internacionales/U.S.A/SSOP.pdf) and HACCP (http://www.fsis.usda.gov/Oa/background/bkbeyond.htm).

Standard texts describe HACCP as being conducted in a series of seven stages

a. Conduct a hazard analysis. Determine the hazards, be they biological, chemical, or physical, and identify the preventive measures that can be applied to control these hazards..

b. Identify the critical control points for the hazard. A critical control point (CCP) is a point, step, or procedure at which control can be applied and, as a result, the hazard can be prevented, eliminated, or reduced to an acceptable level.

c. Establish critical limits for each critical control point. A critical limit is the maximum or minimum value to which a physical, biological, or chemical

hazard must be controlled at a critical control point to prevent, eliminate, or reduce to an acceptable level.

d. Establish critical control point monitoring requirements. Put in place a monitoring system to ensure that the actions applied to nullify hazards at the identified critical control point are in place and working.

e. Establish corrective actions. These are actions to be taken when monitoring indicates a deviation from an established critical limit. .

f. Establish procedures for ensuring the HACCP system is working as intended. This involves both validation and verification procedures to ensure that the HACCP system is both working and is adequate for the intended purpose. .

g. Establish record keeping procedures Records should be kept that include the results of the hazard analysis, monitoring of critical control points, the critical limits set, verification activities to monitor, verify, and validate that good HACCP practice is in place.

For purposes of better AHC along the market chain the principles of HACCP can be simplified to that of conducting a hazard analysis, identifying the critical control points and determining if necessary corrective actions are in place and working.

This approach can be exemplified by taking a situation where brucellosis is identified as a potential hazard for the livestock marketing chain. In this instance the point of production is most likely to be determined as the critical control point. Animals sourced from areas shown by surveillance / disease reports to be at risk of being exposed to brucellosis, need AHC's informed by test and / or vaccination records. These interventions are best applied at the point of production and any sero-positive animals removed for local slaughter with appropriate guidance on safe handling. This practice will reduce the number of animals subsequently rejected at points along the market chain providing a saving in both time and expense.

8. Guidelines for AHC on Policies, Legal Framework and Capacity Building

8.1 AHC Policies and Legal Framework

Animal health certification legislation in GHoA should provide MS with the authority to develop and enforce measures aimed at AHC management by the government of the day. The AHC legislation should be used to accommodate policies developed on animal health certification and to achieve this GHoA should anchor the policies related to AHC into enforceable legislations. The legislation should provide for the recognition, by the MS, of a veterinary competent authority and its obligations to the international standard setting bodies OIE, Codex Alimentarius and WTO, guiding AHC for a wide range of animal species including fish, molluscs and crustaceans.

The legislation should provide the basis for actions to address AHC along the entire livestock value chain from production to consumers inclusive of primary / secondary markets, livestock stock routes, live animal exports, slaughtering and processing. The AHC legislation should provide for a chain of command that is hierarchical and effective, allowing for the identification, surveillance prevention and control of notifiable diseases supported with enforceable regulations to prevent their entry and containment should they occur. The legislation should also provide a basis for contingency plans for use in disease responses: including administrative and logistic organisation; and in financing interventions and compensation when animals are culled for diseases control purposes. It should also provide for the competent authorities' delegation of powers. The drafting of veterinary legislations should be informed, transparent and consultative. To this effect there is a need to establish procedures that provide for the inclusion of all livestock sector stakeholders in the decision making process. IGAD and its livestock policy initiative [LPI] legacy has a well established track record in this respect

The legislation should provide for oversight and standard setting by a Veterinary Statutory Body to guide the AHC roles and responsibilities of veterinary practitioners and veterinary paraprofessionals. It should define the requirements for training institutes to produce graduate veterinarian and paraprofessional with OIE prescribed day one AHC competencies and

for the identification of subject matter experienced practitioners to develop and extend AHC learning materials as required continuous professional development for veterinary personnel in all spheres of work.

There is currently no specific legislation covering certification, other than indirectly by passing through local, import and export permits covered under specific commodities The respective animal diseases Acts in the region cover a range of aspects including import and export of animals and animal products and the safety and wholesomeness of animal products i.e. food safety. Meat control Acts, including inspection and licensing of abattoirs and related meat plants, are either covered under a public health Act or, as in Kenya, under a meat control Act. Legislation exists but there is need to strengthen the capacity to enforce the laws relevant to veterinary services by all those concerned, especially field government veterinary personnel. Enforcement is challenging, due to inadequate awareness by stakeholders about the effects of non-compliance; reform policies especially related to decentralisation / devolution that tend to fragment the veterinary chain of command; insufficient numbers: technical personnel, quarantine and laboratory infrastructure, funding for enforcement and externalities such as: man-made and natural disasters that force animals to move with or without veterinary permission and certification.

The legislation is also largely outdated / obsolete with penalties tending to be too low or overtaken by inflation if dealing with fines. Due to many types of enforcement agents / authorised officers (veterinary, fisheries, wild life, police, customs, administrative officers, regional officers etc) from various sectors – veterinary legislation is prone to being compromised at various levels impacting negatively on certification requirements and transparency. Sometimes there is lack of political will, such as for curbing illegal animal movement, particularly when imposed periods of quarantines are long in duration and frequently applied. This can lead to the measures being seen as obstacles standing in the way of legitimate income generation from livestock marketing. In the absence of livestock producer and trader support, sanitary measures can be counter-productive, provoking non-compliance with AHC, illegal movements and the uncontrolled spread of animal disease.

There is need to draft regionally harmonized legislation to cover livestock

identification and traceability systems [LITS]; to strengthen record keeping; and provide for the transparent sharing of livestock movement and other interventions as periodically undertaken. This can be best achieved by embracing the use of information and computing technology (ICT) along with clear and comprehensive guidelines. There is a need to promote the use of mobile and online interfaces for easy access to / issue of movement permits; provide transparent movement and sanitary information; and traceability of livestock / livestock products. Under current circumstances it is very difficult to confirm the true origin of animals or detect if an animal has been moved from a diseased to disease free area whilst incubating a notifiable disease. Traceability will also provide a powerful tool for identifying and prosecuting producers responsible for malpractices leading to unsafe levels of antibiotics, residues and other contaminants in food products of animal origin

There should be legislation to provide for veterinary drug, biological, sera and vaccines registration including licensing all the premises that are outlets of the same. The importation manufacture and distribution of veterinary drugs, biologicals, vaccine and sera should be regulated within this legislation. Veterinary legislation should provide a basis for assuring the quality of veterinary medicines and biologicals, minimising the risk to human, animal and environmental health associated with their use. The legislation should be separate from human pharmaceuticals to provide for a clearer focus on veterinary standards and enforcement

The existing, animal laws in particular those on welfare, are inadequate but equally not well known by most communities including the highest culprits; animal traders, transporters on vehicles and motorcycles and slaughter house managers. The commercial transporters use this weakness and inadequate enforcement to maximize profits with impunity. The laws are largely on outright physical and mental cruelty with little on broad issues of animal welfare at production, accommodation, health, feeding etc. They should be updated and strengthened with punitive fiscal measures applicable in the face of non-compliance; however veterinary services should take a stronger step including livestock industry stakeholders to enforce compliance. There should be a clause which requires vehicles transporting animals to meet set minimum standards of fitness while drivers and turn-boys of such vehicles / vessels should also be certified after training by the competent veterinary

authority. This would make them knowledgeable in animal welfare. Livestock trekkers should equally be certified after completing a basic training course in Animal Welfare [AW]. The animal transport vehicle fitness and personnel certificates should be presented for inspection before the movement permit is issued. An example permit is given in the annex.

