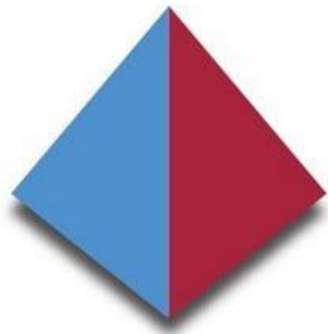


# Standing Group of Experts 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)



## GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

*Africa*

Yoseph Shiferaw Mamo (PhD)

Senior Livestock and Fisheries Officer

COMESA Secretariat



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE



# Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

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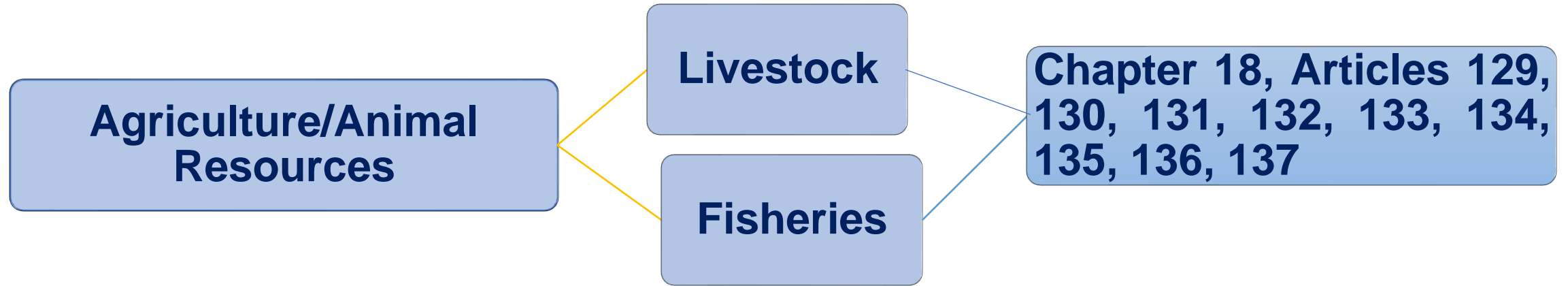


1. BURUNDI
2. COMORROS
3. DJIBOUTI
4. DR CONGO
5. EGYPT
6. ERITREA
7. ESWATINI
8. ETHIOPIA
9. KENYA
10. LIBYA
11. MALAWI
12. MADAGASCAR
13. MAURITIUS
14. RWANDA
15. TUNISIA (2018)
16. SUDAN
17. SEYCHELLES
18. SOMALIA (2018)
19. UGANDA
20. ZAMBIA
21. ZIMBABWE

- Established in 1994
- Member States: 21
- Population : 583 Million (2019)
- GDP : 805 Billion USD (2019)
- Area : 11.8 Million KM2



## MANDATE - COMESA TREATY



- COMESA implements its activities informed by identified priorities and Council Decisions
- Aligned with the COMESA MTSP (2021-2025)

[www.comesa.int](http://www.comesa.int)

