

PROGRESS REPORT 2012



Angola | Botswana | Democratic Republic of Congo
Lesotho | Madagascar | Malawi | Mauritius
Mozambique | Namibia | Seychelles | South Africa
Swaziland | Tanzania | Zambia | Zimbabwe

» COVER PICTURES



Gutting crocodiles for processing of skins and meat in a game abattoir in South Africa (October)
Picture © John Stratton (2012)



Dr. Neo Mapiitse during the opening address of the SADC LTC meeting I (June)
Picture © M. Samson (2012)



Rhino profile in Mokolodi Game Reserve, near Gaborone, Botswana (January)
Picture © G. Bastiaensen (2012)



Dr Misheck Mulumba from the SADC Secretariat delivering an address during the FAO – OIE Global FMD Conference in Bangkok, Thailand (August).
Picture © P. Bastiaensen (2012)



Overview of the participants at the Annual Conference of SASVEPM in Lynnwood, South Africa (August).
Picture © P. Bastiaensen (2011)



Leila gazing at a prize bull at the Botswana Agricultural Fair in Gaborone, Botswana (November).
Picture © P. Bastiaensen (2012)



Dr. Kenneth Clarke, animal food safety expert during the joint OIE – EDES training course on "official controls in the food safety system", held in Gaborone, Botswana (December).
Picture © P. Bastiaensen (2012)



Delegate of the Democratic Republic of Congo attending the 2nd SADC Regional SPS Coordination Committee in Centurion, South Africa (July).
Picture © P. Bastiaensen (2012)



Meat inspector from IMQAS, met during the PVS evaluation mission in South Africa (October)
Picture © Emilio Leon (2012)

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» ACRONYMS

AAHRI	Aquatic Animal Health Research Institute	TH
AAHS	Aquatic Animal Health Services	
AFD	Agence Française de Développement	France
AfDB	African Development Bank	
AH	Animal health	
AHEAD	Animal Health for the Environment and Development	WCS
AHS	African horse sickness	
AI	Avian influenza	
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	USDA
ARC	Agricultural Research Council	ZA
ASF	African swine fever	
AU	African Union	
BNVL	Botswana National Veterinary Laboratory	BW
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	
BTB	Bovine tuberculosis	
BTOR	Back-to-office report	
BTSF	Better Training for Safer Food	DG SANCO
CBPP	Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia	
CBT	Commodity-based trade	
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and prevention	US
CEM	Contagious equine metritis	
CESME	Centro Studi Malattie Esotiche	IZS
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement	France
COFI	Conference on Fisheries	FAO
COLEACP	Comité de Liaison Europe – Afrique – Caraïbes - Pacific	
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory	TZ
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	
DVS	Department or Directorate of Veterinary Services	
DVTD	Department of Veterinary Tropical Diseases	UP
EAC	East African Community	
EC	European Commission	EU
ECTAD	Emergency Centre for TAD	FAO
EDF	European Development Fund	EC
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement(s)	EU
EPT	Emerging Pandemic Threats	USAID
ET	Ethiopia	
EU	European Union	
EUR	Euro	
EUS	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome	
FANR	Directorate Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources	SADC
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (of the United Nations)	
FAT	Fluorescent antibody test	
FDA	Food and Drug Administration	US
FI	Fisheries (department) FAO	
FIGIS	Fisheries Global Information System	FAO
FIMA	Fisheries – aquaculture (division)	FI
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	
GF-TAD	Global Framework for the progressive control of TAD	
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points	
HE	His or Her Excellency	
HIT	Haemagglutination Inhibition Test	
HPAI	Highly pathogenic avian influenza	
HQ	Headquarters	
IAH	Institute for Animal Health	UK
IBAR	Inter-african Bureau for Animal Resources	AU
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute	
IT	Italy	
IZS	Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale (dell'Abruzzo e del Molise)	IT
KAZA	Kavango – Zambezi TFCA	
LIMS	Livestock Information Management System	SADC
LPAI	Low pathogenic avian influenza	
LTC	Livestock Technical Committee	SADC
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture	

NADDEC	National Animal Disease Diagnostics and Epidemiology Centre	UG
NAHDIC	National Animal Health Diagnostic Investigation Centre	ET
NAI	Notifiable Avian Influenza	
NALLIRI	National Livestock Resources Research Institute	UG
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development	AU
NVRI	National Veterinary Research Institute	NG
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health	
OVI	Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	ARC
PAFLEC	Pan African Forum of Livestock Exporting Countries	IBAR
PAN-SPSO	Participation of African Nations in SPS Organisations	IBAR
PANVAC	Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre	AU
PATTEC	Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign	AU
PCP	Progressive Control Pathway	FMD
PDR	People's Democratic Republic	
PPR	Peste des petits ruminants	
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services	OIE
RAHC	Regional Animal Health Centre	FAO & OIE
REC	Regional Economic Community	
REIS	Regional Economic Integration in SADC	TIFI
RR	Regional Representation OIE	
RSU	Regional Support Unit	GF-TAD
RVF	Rift valley fever	
SA	Southern Africa	
SADC	Southern African Development Community	
SARAWIS	Southern Africa Regional Animal Welfare Strategy	OIE
SASVEPM	Southern African Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine	
SAT	Southern Africa Type	FMD
SC	Sub-Committee	LTC
SCAD	Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases	OIE
SEAAVEE	Southern and Eastern Africa Association of VEE	
SEARG	Southern and Eastern Africa Rabies Group	
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (agreement)	WTO
SRR	Sub-Regional Representation	OIE
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility	WTO
t	(metric) tonne	
TAD	Transboundary animal disease(s)	
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade	WTO
TFCA	Trans-frontier conservation area	
TH	Thailand	
TIFI	Directorate of Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment	SADC
TILAPIA	Trade and Improved Livelihoods in Aquaculture Production in Africa	
UG	Uganda	
UK	United Kingdom	
UNZA	University of Zambia	ZM
UP	University of Pretoria	ZA
USA	United States (of America)	
USAID	US Agency for International Development	US
USD	US Dollar	
USDA	US Department of Agriculture	
VEE	Veterinary educational establishment(s)	
VETGOV	Veterinary Governance in Africa	IBAR
VSBS	Veterinary statutory body(ies)	
WAHID	World Animal Health Information Database	OIE
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System	OIE
WAHWF	World Animal Health and Welfare Fund	OIE
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society	
WHO	World Health Organisation	
WRD	World Rabies Day	
WSD	White spot disease	
WSPA	World Society for the Protection of Animals	
WTO	World Trade Organisation	
ZA	(Republic of) South Africa	
ZM	Zambia	

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» INTRODUCTION

The *OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa (SRR-SA)* was set up in 2005, in Gaborone, Botswana. The SRR-SA covers 15 countries of SADC, of which the Secretariat is also based in Gaborone.

In contrast to previous years, 2012 has been a relatively quiet year in that financial resources allocated for capacity-building and other regional activities were very limited, as reflected in the annual budget, allocated to the Representation. Budget allocation fell drastically by about 63% from EUR 820,080 in 2011 to EUR 303,040 in 2012. The first half of the year was therefore dedicated to launch several initiatives aimed at securing funding for various activities for the second half of the year and years to follow. The programme as per September 1st has therefore become quite dense. There were a number of capacity building programme executed and a significant number of policy meeting held in the year. These were mainly addressing issues of great concern within the SADC region such as foot and mouth disease, livestock wildlife ecosystem interface and trade.

OIE Laboratory Twinning Projects in the SADC region are something to marvel at. The number of Reference Centres went up as a result of the recognition of an OIE Reference Laboratory for CBPP within the SADC Region.

All 15 OIE Member Countries of the SADC Region had by end of October been subjected to the OIE PVS Evaluation in our effort to improve veterinary governance.

While OIE and FAO maintain their presence in the Regional Animal Health Centre for Southern Africa (officially since 2009), AU-IBAR relocated its staff to the REC, the SADC Secretariat, as per January 1st, 2012. However collaboration with AU-IBAR continued for the benefit of the sector as seen by the mutual attendance of events from both organisations including FAO.

This report can be downloaded from the OIE Africa website (in Acrobat Reader format – PDF)



<http://www.rr-africa.oie.int/docspdf/en/2012/OIESRRSAREPORTANNUAL2012.pdf>

» STAFF

	Position (nationality)	Name	Starting date
	Representative (Botswana)	Neo J. Mapitse	01.08.2010 (01.01.2012 as Representative)
	Programme Officer (Belgium)	Patrick X. Bastiaensen	22.04.2007 (contract ended on December 31st, 2012)
	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Botswana)	Mpho G. Mantsho	01.06.2009
	Secretary (Botswana)	Nomsa Thekiso	01.02.2006

The position of Deputy-Representative, previously occupied by Dr. Mapitse is vacant, and so will the position of Programme Officer. Indeed, the Programme Officer has been assigned by the Director-General to join the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Eastern Africa, based in Nairobi, Kenya, as per January 1st, 2013.

» GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF THE REPRESENTATION

The Sub-Regional Representation covers 15 countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), of which the Executive Secretariat is also based in Gaborone, Botswana.



Angola
Botswana
DRC
Lesotho
Madagascar

Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Seychelles

South Africa
Swaziland
Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

» PRODUCTION STATISTICS FOR THE SUB-REGION

In terms of terrestrial animals, the SADC hosts around 62 million heads of cattle (with the United Republic of Tanzania having the highest number at 19 million), 84 million small ruminants and 358 million poultry, with 50 million birds being produced in the Republic of South Africa (source : OIE-WAHID, 2013, data from the 2011 annual reports). As highlighted in previous annual reports, it is still not possible for the public to retrieve reliable and updated information on livestock data from the SADC institutions and bodies (despite the existence of a dedicated Livestock Information Management System or LIMS).

Member States	Cattle (,000)	Sheep (,000)	Goats (,000)	Pigs (,000)	Equines (,000)	Poultry (,000)
Angola	3,939	0,869	6,479	2,871	22	17,125
Botswana	2,655	187	886	6	195	73,471
DRC	759	905	4,058	971	-	20,128
Lesotho	733	1,632	770	109	292	8 455
Madagascar	9,958	806	1,438	1,476	1	32,117
Malawi	1,132	235	4,714	2,180	30	62,292
Mauritius	6	2	28	23	0.4	5,000
Mozambique	1,260	220	3,907	1,921	42	23,922
Namibia	2,390	1,379	1,690	63	286	777
Seychelles (new)	0.2	0	0.4	73	0.03	346
South Africa	11,547	26,575	4,998	1,836	471	50,792
Swaziland	616	16	439	42	15	1,998
Tanzania	19,210	3,629	13,702	1,831	310	35,030
Zambia	2,576	470	783	760	3	12,013
Zimbabwe	5,335	531	3,250	174	389	15,000
SADC Region (2011)	62,116	37,456	47,142	14,336	2,056	358,466
SADC Region (2010)	61,424	38,792	45,314	12,284	2,030	322,808
SADC Region (growth)	1.1%	- 3.4%	4.0%	16.7%	1.3%	11.0%

Figures in italic are based on previous reports as data for 2011 are missing

In terms of aquatic animals, the FAO statistics provide insight into the aquaculture¹ production types and volumes of SADC Member States (source : FAO FIGIS, 2010 and 2009). Note that Zambia (Lake Kariba mostly) produces almost half of the region's aquaculture production-value.

Member States	fresh and brackish water	
SADC	Quantity (t)	Value (USD)
Angola	210	530,000
Botswana	-	-
DRC	2,970	7,435,000
Lesotho	300	2,874,000
Madagascar	2,885	5,103,000
Malawi	3,163	9,455,000
Mauritius	65	301,000
Mozambique	197	350,000
Namibia	30	60,000
Seychelles	-	-
South Africa	1,142	4,431,000
Swaziland	209	429,000
Tanzania	454	2,386,000
Zambia	10,290	34,363,000
Zimbabwe	2,702	6,754,000
SADC Region (2010)	24,617	74,480,000
SADC Region (2009)	21,000	59,389,000
SADC Region (growth)	17%	25%

Member States	marine aquaculture	
SADC coastal countries	Quantity (t)	Value (USD)
Angola	-	-
DRC	-	-
Madagascar	4,001	20,000,000
Mauritius	502	2,955,000
Mozambique	667	4,002,000
Namibia	515	452,000
Seychelles	300	1,742,000
South Africa	1,991	51 407,000
Tanzania	-	-
SADC Region (2010)	7,976	80,557,000
SADC Region (2009)	6,626	55,189,000
SADC Region (growth)	20%	46%

¹**Aquaculture** is understood to mean the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period contribute to aquaculture while aquatic organisms which are exploitable by public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licences, are the harvest of fisheries

» DISEASE SITUATION REPORT

The primary objective of the OIE is to prevent the spread of animal diseases in the world. This it does through one of its key missions of guaranteeing transparency of animal diseases situation, hence the purpose of establishing the *World Animal Health information System (WAHIS)*. The Sub-Regional Representation strongly emphasises timely and accurate notification obligations of OIE Member Countries and advocates judicious use of available scientific animal health information for decision making for disease prevention and containment. Non-official information e.g. from mass media on animal disease outbreaks or abnormal epidemiological events is followed up for verification with the national veterinary authorities.

Country	Date declared	Disease	Reason	Manifestation	Outbreaks	Date resolved
Angola	10/2012	PPR	1st occurrence	Sub-clin. inf.	1	Continuing
Botswana	05/2011	FMD	Reoccurrence	Clinical	2	Continuing
Botswana	06/2011	FMD	Reoccurrence	Clinical	1	06/2012
Botswana	09/2011	FMD	Reoccurrence	Clinical	1	05/2012
Botswana	06/2012	FMD	Reoccurrence	Clinical	1	Continuing
DRC	03/2012	PPR	Increased	Clinical		Continuing
Lesotho	03/2012	Anthrax	Reoccurrence	Clinical	3	04/2012
Madagascar	05/2012	WSD	1st occurrence	Clinical	1	06/2012
Mauritius	11/2011	BTB	Reoccurrence	Clinical	1	Continuing
Mozambique	09/2011	WSD	1st occurrence	Clinical	1	Continuing
Namibia	12/2011	FMD	Reoccurrence	Clinical	4	03/2012
Namibia	06/2011	RVF	Reoccurrence	Clinical	3	03/2012
South Africa	05/2011	CEM	1st occurrence	Sub-clin.inf.	13	Continuing
South Africa	02/2011	EUS	1st occurrence	Clinical	2	Continuing
South Africa	04/2011	HPAI	Reoccurrence	Clinical	48	Continuing
South Africa	01/2012	ASF	Reoccurrence	Clinical	17	05/2012
South Africa	01/2012	FMD	Reoccurrence	Clinical	7	Continuing
South Africa	02/2012	HPAI	Reoccurrence	Sub-clin. inf.	1	Continuing
South Africa	05/2012	LPAI	Reoccurrence	Sub-clin. inf.	1	05/2012
South Africa	06/2012	LPAI	Reoccurrence	Sub-clin. inf.	7	Continuing
South Africa	10/2012	LPAI	Reoccurrence	Clinical	2	Continuing
Swaziland	03/2012	AHS	Reoccurrence	Clinical	1	05/2012
Zambia	03/2012	FMD	Reoccurrence	Clinical	1	04/2012

Official notifications and informal reports on OIE listed diseases : new outbreaks recorded in 2012 and 2011 outbreaks declared resolved in 2012 or still continuing in 2012. / Sources : WAHID and OIE SRR-SA.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) continues to be a challenge to the sub-region, with Botswana, South Africa and Zambia submitting immediate notifications of the disease in the course of 2012. The SAT-2 outbreak in Zambia's Mbala District, close to the border with Tanzania, was suspected to be the result of introduction of new live animals through illegal means and contact with infected animal(s) at grazing/watering points. Other SAT-2 outbreaks have also been recorded in Libya and Egypt. Namibia reported an outbreak in the control area of Caprivi which was successfully controlled through vaccination. DRC now considers the disease to be endemic in the eastern part of the country. Malawi reported FMD and responded by vaccinating. In South Africa, a SAT-2 outbreak in the surveillance zone (Mpumalanga Province) was brought under control through vaccination. Zimbabwe reported positive cases in supposedly "FMD free buffalo". The outbreaks in Angola (04.06 2009) with SAT-2 and Mozambique 30.09.2010 (serotype pending) are still not closed.

The first occurrence of *White spot disease (WSD)* in Mozambique, in late 2011, was not updated in the reporting period. The whole affected population was destroyed and premises were disinfected and the country imposed a self-ban on movement of all susceptible species from the Zambezi province. Madagascar reported a first occurrence of WSD in giant tiger prawns in farmed semi closed production systems at Tsangajoly. Follow up reports were submitted and the outbreaks were declared resolved in June 2012.

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) remains a threat to the SADC region and it is at present confined to Tanzania, DRC and the Cabinda enclave of Angola (notified to the OIE in October 2012). Hence, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique are at direct risk and Zambia has in the past picked some evidence of infection in its Northern Province. In the DRC, PPR has now become a full-blown epidemic (whilst CBPP has turned endemic). A SADC wide PPR control strategy is being developed with support from the SADC TADs Project. The SADC Livestock technical committee has established a dedicated working group in which the OIE partakes.

African swine fever (ASF) was diagnosed in pigs in an abattoir in Gauteng Province, Republic of South Africa. Control was instituted immediately with removal of the susceptible population through killing and destruction. The outbreak occurred outside South Africa's ASF control zone and the source of the outbreak remains unknown but is related to the informal trade of pigs in the metropolitan area of Johannesburg and Pretoria. An outbreak also occurred in the control zone of South Africa following illegal movement of infected pigs. Malawi reported ASF in the northern part of the country; this was brought under control by stamping out. Tanzania experienced the disease in the southern islands.

