

Assessment of animal health system and coordination mechanisms in Uganda



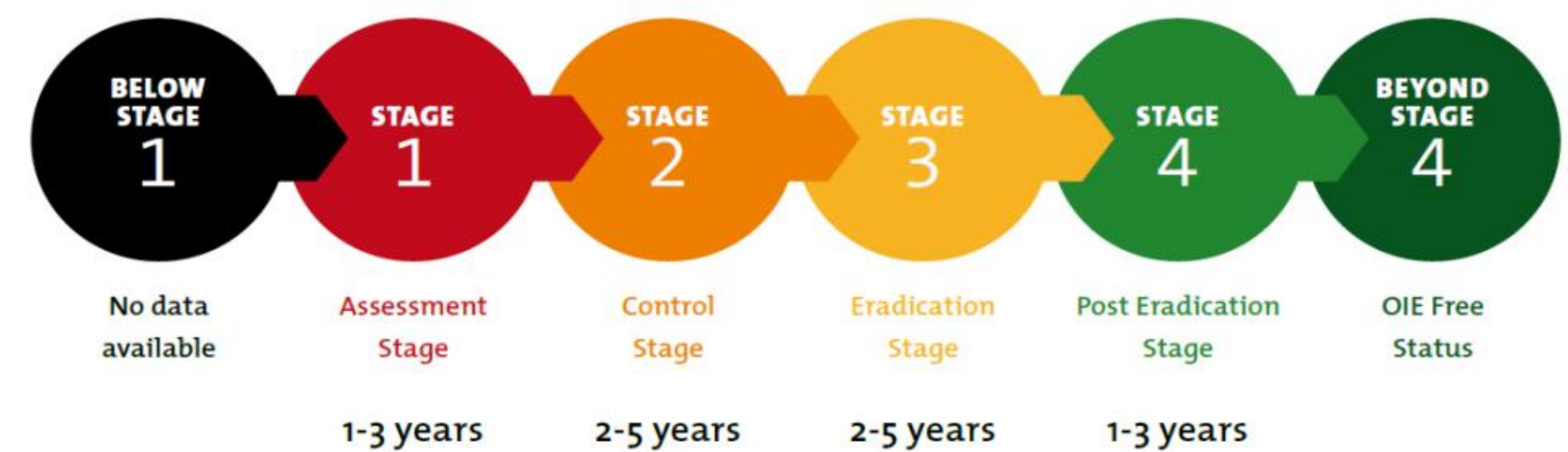
Claire Julie Akwongo¹, Pamela Wairagala², Joshua Waiswa¹, Henry Kiara², Martin Barasa¹, Joseph Nkamwesiga², Peter Lule², Alex Mabirizi², Paul Lumu³, Chrisostom Ayebazibwe^{4,5}, Kinyanjui Wamalwa⁵, Kristina Roesel², Olga Ssemakula⁶

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¹Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany, Uganda; ²International Livestock Research Institute, Uganda/Kenya; ³Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Uganda; ⁴Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations, Uganda; ⁵Global Apri Services, Uganda; ⁶Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs, Uganda

Introduction

Uganda reported the first outbreak of *Peste des petits ruminants* (PPR), in 2007 within the Karamoja region, a pastoralist area. Since then, the disease has spread to the rest of the country, hence raising questions on the effectiveness of animal disease control measures, not only against PPR but also other livestock diseases of economic importance. Uganda agreed to the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES), aiming at eradicating PPR by 2030. Uganda developed the PPR National Control and Eradication Strategy to harmonize interventions among different players and facilitate progress measurement using the PPR Monitoring and Assessment tool (PMAT). The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) constituted the National PPR Control Committee and Focal Point in March 2017. It is against this background that VSF Germany under BUILD program undertook an assessment to establish the status of the animal health services delivery systems and coordination mechanisms in Uganda.



Source: OIE and FAO (2015).

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Uganda	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	free	free	Free

