



Activities of livestock unit @SADC

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- The Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), established 1 April 1980
- Southern African Development Community (SADC) established on 17 August 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia
- 16 Members States ratified the SADC Treaty







SADC VISION 2050

“A peaceful, inclusive, middle to high income industrialised region, where all citizens & Member States enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice & freedom.”

Cross Cutting Issues-Gender, Youth, Climate Change & Urbanisation



**Industrial
Development
& Market
Integration**



**Infrastructure
Development in
Support of
Industrialisation
& Regional
Integration**



**Social & Human
Capital
Development in
Support of
Industrialisation
& Regional
Integration**



Peace, Security & Good Governance



Livestock Development @SADC

- Coordinates livestock development activities throughout the region.
- Livestock policies and strategies are formulated by the **SADC Livestock Technical Committee (LTC)**
 - members of which are the Directors of National Livestock and Veterinary Services
- meets annually to discuss issues of regional cooperation and integration in the livestock sector
- reports to **S/Committee of Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security** and/or the SADC Council of Ministers.





- also contributes to standards development and assures compliance to SPS issues in livestock and livestock products as they relate to trade in conformity with the SPS measures of the WTO.



LTC subcommittees

- Animal Production, Veld and Marketing
- Vet Lab Diagnostics
- Epidemiology and Informatics
- Vet Public health and Food Safety



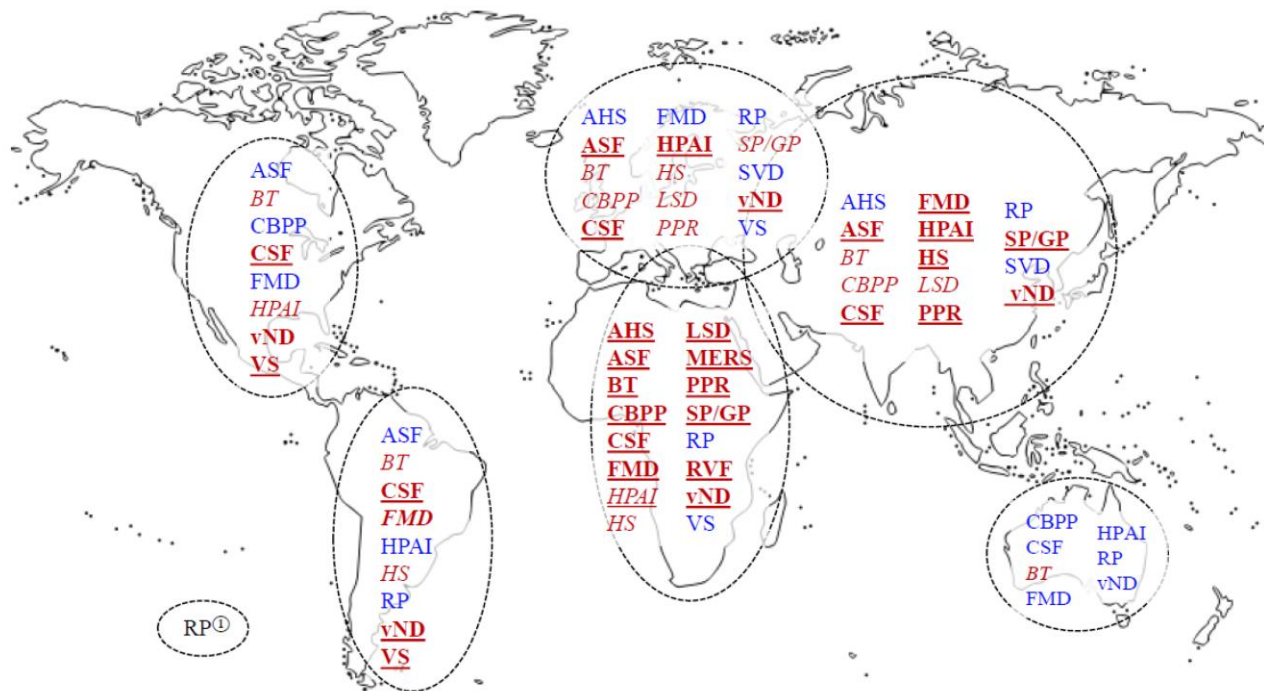


Livestock Populations, Millions

Cattle	75.4
Sheep	47.3
Goats	48.3
<i>Subtotal sheep goats</i>	95.6
Pigs	31.1
Equines	2.3
Poultry	450.7