An *anthrax* outbreak was seen following human mortalities (7) in an area of Lesotho that had not experienced the disease in over 20 years. Animals were vaccinated in response to the outbreak and the outbreak was closed in April 2012. Zimbabwe reported deaths in hippopotamus and some unspecified livestock in the Zambezi valley. In Namibia, unofficial reports pointed out that 3 farm workers died from anthrax related illness.

Cases of sub-clinical infection of *highly pathogenic avian influenza* (serotype **H7N1**) were found in commercial ostriches during routine surveillance for HPAI in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. Haemagglutination inhibition tests (HIT) and real time PCR conducted at the national laboratory confirmed the infection. A sub-clinical infection with low pathogenic avian influenza virus (**H5N2**) was also detected in the same province a few months later. Stamping out was implemented.

Clinical (not typed) *African horse sickness (AHS)* in Swaziland was detected in the Manzini area where four initial cases were reported from horses who had allegedly been vaccinated with an AHS live attenuated polyvalent vaccine. Control measures included supportive therapy and vaccination with a booster using a polyvalent live attenuated vaccine. The outbreak was closed in May 2012. Namibia reported *Rift Valley Fever (RVF)* outbreaks in non-vaccinated animals following heavy rain and flooding. Co-infection with bluetongue and heavy worm infestation was detected.

Rabies continues to be a threat to the SADC region, is considered endemic and is reported in most Member Countries. Zimbabwe saw increasing numbers of cases, including in humans, whilst the south-eastern Kwazulu Natal province of South Africa, as well as the north-eastern Limpopo province faced a rabies outbreak in dogs (125 since the beginning of the year) and humans of an unprecedented scale. Canine rabies leads in number of cases followed by livestock and wildlife. Most countries have an annual vaccination program but stray dog population management presents the most challenge to rabies control. The SADC countries are developing a rabies control strategy in view to have an effective multi-sectorial approach to rabies control.

Mauritius' bovine *tuberculosis* report is still continuing without closure. No reports were received. Efforts to provide updates are so far unsuccessful.

The *Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM)* outbreaks (13 to date) in the Gauteng Province of South Africa are still ongoing and cases are still being reported. The outbreaks were associated with an imported stallion.

No new reports on the *Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)* in wild fish in South Africa were received and the outbreak was not closed ■

A close-up, black and white photograph of an elephant's face, showing its textured skin and eye. A red rectangular box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the title 'TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT' in white, bold, uppercase letters.

TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT

GOOD GOVERNANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES
CAPACITY BUILDING
ASSISTANCE WITH REGARD TO DISEASE STATUS
INTERVENTIONS ON OIE CONTRIBUTIONS
TRANSPARENCY ON DISEASES NOTIFICATION
TWINNING AND REFERENCE LABORATORIES
ISSUES OF GROWING IMPORTANCE IN THE REGION
MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

» GOOD GOVERNANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES

All SADC Member States have now applied for, and undergone a PVS mission. The latest PVS evaluation, that of the Veterinary Services of the Republic of South Africa took place from October 1st - 20th, led by Dr Eric Fermet-Quinet and three other PVS experts. Dr. P. Bastiaensen participated as an OIE observer.

In terms of Gap-Analysis, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia have already undergone this second phase process, with reports being available for Mauritius, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

In terms of veterinary legislation review(s), only Madagascar, Mauritius and Zambia have benefited from a mission so far, while D.R.C., Lesotho and Malawi have sent in official applications.

In terms of evaluations of aquatic animal health services (AAHS), the Kingdom of Lesotho applied on 20th February 2012.

The following reports from southern Africa are available in the public domain (OIE website) : Botswana (PVS and Gap-Analysis), Namibia (PVS), and Swaziland (PVS) :

http://www.rr-africa.oie.int/en/mandates/en_veterinary_services_pvs.html

The Programme Officer, Dr. Bastiaensen, conducted a PVS gap-analysis of veterinary services in Niger, in January 2012, Laos, in June 2012 and Ethiopia, in September 2012, whilst also participating in the national PVS training seminar conducted in the Peoples' Republic of China, in Beijing, April 2012.

By appointment of the Director-General, the Programme Officer also conducted a desktop analysis of PVS evaluation and gap-analysis reports from 17 American countries with regard to the implementation of critical competencies pertaining to veterinary products and detection of residues. The study was commissioned by the FDA under the agreement with the OIE. A paper entitled "*Level of advancement of Veterinary Services in the Americas with regard to the governance of veterinary products*" was submitted on March 16th, 2012.

- 15 countries applied for PVS (+1)
- 15 PVS missions conducted (+2)
- 9 countries applied for gap-analysis missions (0)
- 9 gap-analysis missions conducted (0)

The Sub Regional Representation lobbied for the Republic of Cape Verde and the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe to apply for the PVS evaluation of the Veterinary Services (first e-mail sent on January 16th, 2012, both countries finally submitted application in late November 2012), Malawi, Swaziland and DRC for legislation missions and for Zimbabwe to validate the PVS report.

The Representation translated the guidelines to the Donor Round Tables into English and distributed both the French and English versions to the Member Countries to assist them on how to conduct the round tables to solicit for funding to the veterinary services ■



» CAPACITY BUILDING

The English version of the report of the 2011 training seminar on diseases of honeybees was finalized in May 2012 and thereafter printed and distributed to all interested parties. The French version was finalized as well (in August 2012) and is available in electronic copy only on the OIE Africa website :
http://www.rr-africa.oie.int/fr/mandates/fr_scientific_information.html
http://www.rr-africa.oie.int/en/mandates/en_scientific_information.html

The objective of the Sub-Regional Seminar on the Diseases of Honeybees was to share information on diseases of honeybees, bridging the gap between national OIE sanitary information focal points and biologists and entomologists to enhance reporting of diseases of bees to the OIE. Efforts were made to revitalize the SADC Bee-Net through establishing a new communication line which may elicit more exchanges and discussion compared to the current professional network (*LinkedIn*) format which is not encouraging discussions possibly due to nature of access.

Draft terms of reference have been circulated to commence the development of an e-learning module on OIE and international standard-setting. This is a recommendation of the two last meetings of the Southern and Eastern Africa Association of Veterinary Educational Establishments (SEAAVEE), which' Deans last met in Cape Town in October 2011. Valuable comments and guidance were received and were shared with the relevant key stakeholders. Support has been promised from the President of the OIE Code Commission and the Head of the OIE Communication Unit. What is missing is a financial commitment to support this project-module.

This year's theme of *World Veterinary Day*, i.e. anti-microbial resistance, was highly relevant to this part of Africa. The OIE SRR-SA (with the support of FAO-ECTAD) therefore developed a short message with references to the various information sources on the OIE main website, which was published in the April 28 issue of *Farmer's Weekly* magazine and on the OIE Africa website.

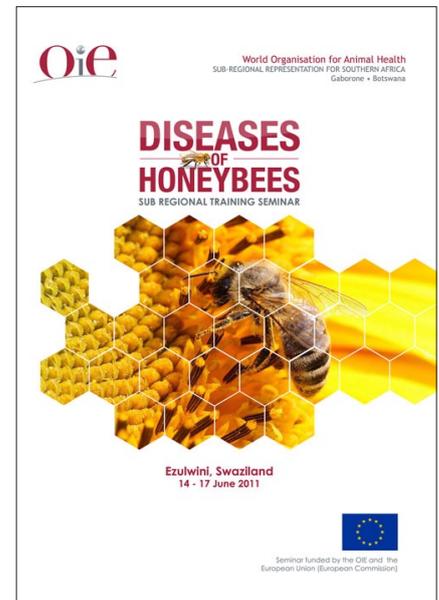
Likewise, the OIE Representation actively participated in the events surrounding World Rabies Day through technical and financial contributions to the national initiative in Botswana, spearheaded by the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, communication materials were sent to Lesotho upon request of the OIE Delegate.

The OIE Sub-Regional Representation actively pursued the submission of applications for the various commission seats, up for election at the 80th General Session. Through personal contacts, e-mails and a web posting, the Representation made sure that all qualified professionals were aware of the elections and the election process.

The report of the 2011 training seminar on diseases of honeybees was finalized with the support of bee-specialist and member of the competent OIE ad-hoc group, Mr. Mike Allsopp from the ARC in South Africa. The OIE Representation strongly advocated for Mr Allsopp's participation in this technical ad-hoc group.

The Programme Officer, Dr. Bastiaensen, participated, on behalf of the OIE, in a joint AU – WTO regional training course on the SPS Agreement for English-speaking countries in Africa, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from September 24 - 28th, 2012. He also participated in a similar seminar – for French speaking countries, organized under the auspices of the PAN-SPSO project (AU-IBAR) in Dakar, Senegal, from November 27 - 30th, 2012.