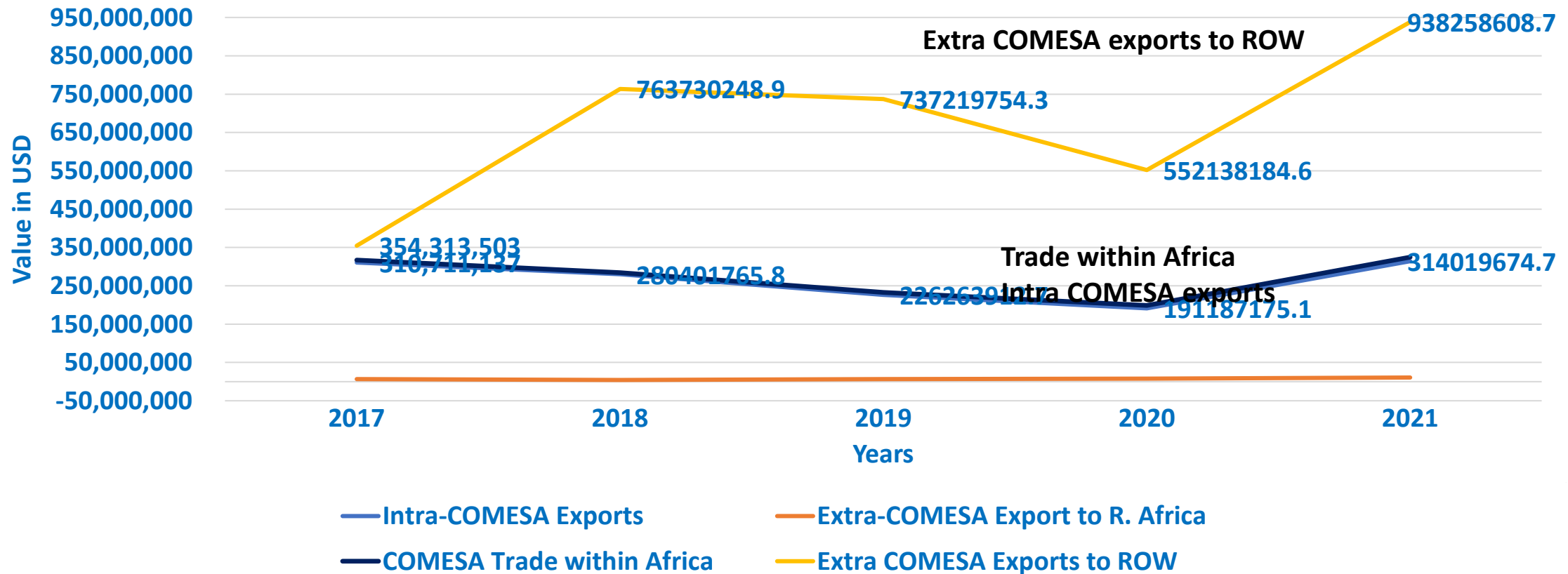


# Trade in animal and animal products

## Live Animal Trade in COMESA



COMESA Exports of Live animals within the region, to the rest of Africa and to the rest of the world