On the spot fines or tickets should be introduced for all those traders / animal dealers / stakeholders who violate any section of the animal disease act while moving animals if the existing laws support such a move. If not, Statutory Instruments or Regulations of this law can be gazetted by a Hon Minister without going to Parliament, and such fees as authorised by Ministries of Finance, deposited as consolidated veterinary services fund. Such spot fines or tickets and related enforcement can be achieved by working in liaison with the law enforcement agencies such as police. Agriculture police would come in handy in this respect. It is high time that the authorities introduced motorised patrols where Veterinary Inspectors and police started moving around the various regions to assess compliance with the movement permit system, while at the same time sensitising those stakeholders who might be unaware of the existing animal laws. The Police themselves are generally not well trained to interpret veterinary Acts. More sensitization is required to bring all stakeholders on board, including traders

The roles of Local Councils, Parish Chiefs or Kraal Chairpersons in writing introduction letters must be clearly understood and known to them, with penalties imposed when they are in breach of their entrusted responsibility. Their changing roles with reforms have caused untold damages since the issue of so-called identification letters of owners and their animals as "to-whom it may concern". Such letters are used as permits to move animals between villages and sometimes between districts and borders. Such animals are of course uninspected and / or are infected. Challenges here are still of inadequate staffing, inadequate quarantine facilities and inadequate mobility of staff to inspect and enforce movements. There is a need for legislation of a standard design of the animal health certificates for the region. This should provide for sanitary movement permit system with legislative provisions for holding animals at place of origin and on arrival at district/ country of destination including quarantine along the livestock production and marketing value chain.

Animal health certification legislation should provide a basis for actions to address composition and quality of animal feeds including use of disallowed ingredients like ruminant derived feeds to control BSE. Rules should also be provided for the collection, processing, use and disposal of animal by-products. There is a need to include in the legislation the provision of licensing of animal feed processing plants including rendering and sterilization plants.

The delineation of the role of Official Veterinarian in decentralised, devolved or federal systems of government should draw guidelines from the WTO/ SPS framework and agreement which recognize the National Veterinary Authority as the competent body charged with ensuring the safety of trade in livestock products and commodities. A Member state's Veterinary Services are the competent authority vested with the responsibility to ensure and supervise the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations over the the whole territory of the country. Where some relevant roles of the Veterinary Authority are devolved or vested in autonomous sub-national (state/provincial, municipal) government bodies, there should be clear relationship in roles and functions (legal and administrative) to each other and to the Veterinary Authority. (OIE TAHC)

8.2 Capacity Building of Veterinary Personnel for Enhanced Standards in AHC

The quality of AHC practice in any given MS will be dependent on knowledge, skills and ethical standards of the professional and para-professional veterinary personnel providing services along the livestock market chain, from point of production to point of consumption / export.

To ensure that the knowledge, skills and ethical standards of practitioners meet and maintain AHC standards, as required by OIE and or trading partners, two actions are needed:

- Review and amend as necessary the curriculum being delivered at training institutions and veterinary faculties - to ensure that the basic skills and understanding for AHC certification, inclusive of OIE day 1 competencies, are being taught to all newly qualified veterinary professional and para-professionals

- Deliver refresher and updating AHC certification training for the already qualified and field practising veterinary professional and para-professional personnel

Refresher / updating AHC training materials should include coverage of the following topics:

1. *OIE Standards for Animal Health Certification*

   1.1 Principles

   1.2 Certification practice

   1.3 Disease Reporting

   1.4 Electronic Certification

   1.5 Vaccination and disease surveillance

   1.6 Livestock Movement Database

   1.7 Certifying veterinarian

   1.8 Model certificate

2. *Current Practices in Disease Recognition, Diagnosis and Reporting of Transboundary Animal Diseases [TADS], Trade Limiting Diseases [TLD] and Zoonosis.*

3. *Current practices in Disease Control, Treatment Prevention and Eradication*

4. *Review of Global Disease Control programmes – FMD, PPR, HPAI*

5. *ICT for the management of Disease Information – capture, reporting, storage, access and analysis*

6. *Livestock Identification and Traceability Systems – devices and databases*

7. *Animal Welfare Standards – Transport, Slaughter*

8. *Principles and Practice of HACCP for food safety – at Slaughter and in the Market Chain*

9. *Biosecurity at point of production and along the livestock market chain*

10. *Policy and Legal Frameworks for AHC*

Learning materials for these topics should be developed by recognised Subject Matter Specialists [SMS] and delivered, for purposes of in-service refresher / updating training, as a series of modules, using formal face to face classroom and / or e-learning approaches.

An ideal development would be for practitioners to update their knowledge and skills in AHC as a recognised part of a Veterinary Statutory Body endorsed continuing professional development [CPD] programme. Consideration could also be given to making the demonstration of competency in AHC a requirement for accreditation as an official signatory on certification documents.

9. Conclusion

In order to obviate sanitary constraints that prevail in trade within GHoA and with the Middle East and other destinations, a raft of measures has been prescribed to reduce disease risk in trade, build the credibility of certification systems and create a common platform for certification in order to lower suspicion and foster trust.

Prevailing export and import certification practices in the GHoA needs to be improved and enhanced with reference to the practice of identification and traceability, enforcement of animal disease and control regulations and laws, and adherence to international standards and practices in trade. Further, decentralised political systems have engendered the fragmentation of national veterinary jurisdictions. The persistence of traditional and informal livestock cross border trade poses additional challenges to the execution of national sanitary mandates and international obligations.

A key critical resource to certification available to GHoA member states is the availability of a large corps of public and private veterinary and para-veterinary cadres who bear the ethical responsibility of providing factual and informed attestation on the health status of animals and animal products. They are a key node for the assurance of trading partners on acceptable levels of risk of introduction and spread of trans-boundary animal disease and in creating and sustaining consumer confidence.

Models for building acceptable certification practices into production and marketing processes have been proposed to bring animals from both traditional and commercial production systems into the sanitary certification bracket. These will include the use of now widely available electronic technology and mobile handsets to capture animal identification data and animal health and production management interventions along the production and marketing chain in centralised data bases. There is now widespread recognition that adherence to good animal welfare practice is inexorably linked to acceptable certification practice.

Within the context of developing model AHC practice for traditional production systems, extra care must be taken to ensure the acceptability and compliance of pastoralist producers and traders. This will require that

any approaches taken are acceptable, appropriate and sustainable for the pastoral systems in the IGAD. Firstly pastoralists and traders must be fully consulted in the process of developing a system of AHC for livestock moving to market and to be fully in agreement with the aims, objectives and purpose of the system. Secondly it would be ideal if a procedure was introduced that conferred benefit for animals meeting AHC requirements, such as certified animals receiving a premium price at the primary market. One innovative approach to providing the required information for certification would be to accredit designated community animal services providing personnel for the purpose of issuing, for a set fee, a point of production to primary market movement permit. The format of the permit would need to be kept as simple as possible, describing the species, number, owner, location of production and any disease or health events of note. Progressive pastoralists producers could adopt a system of e-id of their animals and registering that e-id against any export trade required vaccinations as administered and certified by a professional or accredited para-professional veterinary service provider. Such animals would then be pre-conditioned to enter the export market chain and, under permitted circumstances, could qualify for a reduced holding / quarantine period.