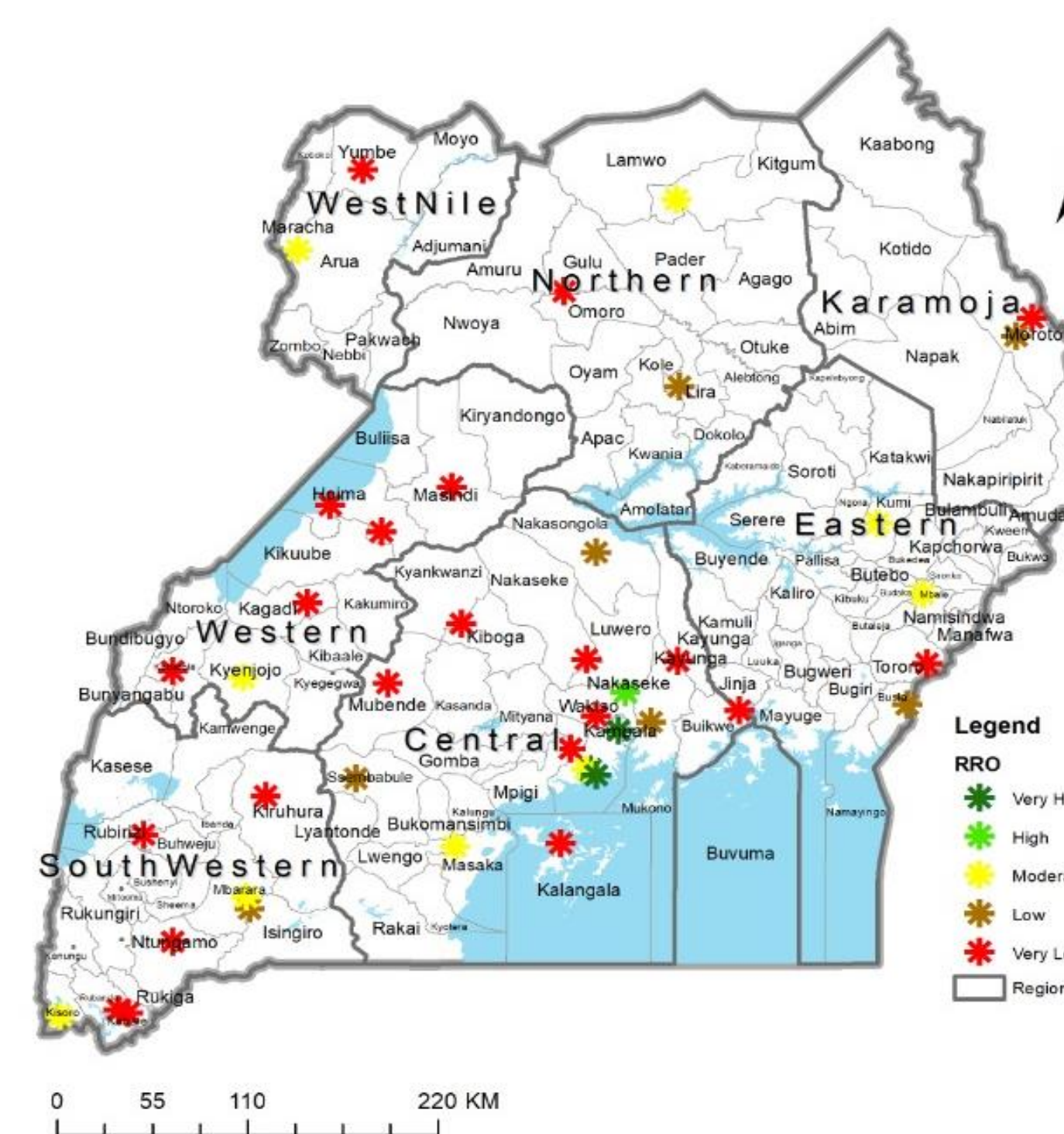


Methods

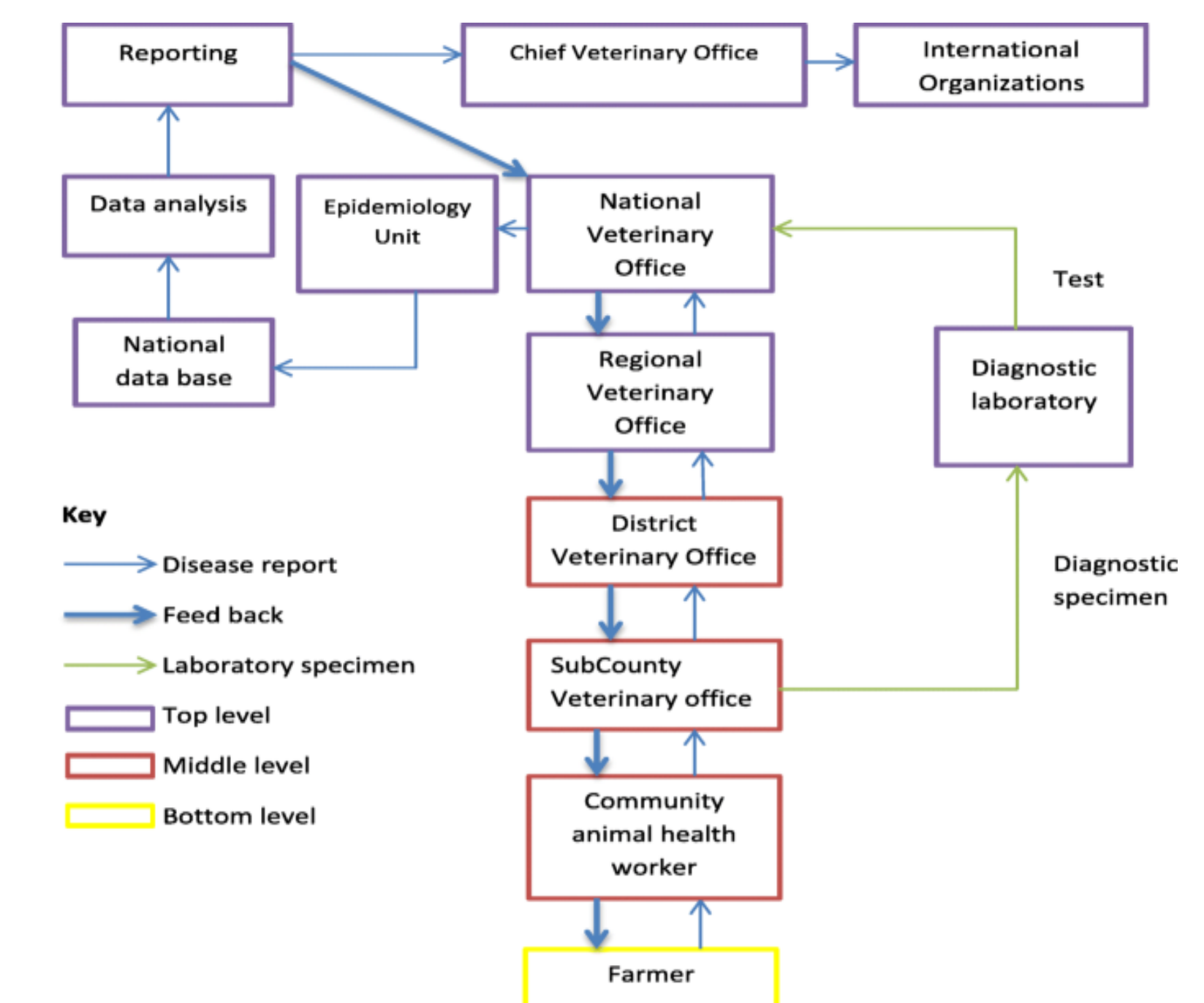
Gathered and synthesized information through questionnaire, review of animal disease data, PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT) and OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessments, Key informant interviews, stakeholder consultations, literature reviews of animal disease surveillance systems, existing legislation and proposed policy reforms. The review of the animal health systems undertook control of PPR as a case study and hence utilised the Global Eradication and Control Strategy (GCES). The assessment was conducted through a consultancy whose report was validated by MAAIF and other key stakeholders in livestock sector.

Findings

- PPR is a priority notifiable disease in Uganda
- Uganda PPR eradication efforts by 2030 as per GCES assessment for is lagging behind.
- Passive animal disease reporting was on a declining trend- from 60% in 2011 to 28 % in 2020
- Limited budgetary resource allocations negatively impact prevention, control and surveillance efforts
- There is a positive trend in setting up of diagnostic veterinary laboratories and recruitment of animal health workers
- Lack of clear institutional mechanisms for full participation and coordination with private sector animal health service providers in the control of PPR or other TADs
- Uganda Veterinary Board does not recognize CAHWs as competent animal health service providers with the exception of the Karamoja



Distribution of veterinary laboratories and their relative rating



Uganda animal disease surveillance and reporting framework

Conclusions & limitations

- There is need for enhanced public and private collaboration in livestock disease response.
- There is need to prioritise systematic PPR vaccination as a disease prevention measure
- Farmers and other key stakeholders must be empowered to participate in PPR prevention and control measures.- multi-stakeholder engagement forums required
- There is urgent need to empower and strengthen the operations of national PPR committee.
- There is need to fast track and sensitise the public on GCES eradication pathway and National PPR control and eradication strategy –political will required
- Identified policy gaps need to be addressed through the development enabling policy frameworks to fast track the realisation of GCES eradication pathway objectives.

BUILD Contribution to Uganda's livestock development agenda

- Inform design of effective multi-stakeholder collaboration, coordination and strategies for effective PPR prevention and control measures to achieve PPR eradication in Uganda by 2030 in line with the GCES eradication pathway.

Corresponding author: Claire Julie Akwongo
 claire.akwongo@vsfg.org
 VSFG c/o Bioersivity International
 P.O. Box 24384, Kampala, Uganda
 + 256-777153585 / +256-753197754



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