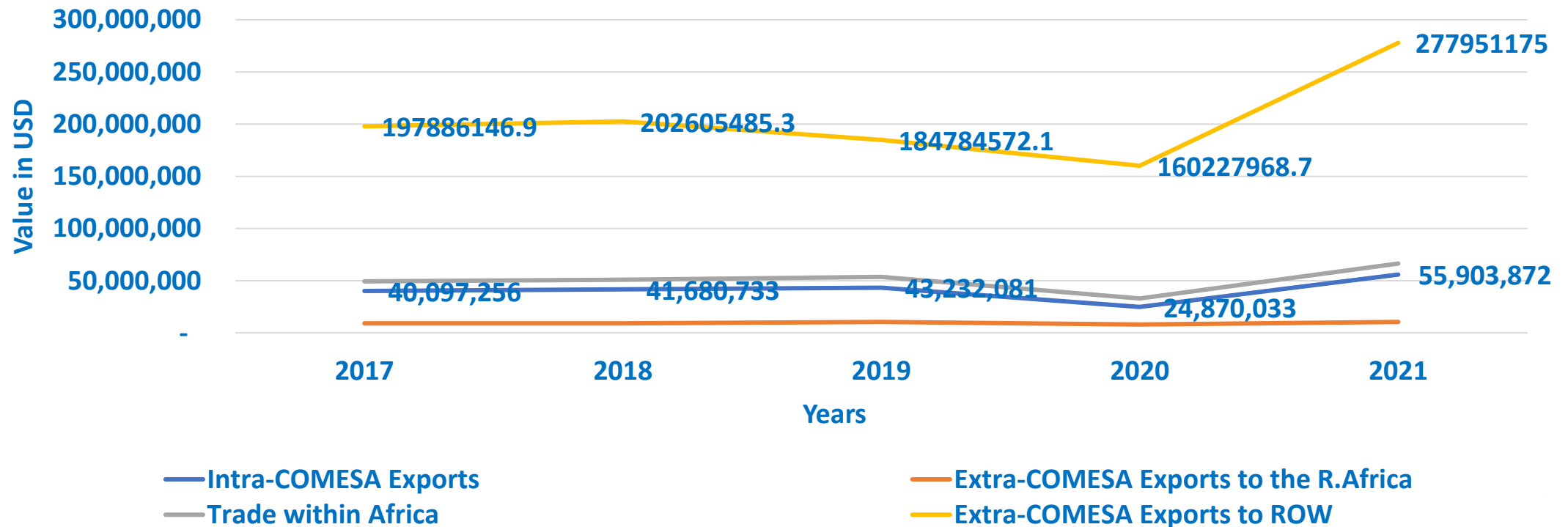


# Trade in animal and animal products

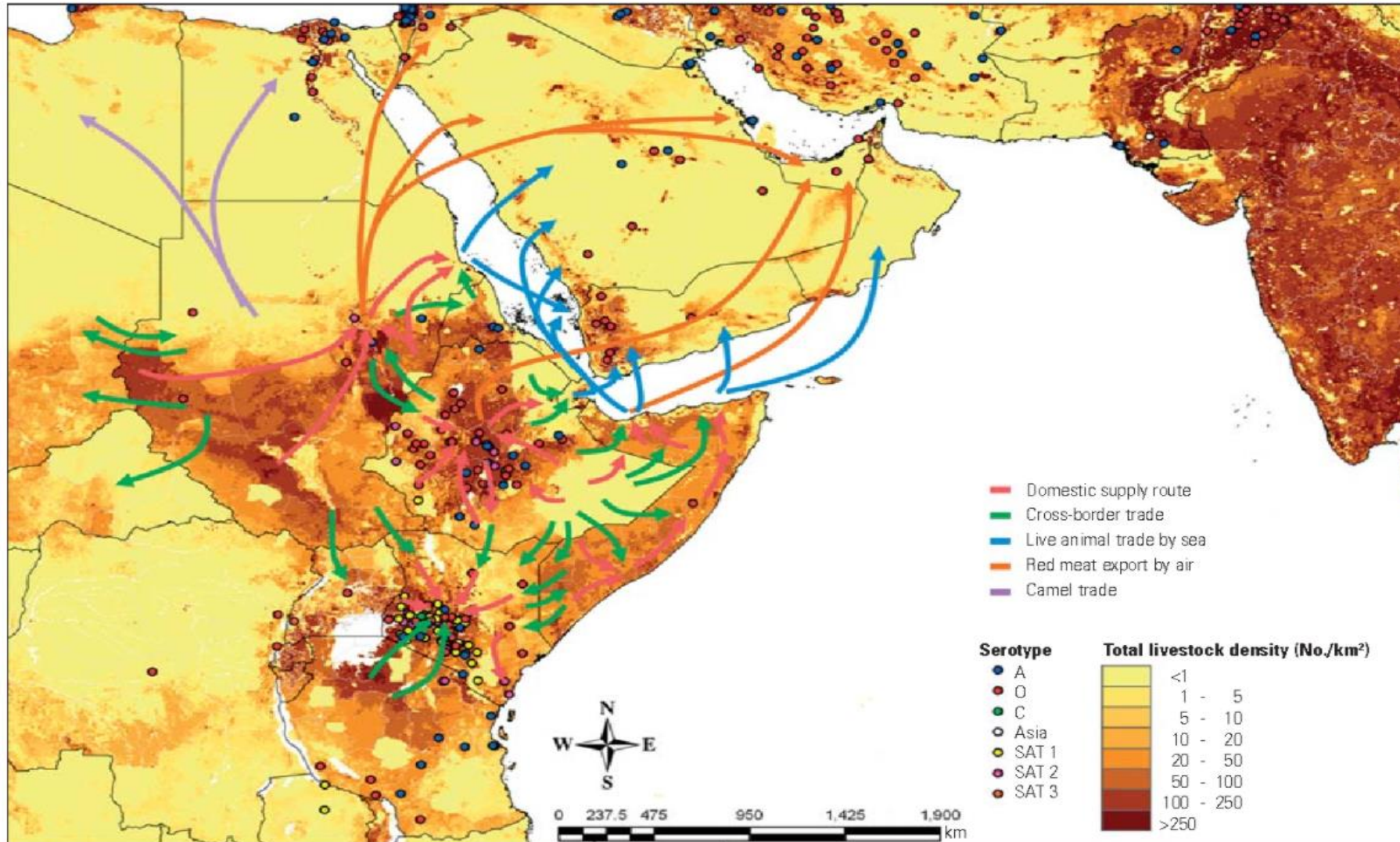
## Meat and Edible Offals Trade in COMESA



COMESA Exports of meat and edible meat offal within the region, to the rest of Africa and to the rest of the world



# Trade in live animal Eastern Africa



# Trade in live animal

## EASTERN AFRICA

- Comprises Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Sudan.
- The region is livestock rich, holding about 10% of the global livestock population and 40% of that of the entire African continent
- Livestock trade is one of the principal economic activities (especially for the pastoralist community) Intra-regional and cross-border trade is largely unrecorded, except through formal trade to middle east.
- 50-70% export from some of the countries depends on informal trade with neighboring countries (hence contribution to CBPP transmission is tremendous)