Broad Continental Distribution of 17 Transboundary Animal Diseases

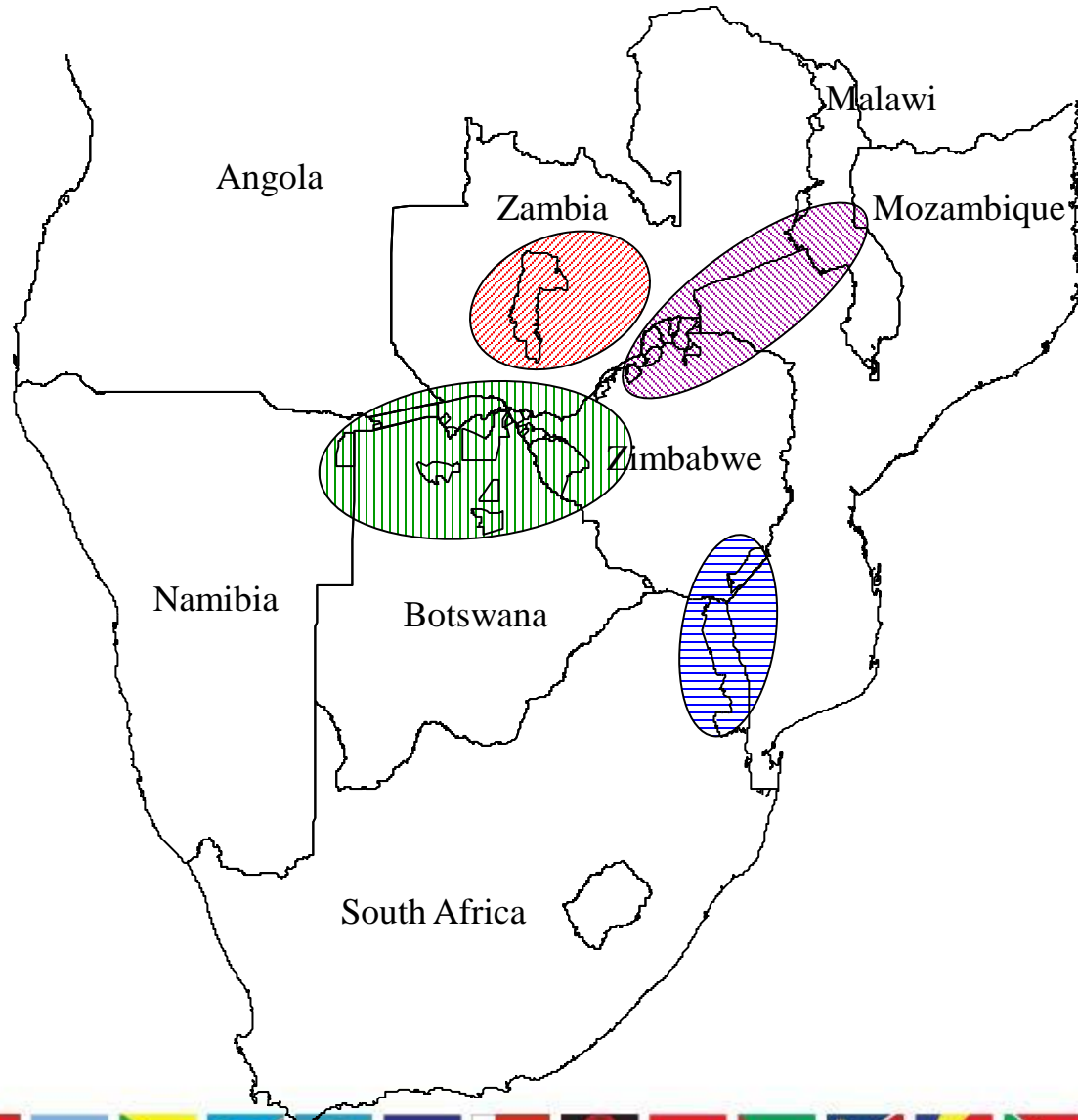


Areas where disease has occurred, but is not currently reported
 Areas where disease or causative agent is currently present
 (endemic/enzootic, recent or sporadic outbreaks)

^① Natural RP declared eradicated in 2011, virus remains stored in laboratories.

