



# **Regional trade in SPS sensitive products - Pillar II of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Plan (CADDP)**

Dermot Cassidy USAID

SPS Coordinator for Southern Africa

(Initiative to end Hunger in Africa; Feed the  
Future)

The authors' views do not necessarily reflect the  
views of the United States Agency for International  
Development or the United States Government.



## **Contents**

**1: The African Union and the  
Comprehensive African Agriculture  
Development Program**

2: The Trade Corridor approach

3: Developing a practical roadmap



CADDP Pillar II and FiF/TEHIA Strategy guidance; Framework for the Improvement of Rural Infrastructure and Trade-Related Capacities for Market Access (FIMA)

The CAADP process in developing national and regional agricultural development priorities

1. Value chain analysis
2. Policy and legislative harmonization
3. Targeted research and development



Strengthening technical and management capacities of REC's and related regional institutions

Support for harmonization of policy, regulatory and administrative reforms to improve trade efficiencies

Investment in regional research and collaborative research

Development of key trade corridors to expand trade opportunities

Development of regional information sharing and monitoring networks

SADC

EAC

COMESA

Tripartite SPS Agreement

Tripartite SPS Committee

OIE

Value Chain Studies – with SPS dimension

- Options for the export of animal products from areas with endemic FMD
- Dairy

Targeted support for harmonization of policy, legislative and regulatory environment and the setting of regional standards for trade

Targeted research and development of working groups to determine priorities, initiate activities in regional laboratories, sourcing of funding for these activities

Regional / national veterinary laboratories / institutions, academia,

Caprivi Corridor

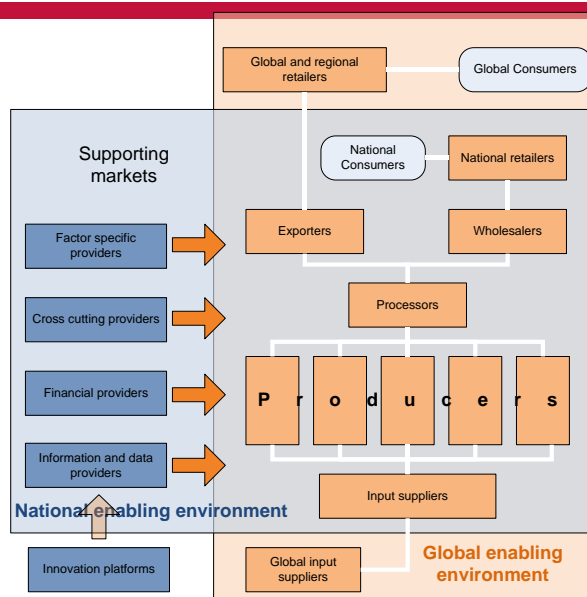
Develop network of organizations involved in area of interest



## Generic Value Chain for agriculture

### Value Chain Analysis

the starting point in terms of examining the necessary enabling environment





The diagram illustrates the Wild Bird and Game Meat Value Chain, showing the flow from conservation areas to consumers, influenced by SPS enabling environments and various standards.

**Trans Frontier Conservation Areas** (Left):

- Landholders (Tourism, Hunting)
- Tour Operators

**Wildlife trade** (Red arrow connecting Conservation Areas to Livestock Producers)

**SPS enabling environment** (Right):

- Consumers
- Retailers
- Wholesalers / Distributors
- Importers / Exporters

**Core Value Chain** (Center):

- Livestock Producers** (Commercial farming systems, Traditional farming systems)
- Traders
- Feedlots
- Abattoirs
- Processors

**Standards and Regulations** (Far Right):

- CODEX** (Vertical bar with various standards: HACCP, ISO 22000, BRC, IFS, GlobalGAP, OIE, TAHC & CBT)
- Retailer standards** (Vertical bar)

**Supporting Elements** (Bottom):

- Service providers / Vets
- Inputs and feed suppliers
- Technical sub systems
- Auctioneers
- Sub products (hide skins etc)



- More specific guidance should be developed on mitigation measures that will provide adequate assurance that FMDV infected animals, particularly those in the early stages of infection and possibly incubating the disease, are not presented for slaughter at export abattoirs in regions that are not officially FMD-free.
- More specific guidance should be developed on mitigation measures required at export abattoirs in regions that are not FMD-free. This guidance should encompass both procedures to be followed and measures by which their implementation can be monitored.

3



## FMD in beef - Future research

- The behavior and survival of FMDV in bovine fat tissues.
- The amounts of residual bone marrow, lymph node and blood clot in DB.
- The effective oral dose of FMDV for pigs.
- The relative contribution of “pre-slaughter” versus “at-abattoir” control measures aimed at reducing the likelihood of FMDV contamination of DB exported from zones that were not OIE free. A more detailed retrospective study from one or more countries where detailed records are available might be developed to analyze the likelihood that DB from infected animals were actually exported.