The judicious application of pre-export quarantine provides a versatile tool for the management of risk of disease spread in animals originating from infected countries or areas . The application of vaccination and quarantine measures further upstream along the market chain and the integration of quarantine procedures in feedlots and other closed production compartments to provide for a "rolling quarantine" improves the versatility of quarantine while lowering costs inherent in holding animals in yards for long periods.

Improvement in the practice of certification should be guided by OIE Standards and adhere to the highest possible ethical standards and professional integrity. Harmonised IGAD model certificates formatted for different classes of traded animals and products have been offered as reference points..These model certificates provide the basis for negotiation between trading partners taking into account prevailing sanitary commonalities within the Member States of the IGAD region and the main importing countries such as those in the Middle East. Additional guidelines on sanitary requirements to guide the existing substantial trade in camels in the GHoA and requirements for non-trade cross

border movement of livestock have been prescribed. The GHoA MS lack an elaborate legislative, regulatory and enforcement framework to guide animal health certification and use of veterinary drugs and biologicals while inadequate public awareness on welfare laws inadvertently compromises sanitary practice through continued use of inappropriate transport. The role of the Official Veterinarian in decentralised, devolved or federal systems of government should be entrenched in law to avoid fragmentation in line with the WTO/ SPS agreement to protect the credibility and integrity of international animal health certification within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD.

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11. Annexes

Annex 1. OIE Guidelines on the Principles of Equivalence

1.1 Principle of Equivalence.

The Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) principle on equivalence is the most valuable provision for exploitation by developing GHOA member states, which face different conditions and challenges from those in many importing countries in terms of: 1). Climatic and geographic factors 2). Infrastructure and physical development 3) Technological advances 4) Occurrence of trade sensitive diseases. 5) Policy and legislation frameworks.. Two SPS measures are said to be equivalent to one another when they are not identical but they yield the same level of SPS protection. This protects importing countries from animal health and food safety related risks - a right of each WTO Member but it also protects the exporting country from unjustified trade restrictions even when those products are produced under simpler and or different SPS standards but giving the same protection. This concept agrees with the OIE Judgment of Equivalence Article 5.3.4 which states *"It is now recognized that significantly different animal health and production systems can provide equivalent animal and human health protection for the purpose of international trade with benefits to both the importing country and the exporting country".*

SPS principle on equivalence provides that members are required to accept the SPS measures from exporting countries where these can be demonstrated to be equivalent and offer the same level of protection as the importing country. There is usually need for a risk assessment. The risk assessment involves the scientific identification and characterisation of the hazard and a qualitative and/or quantitative estimate of the risk and establishes the relationship between imposed measures and the level of protection required. There is concerns from developing countries that importing countries are demanding for "identical" instead of "equivalent" measures thus failing to recognize that different measures can achieve the same level of SPS protection.

IGAD MS should put in place and demonstrate that they have equivalent and harmonised animal health protection systems inclusive of policy, legislation, strategies and procedures. These measures should be endorsed by IGAD's highest technical and political body to enable them to be politically and legally

binding in relationship to WTO-SPS and OIE. Further, IGAD MS should then work with external markets such as the Gulf countries to achieve equivalent protection systems for such markets too.

1.2 Principle of harmonisation.

The SPS Principle of harmonisation provides that where an SPS measure conforms to an internationally agreed standard, the measure is then consistent with the SPS Agreement. In such a case, the obligation to provide a risk assessment is fulfilled and the measure is judged as being non-discriminatory. This however does not imply that international standards are mandatory. If a country applies a higher level of protection than provided by international standards, it must conduct its own its own risk assessment in a country of import and the measure it puts in place on the animals and animal products from such a country must be non-discriminatory. Implicit in the acceptance of animal and animal products imports into their territories, importing countries can be deemed to have carried out risk assessments. The use of international (OIE) standards automatically grants country immunity from legal proceedings under WTO law as WTO recognises the OIE as the animal health standard forming body. on animal health.

IGAD MS should therefore harmonise their animal health and food safety standards with each other and the OIE. Thereafter, they should harmonise with external market countries such as in the Gulf States.

1.3 Principle of transparency.

The SPS agreement provides for transparency of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations and by requiring that all new sanitary and phytosanitary regulations which are for adoption be published promptly. A reasonable interval of time should be allowed between the publication of an SPS regulation and its entry into force except for emergency measures. The agreement provides that developing countries like GHoA especially should be allowed time to adopt their products and methods of production to the requirements of the importing Member. To facilitate prompt exchange of information, each country is required to establish an SPS enquiry point responsible for response to enquiries and provision of required documents. Countries in GHoA currently have no listed SPS enquiry points on the WTO SPS

Information Management System. The Veterinary authorities are required to base their sanitary requirements on OIE standards and guidelines. Where such guidelines do not exist, or where an importing government e.g. county X chooses to apply stricter measures on an exporting country Y than those recommended by the OIE, the importing country X is required to show that its measures are based on a scientific assessment of the potential health risks (Kanyari and Wandaka, 2005). As with the SPS Agreement itself, the codes also require that countries make their risk analysis transparent and justify their import decisions.

IGAD countries should therefore set up WTO-SPS enquiry points on trade related to animal health and food safety and give information on policy, legislation, guidelines, procedures and measures and their changes as taken that would affect exports and transit goods to ensure transparency in their technical actions. This will enable transparent internal and export trade.

1.4 Dispute settlement procedures.

Article 11 on Consultations and Dispute Settlement provides a mechanism for settling disputes on scientific and technical issues through appointed panels or establishment of an advisory technical experts group in consultation with relevant international organizations, at the request of either party to the dispute or on its own initiative. Disagreements may also be presented at the regular meetings of the SPS Committee. Commonly, disputes may be solved bilaterally without recourse to the formal dispute settlement system. The process of dispute settlement is however lengthy and very demanding in terms of financial capacity and human resources and many developing countries like GHoA lack the ability to challenge SPS measures they feel to be discriminatory. Somalia and Sudan, not being members of WTO may have no opportunity for recourse in this dispute resolution mechanism.

IGAD MS therefore by virtue of the cooperation agreement have mechanisms to resolve disputes within member states. Any disputes with external markets should be handled through IGAD level this would strengthen their bargaining power.

Annex 2. Model Formats for AHC within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Preamble

The guiding principle for AHC within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD should be that the conditions of export and the conditions of import are based on the concepts of equivalence, harmonisation, simplicity and domestication to the prevailing animal health conditions in the GHoA and key trading partners such as the Middle East. These principles are enshrined in the following notes and model AH certificates.

1. Foot and Mouth Disease. Due note should be taken of the disease and immune status of the animals at the area of origin as well as at the destination. This disease is present in some areas of IGAD as well as in some areas of the key trading partners. Vaccines used should contain the serotypes occurring within IGAD

2. Tuberculosis. There is upsurge in cases of zoonotic TB in some areas of IGAD aligned to risk factors such as poverty, poor nutrition, occupational exposure, inadequate sanitary standards, poor biosecurity and HIV. This disease again is not present in all areas of MS, IGAD and the key trading partners and there is need of attestation of freedom only where the disease is known or suspected to be present

3. Livestock Identification and Traceability: Producers/traders/exporters should be progressively moving towards the ideal of exported animals being distinctly and uniquely identified by a LITS as approved by IGAD.

4. BSE: Export/import animals must have been born / raised within of the GHoA and not from a country reporting Bovine Spongy Encephalopathy (BSE.)