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FMD AND SADC





Early 2000s Outbreaks

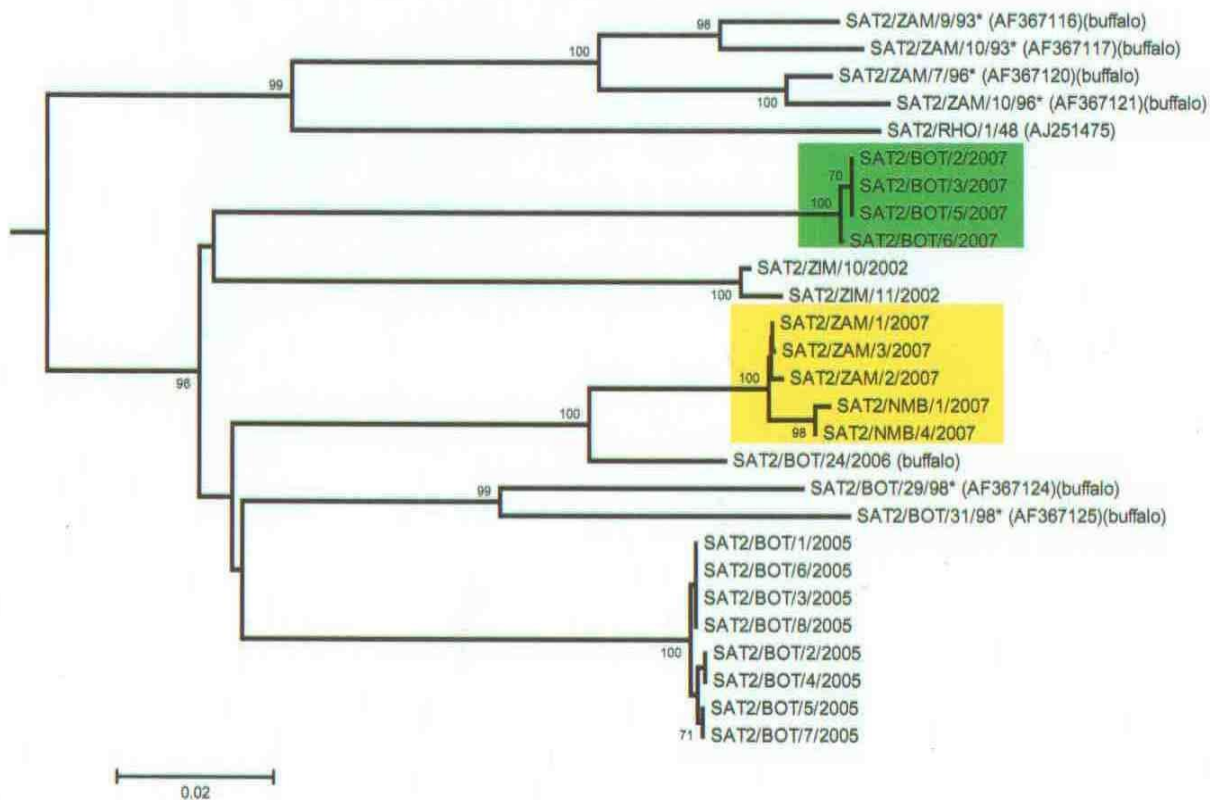
- The SADC Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) funded by the European Union at a cost of €12.6 million and implemented by the SADC Secretariat from 2007 for a duration of 4 years. The objectives of the project were:
 1. raise the capacity of SADC Member States generally in the management of FMD;
 2. provide specific assistance to three Member States – Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, as the latter were considered to present a particular problem at the time of Project formulation; and
 3. provide training to SADC Member States in post-vaccination sero-monitoring



2007-2010?