## Southern AFRICA

### Live cattle:

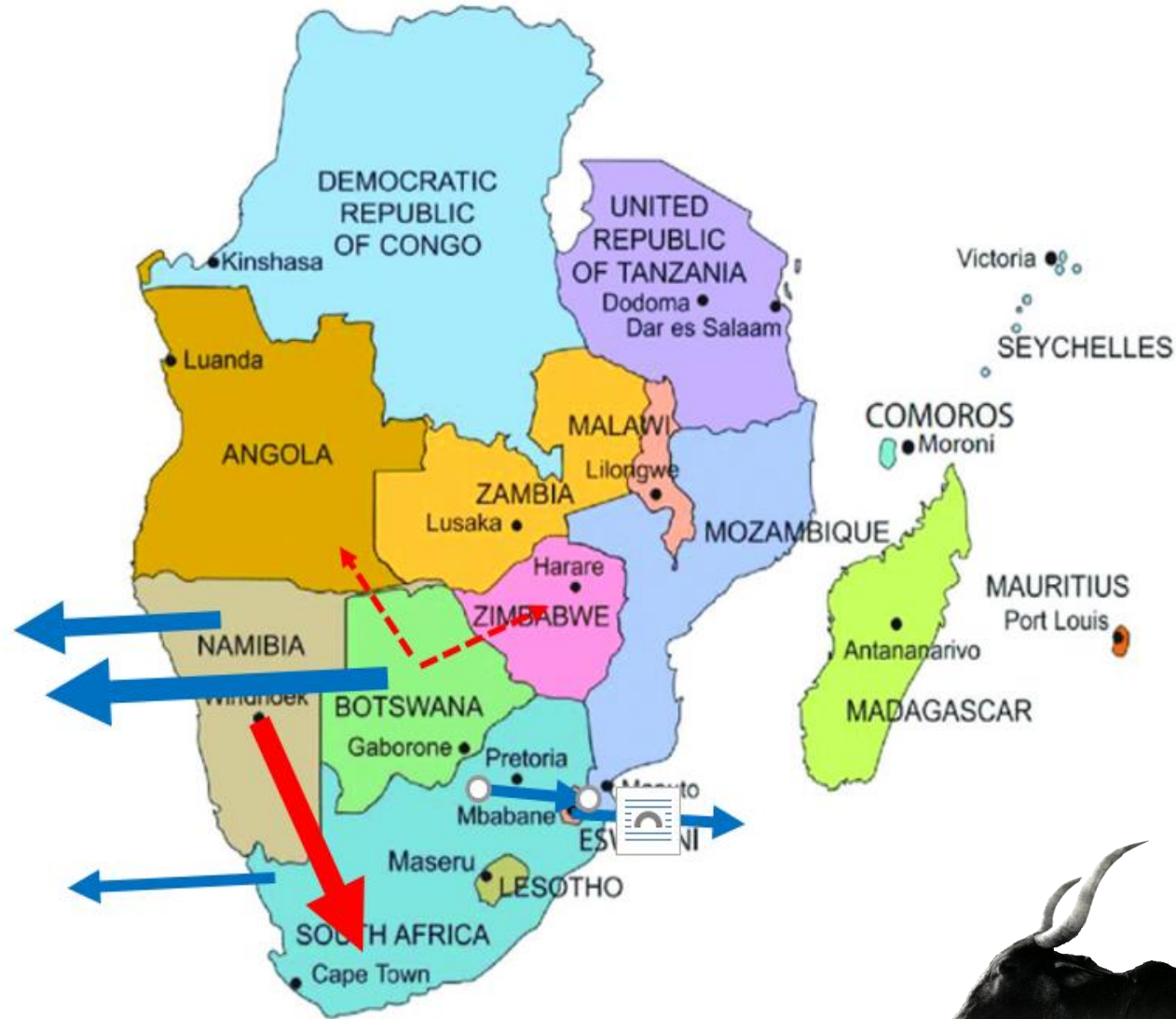
- Namibia → South Africa
- Botswana: no live exports allowed  
BMC sole right to export
- Exceptional → Angola, Zimbabwe
- Informal trade is very low

