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IGAD

REGIONAL TRAINING REPORT

Strengthening Cross-Border Animal Health Surveillance and Risk-Based Monitoring of Priority Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) through Technical Working Group (TWG) Trainings in IGAD Clusters I, II and III

1. Background and Rationale

The IGAD borderland clusters—Karamoja (Cluster I), Moyale (Cluster II), and Mandera Triangle (Cluster III) are predominantly pastoral and agro-pastoral zones where livestock mobility across borders is central to livelihoods, trade, resilience, and food security. Seasonal migration to access or in search of pasture and water, coupled with dynamic formal and informal livestock trade, sustains millions of households in these regions. However, these same mobility dynamics combined with porous borders, climate variability, recurrent droughts, insecurity, conflict over natural resources, weak infrastructure, and limited veterinary service coverage create high-risk conditions for the introduction and spread of priority Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs).

Although signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), Implementation Frameworks and an Animal Health Information Sharing Protocol exist among participating countries, their operationalization has remained limited due to gaps in national resource allocation, technical capacity, epidemiological analysis, laboratory diagnostics, digital interoperability, and risk-based surveillance systems.

National digital animal health surveillance systems; Kenya Animal Biosurveillance System (KABS) in Kenya, and the Animal Disease Notification and Investigation System (ADNIS) and Disease Outbreak and Vaccination Activity Reporting System (DOVAR) in Ethiopia generate

valuable disease intelligence. At the regional level, HUSIKA provides a multi-hazard early warning and communication platform. However, structured integration and interoperability between national systems and HUSIKA have not been fully operationalized.

In response to these challenges, a three-day (11-13th February, 2026) regional Technical Working Group (TWG) training was convened in Naivasha, Kenya to strengthen harmonized cross-border capacity in epidemiology, laboratory systems, risk-based surveillance, and digital interoperability to enhance early detection, prediction, and coordinated response to priority TADs.

The training was attended by 27 (1 female) technical officers (epidemiology and diagnostics specialists) from Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and South Sudan, representing national and sub-national animal health authorities across IGAD Clusters I, II, and III, ICPAC, ICPALD and GIZ.

2. Official Opening Session

The meeting was officially opened by Dr. Romona Andanyi on behalf of the Director of Veterinary Services (DVS), Kenya. In her remarks, she underscored the increasing threat of Transboundary Animal Diseases in pastoral borderlands, the urgent need for coordinated, risk-based surveillance approaches, the importance of digital systems in enhancing real-time reporting and outbreak response and the responsibility of TWGs to translate policy agreements into operational collaboration.

Welcome remarks were delivered by Dr. Wamalwa Kinyanjui on behalf of the ICPALD Director, who emphasized ICPALD's commitment to strengthening regional animal health coordination, operationalizing information-sharing protocols, and institutionalizing TWGs as sustainable cross-border platforms.

Mr. Tonny Mwaniki representing GIZ, the donor supporting the training under the PRBP framework highlighted the linkage between animal health, resilience, livelihoods, peacebuilding, and regional stability in borderland clusters, reaffirming GIZ's support toward strengthening digital early warning systems and cross-border cooperation.

2. Purpose of the Training

To strengthen technical capacity and cross-border animal health early warning systems by equipping TWG members with skills in epidemiological surveillance, risk-based monitoring, laboratory diagnostics, and interoperable digital surveillance systems through integration of KABS, ADNIS, and DOVAR into the HUSIKA regional platform.

3. Specific Objectives

i. Strengthen digital disease surveillance capacities in border districts using KABS, ADNIS, and DOVAR.
ii. Improve real-time outbreak detection and risk-based monitoring of priority TADs.
iii. Enhance laboratory and epidemiology capacity linked to digital reporting systems.
iv. Operationalize MoUs and the Animal Health Information Sharing Protocol through interoperable digital systems.

4. Proceedings of the Training

DAY 1: Foundations of Cross-Border Digital Surveillance & TAD Risk Context

TAD Risk in IGAD Borderland Clusters

The presentation outlined:

- Cluster-specific TAD risks (e.g., PPR, FMD, LSD, CBPP).
- Livestock mobility corridors and high-risk markets.
- Seasonal drivers such as drought and cross-border grazing movements.
- Role of insecurity and informal trade in disease spread.

