



Namibian Experience

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- Pre-requisites
 - Policy framework
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- Namibia
 - Land mass: 824 000km²
 - Human population: 2.3 million
 - Driest country in sub-Saharan Africa
 - Mostly suited for livestock farming
 - Limited rain-fed agriculture
- Economy: agric, mining, tourism, fishing and service industry
 - Middle income country with a per capita GDP of US\$11 000
 - Contribution of agriculture to GDP = 3.6%
 - Provides livelihoods directly or indirectly to 70% of the population

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- **Cattle**
 - 180 000 weaners (8 month; 180 – 240kg) RSA feedlots (59%)
 - 110 000 steers – EU export abattoirs (Meatco & Brukkaros) (41%)
- **Small stock**
 - 60 000 sheep – South Africa (informal market) (42%)
 - 240 000 goats – South Africa Kwazulu-Natal (ceremonial market)
- **Beef**
 - 9 400 tons – South Africa
 - 9 500 tons – EU (UK, Norway, Germany, Finland)
- **Lamb (58%)**
 - 850 000 carcasses – South Africa (Woolworths, Checkers, Pick 'n Pay, Spar)
 - ? (500) tons - Norway

Recently: Established export markets in USA, China, Hong Kong

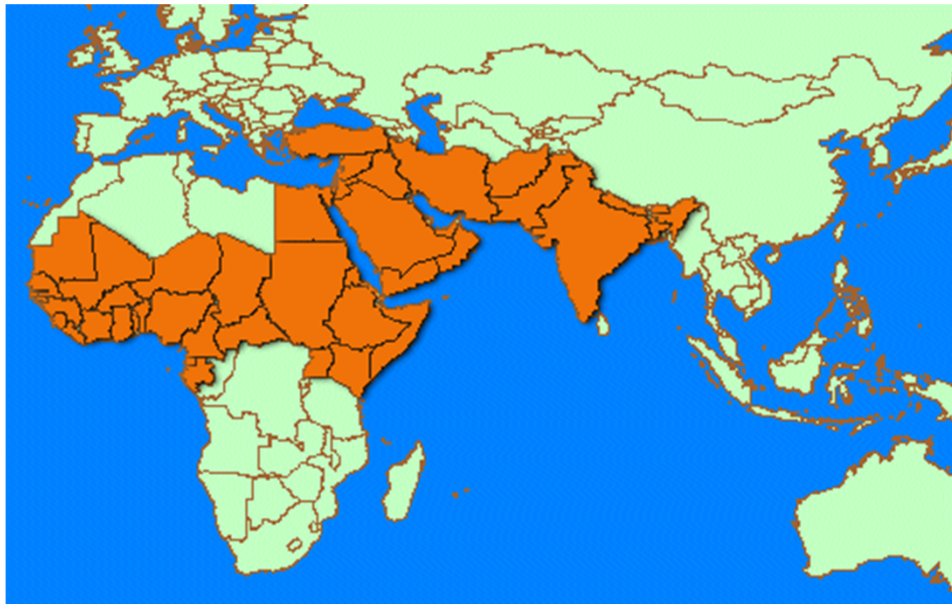
A significant amount of game meat is harvested, processed and exported to South Africa and EU



