



SADC and CBPP

2nd Meeting of CBPP SGE

23-25 July, Lusaka

GT





ABOUT SADC





- 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

- Under DFANR
- 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.





Livestock Development Program (LDP)





LDP I 2017-2022

Approved by Ministers, Eswatini November 2016

Developed with support from AU-IBAR directly and indirectly FAO

Reviewed 2022/23 OP





LDP II 2024-2030

- drafted with Financial assistance from World Bank
- Consultants – ILRI and CGIAR



7.3.5

Ministers:

(i) approved:

(a) Livestock Development Program 2024-2030
(**SADC/FANR/1/2024/10**).

(b) the Implementation plan of the SADC Animal Genetics Strategy.

(ii) urged Member States to implement the Livestock Development Program 2024-2030.

(iii) endorsed the decision of LTC for South Africa to undertake experimental HPAI vaccination and report the results to LTC for further guidance.

(iv) directed Secretariat to:

(a) fast track the development of legal documents to operationalise the regional animal genetics gene bank; and

(b) develop livestock feed and fodder strategy.



LDP - Objectives

- Main objective is to implement livestock component of RAP
- contributes to all four specific objectives of the RAP.
 - Enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness
 - Improve regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products
 - Improve private and public sector engagement and investment in the agricultural value-chains
 - Reduce social and economic vulnerability of the region's population in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment



Strategies under LDP

- SADC AnGR Conservation and utilisation strategy
- SADC AMR Control Framework
- SADC Strategy for elimination of dog mediated human rabies by 2030
- SADC control of TADs strategies – FMD, PPR, HPAI
- (Currently no approved Regional CBPP Strategy)





CBPP a la SADC





- SADC Print Project (2006-2010) – technical meetings on status, control and risk mapping
- SADC TADs (2010-2014) – laboratory networking, capacity building
- VetGov Project (2012-2017) – CBPP scientific network, diagnostics, surveillance, (risk based strategy draft) and networking
 - Botswana CBPP ref lab
- 2016 to date?



SADC CBPP STATUS

- 3 and $\frac{3}{4}$ MS - Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia (South of VCF) and South Africa officially recognised as CBPP Free
- 4 and a $\frac{1}{4}$ MS – Angola, RDC, Namibia (North of VCF) Zambia and URT experience presence of disease
- Remaining 8 MS either historically free (or unknown) status
- *Namibia has OIE endorsed CBPP Control Strategy Since 2015*
- *Zambia has OIE endorsed CBPP Control Strategy since 2022*



