



SECURING POLITICAL BUY-IN FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST CBPP

2nd Meeting of the SGE on CBPP of the GF-TADs for Africa

WOAH

Yoseph Shiferaw Mamo (PhD)

Senior Livestock and Fisheries Officer

COMESA Secretariat

July 23-25, 2024

Outline of presentation

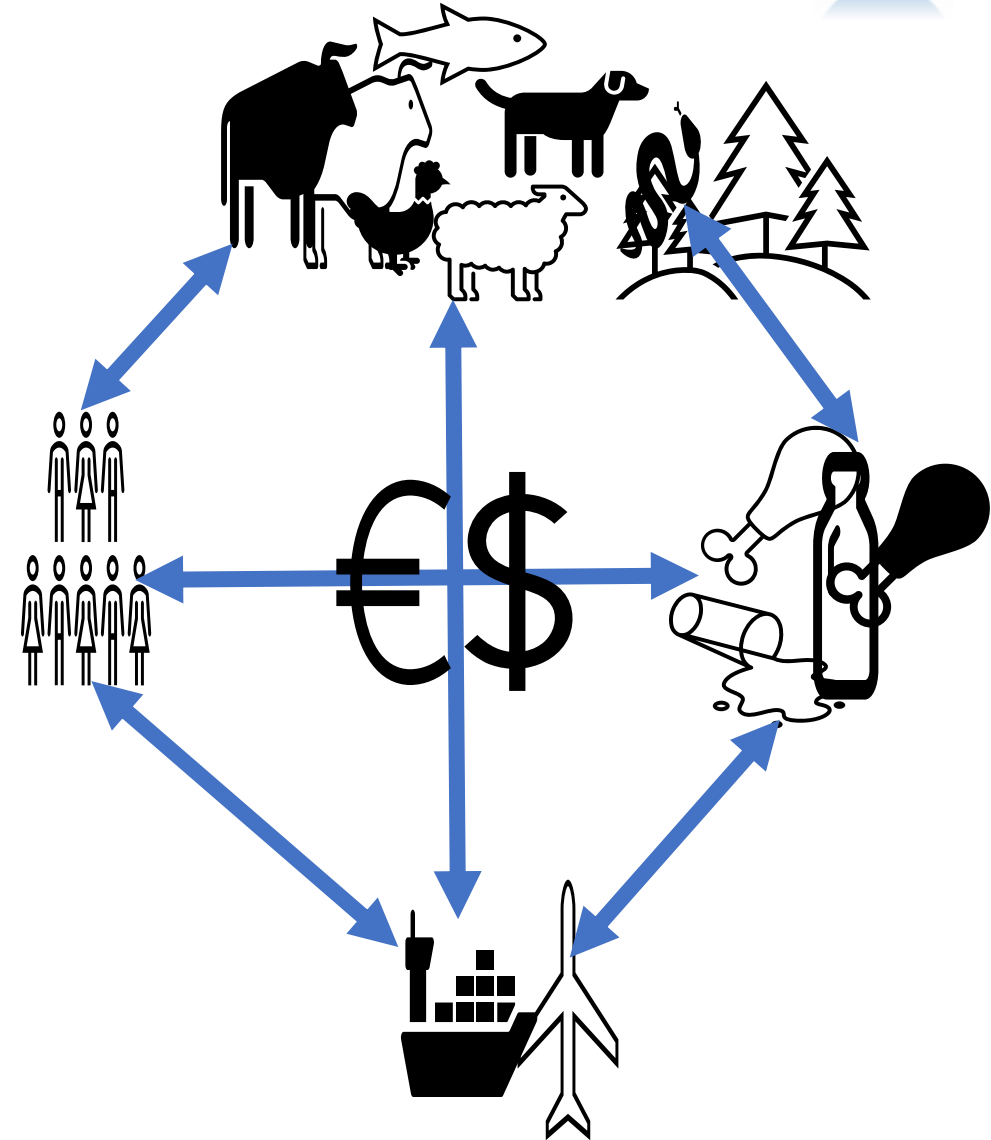
1. The complex interconnectivity of human, animal and environment
2. The Politics of “Health”
3. “Health” and Security
4. Socio-Political Economy of CBPP
5. Securing political buy-in
6. The Challenges
7. The use of COMESA Decision making Structure

I – The complex interconnectivity of human, animal and environment

The complex interconnectivity of livestock producers especially pastoralists and small-scale producers –

and the increasing circulation of people, products and other goods and the increasing interdependence of national economies

Has made Health Truly Global Phenomenon the case in points – COVID, HPAI, ASF, CBPP, etc.