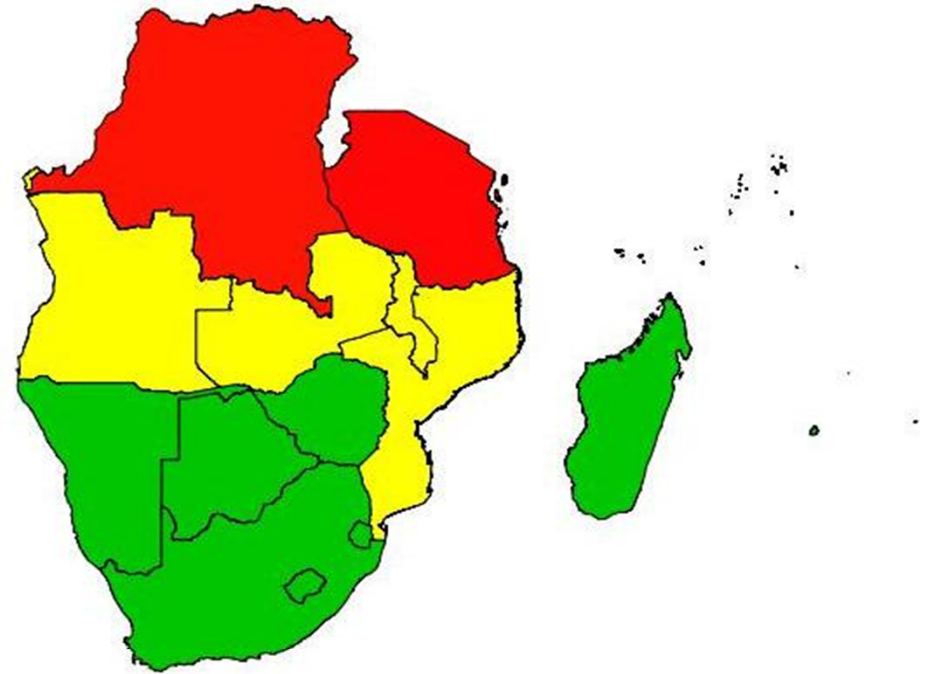
Source: Meat Board of Namibia (2017)

OIE officially recognised disease status

- FMD free Zone ----1997
- FMD official control programme (dossier submitted Sep 2014)
- CBPP official control programme (Oct 2014)
- PPR free zone (Nov 2014)
- BSE negligible risk (whole country-submitted Sep 2015)



Map 1: Global extent of PPR infection distribution pre-SADC region invasion



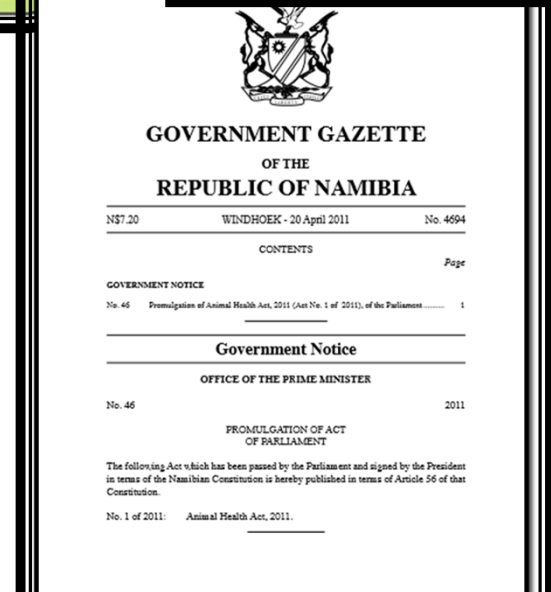
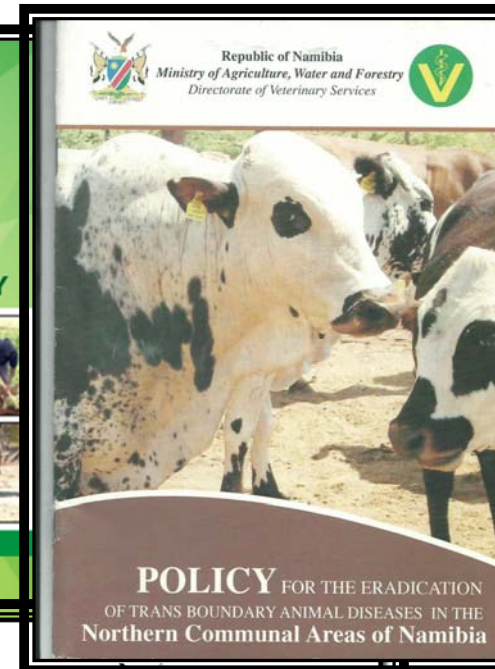
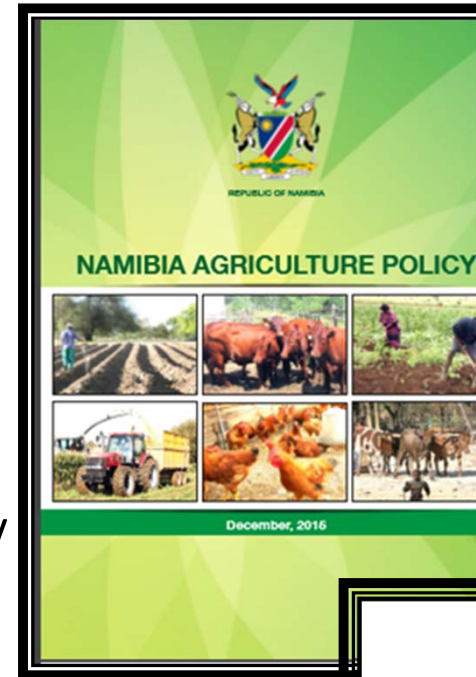
Map 2: Map of SADC region as per PPR r classification