The OIE Sub-Regional Representation was involved in a four days training course with The Pirbright Institute to staff of the *National Animal Disease Diagnostic and Epidemiology Centre* (NADDEC) and their supporting field staff and organisations in Uganda. This training was conducted under the auspices of the OIE Twinning of Laboratories Program (Supplementary OIE Twinning Special Project) between the NADDEC (Uganda) and The Pirbright Institute (United Kingdom). About 113 Ugandan officials participated in this training from 3 - 6th September 2012 in Entebbe.



The OIE Sub-Regional Representation was also involved in the preparation and co-organisation of a regional training course, jointly conducted with, and funded by the European Commission's EDES programme, implemented by the COLEACP, the *Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee*. Attended by OIE focal points on animal production food safety from a selection of English speaking countries, as well as representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture (plant health) and Health (food safety) from these same countries, the training course focused on "Organisation of official controls in the food safety system". The meeting was attended by around 40 participants from 12 countries, i.e. Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Ethiopia and South Africa did not make it to the training).

Finally, the OIE Sub-Regional Representation is also involved in the preparation of a regional rabies proficiency test using *Fluorescent Antibody Test (FAT)*, the second of its kind, for selected diagnostic labs in Africa. The programme will be managed by the OIE Reference Laboratory for Rabies, ARC OVI of South Africa through a Letter of Agreement ■

» ASSISTANCE WITH REGARD TO DISEASE STATUS

The OIE Sub-Regional Representation co-organised a meeting with the FAO ECTAD unit in the RAHC, as well as with the SADC-Secretariat, on the *Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)*. The meeting was intended to follow up on last year's seminar, to inform countries of the second Global Conference on worldwide FMD control (Bangkok, Thailand, June 2012) and to update the country self-assessment towards 2020 using the *Progressive Control Pathway (PCP)* tool and related aspects. In the second part of the workshop, the main focus was to assist countries in developing the required dossiers to (eventually) seek OIE endorsement of their national FMD control programme or official recognition of FMD free status with or without vaccination. The meeting was attended by 8 Member Countries.

As agreed during the October 2011 annual meeting of the Regional and Sub-Regional Representations, the office prepared a draft funding appeal document for the period 2012 – 2014 which includes 9 (micro) projects, in line with the activities that the OIE has developed over the past years in this region. Some of the projects are labelled "RAHC" as they are proposed to be implemented jointly by the OIE and the FAO (ECTAD). For a total of EUR 3.5 million, the 9 projects are :

- Aquatic biosecurity
- Advancing along the FMD *Progressive Control Pathway* in Southern Africa
- Peste des Petits Ruminants prevention and progressive control in Southern Africa.
- Rabies prevention and control in Southern Africa
- Rift Valley Fever prevention and control in Southern Africa
- Networking and dissemination of information on diseases of honey-bees in Southern Africa
- *Southern Africa Regional Animal Welfare Action Plan*
- Support to the *Southern and Eastern Africa Association of Veterinary Educational Establishments*
- Veterinary Services Governance in Southern Africa

The appeal was officially launched during the Deputy Director-General's visit to Botswana on June 12th, with the submission of the proposals to the French Ambassador to Botswana and SADC, and to the Head of Delegation of the EC Delegation to Botswana and SADC. Responses so far have been received from IFAD, the Danish Embassy in Pretoria and the German Development Agency (GIZ) in Gaborone.

The proposals on aquatic biosecurity, veterinary education, diseases of honeybees and animal welfare were also submitted to SADC-Secretariat to be funded under the AU-IBAR VetGov project (EC funding) as innovative pilot projects, dealing with policy issues. Each of the projects is 'championed' by one of the SADC Member States, considered as 'southern African' by the VETGOV project (8 countries only).

The proposals on veterinary services governance, FMD/PCP, PPR and RVF were also integrated into a broader SADC livestock trade project proposal (LIVETRADE-SA) which was initially drafted by the OIE staff on the basis of several other SADC and OIE/FAO framework documents (such as e.g. the 5 year Strategic Plan for GF-TADs, the AfDB - SADC TADs project exit strategy and the SADC "Outline of a livestock development programme for the SADC Region") and budgeted at USD 20 million over 4 years. One of the facilitating factors is that the SADC Secretariat is now eligible for 10th EDF funding, while also AfDB would seem interested in a second phase to the current TADs project.

Meanwhile, the SADC TIFI Directorate (*Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment*) has already successfully applied for a EUR 20 million grant from the 10th European Development Fund (EDF). The REIS programme stands for Regional Economic Integration Support and deals with finance and investment and the negotiations of EPAs mostly, while EUR 4 millions are available for strengthening the Organisation's work on SPS and TBT. In this framework, a full-time SPS programme officer will be recruited under the TIFI Directorate. It is expected that at some point OIE will be requested to provide technical inputs into the REIS programme, as one of the 3 sisters dealing with the SPS Agreement.

Finally, a draft project proposal on a regional project on aquatic biosecurity in the countries covered by the Tripartite Agreement (SADC, EAC and COMESA) was drafted during a two day retreat in Grahamstown by representatives of Rhodes University and OIE (September 1 - 3, 2012). The proposal, dubbed "TILAPIA" (for : "*Trade and Improved Livelihoods in Aquatic Production in Africa*") will be further developed with inputs from the respective RECs, Member States (around 20), AU-IBAR and FAO-FIMA. The STDF Secretariat has been contacted in view of possible support for the further development of the project proposal. A follow up meeting on this proposal was made between the OIE and NEPAD to refine further the proposal and determine the next steps.

- *FMD Freedom (country) (without vaccination)*
 - *Lesotho*
 - *Madagascar*
 - *Mauritius*
 - *Swaziland*
- *FMD Freedom (zone) (without vaccination)*
 - *Botswana*
 - *Namibia*
 - *(S. Africa, suspended)*
- *CBPP Freedom (country)*
 - *Botswana*

Regarding the official recognition of disease freedom by the OIE (pathway principle), only a few Members are recognised as free from FMD and CBPP, either on a country or zonal basis. There are no members with an OIE recognition for BSE ■

INTERVENTIONS ON OIE CONTRIBUTIONS

On November 9th, 2011 a letter from the Sub-Regional Representative was submitted to the Ministers in charge of livestock and animal health matters of the following countries : Mauritius, Namibia and Swaziland, to request the Hon. Ministers to consider increasing the country's voluntary contribution to the OIE by one or two contribution-categories, e.g. from category 6 to category 5 or category 4. As a result of this initiative, Mauritius decided to upgrade its contribution to the OIE from level 6 to level 5 as per August 2nd, 2012 ■

» TRANSPARENCY ON DISEASE NOTIFICATION

The Sub-Regional Representation actively insists on the notification requirements of OIE member countries and will contact OIE delegates when rumours of important new outbreaks or epidemiological events are not followed by official notifications to OIE in a reasonable lapse of time. The following table combines the reporting status of SADC member countries for 2010, 2011 and 2012 (as recorded on January 17th, 2013).

Country	2010		2011		2012	
	6-monthly reports	Annual reports	6-monthly reports	Annual reports	6-monthly reports	Annual reports
Angola	2	1	2	0	1	0
Botswana	2	1	2	1	0	0
Congo (Dem.Rep)	2	1	2	1	0	0
Lesotho	2	1	2	1	1	0
Madagascar	2	1	2	1	1	0
Malawi	2	1	2	1	1	0
Mauritius	2	1	2	1	1	0
Mozambique	2	1	2	1	1	0
Namibia	2	1	2	1	2	0
Seychelles	2	1	2	1	2	0
South Africa	2	1	2	1	0	0
Swaziland	2	1	2	1	1	0
Tanzania	2	1	2	1	0	0
Zambia	2	1	2	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	2	1	2	0	0	0

WAHID © Reporting summary on January 17, 2013

The island Republic of Mauritius submitted a self-declaration of absence of African Swine Fever on April 26th, 2012. The letter was posted on the Africa website and in the OIE Bulletin. It is hoped that more Member Countries will follow this example.

In conjunction with the Animal Health Information Department of the OIE, the Republic of Zimbabwe was assisted to enter sanitary information into WAHIS for half-year and annual reports as they were experiencing some technical problems. Three more countries were assisted and/or were queried with regard to immediate notifications, follow-up reports and wildlife questionnaires: Botswana, Mauritius, and Namibia.

Reporting rate 2007

- 6-month reports 82%
- annual reports 64%

Reporting rate 2008

- 6-month reports 96%
- annual reports 86%

Reporting rate 2009

- 6-month reports 93%
- annual reports 93%

Reporting rate 2010

- 6-month reports 100%
- annual reports 93%

Reporting rate 2011

- 6-month reports 100%
- annual reports 86%

Reporting rate 2012 (to date)

- 6-month reports 36%
- annual reports N/A

In terms of immediate notifications, 7 out of the 15 OIE member countries reported a total of 13 epidemiological events, related to 44 outbreaks in the course of 2012 (recorded on January 17, 2013). Most of these outbreaks (17) are related to African Swine Fever outbreaks (reported from South Africa), as well as LPAI (7) and FMD (7). Most FMD outbreaks were typed as SAT-2.