5. Honey and bee products: Most exports of honey and bee products, besides satisfying sanitary issues within GHoA, should also satisfy the certification standards of key trading partners eg EU

6. Vaccine Quality Control: All vaccines used in IGAD region should be certified by PANVAC

Annex 2.1: AHC for bovine semen, embryos and ova

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address…….

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC OF BOVINE SEMEN, EMBRYOS AND OVA within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD Name and Address of Importer ……

Name and Address of Consignee ……

Permission is granted to ……..to import……(species)……(type)……(Quantity)……nature of packaging……from(country of origin)……area …… into IGAD countries by ……(means of transport) through ……(port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions-

1. The original copy of this Permit and a Veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and be presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry
2. Imported semen /embryo/ova consignment that do not comply with import/export conditions will be rejected.
3. The semen must be consigned to the Veterinary Administration of the respective MS and the details of arrival of the consignment must be communicated to the Veterinary Authority in good time.
4. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.

NAME of official Veterinarian:

Designation Signature

Date of issue Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/export sanitary conditions within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

1. The consignment shall be accompanied by an international sanitary certificate(s) signed by official veterinary of the Government of the exporting/importing country and presented to the official veterinarian of the importing country at the point of entry confirming that:

   a) The area from which the semen/ova/embryo is derived is free and has been free since the date of collection from notifiable breeding diseases of cattle/sheep/goat/pigs/equine.

   b) The animals from which the semen/embryo/ova was collected were clinically healthy and tested and found to be clinically free from diseases which are transmitted through semen/ova/embryo including brucellosis

   c) The semen/ova /embryo referred collection was approved and under supervision by the Veterinary Authority.

   d) The centre collection of semen/ova/embryo is under the regulation of Veterinary Authority and overall supervision of a Veterinary surgeon.

2. The donor animals Should have ;

   a) No genetic defects or associated with near relatives with genetic defects. The record of the animals should indicate its fertility

   b) Copy of pedigree and progeny tested report should be attached to the Veterinary certificate(s)

   c) Donor animal to have been continuous resident in the country for a period of at least three months prior to collection of the semen/ova/ embryo for export, in that time had not been used for natural mating.

   d) For bulls semen tested negative for *Trichomonas foetus* infection on

both direct microscopic examination on sheath washing taken from the bull(s) during three months before date of collection.

e) For bulls semen tested negative for Campylobacter infections by either immuno-fluorescent means or on Cultural Examination of semen and preputial washing taken three months from Bull(s) preceding date of collection.

f) For bulls semen tested negative serologically for Leptospira serotype prevalent in cattle in the exporting country, within three months prior to collection of this semen or the donor bull was injected twice with streptomycin at 25 mg per kg body weight at 14 days interval. The second injection to be given on the date prior to collection of semen for export.

g) Tested negative serologically for Brucellosis within three months period prior to the collection of semen for export.

h) Tested negative for Tuberculosis with negative results within twelve months prior to the semen/ova/embryo collection for exporting or the country of origin is free from Bovine Tuberculosis.

i) Originated from a country free from Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE).

j) Been born in the exporting country.

k) Not been fed using blood, meat or bone meal, which is ruminant in origin.

l) Representative samples of semen collected from the donor Bull(s) were examined for IPV/IBR virus by Tissue Culture inoculation with negative results on two passages.

3. The semen/ova / embryo must be;

a) Hygienically packed in flasks/liquid nitrogen containers that were cleansed, disinfected and sealed under the Veterinary Supervision.

b) The import documents and the consignment to be inspected by an official Veterinarian to confirm compliance with the import conditions and a report prepared to the Veterinary Administration.

Annex 2.2: AHC for trade cattle for slaughter

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address…….

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR TRADE CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Name and Address of Importer ……

Name and Address of Consignee……....

Permission is granted to ……...

To import……(species)……(type)… (Quantity)…... nature of packaging……from(country of origin)…… Zone…… into IGAD countries by ……(means of transport) through ……(port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions:

1. The original copy of this Permit and an veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and be presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry.
2. Imported consignment of cattle for slaughter that do not comply with import conditions will be rejected.
3. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.
4. Other conditions (to be determined by any other additional conditions prevailing in the MS):……

NAME of official Veterinarian:

Designation Signature

Date of issue Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/export conditions sanitary conditions, within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD The cattle shall be accompanied by aveterinary certificate signed by an official veterinarian of the exporting/ importing country and presented to the official veterinarian of the importing/ exporting country conforming that:

1. The cattle were clinically free of any diseases condition at the time of shipment

   a) Foot and mouth disease (FMD) No FMD has been reported or recorded within 40 Km radius of the area of origin for the last 2 months or is not in quarantine for this disease.

   b) The animals have been vaccinated against FMD twice at intervals of 3 months with quadrivalent vaccine serotypes A, O, SAT 1, and SAT2. The last vaccination should be done at least three weeks and not more than 2 months prior to the movement. (The serotypes are the ones occurring within GHoA and the period given is to ascertain immunity on the FMD) and this applies to certification even within MS regions and to the main trading partner the Middle East)

   c) The animals have been clinically examined by an official veterinarian including mouthing on the day of departure and found to be free of symptom of any disease.

   d) No exposure to Foot and Mouth infection or any other infectious diseases during transportation.

   e) The Cattle should come from low risk foot and mouth areas

2. Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

   The animals must originate from LSD free area and the animals have been vaccinated against the disease 3 weeks before movement.

3. Contagious bovine pleuro pneumonia (CBPP)

The animals originate from region, farms free from CBPP.

4 Ecto and endoparasite

The animals have been made free of ectoparasites by dipping or spraying one day before movement and free of endoparastes by treatment with an appropriate medicines three weeks before movements..

6 The mode of transport should meet the animal welfare specification for transport.

7 The cattle must be distinctly identified by an acceptable and recognizable mark.(as currently LITS is not universally applied BUT for export animals there is need of some identification)

Annex 2.3: AHC for breeding cattle

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address…….

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR BREEDING CATTLE within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Name and Address of Importer……..

Name and Address of Consignee……

Permission is granted to ……..to import…… (species)…… (type)…… (Quantity)…… nature of packaging…… from(country of origin)…… area…… into IGAD countries by …… (means of transport) through ……(port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions:

1. The original copy of this Permit and an veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and is presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry.
2. Imported consignment of breeding cattle that do not comply with import conditions will be rejected.
3. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for…… from date of issue.
4. Other conditions: (to be determined by any other additional conditions prevailing within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD):……

5. NAME of official Veterinarian:
   Designation — Signature
   Date of issue — Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/Export conditions:

The cattle must be accompanied by a health certificate signed by Official Veterinarian of the country of origin attesting that:

1) Were clinically free of any diseases condition at the time of shipment
2) The cattle originate from /area free of Foot and mouth disease, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Lumpy skin disease, Blue tongue, Rift valley fever,
3) The animals were born in the country of origin and that the exporting country does not trade in livestock with countries reporting Bovine Spongy Encephalopathy (BSE.)
4) At time of exporting/importation or loading the animals were examined and found to be free of symptoms of any disease.
5) The animal came from herds confirmed to be free of Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, enzootic mastitis and any other infectious diseases or were tested and found free.
6) The herd of origin must be free of Johne's diseases and the animals must be tested using Complement Fixation Test with negative results in an official veterinary laboratory(as is very difficult to eradicate in a herd due to the carrier state and is not in all areas of GHoA and therefore this mitigation is worthwhile to reduce spread to clean herds within GHoA).
7) The herd of origin must be free of Tuberculosis for the last 10 years and the animals or the animals were tested with negative results using single comparative intradermal test for Tuberculosis by official veterinarian
8) 30 days prior to shipment, the animals must be kept on premises, which are located in an area free of FMD infections to a radius of 20km.
9) Animals must be kept in isolation from the first laboratory test up to the time of departure.
10) The owner or animal keeper must declare that the animals have not been

treated with hormones

11) No cattle will be imported from countries which have reported cases of Bovine Spongiform encephalopathy

12) The transportation of the animals must comply with the International approved standards for live animals transportation. Prior to loading the vehicles must be cleansed, disinfected and disinfected.