Risk-Based and Syndromic Surveillance in Mobility Corridors

The session emphasized:

- Shift from blanket surveillance to risk-based targeting.
- Importance of syndromic and event-based surveillance for early detection.
- Identified gaps in reporting timeliness and completeness.

Plenary Discussion Points:

- Variability of risk patterns between clusters.
- Need for risk mapping updates before each high-risk season.
- Weak reporting from remote grazing areas.
- Develop cluster-level risk profiling tools.
- Prioritize high-risk corridors and markets.
- Strengthen community-based surveillance

Digital Surveillance Systems: ADNIS & DOVAR (Ethiopia)

The Ethiopia delegation provided a comprehensive overview of the **Animal Disease Notification and Investigation System (ADNIS)** and the **Disease Outbreak and Vaccination Activity Reporting System (DOVAR)**, outlining:

- System architecture and hierarchical reporting flow (woreda → regional → federal level).
- Event-based and routine surveillance components.
- Linkage between outbreak reporting and vaccination activity tracking.
- Data validation workflow and authorization layers.
- Role of laboratory confirmation within ADNIS reporting.
- Integration of vaccination campaign performance monitoring via DOVAR.
- Use of dashboards for trend analysis and outbreak mapping.
- Current data hosting and storage protocols.
- Data ownership and access control procedures.

Strengths Identified

- Strong national institutionalization within veterinary services.
- Standardized reporting templates.
- Ability to track vaccination coverage geographically.
- Centralized database for national epidemiological analysis.
- Potential API capability for interoperability.

Gaps and Challenges

- Connectivity limitations in pastoral and remote border districts.
- Delays in data validation and approval workflows.
- Limited automated early warning triggers.
- Inconsistent real-time feedback to reporting officers.
- Limited cross-border data exchange functionality.

KABS System (Kenya)

The Kenya delegation presented the **Kenya Animal Biosurveillance System (KABS)**, highlighting:

- Mobile-based application for field-level reporting.
- Geo-referenced data capture.
- Syndromic surveillance functionality.
- Offline data entry with later synchronization.
- Real-time dashboard visualization at national level.
- Event-based reporting capacity.
- Use in rapid outbreak detection.
- Integration potential with laboratory reporting modules.

Strengths Identified

- User-friendly interface for frontline officers.
- Near real-time submission and mapping.
- Strong capacity for syndromic early detection.
- Established user base among county veterinary officers.

Gaps and Challenges

- Variability in reporting compliance across counties.
- Inconsistent completeness of case investigation forms.
- Limited structured cross-border data sharing.
- Feedback loops to field reporters not systematically institutionalized.
- Dependence on internet connectivity for synchronization.

HUSIKA Platform and Linkage to Digital Tools

ICPAC presented **HUSIKA** as a regional multi-hazard early warning platform designed to integrate climate, environmental, and livestock disease intelligence. Key Focus Areas:

- Aggregation of multi-source datasets.
- Cross-border risk visualization dashboards.
- Potential integration via APIs from KABS, ADNIS, and DOVAR.
- Regional alert dissemination capability.
- Predictive analytics potential through layered datasets (climate + disease).

Identified Opportunities

- Automated cross-border outbreak alerts.
- Regional disease trend forecasting.
- Early warning for seasonal high-risk periods.
- Support to decision-makers at cluster level.

Identified Challenges

- Lack of standardized minimum datasets for integration.
- Data-sharing sensitivities between countries.
- Need for governance framework for cross-border access.
- Technical harmonization of case definitions and coding structures.

Plenary Discussion Points

The plenary session generated extensive discussion on digital interoperability, operational gaps, and sustainability.

Technical Integration and Interoperability

- A clear technical integration roadmap is required, including API mapping between national systems and HUSIKA.
- Standardized case definitions must be adopted across countries.
- Unique disease codes and metadata structures should be harmonized.
- Laboratory results should automatically sync with surveillance systems.
- A phased approach to integration is recommended (pilot cluster → scale up).

Minimum Data Requirements for Cross-Border Sharing

Participants agreed that effective regional data sharing does not require full national databases, but a minimum essential dataset, including:

- Disease name and standardized code.
- Location (geo-coordinates or standardized administrative unit).
- Species affected.
- Date of detection.
- Case status (suspected, confirmed).
- Laboratory confirmation status.
- Vaccination response initiated (Yes/No).
- Outbreak control measures implemented.