Immediate notifications (13) Eighty-six (86) outbreaks are allegedly still active at this point in time. The average number of follow-up reports submitted in 2012 is two (1.6), against seven in 2011 and three in 2010. The highest number of follow-up reports (5) was submitted by Swaziland (AHS). All events reported in 2010 are now closed and/or resolved with the exception of the 2010 FMD outbreak in Mozambique.

- AHS (1)
- Anthrax (1)
- ASF (1)
- FMD (3)
- HPAI (1)
- LPAI (3)
- PPR (2)
- WSD (1)

Three newsletters, highlighting new postings on the OIE website, were sent out on May 10th, on August 10th, and on November 19th, 2012. The last newsletter is also available online.

http://www.rr-africa.oie.int/newsletters/updates_oie_africa_nov2012.html

Individuals can now subscribe and unsubscribe from the mailing list. The mailing list is managed by the secretary, Mrs. Nomsa Thekiso.

The website enjoys increasing numbers of visitors. The situation on December 18th was as follows (as compared to the same month last year) :



Year	Visits	Individual visitors	Countries of origin
2011	43,960	17,314	169
2012	59,829	23,911	176
Difference	18,048	6,597	7
Average	44 p. day	18 p. day	-

Visitors mostly originate from the (Sub-) Regional Representations' host countries, as well as the headquarters (Botswana, Mali, Tunisia, Kenya and France) and from developed nations such as the USA, United Kingdom, Belgium (included the European Commission) and Canada. Prominent African visitors are from South Africa, Morocco, Senegal, Algeria and Egypt.

» TWINNING AND REFERENCE LABORATORIES

Seven (7) laboratory twinning projects in the region have been completed (2), underway (4) and approved and due to start (1) in the SADC region. The region still boasts the highest number of *OIE Reference Laboratories* in Africa. Overall, ten (10) diagnostic facilities for nine (9) diseases are recognized in three (3) laboratories :

Disease	Expert	Institution	Country
CBPP	Dr. C. Marobela-Raborokgwe	Botswana National Vet. Laboratory	Botswana
Foot and mouth disease	Dr O. G. Matlho	Botswana Vaccine Institute	Botswana
Foot and mouth disease	Dr R. M. Dwarka	Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	S. Africa
Lumpy Skin Disease	Dr Alison Lubisi	Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	S. Africa
Rift Valley Fever	Dr Alison Lubisi	Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	S. Africa
Bluetongue	Dr Alison Lubisi	Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	S. Africa
African Horse Sickness	Dr Alison Lubisi	Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	S. Africa
Sheep and goat pox	Dr Alison Lubisi	Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	S. Africa
African Swine Fever	Dr Alison Lubisi	Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	S. Africa
Rabies	Dr Claude Sabeta	Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	S. Africa

On May 24th, 2012, the World Assembly of Delegates endorsed the application of the *Botswana National Veterinary Laboratory* (BNVL) in Sebele, Gaborone as OIE Reference Laboratory for *Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia* or CBPP, a contagious disease of cattle for which there was not yet a reference laboratory on the African continent, despite being widespread in Africa. This follows the successful completion of a twinning agreement between this candidate laboratory and the parent laboratory of IZS (*Istituto G. Caporale*) in Teramo, Italy. This twinning agreement was concluded in December 2009. The designated expert on CBPP is Dr (Mrs) Chandapiwa Marobela-Raborokgwe. This is a perfect illustration of what the twinning programme of the OIE wishes to achieve in the developing world.

- *CBPP : BNVL (BW) – CESME (IT) : closed*
- *Rabies : NVRI (NG) – OVI (ZA) : closed*
- *NAI : OVI (ZA) – VLA (UK)*
- *NAI : BNVL (BW) – VLA (UK)*
- *Food Safety : CVL (NA) – IZS (IT)*
- *Ovine chlamydiosis : CVL (NA) - IVP (CH)*
- *EUS : UNZA (ZM) – AAHRI (TH) : approved*

The twinning agreement between the *University of Zambia* (UNZA) and the AAHRI in Bangkok, Thailand on the diagnosis of EUS is still on hold due to bureaucratic delays.

TWINNING LABORATORIES

The twinning agreement on rabies between the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute (ARC - OVI) and *National Veterinary Research Institute* (NVRI), Vom Nigeria was concluded in March 2012 through a workshop held in NVRI, attended by the Representative, Dr Neo Mapitse.

The push for the *Central Veterinary Laboratory* (CVL) in Temké, Tanzania to consider a twinning project with either France (CIRAD) or United Kingdom (Pirbright) on *Peste de Petits Ruminants* (PPR) appears to be receiving less support due to the proposed twinning agreement, linking The Pirbright Institute and NAHDIC Ethiopia.

A Regional Twinning Programme Feedback Meeting took place in Johannesburg, South Africa, from October 9 to 10th, 2012 and was attended by representatives from twinning candidate laboratories in Africa, potential twinning candidates and OIE Reference Laboratories involved with these candidate countries. Participants from both candidate

and parent laboratories and some from potential twinning projects shared experiences from the various twinning projects. This was a first meeting of its kind in Africa following the global meeting in Paris in the previous year.

OIE supported 9 participants from the *Ugandan Central Veterinary Laboratory* (NADDEC), *National Livestock Resources Research Institute* (NaLLIRI) and Makerere University-CoVAB to undergo training during a Rabies Diagnostics Workshop conducted by the US *Centers for Disease Control and prevention* (CDC).

OIE also participated in the WHO EPT “One Health” concept meeting for the African region in Libreville, Gabon from November 12 - 14th, 2012.

As far as Collaborating Centers are concerned, there are now two centers recognized by the OIE, based at the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute (Pretoria) and at the University of Pretoria in South Africa:

Topic	Expert	(Lead) Institution	Country
Surveillance and Control of Animal Diseases in Africa	Dr Anthony “Tony” Musoke	<i>Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, Agricultural Research Council</i>	S. Africa
Training in Integrated Livestock and Wildlife Health and Management	Prof. J.A.W.“Koos” Coetzer	<i>Department of Veterinary Tropical Diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria</i>	S. Africa

The *Department of Ichthyology and Fisheries Sciences* of the University of Rhodes in South Africa is still trying to negotiate a twinning agreement with the bi-national OIE *Collaborating Centre on Epidemiology and Risk Assessment of Aquatic Animal Diseases* (Oslo, Norway and Charlottetown, Canada), following a failed submission to the OIE to be recognized straightaway as a Collaborating Centre for Africa in 2010. The OIE Representation is facilitating these negotiations through electronic mail and personal contacts ■

» ISSUES OF GROWING IMPORTANCE IN THE REGION

The main OIE listed diseases affecting SADC Member States remain (in alphabetical order) African horse sickness (equids), African swine fever (suids), contagious bovine pleura-pneumonia (cattle), epizootic ulcerative syndrome (fish), foot-and-mouth disease (cattle mostly), Newcastle disease (poultry), rabies (dogs), and Rift valley fever (small ruminants mostly). New and emerging diseases are *white spot disease* (WSD) of shrimp and prawns, varroosis in honeybees, peste des petits ruminants (small ruminants) and *contagious equine metritis* (CEM) in horses. Beyond purely disease-related issues, which characterize the livestock sector in Southern Africa, several cross-cutting issues render this part of Africa exceptional, in particular:

- **Wildlife and conservation:** the region is home to the continent's major conservation areas and game parks going through a profound restructuring as *transfrontier conservation areas* (TFCA's), challenging existing or potential domestic animal disease status within and across countries. The presence of wildlife, susceptible to or acting as a reservoir for major diseases of domesticated animals is closely linked to these challenges, for instance foot-and-mouth disease and African swine fever. Pressure is building to obtain preferential trade status for countries harbouring SAT-type infected wildlife, mainly African buffalo, claiming it is impossible to eradicate the virus from the ecosystem without eradicating the wildlife with it. The OIE interacts in a constructive way with the wildlife and conservation community and e.g. participates actively in conferences of the WCS/AHEAD platform (Phakalane, November 13 – 16th, 2012)
- **Compliance to import requirements of the EU and commodity-based trade:** several countries in southern Africa have managed to meet OIE requirements and therefore enable to export beef and derived products to

western markets (US, Europe) and Asia. At the same time, various stakeholders in the region have over time challenged OIE standards with regard to the inherent safety of processed meats and derived products, irrespective of the disease status of country or zone. The so-called *commodity-based trade approach* (CBT) seeks to extend principles of HACCP and Codex Alimentarius to guarantee safe and better trade. Advocacy and awareness-raising on both sides of the spectrum (pros and cons) have eventually led to a confluence of ideas whereby stakeholders now refer to “commodity based trade”, in particular with regards to FMD and beef, as an “OIE non-geographical standard”, in full alignment with the OIE Code definition, i.e. including the fact that animals should be vaccinated. The CBT lobby now focuses much more on compliance with importing countries and trade blocks (such as the EU) with these OIE standards, and starts targeting issues as identification and traceability, abattoir and transport facilities economies of scale, remoteness, genetics, entrepreneurship and organization of the sector and, inevitably, competitiveness on the international scene.