13) The animals should not come in contact with other animals on route and must be rendered Tick and other ectoparasites free with an appropriate chemical.

14) The animals should be shipped directly into the destination and no transhipment is allowed without the authority of the Veterinary Administration of the respective country.

Annex 2.4: AHC for breeding sheep and goats

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address…….

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR BREEDING SHEEP AND GOATS within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Name and Address of Importer/exporter/……..

Name and Address of Consignee……

Permission is granted to……..to import……(species)…… (type)……(Quantity)……nature of packaging……from(country of origin)……area…… into/within and outside IGAD countries by ……(means of transport) through ……. (port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions:

1. The original copy of this Permit and an veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and is presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry.
2. Imported consignment of breeding sheep and goats that do not comply with import conditions will be rejected.
3. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.
4. Other conditions: to be determined by any other additional conditions prevailinginthecountry……

NAME of official Veterinarian:

Designation — Signature

Date of issue — Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/Export conditions:

The sheep or goats shall be accompanied by an Veterinary certificate signed by official veterinarian of the exporting country and presented to an official veterinarian confirming that:

1. The sheep or goats were clinically free of any diseases condition at the time of shipment. The sheep were examined within seven (7) days prior to export and found to be free of any clinical symptoms or disease to which the Sheep and Goats are susceptible
2. The area within a radius of 10km of the farm of origin has been free from notifiable diseases for sheep and goats for the last6months
3. The breeding goats and sheep have been vaccinated not less than 21 days prior to exportation/importation with inactivated quadrivalent Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine with serotypes; A, O, SAT1 and SAT 2 or the sheep/ goats have been tested and found negative for FMD antibodies and virus.
4. The farm of origin is free from sheep scab *(Psoroptes Communis ovis*) and itch mite *(Psorbergate ovis).*
5. The country of origin has been officially free of Scrapie
6. The animals have within five (5) days prior to export been dipped/sprayed in a solution containing officially approved acaricide against sheep scab containing ……..(state chemical name of acaricide).
7. The country or zone/Farm of origin has officially being free of Caprine anthritis encephalities for the previous 2 years. The farm or area of origin has been free of contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) for the last 12 months or the goats have been in quarantine for 30 days before exportation and there was no case CCPP reported or the goats were vaccinated against CCPP.
8. The export goats have been tested for Brucellosis using an approved test with negative results
9. The animals will be transported by disinfected vehicle direct to destination and no transhipment is allowed without authority of the Veterinary Administration.

Annex 2.5 AHC for trade sheep and goats for slaughter

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address……

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR TRADE SHEEP AND GOATS FOR SLAUGHTER within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Name and Address of Importer/Exporter……

Name and Address of Consignee……

Permission is granted to ……..to import/export……(species)……(type)……(Quantity)…… nature of packaging……from(country of origin)…… area…… into witih and outside IGAD countries by …… (means of transport) through ……(port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions:

1. The original copy of this Permit and an veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and be presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry.
2. Imported consignment of trade sheep and goats for slaughter that do not comply with import conditions will be rejected.
3. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.
4. Other conditions: (to be determined by any other additional conditions prevailing in the country)……

NAME of official Veterinarian:

Designation
Date of issue

Signature
Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/Export conditions:

The sheep or goats shall be accompanied by an Veterinary certificate signed by official veterinarian of the exporting/importing country and presented to an official veterinarian confirming that

1. The sheep or goats were clinically free of any diseases condition at the time of shipment The sheep or goats were examined within seven (7) days prior to export/ and found to be free of any clinical symptoms or disease to which the Sheep and Goats are susceptible
2. The area within a radius of 10km of the farm of origin has been free from OIE list of notifiable diseases for sheep and goats for the last 6 months.
3. The area of export is not under Foot and mouth disease quarantine
4. The farm of origin is free from sheep scab (*Psoroptes Communis ovis*) and itch-mite (*Psorbergate ovis*).
5. The country of origin has been officially free of Scrapie
6. The animals have within five (5) days prior to export/import been dipped/ sprayed in a solution containing officially approved acaricide against sheep scab containing ……..(state chemical name of acaricide).
7. The country or zone/Farm of origin has officially being free of Caprine Anthritis encephalities for the previous 2 years.
8. The farm or zone of origin has been free of contagious Caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) for the last 12 months or the goats have been in quarantine for 30 days before exportation/importation and there was no case CCPP reported or the goats were vaccinated against CCPP.
9. The export goats have been tested for Brucellosis using an approved test with negative results
10. The animals will be transported by disinfected certified vehicle direct to destination and no transhipment is allowed without authority of the Veterinary Administration

Annex 2.6: AHC for breeding pigs

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address……

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR BREEDING PIGS within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Name and Address of Importer/Exporter……

Name and Address of Consignee……

Permission is granted to ……..to import……(species)…… (type)……(Quantity)……nature of packaging……from(country of origin)……area…… into within and outside IGAD countries by ……(means of transport) through……(port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions:

1. The original copy of this Permit and veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and be presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry.
2. Imported/exported consignment of breeding pigs that do not comply with import/export conditions will be rejected.
3. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.
4. Other conditions to be determined by any other additional conditions prevailing in the country: ……

NAME of official Veterinarian:
Designation Signature

Date of issue Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/export conditions:

The pigs shall be accompanied by an Veterinary certificate signed by official veterinarian of the exporting country and presented to an official veterinarian confirming that:

1. The pigs were clinically free of any notifiable diseases condition of which pigs are susceptible at the time of shipment
2. No case of Aujeszky's Disease (Pseudo rabies) or Transmissible Gastro-entezitis has occurred on the farm of origin within the previous twelve (12) months.(to avoid import and exportation to IGAD where the diseases don't occur)
3. If the pigs were earlier imported outside IGAD the country of origin has been free from the following diseases Classical swine fever (hog cholera),

   Enterovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschen Disease)

   Foot and mouth disease serotypes Asia and European serotypes

   Vesicular stomatitis

   Swine vesicular disease

4. The pigs have been examined 24 hours prior to loading for export and attested to be free from clinical symptoms of any contagious/infectious diseases.
5. The breeding pigs have tested negative to the following tests within 20 days prior to export:;

   i. Serum Agglutination Test for Brucellosis

ii. Serum Agglutination Test for Leptospirosis of sero-types icterohaemorrhagiae, canicola and pomona OR have been injected twice with 25mg dihydrostreptomycin per kg of live body weight at an interval of 14 days, the second injection being given on the day of shipment.

iii. Serum agglutination test for Trichinella spiralis

iv. Intradermal Tuberculin Test using both Avian and Mammalian PPD Tuberculins.