Source; OIE



## Other diseases - Beef

| ○ | Disease<br>(Article)                 | issue   | Note  |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------|
|   | RVF (Article 8.11.11.)               | risk associated with viraemic animals                   | TAHSC |
|   | bovine brucellosis (Article 11.3.6.) | beef as a safe commodity, trade of cattle for slaughter | AHG   |
|   | CCHF                                 | chapter development                                     | AHG   |

Source; OIE



## Development indicators used by CAADP and Africa's development partners

| Category                       | Indicator  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Business environment           | Underweight children <5  |
|                                | Stunted children under 5   |
|                                | Underweight women  |
| Policy                         | Prevalence of underweight children < 5 years old                       |
| Nutrition                      | Change in average score in Household hunger index                      |
| Trade formalization            | Number of people trained in child health and nutrition                 |
| Logistics business development | % children 6-23 months on Minimum Acceptable Diet                      |
| Technical adoption             | Number of beneficiaries with access to home / community garden         |
|                                | Presence of exclusive breast feeding children < 6 months               |
|                                | Number of communities with capacity to manage acute under nutrition    |
|                                | Prevalence of Maternal anemia  |
|                                | Improved utilization of maternal and child health / nutrition services |
|                                | % target population covered by host government micronutrient program   |
|                                | Improved access to diverse and quality foods                           |



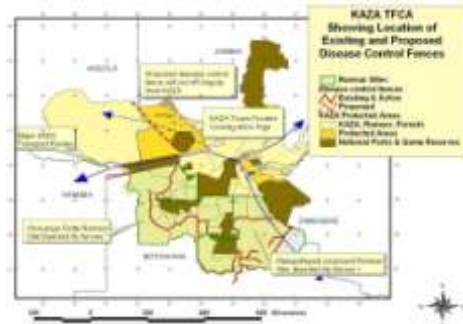
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## Linking the KAZA – TFCA to the trans-Caprivi Corridor



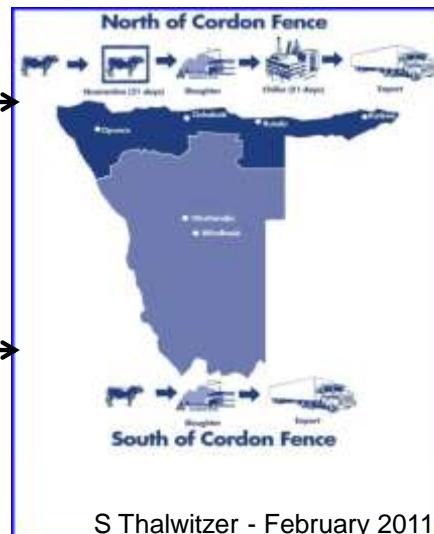
- Animals
  - Wild
  - Domestic
- Humans
- Logistics
- Regional development



## Proposed development of off take rates and slaughter in Namibia

5-7 %

25 %



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## “DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES FOR BEEF PRODUCTS FROM THE CAPRIVI”

Integration of

HACCP  
&  
CBT  
APPROACH

IMPROVED  
CATTLE  
MANAGEMENT  
AND QUALITY

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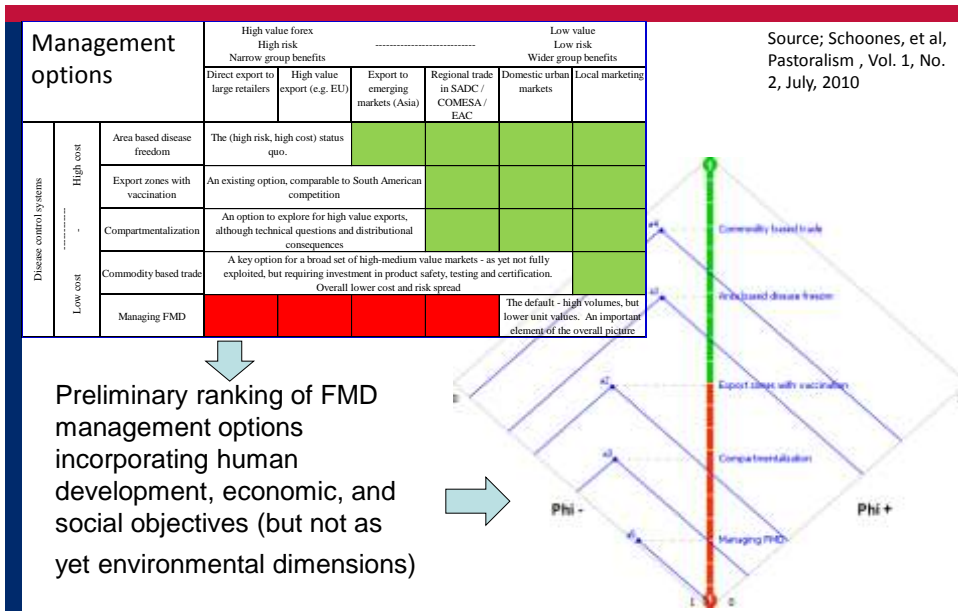
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## Multi Criteria Decision Analysis as a tool for decision making



## Regional economic Communities and the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Dimension