- **Aquatic animal biosecurity or the prevention and containment of aquatic diseases,** is a fairly new concern in the region, but is gaining momentum as the aquaculture and riverine farming industry is taking off. The introduction of epizootic ulcerative syndrome in the Chobe-Zambezi river basin (in 2006) and in the Western Cape (2011), as well as the introduction and or the discovery of white spot disease in shrimp and prawns in coastal Mozambique (2011) and west-Madagascar (2012) has triggered initiatives, both in terms of capacity building for effective policy and legislation frameworks to address the problem. Unfortunately none of these initiatives have led to sustainable and sufficient funding to tackle the problem in terms of future biosecurity measures at regional level. ■

» MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

Throughout the year, the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa maintained close ties with the SADC Secretariat and was therefore involved in all the regional actions and initiatives related with the *Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources* (FANR) Directorate. OIE SRR participated actively in various coordination platforms set up by SADC, and donors of livestock projects like the EU and AfDB, together with our partner organisation, the FAO.

The OIE SRR takes advantage of regional conferences and seminars organised by partner agencies to promote the OIE and its missions depending on the subject of discussion.

The table below provides an overview of the main conferences, seminars, workshops and other meetings in which the Sub-Regional Representation participated in 2012. Official *back-to-office-reports* (BTOR) from these missions, meetings and conferences are available on request. ■

Meetings and events organised by the Sub-Regional Representation :

Date	Title	Country
CAPACITY BUILDING		
Jan. 11	Short training on data entry for six monthly and annual reports for new focal point sanitary information Botswana. DVS MoA – HQ. Conducted by Dr N. Mapitse.	Gaborone, Botswana
Sept. 24 - 26	Second SADC – FAO – OIE Sub-Regional seminar on Progressing towards FMD control and recognition of disease freedom in the SADC region. Attended by Dr Mapitse and Ms. Mantsho	Gaborone, Botswana
September	Support to 9 participants from the Ugandan NADDEC, NaLLiRI and Makerere University to attend the Rabies Diagnostics Workshop, conducted by CDC	Entebbe, Uganda
Sept. - Oct	Rabies (FAT) regional PT exercise (Selected African countries) Coordinated by Dr C. Sabeta, OVI, Onderstepoort	Pretoria, South Africa
Oct. 9 - 10	Regional Seminar on the OIE Laboratory Twinning Programme: Concepts and Perspectives	Johannesburg, South Africa
Dec. 10 -14	OIE focal points on APFS : organisation of official controls (Selected African countries) Coordinated by M. Kabwit Nguz, COLEACP/EDES, Brussels	Gaborone, Botswana

COORDINATION MEETINGS		
March 7	RAHC – SA Coordination meeting n° 17	Gaborone, Botswana
July 5	RAHC – SA Coordination meeting n° 18	Gaborone, Botswana
Oct. 12	RAHC – SA Coordination meeting n° 19	Gaborone, Botswana

Meetings and events attended by the Sub-Regional Representation :

CAPACITY BUILDING		
March 19 - 20	Closing Workshop of OIE Rabies Twinning Project between OVI, South Africa and NVRI, <i>Nigeria National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI)</i> . Attended by Dr Mapitse	Vom, Plateau State, Nigeria.
April 15 - 20	National PVS training seminar. Attended by Dr. Bastiaensen	Beijing, China
Sept. 24 - 28	Joint AU - WTO SPS training seminar (English) Attended by Dr. Bastiaensen	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Nov. 26 - 30	Joint AU - WTO SPS training seminar (French) Attended by Dr. Bastiaensen	Dakar, Senegal

CERTIFICATION OF OIE EXPERTS		
Nov. 19 - 21	OIE PVS One Health missions feedback session	Paris, France

Date	Title	Country
COORDINATION MEETINGS		
Jan. 20	SADC SPS Discussion Forum organised by the SADC Secretariat's Directorate of <i>Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI)</i> . Attended by Dr Mapitse	Gaborone, Botswana
April 11 – 13	FAO IDENTIFY meeting with representatives of animal health laboratories from Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania & Uganda. Attended by Dr Mapitse.	Entebbe, Uganda
April 17 - 19	SADC Sub-Committee meeting : EIS. Attended by Dr Mapitse.	Johannesburg, South Africa
June 5 - 7	SADC <i>Livestock Technical Committee (LTC)</i> meeting I. Attended by Drs Mapitse & Bastiaensen	Gaborone, Botswana
July 16 – 19	USAID EPT Programme Congo Basin Regional Meeting. Attended by Dr Neo Mapitse.	Kampala, Uganda
July 24 - 26	SADC Coordination-Committee meeting : SPS. Attended by Dr Bastiaensen.	Centurion, Johannesburg, South Africa
Aug 16 - 17	SADC Working Group on RVF meeting. Attended by Dr Mapitse.	Johannesburg, South Africa
Sept 3 – 6	National level vet. sample management training Special project (twinning NADDEC – IAH)	Entebbe, Uganda
Oct. 29	Coordination and planning meeting with senior management of the EDES Project (EU funding), coordinated by COLEACP. Attended by Drs Bastiaensen and Alain Dehove.	Brussels, Belgium
Oct. 31	"Competitive smallholder livestock in Botswana" Ministry of Agriculture	Gaborone, Botswana
Nov. 1	Meeting with NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency on Development of Aquatic Biosecurity Concept Note ("TILAPIA")	Midrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Nov. 12 - 14	WHO EPT "One Health" concept meeting for the African region	Libreville, Gabon
Nov. 13 -15	FAO – OIE (GF-TADs) Inter-regional Conference on Rift Valley Fever	Mombasa, Kenya
Nov. 16 (am)	Joint SADC – AHEAD mini-congress on the management of natural resources and TFCA's in light of animal disease control programmes (Kasane II). Closing session only	Phakalane, Botswana
Nov. 16 (pm)	SADC <i>Livestock Technical Committee (LTC)</i> meeting II.	Phakalane, Botswana
Nov. 27 - 30	Joint OIE Collaborating Centres (DVTD/UP and IZS/CESME) of Onderstepoort (ZA) and Teramo (IT) on SPS and broader market access for southern Africa's livestock producers to markets.	Pretoria, South Africa
Dec. 5 - 7	AU-IBAR seminar on the role of public and private sectors in livestock services delivery in Africa	Naivasha, Kenya
Dec. 17 - 19	AU-IBAR workshop for Southern Africa on Trade in Livestock and Animal Products and Animal Identification and Traceability (PAFLEC)	Johannesburg, South Africa
COORDINATION OF REGIONAL POSITION REGARDING OIE STANDARDS		
June 27 - 29	Second OIE Global Conference on FMD Control. Attended by Dr Bastiaensen	Bangkok, Thailand

Date	Title	Country
REPRESENTATION OF OIE IN OTHER EVENTS NOT PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED		
March 26 - 30	Sixth Session of FAO COFI Sub Committee on Aquaculture. Attended by Dr. Mapitse.	Cape Town, South Africa
April 28	World Veterinary Day	Gaborone, Botswana
May 2 - 3	AU-IBAR VETGOV Stakeholders' meeting for SADC. Attended by Drs Mapitse and Bastiaensen	Gaborone, Botswana
May 8 - 10	AU-IBAR VETGOV Stakeholders' meeting for COMESA. Attended by Dr Mapitse	Livingstone, Zambia
June 28 – 29	Meeting of the International Federation of Biosafety Association. Attended by Dr Mapitse	Johannesburg, South Africa
July 30	ILRI Regional Strategic Planning meeting, Attended by Dr Bastiaensen	Gaborone, Botswana
Sept. 28	World Rabies Day	Gaborone, Botswana

Date	Country	Outcomes
VISITS TO COUNTRY AUTHORITIES		
Jan 23 - Feb 3	Niger	PVS Gap-Analysis. Dr Bastiaensen, team leader
June 13 - 25	Lao P.D.R.	PVS Gap-Analysis. Dr Bastiaensen, team leader
Sept 13 - 24	Ethiopia	PVS Gap-Analysis. Dr Bastiaensen, team leader
Oct. 14 - 20	South Africa	PVS Evaluation. Dr Bastiaensen, observer

Date	Title
RELEVANT OIE MEETINGS	
May 20 - 25	80th OIE General Session, attended by Drs Mapitse & Bastiaensen, Paris, France
Oct. 23 – 26	Annual meeting of OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations, attended by Drs Mapitse and Bastiaensen, and Ms. Mantsho. Paris, France



ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

OFFICIAL VISITS

AGREEMENTS & HOSTING

COMMISSIONED CONSULTANCIES

GF-TAD & REGIONAL

ANIMAL HEALTH CENTER

» ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

The SRR-SA began its activities in January 2006, with the appointment of a Sub-Regional Representative and a Secretary. In 2007, a Deputy Sub-Regional Representative was recruited, but subsequently resigned for personal reasons. A Programme Officer was seconded to the OIE by the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (*France Cooperation*) in April 2007. The team was further strengthened as from June 2009 with the recruitment of a full-time Administrative and Financial Assistant, and in August 2010, with a new Deputy-Representative, bringing the number of permanent staff members to 5.