Official Control Programme

- FMD
- CBPP

Supportive Policy Frame-work

- National Vision (Vision 2030)
- National Development Plans (NDPs)
- The Agricultural Policies of 1995 & 2016
- The Policy on the Eradication of Transboundary Animal Diseases of 2010
- SADC regional agricultural policy document of 2013:
 - harmonising sanitary and phytosanitary regulations and national veterinary service systems in line with international standards;
- The above are implemented through mainly through:
 - The Animal Health Act 1 of 2011 & other subsidiary legislation





Strategy Formulation

- FMD and CBPP freedom strategy of 2014
 - MCA funded team of consultants
 - Widely consulted from grass roots to OIE
 - Endorsed by the Cabinet through memo.
- PPR Surveillance Strategy and (Implementation) Guidelines of 2013 (guided by the SADC PPR strategy)



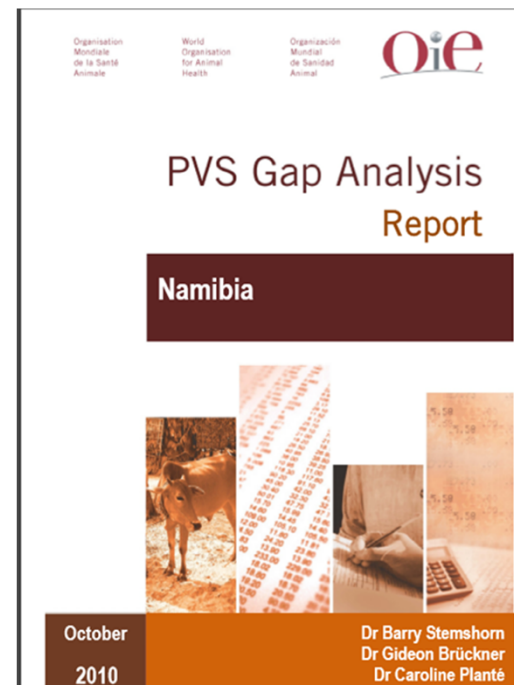
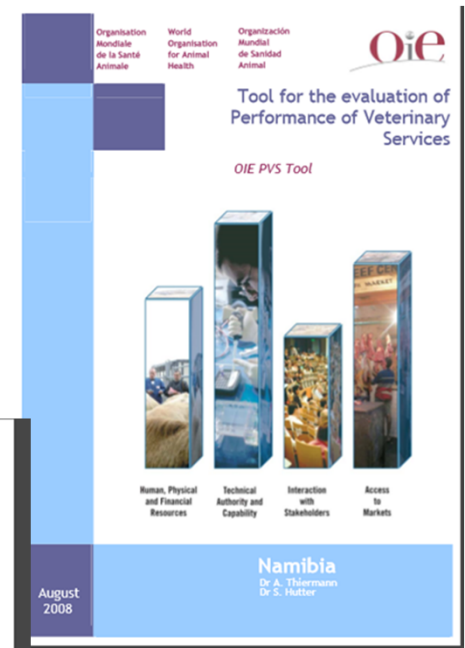
Implementation Plan (July 2014)