II – The politics of “health” (public, animal and environmental)

- Health is global phenomenon - means not only that health problems are affected by global dynamics, but also that health policies are assuming a markedly **global character**.
- From the ‘**health of all people, animals, and environment**’ (in the Constitution of the WHO, WOAH and UN-Environment) to ‘**international One Health**’ and then to ‘**global One Health**,’
- There is a growing recognition that issues such as public, animal and environmental health should be dealt with at the **global level** under **One Health**.
- The health problem of a particular country should not any-more be treated as country “A” problem but as global issue
- Thus, health is increasingly becoming a matter of diplomacy, foreign policy and national and international politics.-
- The source of outbreak or pandemic of a particular disease - the case of COVID (Lab developed VS Mutation from natural symbiont)



II – The politics of health (public, animal and environmental)

- After all, responses to health problems depend upon political decisions regarding the allocation of **appropriate resources**.
 - The American election debate - Affordable Health Care VS Medicare
 - The UK election debate - Universal Health Care
 - UN climate change (COP 29 etc.)
- “**Health**” is thus something more than a purely technical or medical arena that can be isolated from the political sphere – the case of **H5N1 on poultry production, public health and the economy; COVID**
- The politics of health is visible, not only in the ways in which health is ‘**made**’ politically, but also in what health ‘**does**’, that is, its **impact upon** the political sphere. **Its influence on elections**
- **Authorities** came to understand the task of ruling politically, in order to increase their **good order, their security, their tranquillity, their prosperity, health and happiness**.
- Population growth, Urbanization, Income growth, Modernization including fast communication/interconnection, dynamic interdependence- has brought “**health**” to political arena



III– “Health” and Security

- Security has been one of the predominant lenses for considering health issues in the international arena
- The traditional view of security as the absence of **military confrontation** between nation-states/within states has been challenged by the growing awareness of other sectors (such as the economic, the environmental, and biological and chemicals)
 - The collection of Rinderpest samples to a known location
 - The fear of biological and chemical warfare
- From the above perspective one can see “**health**” as a treat to security
- There is an increasing concern with the possible impact of the spread of “infectious diseases” upon security.



III– “Health” and Security

- Thus, “health” can be seen as form of politics;
- And security provides a good lens to analyse the political work of health.
- It made the case for seeing health as something more than a “medical condition” and/or a set of “technical solutions”.
- Rather, health should be approached as a set of perceptions, understandings and practices that mobilize forms of power and are constitutive of social relations, the national security and the political realm.
- **Securitization of health and Medicalization of security**, constitutes a good indicator of how health is constitutive of politics at the international level: by changing political procedure, by altering foreign and security policy priorities, or by challenging existing notions of statehood and intervention.





IV – Socio-Political Economy of CBPP



- The need to show Social, Economic and Political impact of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia in Africa
 - Its impact on the **social fabrics** of livestock producers, pastoralists and on the society (consumer and value chain actors) – the effect of loss of animals on customs and traditions
 - Its impact on the **household income and expenditure, investment and trade** (domestic and cross border trade), **local as well as national economy** (GDP)
 - Its impact on the stability of livestock dependant society, as a source of conflict (Cattle rustling), creation of bandit in boarder area that can grow into political havoc by inviting political elite.
 - It's **impact on election and political sphere of the nation**
- It is very important to present CBPP and other important animal diseases as something **more than a “medical condition”** and/or a set of **“technical solutions”**. Better to emphasise on its **Social, Political, Security and Economic** (its effect on investment and trade)
- There is a need to look at different angles to better understand the disease itself, its effect on the host (Host-agent-environment relationship). It's incidence, prevalence, its effect on the host (Morbidity, Mortality, Case fatality), its response to treatment, vaccination including positive and negative effects of the vaccine itself and level of protection.



IV – Socio-Political Economy of CBPP

- The disease affects investments in the livestock sector through direct losses (in terms of mortality and reduced milk, live weight, fertility, and traction) and indirectly through the cost of control measures and the resulting trade ban
- The disease has no zoonotic importance - affect the level of urgency /decision
- Control difficulties - the lack of reliable or effective vaccine (Level of protection) – difficulties in movement control due to the nature of production system,
- The failures of the past efforts including **Joint Project 28 (JP 28)** the **Pan African Control for Epizootics (PACE)**-, vaccine handling, vaccine reaction and associated refusal by producers – vaccination plan - protection level
- Decline of funding in public veterinary services and incentive for private veterinary services
- Decline in the enforcement of animal health policies