Discussion emphasized that defining a Minimum Cross-Border Surveillance Data Package (MCSDP) would significantly improve interoperability while addressing sovereignty concerns.

Feedback Mechanisms from Last-Mile End Users

Participants highlighted that frontline officers and community-based reporters (CAHWs and CDRs) often submit data without receiving feedback.

Key discussion points included:

- Field officers need automated confirmation messages upon submission.
- Monthly summary feedback should be sent to reporting districts.
- Outbreak trend dashboards should be accessible at sub-national level.
- Community animal health workers require simplified feedback bulletins and incentives to report regularly.
- Recognition or performance dashboards could incentivize reporting compliance.
- Feedback loops improve data quality and ownership.

It was emphasized that without visible value to reporters, digital surveillance compliance declines over time.

Data Quality and Completeness

- Incomplete forms reduce analytical value.

- Mandatory fields should be standardized.
- Built-in validation checks should prevent submission of incomplete data.
- Data quality audits should be conducted quarterly.
- TWGs should review digital data trends during cluster meetings.

Automated Alerts and Predictive Analytics

- Systems should generate threshold-based alerts (e.g., unusual spike detection).
- Integration with climate indicators could enhance predictive capability.
- Automated cross-border notifications should be triggered when outbreaks occur near borders.
- HUSIKA dashboards could support risk-based vaccination targeting.

Governance and Data Sharing Framework

Participants noted:

- Clear governance structures must define who can access what data.
- Data confidentiality agreements may need updating.
- Operationalization of MoUs must include digital data protocols.
- TWGs should serve as custodians of cluster-level data sharing.

Need for Harmonized Regional Digital Platform

A strong recommendation emerged that:

- ICPALD should lead development of a harmonized regional digital surveillance data-sharing layer (interoperability platform).
- This would not replace national systems but act as a regional integration hub.
- The platform should:
    - Aggregate minimum datasets.
    - Generate cross-border alerts.
    - Provide shared dashboards.
    - Support cluster-level risk analysis.
- The system must be scalable and aligned with IGAD regional digital strategies.

DAY 2: Risk-Based Surveillance, Epidemiology & Laboratory Systems

Current Status of TADs in Cross-Border Areas

Country presentations highlighted:

- Recurring outbreaks of PPR, FMD, CBPP, and LSD.
- Weak sample transport systems.
- Limited cross-border outbreak investigations.

Discussion Points:

- Underreporting in insecure areas.
- Need for synchronized vaccination campaigns.
- Weak coordination in crossborder areas

- Inadequate data sharing on TADs between countries

Group Work 1: Cross-Border Disease Risk Profiling

Each cluster identified:

- Major livestock movement routes and markets.
- Seasonal risk peaks (dry season migration, market surges).
- Transmission hotspots near water points and border markets.

Key Outputs:

- List of priority TADs per cluster.
- Preliminary risk maps (conceptual).
- Identification of surveillance gaps.

Common Findings:

- Markets are major amplifiers of disease spread.
- Cross-border grazing corridors lack systematic monitoring.
- Seasonal risk patterns differ by cluster.

Group Work 2: Operationalizing Digital Surveillance Systems

Clusters assessed usage of KABS, ADNIS, and DOVAR.

Identified Gaps:

- Delayed data entry.
- Limited linkage to HUSIKA.
- Inconsistent feedback loops.

Action Points Proposed:

- Regular data review meetings.
- Training on interoperability.
- Strengthening connectivity infrastructure.

DAY 3: Interoperability, Simulation & Operational Planning

Diagnostics and Interoperability

Country teams discussed:

- Sample collection bottlenecks.
- Turnaround time for laboratory results.
- Limited cross-border sharing of lab-confirmed cases.

Discussion Points:

- Need for standardized SOPs.
- Establish cross-border sample referral pathways.
- Integrate lab results into digital systems automatically.
- Borderlands remain persistent TAD hotspots.
- Risk patterns vary significantly across clusters.
- Digital systems exist but interoperability remains weak.
- TWGs require formal institutional backing and sustained funding.
- Laboratory systems must be better integrated into digital early warning frameworks.