### Carcass:

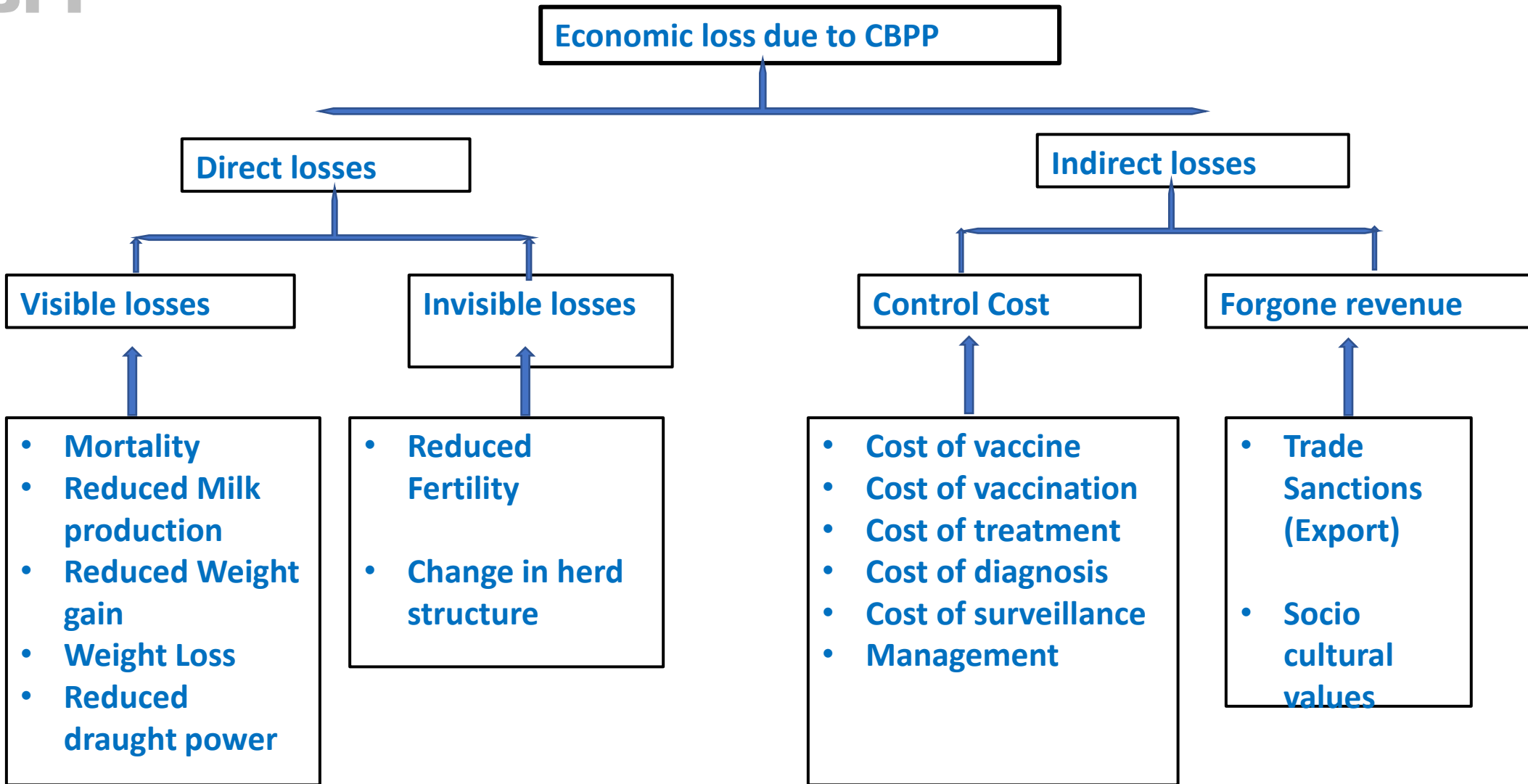
- Botswana, Namibia → South Africa
- South Africa → Eswatini

### Raw hides:

- Botswana, Eswatini → South Africa
- Botswana, Namibia, SA, Eswatini → EU



# Economic importance of CBPP



# Economic importance of CBPP

## Economic loss due to CBPP

For CBPP, the economic cost is measured:

1. As the sum of the direct and indirect production losses from mortality and morbidity
2. The expenditures incurred to control the disease involves expenditures in terms of **finances, human and material** resources

Economic cost shows the relationship between the **value of output losses** and the **disease control expenditures**. Higher levels of disease control (treatment and prevention) expenditures often lead to reduced disease incidence and hence lower production losses and vice versa.