6. The animals will be consigned direct to destination. They will not be allowed direct or indirect contact with any other pigs or ruminants en route, or be transhipped without written permission of Veterinary Administration of the importing country.

7. The transport used must comply to the requirement of animal welfare.

Annex 2.7: AHC for pigs for slaughter

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address……

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR PIGS FOR SLAUGHTER within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Name and Address of ImporterExporter……

Name and Address of Consignee……

Permission is granted to ……..to import……(species)…… (type)……(Quantity)……nature of packaging……from(country of origin)……area…… into,within and outside IGAD countries by ……(means of transport) through ……. (port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions:

1. The original copy of this Permit and veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and be presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry.
2. Imported/Export consignment of pigs for slaughter that do not comply with import/export conditions will be rejected.
3. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.
4. Other conditions: to be determined by any other additional conditions prevailing in the contry:……

NAME of official Veterinarian:
Designation Signature

Date of issue Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/export conditions:

The pigs shall be accompanied by an Veterinary certificate signed by official veterinarian of the exporting/importing country and presented to an official veterinarian confirming that:

1. The pigs were clinically free of any diseases condition at the time of shipment
2. The area within a 10 Km radius of the farm of origin has been free from any notifiable diseases to which pigs are susceptible for the past 6 months.
3. The pigs were penned – (raised to avoid ASF from wild pigs)
4. The farm of origin and zone has been free of African Swine Fever for the last 12 months.
5. The pigs must originate from farms free from Trypanosomosis or have been treated with an effective prophylactic trypanocidal drug at least 30 days prior to movement.
6. The pigs have been examined 24 hours prior to loading for export and attested to be free from clinical symptoms of any contagious/infectious diseases.

6. Serum agglutination test for Trichinella spiralis

7. The animals will be consigned direct to destination. They will not be allowed direct or indirect contact with any other pigs or ruminants en route, or be transhipped without written permission of Veterinary Administration of the importing country.
8. The transport used must comply to the requirement of animal welfare.

Annex 2.8: AHC for Camels

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address……

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR CAMELS within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Name and Address of Importer/Exporter……

Name and Address of Consignee……

Permission is granted to ……..to import…… (species)……(type)……(Quantity)……nature of packaging……from(country of origin)……area…… into, within and outside IGAD countries by ……(means of transport) through ……..(port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions:

1. The original copy of this Permit and a veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and be presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry.
2. Imported/export consignment of camel that do not comply with import/ export conditions will be rejected.
3. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.
4. Other conditions to be determined by any other additional conditions prevailinginthecountry……

NAME of official Veterinarian:

Designation Signature

Date of issue Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/export conditions:

The camels shall be accompanied by an Veterinary certificate signed by official veterinarian of the exporting country and presented to an official veterinarian confirming that:

1. The camels were clinically free of any diseases condition at the time of shipment
2. There has been no case of notifiable diseases for which camels are susceptible and which are notifiable in the country of origin for previous one year.
3. The area within 10km radius has been free of Foot and mouth disease (FMD), Rift valley fever and for the last 6 months.
4. The country/zone of origin of the camels has been free of camel pox for the last one year or are vaccinated against the disease.
5. The camels are free from Trypanosomosis.
6. The camels are rendered tick and ectoparasites free for four days prior to export
7. The camels showed no clinical signs/symptoms of any disease especially camel pox on the day of shipment.
8. The camels are transported direct to the destination and no transhipment is allowed without written permission of the Veterinary Administration of the importing country
9. The transport used must comply to the requirement of animal welfare

Annex 2.9: AHC for equines

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address……

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR EQUINES within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD Name and Address of Importer/Exporter……

Name and Address of Consignee……

Permission is granted to ……..to import…… (species)……(type)……(Quantity)……nature of packaging……from(country of origin)…… area…… into, within and outside IGAD countries by …… (means of transport) through ……(port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions:

1. The original copy of this veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and be presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry.
2. Imported/exported consignment of equines that do not comply with import/export conditions will be rejected.
3. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.
4. Other conditions: to be determined by any other additional conditions prevailing in the country……

NAME of official Veterinarian:
Designation Signature

Date of issue Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/export conditions:

The equines shall be accompanied by a Veterinary certificate signed by official veterinarian of the exporting country and presented to an official veterinarian confirming that:

1. The equines were clinically free of any diseases condition at the time of shipment
2. The equines were kept in an establishment where no cases of dourine (*Trypanoma equiperdum*) occurred for the last twelve (12) months..
3. Were kept in an establishment in which no cases of Epizootic lymphangitis occurred during the last twelve (12) months prior to shipment and that the equine showed no signs of epizootic lymphangitis on the day of shipment.
4. Were kept in an establishment where no cases of glanders had been officially reported for the past twelve (12) months prior to export/import; that the equines showed no clinical signs of the disease on the day of shipment; or that they tested negative with mallein and complement Fixation tests for glanders (Mallein test), (15) days prior to shipment, may be required at the discretion of the importing country
5. Come from a country recognised as being free of equine influenza virus Type A

   OR

   a) Were kept in isolation for a minimum of four (4) weeks prior to shipment with no new equines added to the isolation facilities and that no equine in this facility showed clinical signs of Equine influenza AND

   b) The equines reacted negatively to a diagnostic test for equine influenza on nasal pharyngeal swabs taken three days post entry to the isolation facilities and a second one three days prior to shipment.

OR

c) The equines have been vaccinated with both subtypes of equine influenza and a booster dose was administered not less than two (2) weeks and not more that eight (8) weeks prior to shipment. (State details of vaccines used and dates of vaccinations).

4 No case of Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA) has occurred on the premises of origin for the past twelve (12) months preceding export and that the equines showed no signs of EIA on the day of shipment and that they were tested for EIA with negative results during the thirty (30) days prior to shipment.

5 The country of origin has been free from Vesicular stomatitis for the past two years or if this condition cannot be met they have been tested free of VS at least 15 days before shipment

6 The area of origin has been free from Equine encephalomyelitis or the equines have been vaccinated against the disease not less than fifteen (15) days and not more than one year prior to shipment.

7 The area of origin has been free from African Horse Sickness (AHS) for two (2) years or the equines were vaccinated against all the virus strains occurring in the country of origin not less than one (1) month and not more than six (6) months prior to shipment stating details of the vaccines used and dates of vaccinations.

8 The area within thirty (30) km radius has been free from any contagious or infectious diseases to which equines are susceptible and which are notifiable in the country of origin for the past twelve (12) months.

9 The equines were examined on the day of shipment and found to be free from any signs of contagious or infectious diseases and also free of ectoparasites.