Relationship between outbreaks of FMDV type SAT 2 in Botswana, Namibia and Zambia in 2007



Mid-point-rooted Neighbor-joining tree (Kimura 2-parameter model) constructed using MEGA 3.1 based on complete VP1 nt sequences.

N.J. Knowles & J. Wadsworth, WRLFMD, 8 January 2008



Project Achievements

- AWARENESS

- laboratory capacity, need for labs to do some sero testing
- vaccine matching issues brought to the front again
- need for surveillance of virus in buffaloes
- risk mapping
- Consultations at OIE

Fences – in Malawi, Mozambique, Zim?



2009/2010 -2014 – SADC TADS



- **STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS FOR RISK MANAGEMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES (TADs) IN THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC) REGION**





PROJECT SUMMARY INFORMATION

Executing Agency: SADC Secretariat

Loan Amount: USD 21.6 million

Project location: Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia

Date of loan signature: 13th December 2006*

Project scheduled to run until: 31st December 2012

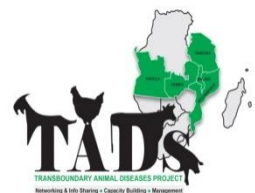
Uniqueness: First ever livestock project funded by AfDB in FANR Directorate of SADC

Project goal: “Contribute to improved food security and promotion of wealth creation, as well as enhancing rural livelihoods by progressively controlling TADs of regional strategic importance (FMD, CBPP, PPR) and by enhancing the regional capacity for preparedness against the spread of TADs”
Belief that surveillance and control of TADs, coupled with the need for quality veterinary services, constitute national, regional and international public goods*

Specific objective: “to enhance livestock as a tradable and consumable commodity through improved capacity for detection, identification, monitoring and surveillance of TADs in the region

Project components:

1. Networking and Information Sharing
2. Capacity building and institutional strengthening
3. Project management and coordination



Project Achievements

- Surveillance of virus in Buffalos – Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Moz, Zambia, URT
- Risk mapping
- Lab capacity to BSL 3 – URT and Zam
- PhD and MSc trainings
- Coordination meetings – LTC and subcommittees
- Review of FMD in Terrestrial Code
- Spill off – CBT guidelines
- Strategies review



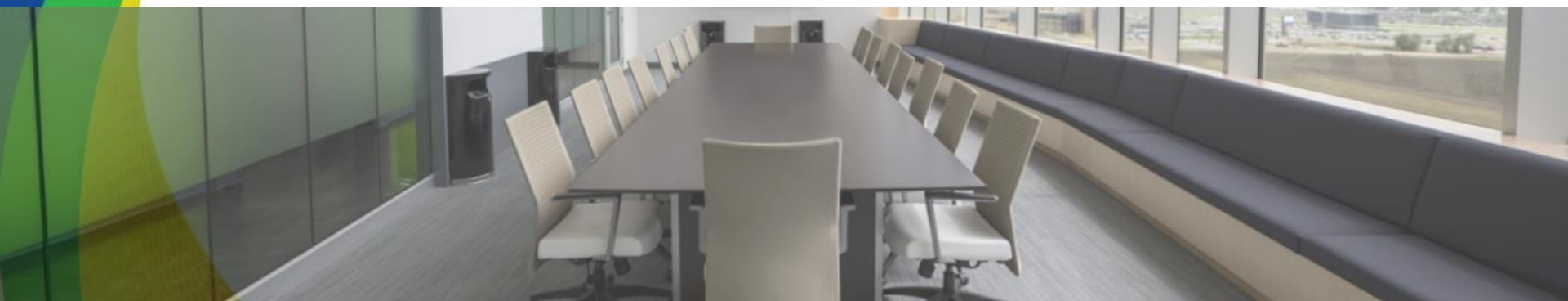
Recently

- STOSAR I – review of strategy, capacity building, risk training and risk mappings, in addition FAO TCPs to assist with control
- STOSAR II to start soon





THANK YOU
MERCI BEAUCOUP
MUITO OBRIGADO
ASANTE SANA



Danko