- Outlined the actions that needed to be done to achieve FMD and CBPP freedom
 - With what resources....
 - Within what time frame
 - Monitoring and evaluation
 - Key milestones
- Endorsed by Cabinet of the Republic of Namibia
- This was *de facto* the official control programme for FMD and CBPP
 - Required as part of the dossier



Key Documents Consulted

- OIE PVS Report of 2008
- OIE PVS Gap Analysis Report of 2010



Summary of Key Activities

Table 1: Implementation Schedule Summary

KEY ACTIVITIES	GRN FISCAL YEARS					
	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
1. Project management						
2. Updating policies & regulations						
3. Implementing communication activities						
4. Implementing a prerequisite livestock development program						
5. Upgrading disease surveillance capacity						
6. Upgrading disease response capacity						
7. Preventing reintroduction of disease						
8. Upgrade animal movement management system						
9. Implement progressive cessation of vaccinations						
10. Construct new cordon fence between Angola-Namibia border						
11. Submitting FMD freedom dossier to OIE						
12. Submitting CBPP freedom dossier to OIE						

Table 2: Key Milestones
Phase 1

Key Milestones	GRN FISCAL YEARS					
	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
1. A fully functional implementation unit in place	Q1					
2. Relevant policies and legislation in place		Q4				
3. Communication programmes launched	Q4					
4. Prerequisite livestock development programme launched		Q4				
5. Substantial implementation of DVS restructuring implemented			Q4			
Double <u>stockproof</u> fence on the border completed				Q4		
7. Animal movement monitoring and control system fully operational			Q3			

Phase 2

Key Milestones	GRN FISCAL YEARS					
	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
9. Remove VCF restrictions for low risk materials			Q4			
10. Stop all FMD vaccination west of BVF		Q4				
11. Stop <u>Lungsickness</u> vaccination in low risk areas		Q4				
12. Stop <u>Lungsickness</u> vaccination in a part of high risk area			Q4			
13. Allow movement of live cattle to south of the VCF				Q3		
14. Prohibit livestock movements across Angola-Namibia				Q4		

Phase 3

Key Milestones	GRN FISCAL YEARS					
	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
15. OIE recognition of FMD freedom achieved					Q1	
16. Allow all meat including home-slaughtered carcasses to the south of the VCF						Q1
17. Self-declare eradication of <u>Lungsickness</u>				Q3		
18. OIE recognition of <u>Lungsickness</u> freedom achieved					Q1	
19. Removal of all restrictions associated with the VCF						Q2

- Budget: ± US\$50 million

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
USD	1860373	12142687	12204845	12438162	9598246	2992324	51219466
No of Cattle	1600000	1600000	1600000	1600000	1600000	1600000	1600000
USD/Head	1.162733	7.58918	7.628028	7.773851	5.998904	1.870203	32.01217

Preparation and submission of dossiers

- Veterinary Services-Prerequisites
 - Political support: identification of tangible socio-economic benefits
 - Supportive government policies and legislation
 - Implementation some of the key issues identified by the PVS & Gap analysis
 - Unified organisation structure of the Veterinary Services
 - Direct line of command from CVO to frontline staff.
 - Adequate human, financial and material resources including veterinary infrastructure
 - Ongoing, comprehensive, and documented disease surveillance, prevention, control and eradication measures and programmes underpinned by a reliable animal identification and traceability

Preparation and submission of dossiers

- Veterinary Services-Prerequisites
 - Emergency preparedness planning
 - Disease contingency plans
 - Disease strategies: PPR
 - Legal framework supported by:
 - Standard operational procedures and directives
 - Effective enforcement procedures
 - Stakeholder participation and compliance

Preparation and submission of dossiers

- Compiling the dossier
 - Exercise must be backed by well managed animal health information system from which documents, reports, data are archived and easily retrievable.
 - Assemble a team of dedicated and motivated staff assisted by outside expertise where necessary
 - Respond to the questionnaire in as honest and concise way as possible making reference to supporting documentation such as legislation, field instructions, policies, strategies, implementation plans and reports
 - Must be able to demonstrate sustainability and ability to respond to setbacks.