Contributing factors

FOR

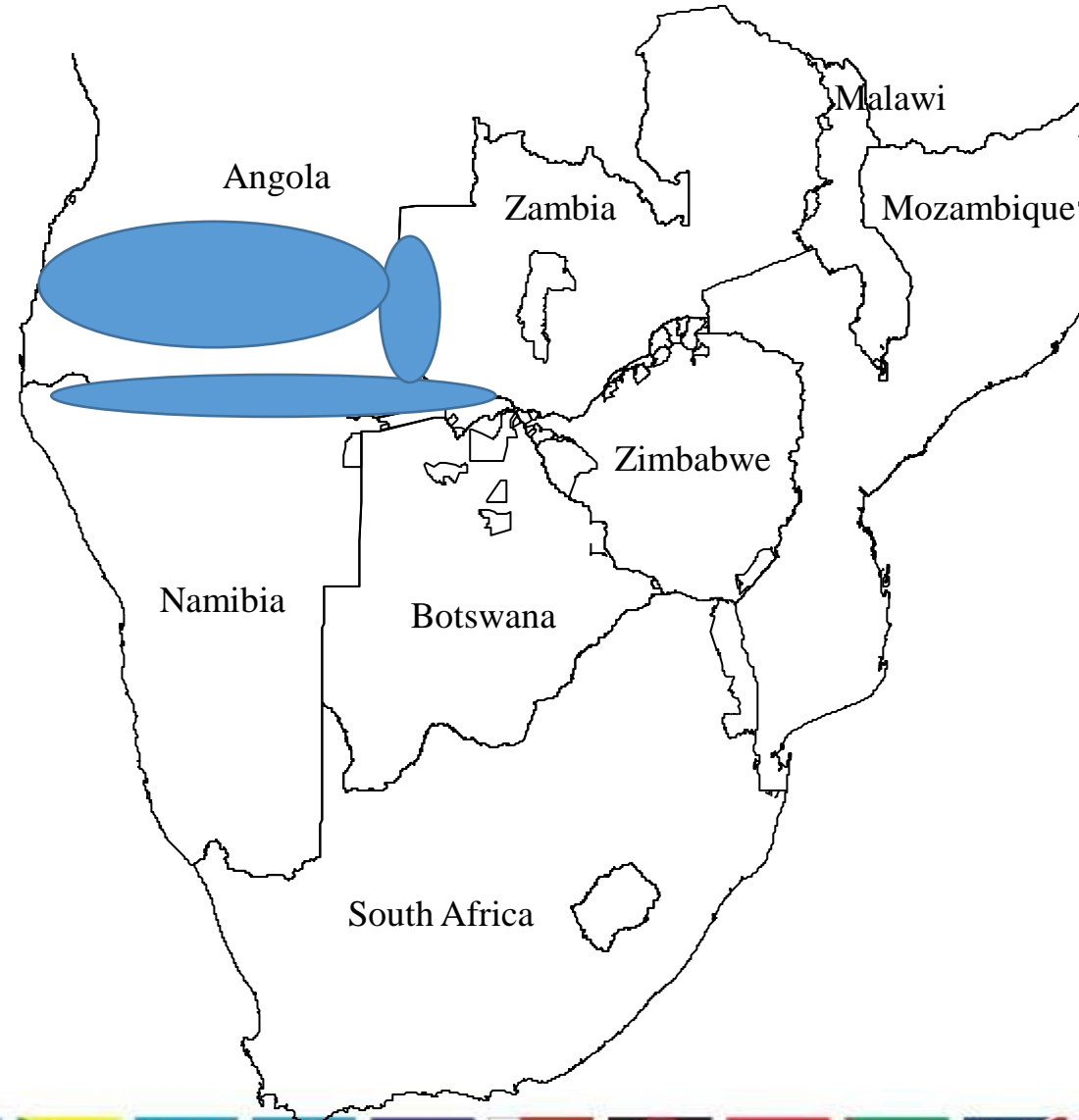
- Generally good veterinary services governance,
 - in the past most MS could mass slaughter, compensate and restock (Botswana 1996/97)
 - Some affected MS managed to put infrastructure and capacity for zoning
- Presence of vaccine provider – BVI
- Economic importance based on exports and also boosted by other industries