10 The transport used must comply to the requirement of animal welfare

Annex 2.10: AHC for poultry, day old chicks, and hatching eggs

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address……

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR POULTRY, DAY OLD CHICKS, AND HATCHING EGGS within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Name and Address of Importer/Exporter ……

Name and Address of Consignee ……

Permission is granted to ……..to import……(species)…… (type)……(Quantity)……nature of packaging……from(country of origin)……area…… into IGAD countries by ……(means of transport) through ……(port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions-

1. The original copy of this veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and be presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry.
2. Imported/exported poultry, Day old chicks and hatching eggs consignment that do not comply with import/export conditions will be rejected.
3. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.
4. Other conditions **:(to be determined by any other additional conditions prevailing in the country) ……**

NAME of official Veterinarian:
Designation Signature

Date of issue Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/export conditions:

The consignment shall be accompanied by an veterinary sanitary certificate signed by an official veterinary of the Government of the exporting country and presented to the official veterinarian of the importing country at the point of entry confirming that:

1. At the time of shipment were clinically free of any diseases condition
2. The poultry, day old chicks and hatching eggs originate from establishments, regulated by the Veterinary Authority of the exporting/ importing country
3. They come from countries recognised as being free from New Castle Disease or there has been no case of both within the past three (3) years to avoid re-export

   OR

   a) They come from establishments/hatcheries that are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority and the area within a 25 kilometres of the premises of origin has had no case of ND and Avian Influenza in the past twelve (12) months and that the birds have had no signs of ND on the day of shipment; and

   b) They have not been vaccinated against ND or were vaccinated with a vaccine(s) that comply with OIE standards (Details of the vaccine(s) and vaccination dates to be specified on the certificate)

4. They originate from a country/zone recognised as being free from notifiable highly pathogenic avian influenza (bird flu) and the flock(s) of origin have been tested for avian influenza with negative results.to prevent import and re-export

OR

3.1 Come from establishments/hatcheries that are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority and the area zone that has had no case of highly pathogenic avian influenza in the past twelve (12) months and the birds showed no clinical signs of Avian influenza on the day of shipment and

3.2 the establishment has enough biosecurity and is considered a quarantine

3.3. Have not been vaccinated against avian influenza

3.4 The flock(s) of origin has been tested for avian influenza with negative results

5. The birds originate from establishments and or hatcheries recognised as being free from Pullorum-typhoid disease and that the birds have been tested with negative results for Pullorum typhoid disease.

6. The premises of origin have been free from Marek's disease (MD) for the past six months; that regular vaccination against the disease is practised and that the day old chicks were vaccinated against MD (state details of vaccines used and dates of vaccination.

7. The establishments are free from Infectious bursal disease (IBD) as demonstrated by AGP test and the parent stocks are vaccinated against IBD.

8. There has been no outbreak of epidemic tremor (Avian encephalomyelitis) in the premises of origin for the past twelve months.

9. The premises of origin are free from avian tuberculosis and that the birds have been tested for the disease with negative results (the test is applicable to the birds of over 3 months of age).

10. No history of outbreak of avian leucosis complex and osteoporosis for the past twelve (12) months.

11. The eggs have been disinfected accordingly.

12. The birds and the flock of origin have been inspected one day preceding export and have been found to be in good health and free from signs or symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease.

13. Are shipped in clean and unused containers or packages. The shipment should be direct to the importing country with no transhipment without a written permission from the veterinary administration of the importing country

Annex 2.11: AHC for importation of ducks, day old ducklings and hatching eggs

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address……

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR DUCKS, DAY OLD DUCKLINGS AND HATCHING EGGS within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD Name and Address of Importer/Exporter……..

Name and Address of Consignee……

Permission is granted to ……..to import……. (species)……(type)……(Quantity)……nature of packaging……from(country of origin)…… area…… into, within and outside IGAD countries by …… (means of transport) through ……(port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions:

The original copy of this veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and is presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry.

1. Imported/exported ducks, day old duckling and hatching eggs consignment that do not comply with import conditions will be rejected.
2. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.
3. Other conditions: to be determined by any other additional conditions

prevailing in the country ……

NAME of official Veterinarian:

Designation Signature

Date of issue Official Stamp/Seal

***Special import/Export conditions*:**

The consignment of ducks, day old ducklings and hatching eggs shall be accompanied by an veterinary certificate signed by an official veterinarian of the country of origin one day preceding export confirming that-

1. Were clinically free of any diseases condition at the time of shipment
2. They originate from establishments, regularly inspected by Veterinary Authority and from hatcheries that are approved.
3. Originate from establishments and/or hatcheries recognised as being free from Duck virus hepatitis, Duck virus enteritis and Duck septicaemia or from premises regularly vaccinated against Duck virus hepatitis and Duck virus enteritis (State details of vaccination and vaccines used).
4. The eggs have been disinfected accordingly
5. The birds and the flock of origin have been inspected one day preceding export and have been found to be in good health and free from signs or symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease.
6. Are shipped in clean and unused containers or packages. The shipment should be direct to the importing country with no transhipment without a written permission from the veterinary administration
7. The flock(s) of origin have been tested for avian influenza with negative results

Annex 2.12: AHC for veterinary vaccines

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name----------(Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address……

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR VETERINARY VACCINES within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Name and Address of Importer/Exporter……

NameandAddressofConsignee……

Permission is granted to …… import…… type……Quantity……from area…… into, within and outside (IGAD countries) through ……(port of entry) …… subject to the conditions overleaf* and the following conditions

(i) The original copy of this Permit MUST accompany the consignment at all times and be presented to the Relevant National drug regulation Authority at the port of entry.

(ii)Theproductmustoriginatefromtheexportingcountryandre-exportationwill notbeaccepted.or……

(iii) This permit is for one consignment only and is valid for……. from date of issue

*These conditions are in addition to other prescribed import conditions

NAME of authorized officer

Designation Signature

Date Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/Export conditions:

1. The vaccine must be produced in facilities licensed and comply Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).
2. The vaccine is registered by the Partner States drug regulatory authority after ascertaining the quality, safety, and efficacy of the vaccine
3. The vaccine must be registered in the country of origin if the disease is prevalent in that country.
4. The vaccine is authorized for importation in the country by the Veterinary administration
5. The livestock vaccine is approved by PANVAC

Annex 2.13: AHC for meat, meat products and meat by-products

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address…….

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND MEAT BY-PRODUCTS within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Name and Address of Importer/Exporter……

Name and Address of Consignee…….....

Permission is granted to ……to import……(species)…… (type)……(Quantity)……nature of packaging……from(country of origin)……area…… into IGAD countries by ……(means of transport) through ……(port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions:

1. The original copy of this Permit and veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and be presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry.
2. Imported consignment of meat, meat products or meat by products that do not comply with import/ export conditions will be rejected.
3. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.

NAME of official Veterinarian:

Designation Signature

Date of issue Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/export conditions:

The meat, meat products and meat by products shall be accompanied by Veterinary certificate signed by official veterinarian of the exporting country and presented to an official veterinarian confirming that:

1. Animals for slaughter should originate from premises/areas/zones known to be free of notifiable diseases.
2. The country of origin is free from BSE and that the cattle have not been fed on ruminant derived feeds. (to avoid import from BSE and re-export in IGAD MS that are free of BSE)
3. The slaughterhouses where animal were slaughtered are approved and designated as Export slaughterhouses by the Veterinary Administration.
4. The slaughterhouses are supervised and regularly inspected by the Veterinary Administration.
5. The slaughter animals were subjected to both ante and post mortem inspection and were found free from infectious and contagious diseases.
6. The meat on inspection was found to be wholesome healthy and suitable for human consumption and did not contain colouring, chemical products, food additives, radioactive substances or any preservative of any kind.
7. At the time of exportation/importation of the meat/meat product/meat by-product it was fit for human consumption and that from the point of view of food hygiene it is satisfactorily packed and loaded and that if processed meet the food standards.
8. The slaughtering, deboning and packaging of the meat was under hygienic standards of ante and post mortem judgement as set out by Codex Alimentarius.
9. Processed meat from cattle, sheep, goat, poultry, turkey, duck and domestic geese shall be cooked at 80°C throughout
10. The meat, meat products and meat by-products do not contain foreign substances such as growth hormones, antibiotics, pesticides or any

other chemical residues in concentrations injurious to human health.