6. Recommendations

A. Institutional Strengthening of Cluster TWGs

i. Member States to formally endorse and operationalize Cluster TWGs through approved Terms of Reference (ToRs) and official designation of national focal points (Epidemiology or Diagnostics).
ii. Cluster TWGs to convene regular coordination meetings (quarterly virtual and biannual physical meetings) and develop annual workplans aligned with national surveillance frameworks.
iii. Establish structured communication platforms within each cluster to facilitate rapid information exchange and coordinated action.

B. Operationalization of Risk-Based Surveillance

i. Conduct joint/ harmonized cross-border risk assessments focused on priority TADs, livestock movement corridors, seasonal risk drivers, and high-risk hotspots within each cluster.
ii. Develop and implement cluster-specific risk-based surveillance plans that define surveillance targets, priority periods, and responsible institutions.
iii. Integrate cluster risk profiling outcomes into national animal and one health surveillance strategies and annual operational plans.

C. Strengthening Cross-Border Information Sharing and Early Warning

i. Harmonize disease reporting tools, case definitions, and minimum cross-border data requirements across cluster Member States.
ii. Establish and operationalize standard operating procedures (SOPs) for early warning, outbreak notification, and rapid alert mechanisms in border areas.
iii. Promote joint/harmonized outbreak investigations, simulation exercises, and coordinated response mechanisms during cross-border disease events.
iv. Define and adopt a Minimum Cross-Border Surveillance Data Package (MCSDP) to facilitate timely and secure sharing of essential outbreak information without compromising national data sovereignty.
v. IGAD, through ICPALD and ICPAC, should develop or strengthen a harmonized regional digital platform for sharing information on priority TADs across Member States. This platform could build upon and enhance HUSIKA or establish an interoperable regional integration layer that aggregates minimum essential datasets from national systems (KABS, ADNIS, DOVAR, and others) to enable real-time cross-border alerts, risk visualization, and coordinated response.
vi. Ensure the regional platform supports automated cross-border alert generation when outbreaks are detected in proximity to shared borders.

D. Capacity Building and Technical Collaboration

i. Implement periodic refresher trainings (physical and virtual) for borderland public and private veterinary and field officers including CAHWs and CDRs on syndromic surveillance, sample collection, risk assessment, and digital reporting tools.
ii. Strengthen cross-border laboratory collaboration, including sample referral systems, information sharing, and quality assurance mechanisms.
iii. Develop a shared regional knowledge repository to document risk maps, surveillance tools, best practices, and lessons learned across clusters.
iv. Undertake additional targeted training on the HUSIKA platform to enhance understanding of its functionality and strategically tailor its application to strengthen surveillance, early warning, and risk-based monitoring of priority Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs).

E. Policy and Regulatory Harmonization

i. Review and harmonize livestock movement control measures, including animal movement permits and digital certification systems for cross-border trade.
ii. Strengthen veterinary presence and standardized inspection protocols at border posts and livestock markets within high-risk corridors.

F. Resource Mobilization and Sustainability

i. Develop bankable cluster-level resource mobilization strategies for funding from development partners to support implementation of surveillance and response activities.
ii. Advocate for increased national budget allocation for borderland surveillance and cross-border coordination mechanisms to ensure sustainability beyond project cycles.

G. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

i. Establish measurable performance indicators to track TWG functionality, timeliness of outbreak reporting, joint/ harmonized risk assessments, and coordinated responses.
ii. Conduct annual cluster review meetings to assess progress, update risk profiles, and adjust surveillance priorities.
iii. Document and disseminate success stories and lessons learned to strengthen regional collaboration and inform future programming.

7. Conclusion

The training successfully strengthened understanding of cross-border TAD risks, digital surveillance architecture, and interoperability requirements among TWG members in IGAD Clusters I, II and III.
Participants reaffirmed commitment to:

- Operationalizing MoUs and information sharing protocols.
- Enhancing risk-based and syndromic surveillance.
- Integrating KABS, ADNIS, and DOVAR into HUSIKA.
- Strengthening laboratory-epidemiology linkages.
- Sustaining TWG coordination mechanisms beyond project support.

The cluster action plans developed during the training will guide implementation over the next 6–12 months, with emphasis on early warning, outbreak prediction, and coordinated cross-border response to priority Transboundary Animal Diseases.