# CBPP as an impediment to trade

A number of studies have attempted to evaluate the economic importance of CBPP.

## Southern Africa

**In Botswana**, Townsend et al. (1998) estimated that outbreak of CBPP would result **in a closure of its access to the EU market** and effects of such closure would be a 60% decline in beef and other export products.

They estimated the total cost to the Botswana economy to be 1 billion Pulas (US\$350 million).

Four countries in Africa are currently officially free from CBPP, i.e. **Botswana, Eswatini, South Africa (country-wide) and Namibia (zone south VCF)**.



# CBPP as an impediment to trade



## Southern Africa

One of the countries in Southern Africa with the latest outbreak is Namibia (2021, 2020, 2019);

Zambia and Namibia have WOAHA endorsed official control programme for CBPP.

Currently there is movement control, surveillance and vaccination to control the disease transmission.

Informal cross border trade does exist but not as widespread as Eastern Africa



# CBPP as an impediment to trade

## Eastern Africa

Le Goff C. & Thiaucourt F. (1998). – in the study done in Djibouti Quarantine using a C-ELISA recorded 5.2% positive for CBPP

**In Tanzania, Anon (2000)** assessed the value of direct and indirect losses due to CBPP to be over US\$50 million. Deaths of 250,000 head of cattle and losses from production including overhead costs of disease control.

Increased trade and cattle movements are common Eastern Africa and have resulted in the spread of CBPP.

In pastoral production systems, effective control of cattle movements is impossible. Cattle movements are favoured by climatic, environmental, feed, water and market conditions.



## CBPP as an impediment to trade

### Eastern Africa

Recently in Eastern Africa, for **formal trade beef cattle** do pass through different levels of observation:

1. Cattle are treated for internal and external parasites and are injected broad spectrum Antibiotic before they are taken to feed lots.
2. In feedlots the animals are vaccinated for Major TADs and do stay for two to three months under observation where clinical cases are treated
3. In addition, beef cattle do stay in border quarantine for 10 to 30 days depending on the requirement of the importing countries. Animals are tested and vaccinated for major TADs

Thus, the probability of escaping the observation is very low!



# CBPP as an impediment to trade

## Hygiene requirements for the import of live animals from the Horn of Africa

Country	RVF	FMD	CBPP	PPR	Brucellosis	Pox	Quarantine period (days)
<b>Egypt.</b>	Vaccination	Test	<b>Test</b>	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	30
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	Vaccination	Test	<b>n.r.</b>	n.r.	Test	n.r.	21
<b>Kuwait</b>	Vaccination	Vaccination	<b>n.r.</b>	n.r.	n.r.	Vaccination	10
<b>Lebanon</b>	Test	Test	<b>Test</b>	Test	Test	Vaccination	21
<b>Oman</b>	Test	Vaccination	<b>n.r.</b>	Test	Test	Vaccination	21
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Vaccination	n.r.	<b>n.r.</b>	Vaccination	Test	Vaccination	30
<b>Yemen</b>	Vaccination	Test 10	<b>n.r.</b>	n.r.	n.r.	Vaccination	10
<b>Qatar</b>	Vaccination	n.r.	<b>n.r.</b>	n.r.	Test	Vaccination	21

n.r. = No requirement



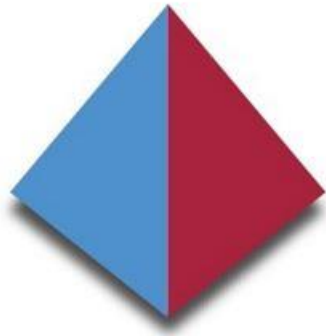


## CBPP as an impediment to trade

### Conclusion and recommendation

- CBPP is one of the listed diseases, subject to the procedure for official recognition of animal health status by the World Organisation for Animal Health
- CBPP is one of the TADs that causes morbidity and mortality losses
- CBPP is one of the TADs that cause an impediment to formal trade
- While working to develop effective vaccine that can protect the animal for at list **two years and above**, there is a need to continue movement control, surveillance and vaccination using the available vaccine.
- As the movement of animals across the borders are common for trade and in search of feed in Eastern Africa under extensive production system (Especially pastoralist PS) , COMESA together with sister RECs will continue to coordinate and harmonize the control of major TADs across neighbouring countries





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**Thank you**



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