In late 2011, the then OIE Sub-Regional Representative, Dr Bonaventure Mtei, retired at age 63. Dr Neo Mapitse was appointed Representative as per January 1st, 2012.

The Programme Officer ended his assignment with the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (*France Cooperation*) in June 2010, but pursued his activities for the OIE as per July 2010 with French Development Agency (AFD) funding until December 31st, 2012.

Given the withdrawal of the AU-IBAR (refer to the following section on “GF-TADs and the Regional Animal Health Centre”), an opportunity presented itself to regroup the offices according to agency, but at the same time being mindful of the fact that AU-IBAR may still come back to utilize (some of) its offices. The following repartition was agreed between OIE-SRR and FAO-ECTAD, with no objection from the FAO Country Office :

OIE PO		Reception Secretary		FAO ECTAD	FAO ECTAD	FAO ECTAD			Server Room	
WC										
OIE Rep	OIE Dep. Rep	OIE Admin Assist	FAO ECTAD	FAO Country Office	FAO Country Office	FAO Country Office	FAO Country Office	Toilets	Kitchen	

Schematic overview of the new office-allocation after the departure of AU-IBAR. The unlabelled offices remain available for AU-IBAR should it wish to return to the RAHC in the future or should the Ministry need additional office space. One of these offices contains storage-boxes of remaining IBAR office furniture and IT equipment.

From June 11 – 12th, 2012, the office welcomed the OIE Deputy Director General, Dr Monique Eloit and the Head of the OIE Budget Unit, Ms. Alix Weng, for an internal audit of the office’s operation and courtesy calls to key institutions operating in the SADC region. The audit was a learning process for the OIE SRR staff and the report was generally a satisfactory outcome. The courtesy visits started with the Honourable Minister of Agriculture for Botswana, Mr Christiaan De Graaff, his Deputy Minister Mr Molebatsi and Permanent Secretaries and former OIE Delegates, Drs M. Chimbombi and M. Letshwenyo. This was followed by visits to the Head of the EU Delegation to Botswana and SADC, H.E. Ambassador Gerard McGovern; and the Embassy of France to Botswana and SADC, H.E. Ambassador Geneviève Iancu. There was an understanding of the mandate of the OIE and support to its activities in the SADC sub region ■

» OFFICIAL VISITS, COURTESY VISITS

Designation	Organisation / Country	Month
Ms. Shirley Atkinson , AHEAD Senior Programme Manager, based at the <i>Wildlife Conservation Society</i> .	WCS, USA.	January
Mr. Stephen Chacha , Policy and External Relations Manager – Africa branch of the <i>World Society for the Protection of Animals</i> (WSPA)	WSPA, Tanzania	January
Dr Ferran Jori , Scientific Officer FMD (CIRAD – University of Pretoria)	CIRAD, RSA	February
Dr Mark Atkinson (WCS, AHEAD) and Dr. Gavin Thomson (TAD-Scientific) on the progress with the KAZA TFCA and the possible development of an agreement between the IZS Teramo and the University of Pretoria on training of veterinary professionals on food safety.	WCS, AHEAD, Botswana TAD-Scientific, RSA	March
M. Antoine Kabwit Nguz , Regional Coordinator of the EDES project, funded by the ACP Secretariat (EC) and implemented by COLEACP (<i>Comité de Liaison Europe – Afrique – Caraïbes - Pacifique</i>).	COLEACP, Belgium	March
Dr Monique Eloit and Mrs Alix Weng from the OIE Head Office in Paris for an OIE internal audit.	OIE, France	June
M. Russell Duncan , the new Director of the USDA – APHIS Regional Representation in Johannesburg, South Africa, accompanied by M. Zachariah Palime .	USDA APHIS, RSA	August
Dr. Darryl Abernethy , the new Director of the DVTD of the Faculty of Veterinary Sciences at Onderstepoort.	DVTD, University of Pretoria, RSA	October

» AGREEMENTS & HOSTING

Agreement	Signatories	Starting date
MoU SADC Secretariat	OIE & SADC	2003
Grant Contribution Agreement	OIE, SADC & EC	2005
Hosting Agreement	OIE & Gov. of Botswana	2006
MoU RAHC Southern Africa	OIE & FAO	2009

» CONSULTANCIES AND LETTERS OF AGREEMENT

Designation	Purpose	Country
Dr. Claude Sabeta	Organisation by the <i>Agricultural Research Council</i> (ARC) of South Africa (Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute) of a regional proficiency testing exercise on the diagnosis of rabies by FAT.	South Africa
Dr. Mike Allsopp	Scientific editing and review by Dr. Mike Allsopp of the <i>Agricultural Research Council</i> (ARC) of South Africa Sub Regional training seminar on diseases of honeybees for OIE focal points for animal diseases notification (Ezulwini, Swaziland). Cont'd from 2011.	South Africa



As part of its association with the GF-TADs for Africa, the Sub-Regional Representation actively contributed to the write-up of the 5-year Action Plan for the period 2012-2016, which was submitted to the 7th Steering Committee meeting of the GF-TADs for Africa (SC7), which took place on July 16th and 17th, 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya.

As regards the *Regional Animal Health Centre*, the staff disposition has been further reduced to 6 staff, considering the departure of IBAR's Dr Baboucarr Jaw, who will not be replaced for the time being. AU-IBAR announced on January 27, 2012, its temporary and retrospective withdrawal from the RAHC. Reasons advanced were that *AU-IBAR's strategic plan 2010-2014*, is to implement its activities in Member States (MS) in collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities. In this regard, they recruited project coordinators and accountants to be seconded to the eight RECs recognized by the African Union. The staff will be based at the Headquarters of the RECs to provide technical support to animal resources related activities in the RECs. In view of this new approach of channelling support to MS through the RECs, AU-IBAR temporarily withdrew from the RAHC, since the AU-IBAR officer will be based within the premises of the REC headquarters. In this line, AU-IBAR will also withhold its financial contribution to the RAHC with effect from 1st January 2012.

As a result of this withdrawal all visual reference to the participation of AU-IBAR in the RAHC mechanism was therefore removed from signs, posters and the website in the course of February 2012. The RAHC is now being branded as a 'pure' GF-TADs RSU (*regional support unit*) from FAO and OIE perspective and continues to develop joint initiatives as well as to organize coordination meetings on a quarterly basis. However OIE continues to collaborate with AU-IBAR in the advancement of the sector as shown by mutual participation in events of both organisations.

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Name	Position	Organisation
Neo Mapitse	Representative	OIE
Patrick Bastiaensen	Programme officer	OIE
Mpho Mantsho	Administrative and Financial Assistant	OIE
Nomsa Thekiso	Secretary	OIE
Grace Ssemakula	Administrative and Financial Assistant	FAO
Mokganedi Mokopasetso	Project officer (acting Manager)	FAO

List of OIE and FAO staff who were present at the RAHC throughout or for part of 2012.

» REGIONAL COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

The Sub-Regional Representation participated in the meeting of the Regional Commission at the 80th OIE General Session in Paris (May 21st, 2012). During the meeting chaired by Dr Marosi Molomo, Delegate of Lesotho, acting President of the Commission, the Commission's progress report of activities was presented, followed by the report by Dr. Yacouba Samaké the OIE Regional Representative for Africa. The Regional Commission for Africa elected a new bureau and proposed candidates for the elections of the Council and the specialist Commissions. Dr Marosi Molomo was confirmed as President of the Regional Commission and represents the southern African seat on the Commission.

Other representatives from the sub-region are Dr. Michael Botlhe Modisane (South Africa) as Member of the OIE Council and Dr. Gideon Bruckner (South Africa) as President of the OIE *Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases* (SCAD).