Annexes

Annex 1: Group work

Annex 2: Agenda

Final program

Day 1: Foundations of Cross-Border Digital Surveillance & TAD Risk Context

Time	Topic	Facilitator
08:30 – 09:00	Participant Registration	Participants registered
09:00 – 09:20	Opening Remarks & Objectives	Director- ICPALD DVS rep- Kenya
09.20- 09.45	Summary about PRBP and objectives of training	Julius (ICPALD)
09:45 – 10:15	TAD Risk in IGAD Borderland Clusters	Dr. Wamalwa (ICPALD)
10.15- 10.30	Overview of the PRBP project with highlighting the importance of TADs and how this connects to the Early warning and project within the borderlands.	Tony Mwaniki (GIZ)
10:30 – 11:00	**Group Photo and Health Break**	**All**
11.00- 12.00	Risk-Based and Syndromic Surveillance for Early Detection of Transboundary	Dr. Mbabu Murithi (Facilitator)

Time	Topic	Facilitator
	Animal Diseases (TADs) in Cross-Border Livestock Mobility Corridors- Opportunities, gaps and recommendations	
12.00- 13.00	Plenary session	all
13.00- 14.00	**Lunch Break**	**All**
14.00- 14.45	-Digital Surveillance Architecture- ADNIS and DOVAR- opportunities, gaps and action points -Operationalization of information sharing protocol- opportunities, gaps and where to improve	Ethiopia
14.45- 15.30	-KABS- opportunities, gaps and action points -Operationalization of information sharing protocol- opportunities, gaps and where to improve	Kenya
15.30- 16.15	Concept of HUSIKA and linkage to digital tools for animal disease surveillance	ICPAC
16.15- 17.00	Plenary session	All
17.00	**Health Break and end of day 1**	

Day 2: Risk-Based Surveillance, Epidemiology & Laboratory Systems

Time	Topic	Expected Output
9.00 – 10:30	Current status of TADs in crossborder areas and Syndromic & Event-Based Surveillance	Counties and regions- Ethiopia, Kenya, S. Sudan and Somalia
10:30 – 11:00	**Health Break**	**all**
11:00 – 13:00	Same as above	
13:00 – 14:00	**Lunch Break and plenary session**	**all**
14:00 – 16:00	**Group work** **Cross-Border Disease Risk Profiling** Identify the major livestock movement routes, markets, and grazing corridors within your cluster and assess how these contribute to the spread of priority TADs. • Which diseases pose the highest risk in your cluster? • What seasonal patterns increase outbreak likelihood? • Where are the key transmission hotspots? **Operationalizing Digital Surveillance Systems** Assess how KABS, ADNIS, and DOVAR are currently being used at field and national levels within your cluster and linkage to HUSIKA. • What reporting gaps exist?	2 groups and report back

Time	Topic	Expected Output
	• How timely and complete is data submission? • What practical steps are needed to improve routine reporting? • How are the surveillance tools linked to HUSIKA tool?	
16:00 – 17:00	Group reports back	2 groups
17.00	**Health break and end of day 2**	

Day 3: Interoperability, Simulation & Operational Planning

Time	Topic	Facilitator
09:00 – 10:30	Diagnostics, interoperability of the digital systems and information sharing- within and outside country	Ethiopia, Kenya, S. Sudan and Somalia
10:30 – 11:00	**Health Break**	**All**
11:00 – 13:00	Same as above and plenary session	
13.00- 14.00	**Lunch Break**	**All**
14.00- 16:00	**Group work** **Strengthening Laboratory and Epidemiology Linkages**	3 groups and report back

Time	Topic	Facilitator
	Examine the linkage between field detection, laboratory confirmation, and outbreak response. • What challenges affect sample collection and transport? • How quickly are results fed back into surveillance systems? • What improvements are needed to support risk-based decision making? • How can HUSIKA tool be integrated in this?	**Not done due to limited time**
15:30 – 16:00	Groups report back	—
16:00 – 16:30	Cluster Action Planning	Action plans per cluster
16.30- 16.45	Closing & Way Forward	ICPALD Directors and DVS Rep
16.45	**Health Break and end of Training**	

Annex 3: List of participants

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