Progress in Implementation

- Restructuring of Vet Services
 - Increased vet services staff from 737 to 1170
 - Official involvement of private veterinarians
- Various Vet Infrastructure completed (89 various projects completed)
 - Clinics
 - Border infrastructure: offices and staff houses
 - Check point upgrading
 - Repair and maintenance of veterinary infrastructure
 - Upgrading of CVL
 - Upgrading of sanitary fences-electrification, construction of new fences, staff houses
 - Expansion of Marketing infrastructure New abattoirs and cold stores
- New regulations to the Animal Health Act promulgated in 2016
- Programmes
 - Expansion of livestock identification and traceability system in Protection and infected zone
 - Mass vaccinations against FMD and CBPP strengthened
 - Accreditation of CVL
 - Establishment of Veterinary School=>BVM and Higher Diploma in Animal Health

Set backs

- Occurrence of FMD in the protection zone in 2015 after 50 years
- Budgetary limitation to complete the infrastructure and recruit staff as per new structure



Conclusion

- There must be evidence of a well managed veterinary services that provides adequate coverage of the country and supported by the community
- Socio-economic justification for interventions necessary.

Livestock Identification and traceability

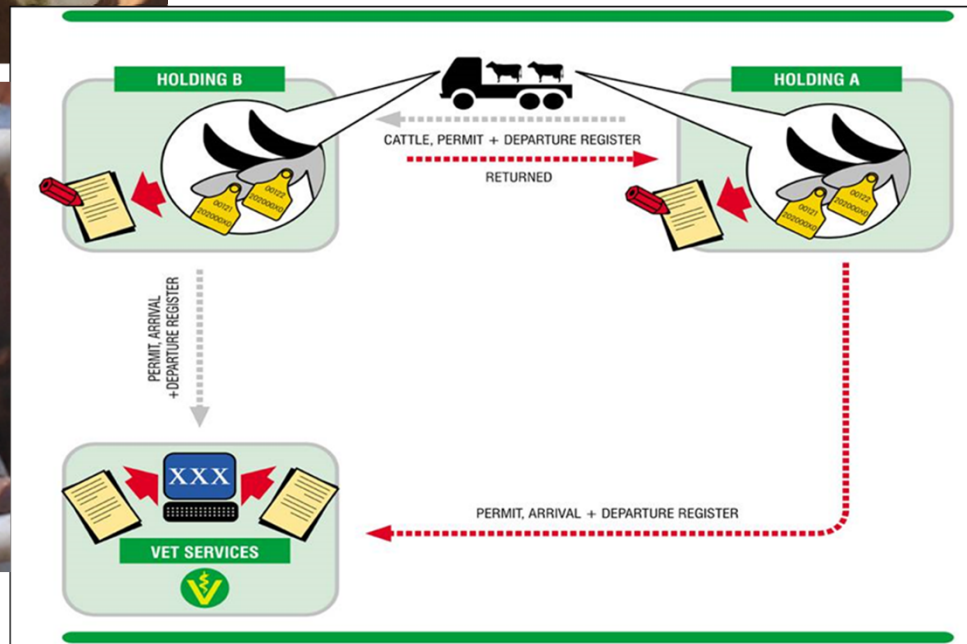


Individual ID for cattle

Other Colors for the protection zone: per region



Yellow tags for the free zone



Group ID for small stock



Metal ear-tags for small stock or tattoo



Hot iron brand: Owner registered

Product traceability