OIE Regional Commission for Africa :

- **President** : Dre Marosi Molomo (Lesotho)
- **1st Vice-President** : Dr. Adam Hassan Yacoub (Chad)
- **2nd Vice-President** : Dr. Theogen Rutagwenda (Rwanda)
- **Secretary General** : Dr. Ahmed Chawky K. Boughalem (Algeria)

OIE Council :

- **Vice-President** : Dr Jaouad Berrada (Morocco)
- **Member** : Dr Botlhe Michael Modisane (South Africa)

OIE Specialist Commissions :

- **Code Commission** : Dr Salah Hammami (Tunisia)
- **Scientific Commission** : Dr. Gideon Bruckner (South Africa)

Country	Position	Institution	Name	Surname
Angola	Director General of the Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	José	Antonio
Botswana	Director Animal Health	Ministry of Agriculture	Lethlogile	Modisa
D.R.C.	Director Department of Animal Production and Health	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	Honoré R.	N'Lemba Mabela
Lesotho	Director of Livestock Services	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Marosi	Molomo
Madagascar	Director of the Animal Health and Phytosanitary Department	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	Bibias	Lalaonirina
Malawi	Deputy Director Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development	Ministry of Agriculture	Patrick B.	Chikungwa
Mauritius	Director of Animal Husbandry	Ministry of Rural Development	Deodass	Meenowa
Mozambique	[pending]	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	[pending]	
Namibia	Chief Veterinary Officer	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	Albertina	Shilongo
Seychelles	Principal Veterinary Officer	Ministry of Environment , Natural Resources & Transport	Jimmy	Melanie
South Africa	Chief Director Partnerships	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Botlhe M.	Modisane
Swaziland	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Roland X.	Dlamini
Tanzania	Director of Veterinary Services	Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries	Win C.H.	Mleche
Zambia	Ag. Director of Veterinary Services	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Joseph	Mubanga
Zimbabwe	[pending]	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	[pending]	

OIE Delegates from the SADC Member States as per December 31, 2012



S. Hargreaves. Picture © Gillian Dal, 2008

Dr Stuart Hargreaves, OIE Delegate for Zimbabwe and Principal-Director at the Zimbabwe Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development, died age 66 in Harare on Tuesday morning, August 28th, 2012 after a long illness caused by kidney insufficiency, first diagnosed in early 2010.

Few have contributed more to the management of animal health in southern Africa, Zimbabwe particularly, than Stuart Hargreaves. His entire working life was devoted to the control of major animal diseases such as foot and mouth disease, rabies and anthrax. His dedication to that cause was recognised widely in Zimbabwe (where he was well known and appreciated even by the general public - remarkable for a public sector veterinarian) as well as in southern Africa more generally. Stuart's expertise was appreciated

internationally, shown by his election as President of the OIE's Regional Commission for Africa (1995-1997) and the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code Commission to which he was successively re-elected for 3-year terms since 2000. All who knew him were impressed by his knowledge, commitment and dedication to improving animal health, particularly in southern Africa.

Stuart Kenneth Hargreaves (1946) chaired and served on numerous national, regional and international committees. He received several awards for the high standards he set and the results he obtained in the agricultural/veterinary field, amongst which was the award by the OIE of its Meritorius Medal in 2011.

It might be concluded from the above that Stuart was a rather earnest individual but far from it! Particularly in his early working life Stuart was the subject of wonderful stories - many involving his red E-type Jag - that kept many of us entertained for years. His great attribute was to relate hilarious adventures where he was the butt of the joke; the life and soul of many gatherings. He was also a good sportsman and represented Natal under 19 at rugby while attending university in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. Stu maintained a strong interest in rugby all his life.

One of Stuart's most endearing traits was his loyalty and devotion to his beliefs, friends and colleagues. An example is the fact that he wore his old high school tie (Prince Edward, Harare) seemingly perpetually - he was tremendously proud of his school. Unsurprisingly, Stuart had a huge circle of friends both in Africa and elsewhere in the world.

After studying at the University of Natal, Stuart obtained his veterinary degree at Onderstepoort (South Africa) in 1970. Thereafter, he devoted his career to Zimbabwe's Ministry of Agriculture, initially as a field and provincial veterinary officer (1971-1983), Deputy Director (1983-1988) and Director (1988-2002) before being promoted to Principal Director Livestock and Veterinary Services (2002 to date).

His was a life well lived. He was given a State Funeral on August 30th, 2012. ■



picture © Monkogji Samson/Demographix, 2013

» FINANCIAL REPORT

In 2012, all of the funding of the Sub-Regional Representation for 2012 was sourced from the OIE through the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund. These allocations included the contributions of the IDENTIFY project (under the EPT programme, funded by USAID, and implemented jointly by FAO, OIE and WHO).

The Sub-Regional Representation's 2012 annual work plan and budget stood at EUR 303,040 :

Cost Item	Total
	2012
STAFF EXPENSES	86,900 €
WORKSHOPS & CONFERENCES	110 000 €
MISSION EXPENSES	51 600 €
OPERATING COSTS	54 540 €
TOTAL (EUR)	303 040 €

Extra-budgetary funding was provided by the French Development Agency through the secondment of a programme officer to OIE and a EUR 10,000 operational budget (from Jan - December 2012).

In the course of 2012, the Financial and Administrative Assistant benefited from training at the OIE Head Office in Paris in order to start using the HQ online accounting system SAGE. The training was motivated by the recommendations of the Internal Audit carried out by the Deputy Director General and the Head of the Accounting Unit in June 2012, mainly as recognition of the competencies of the Staff concerned.

Following this training, mechanisms were put in place to install and test the system for suitability and this was successful. The period November and December 2012, were used mainly for testing through the use of the remote control system Ammy ; thereby making it possible for the Accounting staff in the HQ to review the entries posted in the system at the SRR level. It was planned that the SRR SA will go live with the system with effect from January 2013, but given the fact that the Financial and Administrative Assistant will be on maternity leave from this period for three months, the HQ accounting unit will continue with booking entries in the system on behalf of the SRR SA until the Financial and Administrative Assistant resumes duty in April 2013.

By December 1st , 2012, the state of disbursements, as compared to the previous years, was as follows :

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Approved budget	116 000	63 000	57 810	286 600	641 400	820 080	303 040
Disbursements	0	11 436	70 046	217 080	849 762	708 538	210 928
Uptake	0%	18%	121%	75 %	132 %	86 %	70%

The expenditures per cost category, by December 1st, 2012, were as follows :

Cost Item	Budget	Expenditures	Uptake (%)
	2012	2012	2012
STAFF EXPENSES	86,900 €	74 854 €	86%
WORKSHOPS & CONFERENCES ²	110 000 €	62,823 €	57%
MISSION EXPENSES	51 600 €	28,306 €	55%
OPERATING COSTS	54 540 €	44,945 €	82%
TOTAL (EUR)	303 040	210 928	70%

²Excludes costs of LoA between OIE and ARC for the Regional Inter-Laboratory Proficiency Testing Exercise (II) on rabies for National Reference Veterinary Laboratories using FAT

» CONCLUSIONS AND 2013 OUTLOOK

The year 2012 has been a challenging year with one of the main funding sources and capacity-building programmes coming to an end (the OIE component of BTSF for Africa) and the annual budget being reduced to the minimum required for office operation and human resources deployment. Through smart partnerships with SADC (TADs) and other projects and institutions (e.g. EDES, CDC,...), the office nevertheless managed to safeguard some regional activities, such as the annual meeting on the FMD/PCP, a training course for focal points on animal production food safety and a regional proficiency testing exercise on rabies diagnosis, to name just a few. Unfortunately, no funding could be found to support the 3rd meeting of deans of *veterinary educational establishments* (VEEs) in East & Southern Africa.

We hope that our efforts to generate new income at regional and sub-regional level for critical technical challenges to animal health and welfare in the region, will not only bear fruit in terms of funding for 2013, but also lead to new and better partnerships with the main REC (SADC) and national, regional and international technical agencies and donor organisations. The preliminary response to our 2012 funding appeal, while not overwhelming, nevertheless looks promising. One of the key developments in this respect is the renewed close cooperation with the SADC Secretariat (and FAO-ECTAD) in view of a broad and all-encompassing livestock trade project, provisionally dubbed “LIVETRADE-SA”. Likewise, the OIE office expects a lot from the NEPAD-led “TILAPIA” project on aquatic biosecurity in the countries of the tripartite agreement between COMESA, EAC and SADC.

From an administrative and financial point of view, the office was honoured to benefit from the first internal organisational and financial audit by the OIE Head Office since its establishment in 2006. The recommendations of this audit, which took place in June 2012, led by the

Deputy-Director General, Dr. Monique Eloit, will prove to be very useful for the operations and further development of the Sub-Regional Representation. Efforts were made by the Representation to align all service providers’ contracts with the OIE financial year to improve planning and budgeting.

From an institutional point of view, the withdrawal of AU-IBAR from our offices, and from the RAHC mechanism, has no doubt weakened the principle and credibility of the RAHC. The principle of using the combined strengths of the three organisations, AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE housed under one roof, to provide technical support to SADC Secretariat and the Member Countries is diluted. There is still hope that AU-IBAR will reconsider its position, as recommended during the June Steering Committee meeting of the GF-TADs for Africa. In southern Africa the door is open for other international or indeed, continental, organisations to integrate the RAHC (as well) subject to approval by the Government of Botswana our host. ILRI has expressed interest in relocating its office for southern Africa, currently based in Maputo, Mozambique, to Gaborone and possibly to the RAHC. Other AU agencies too, e.g. AU-PATTEC or AU-PANVAC are welcome to join and strengthen the RAHC’s portfolio ■



World Organisation for Animal Health
SUB-REGIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
Gaborone • Botswana