V – Securing political buy-in for the fight against CBPP

- **The need to emphasise the effect of loss of animals at Household level-at village level, at community level and at national level**
 - Its impact on the social fabrics of livestock producers, pastoralists and on the society (consumer and value chain actors) – the effect of loss of animals on customs and traditions
 - Its impact on the stability of livestock dependant society, as a source of conflict (Cattle rustling), creation of bandit in boarder area that can grow into political havoc by inviting political elite.
 - It's impact on election and political sphere of the nation
- **There is a need to emphasise on the effects of CBPP on investments in the livestock sector**
 - The need to estimate the loss from direct Mortality,
 - Loss from Morbidity- reduced milk, live weight, fertility, and traction)
 - Loss through the cost of treatment, control measures and
 - Loss that result from trade ban
- **There is a need to secure effective vaccine (with acceptable level of protection)**
- **There is a need to put in place acceptable and practical policy and strategy - movement control considering production system,**
- **Put in place regulatory mechanisms for the enforcement animal health policies**
- **Put in place robust control mechanisms and vaccination plan**

VI- Challenges

Therapeutics/AMR

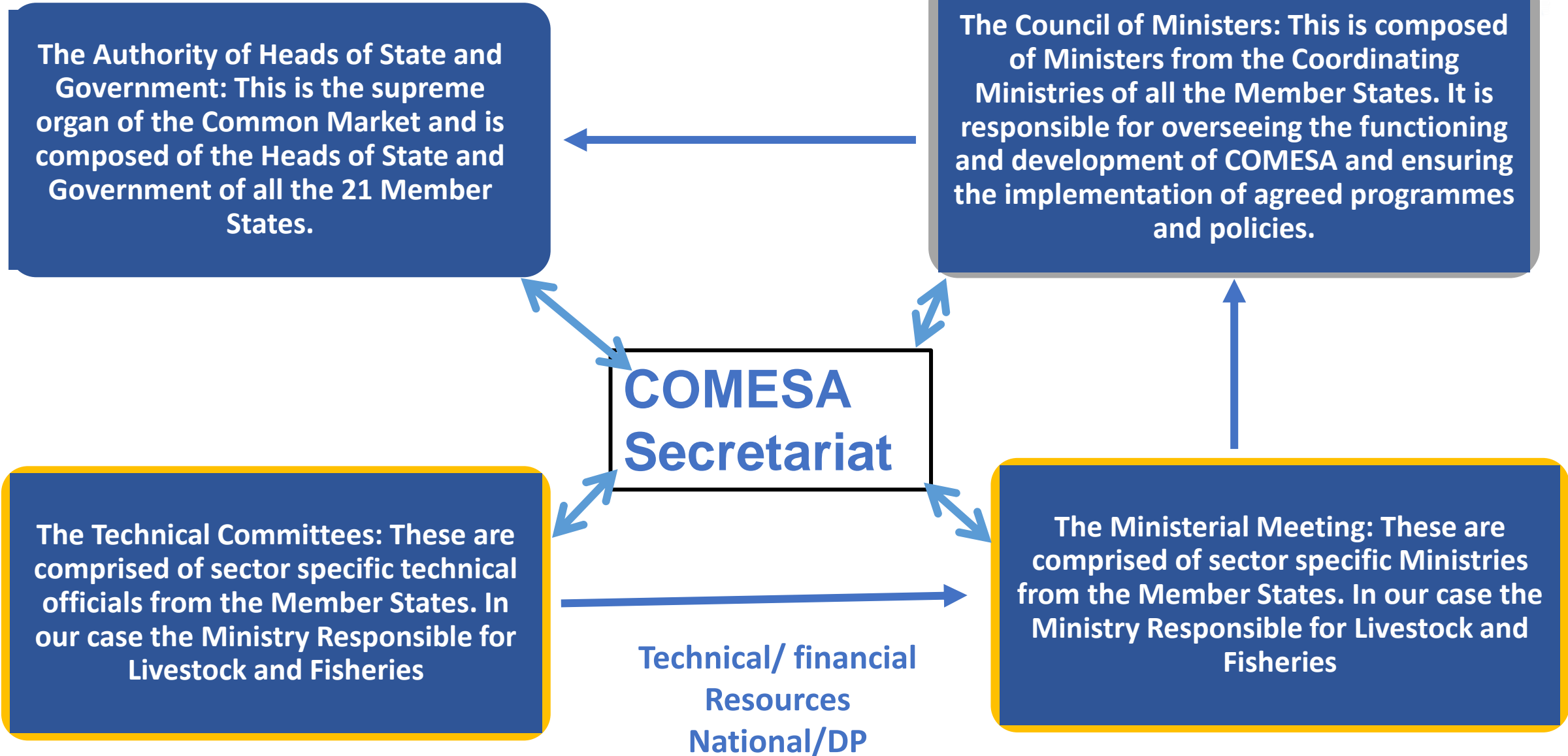
Vaccines



Coordination/
harmonized action

Policy strategy
Regulatory framework

VII – The use of RECs Decision making Structure in Securing political buy-in for the fight against CBPP





Thank you

<http://www.comesa.int>