11. Meat from poultry shall be in form of whole carcasses only and shall be hermetically wrapped in cellophane, polythene and/or stocknettee and packed in cartons.

12. The temperature of the meat in the transportation containers shall not exceed minus 18°C. In case of quick frozen meats/products, the temperature shall not go above minus 18°C. Full heat treated prepared products are exempted from this condition.

13. The packaging of the meat products shall be labelled with a stamp or mark recognised by Veterinary Administration giving the following information;

    a) Name of the importer and exporter

    b) The town at the export slaughterhouse at which the animals were slaughtered and the date of slaughter.

    c) Sale by date and expiry date

    d) Type of animals from which the meat was derived

14. The meat shall be transported direct from the port of export to the port of entry of the IGAD MS without transhipment.

15. The loading and unloading of meat shall be supervised by Veterinary Administration.

16. The imported/exported meat shall be transported or shipped to the cold stores of the importer/exporter which shall meet sanitary standards for transportation and storage of food.

17. The Veterinary Administration shall be free to take any samples of the imported/exported meat and carry out any test on the meat to establish whether the meat is wholesome and free from any human or animal disease at the expense of the importer.

Annex 2.14: AHC for honey-bees and bee products

Serial No……		AHC Permit Number ……

Country Name---------- (Cite the relevant enabling Act ___)

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Address…….

(To be completed in duplicate)

AHC FOR HONEY-BEES AND BEE PRODUCTS within MS, within IGAD region and with countries outside of IGAD

Name and Address of Importer/Exporter……

Name and Address of Consignee……..

Permission is granted to ……..to import……(species)…… (type)……(Quantity)……nature of packaging……from(country of origin)……area…… into IGAD countries by ……(means of transport) through ……..(port of entry)…… subject to the special conditions overleaf* and the following additional conditions:

1. The original copy of this Permit and a veterinary Certificate MUST accompany the consignment at all times and be presented to the Veterinary Authority at the port of entry .
2. Imported consignment of honey bees and bee products that do not comply with import/export conditions will be rejected.
3. This permit is for single consignment only and is valid for……from date of issue.

NAME of official Veterinarian:

Designation — Signature

Date of issue — Official Stamp/Seal

Special import/export conditions:

The honey bees and bee products shall be accompanied by an Veterinary certificate signed by official veterinarian of the exporting country and presented to an official veterinarian confirming that:

1. The Honey Bees, Brood Combs, Honey Bees wax, Bee Propolis, Bee venom, Bee Pollen are from Apiaries/areas/zones free from notifiable bee diseases.

   The diseases are:

   a) Acariosis of bees

      - The bees (worker bees, queen bees and drones) should show no clinical sign of acariosis on the day of shipment,
      - That they were raised in and come from an apiary controlled and approved for at least the past 2 years by the Veterinary Authority responsible for the application of the sanitary measures and special breeding techniques.
      - Come from an apiary which satisfies the requirements for sanitary surveillance.

   b) American foul brood

      The Brood combs and accompanying bees (worker bees, queen bees and drones) should attest as follows;

      - The brood combs showed no clinical signs of American foul brood on the day of shipment.
      - The brood combs and accompanying bees come from an apiary controlled and approved for at least the past 2 years by the Veterinary. Authority responsible for the application of the sanitary measures and special breeding techniques.
      - The brood combs and accompanying bees come from an apiary which certifies the requirements for sanitary surveillance.

   c) European foul brood;

- The brood combs showed no clinical signs of European foul brood on the day of shipment.
- Other conditions are as above in (b)

d) Nosemosis of bees

The bees (worker bees, queen bees and drones)

- Showed no clinical signs of nosemosis on the day of shipment.
- The rest of the conditions are as in (b) above.

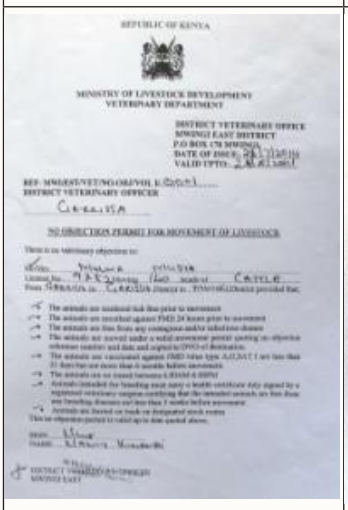
e) Varrosis

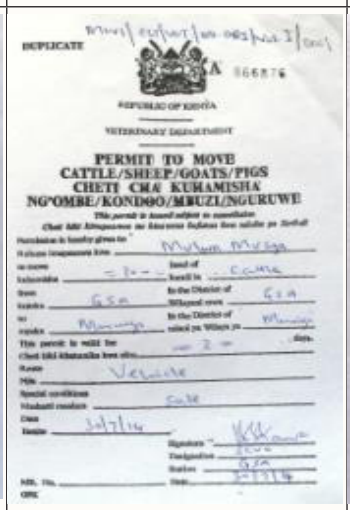
The brood-combs and accompanying bees (worker bees, queen bees and drones) attest that;

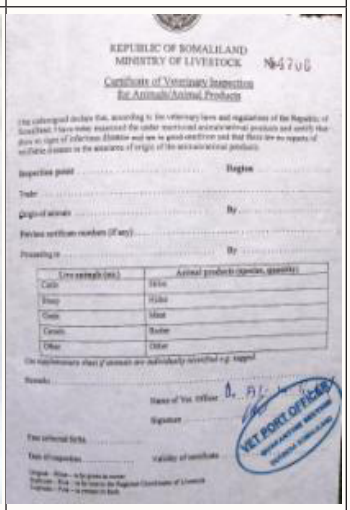
- The brood combs showed no clinical signs of the presence of varroa on the day of shipment.
- The brood combs and accompanying bees come from hives in which all colonies, during the export period, were subjected to special diagnostic tests which did not reveal any sign of the presence of varroa.
- The brood combs and accompanying bees come exclusively from an apiary situated in the centre of an area of 50 kilometers in radius in which diagnostic tests have shown the absence of varrosis for at least the past 2 years.
- The rest of the conditions are as in (b) above.
- (Note: for Acariosis an incubation period of 60 days is needed, American foul brood needs 45 days incubation, European foul brood needs 45 days incubation, Nosemosis needs 60 days incubation, Varrosis needs 9 months of incubation).

2. The honey bees, brood combs, honey, bees wax, propolis, royal jerry, bee venom, bee pollen will be transported directly and no transhipment is allowed without authority of the Veterinary Administration of the respective Member State.

Annex 3: Sample AHC's from Sudan, Kenya and Somalia







Annex 4: Excel sheet for vaccination and disease surveillance recording

E-ID	Date	Vaccine given	Date	Vaccine given	Date	Test	Result	Date	Test	Result

Annex 5: National Livestock Identity Record Database/ Electronic data capture sheets

Date reg	E-ID Nos	Visual ID	Species	Breed	DoB	Sex	Name	Owner	County	Sub-County	Location
10/07/2014	725DBDC		B	Ayr	28/02/2008	F	Mama	xxxxxx	Kiambu	W.Kiambu	Tigoni
10/07/2014	725A6F3		B	Gue	01/10/2013	M	Kiambethu	xxxxxx	Kiambu	W.Kiambu	Tigoni
10/07/2014	7258A29		B	Fr/Ayr	07/05/2013	F	Chip	xxxxxx	Kiambu	W.Kiambu	Tigoni