AGAINST

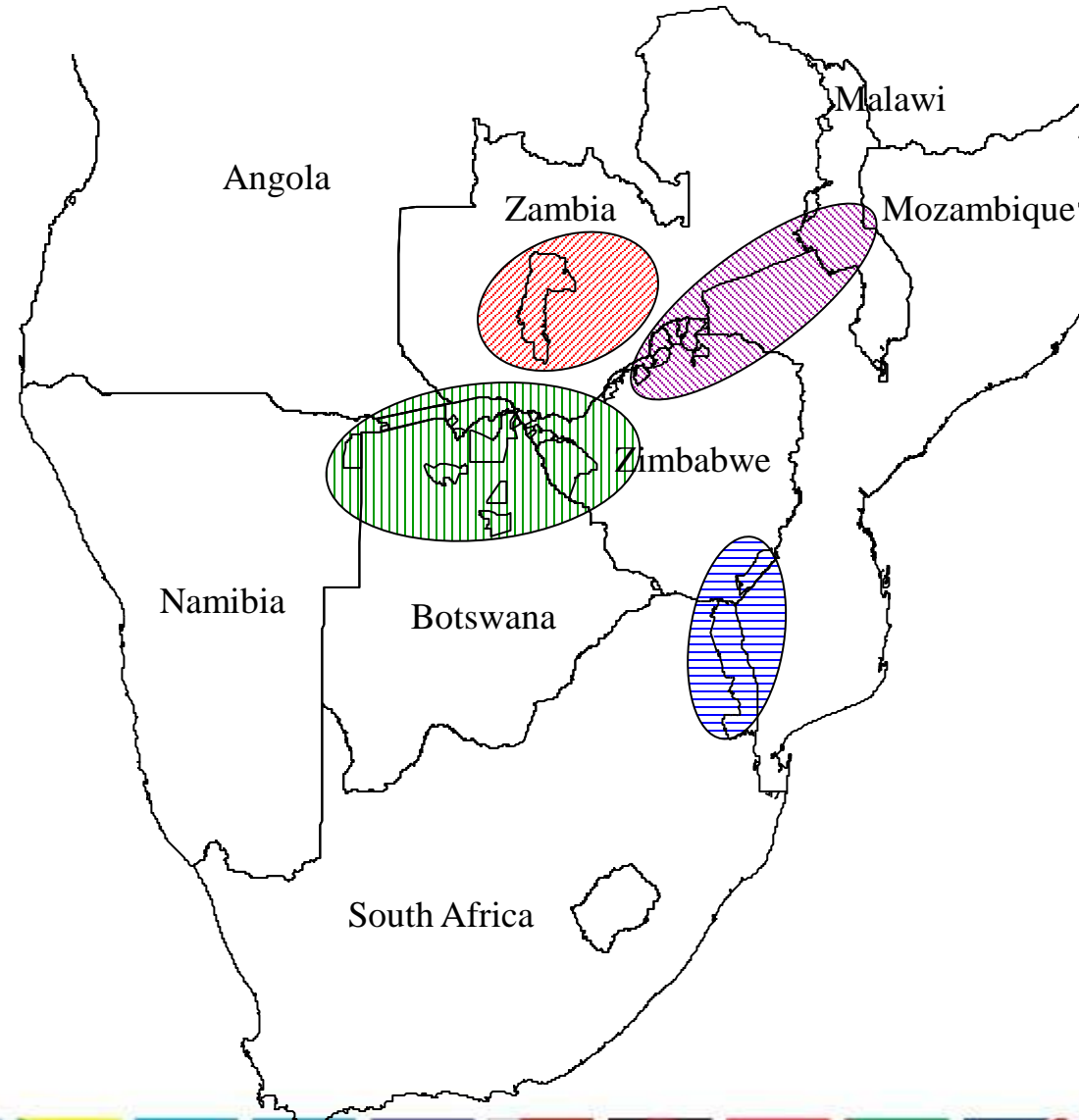
- Quality of VS?
- Vaccine supply?
- Commitment to agriculture and livestock development?



CBPP and SADC



FMD AND SADC





CBPP Control






- Clinical, serological and abattoir surveillance carried out in high-risk areas
 - positive herds? (remove clinical cases/herds)
- Quarantine and movement control
- Border (import/export) control
- Vaccination (risk based)
- Cross border collaborations





this and that



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- Are individual Member States' control measures sufficient and can they lead to eradication
 - Tier 1 – Angola (North Namibia), RDC, and URT
 - Tier 2 – Namibia and Zambia
 - Is there a need for regional strategy or a form of regional approach(ASF? **From 2021** LTC -ASF has become a socio-economic/communal disease affecting livelihoods of small holder farmers requiring involvement of all stake holders in the control and management of the disease. Member States to conduct internal studies, even scientific, studies to understand the disease in order to inform a regional action plan. OVI to lead this process)
 - Draft strategy drafted in 2016 by CBPP scientific network but have never been discussed beyond the committee
 - Affected Member States with help of GFTADs to continue motivating for discussions at Livestock Technical Committee





THANK YOU
MERCI BEAUCOUP
MUITO OBRIGADO

ZWIKOMO

