

SADC perspective on animal health in the context of KAZA

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Livestock Populations, Millions

Cattle	69.4
Sheep	37.3
Goats	48.3
<i>Subtotal sheep goats</i>	85.6
Pigs	11.1
Equines	2.3
Poultry	277.7
FANR, 2012	

296 Million people
How many people in KAZA? Livestock Populations? Trade issues?

About SADC

- Originally 5 MS but currently 16 MS
- Goal
 - **promote regional co-operation and integration**
 - **Promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development**

Recognises - political and economic diversities of MS

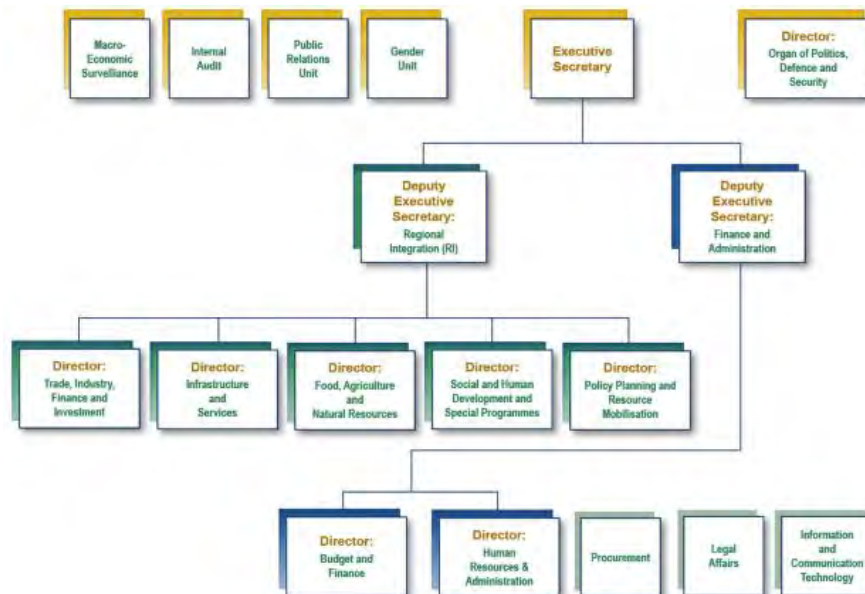
- diverse production structures, trade patterns
- differences in resource endowments,
- different development priorities, institutional affiliations and resource allocation mechanisms.

Structures

- **Summit of Heads of State or Government**
 - ✓ has responsibility for overall policy direction and control of the functions of SADC
- **Council of Ministers**
 - ✓ reports to the Summit, oversees the work and development of SADC and approves SADC policies
- **Standing Committee of Officials**
 - ✓ which is a technical advisory committee and advise the Council
- **Troika**
 - ✓ Manages SADC Organ on Politics Defence and Security
 - ✓ mandated to steer and provide Member states with direction regarding matters that threaten peace, security and stability in the region
 - ✓ consists of Current Chairperson, Incoming Chairperson and Outgoing Chairperson

- **Sectoral and Cluster Ministerial Committees**
 - ✓ directly responsible for overseeing the activities of the core areas of integration in their area of competence, as well as providing policy advice to The Council
- **The Secretariat**
 - ✓ responsible for the coordination and management of SADC programmes.

SECRETARIAT



Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate

- Specific Functions

- Development, promotion and facilitation of agricultural policy harmonisation, taking into account gender equity in all strategies and programmes;
 - Ensuring sustainable food security policies and programmes;
 - Development, promotion and harmonisation of **biodiversity**, phytosanitary, sanitary, crop production and animal husbandry policies;
 - Development of measures to increase agricultural output of agro-based industries;
 - Development, promotion and facilitation of harmonised policies and programmes aimed at achieving effective and sustainable utilisation of natural resources such as water, wildlife, fisheries, and forestry;
 - Development and facilitation of harmonised and sound environmental management policies; and
 - Promotion of trade in agricultural products
- GUIDED BY RAP which includes Livestock Development Plan

Livestock Unit (TADS)

- 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 the **Committee of Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security** and/or the SADC Council of Ministers.

- also involved in addressing SPS issues in livestock and livestock products as they relate to trade in conformity with the SPS measures of the WTO.

Works through 4 subcommittees (technical)

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

Challenge is funding for meetings but new approach is to take advantage of stakeholders meeting to combine with LTC/subcommittees and also enhance close collaboration

Animal Health Strategy

- Guided by RISDP, RAP and **Livestock Development Program**
- PPR, HPAI, FMD, aquatic animal health strategies to some extent exist
- Under EDF 11 review update and develop transboundary animal health strategy
- With FAO working towards developing AMR strategy
- With OIE working towards Rabies Strategy

ANIMAL HEALTH SITUATION

FMD

FMD AND SADC

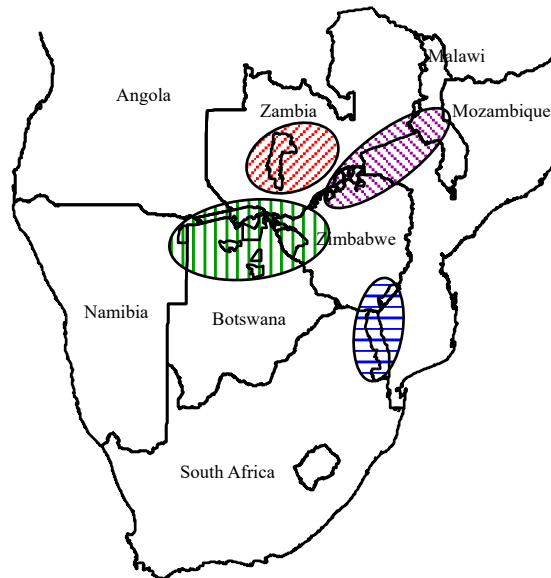


Table 1: FMD Virus isolation and characterization results on bovine epithelial tissue samples received at OIE-SSARRLFMD, Botswana Vaccine Institute (BVI) from various SADC countries in 2015

Submission	Country	Month	FMD Virus isolation ¹ & characterization		
			Serotype	Topotype	Pool
1	Botswana	March	SAT2	III	6
2	Zambia	April	SAT2	IV	4
3	Namibia	May	SAT2	III	6
4	Botswana	June	SAT1	III (WZ)	6
5	Mozambique	June	SAT2	I	6
6	Namibia	June	SAT2	III	6
7	Botswana	July	SAT2	III	6
8	Botswana	August	SAT2	III	6
9	Zimbabwe	August	SAT2	II	6
10	Namibia	August	SAT1	III (WZ)	6
11	Namibia	August	SAT2	III	6
12	Zambia	October	SAT3	II (WZ)	6

¹In Lamb kidney primary cell culture; ²Typing by antigen ELISA & genome detection & sequencing; ³Genotyping at WRLFMD on sequences submitted by BVI

Table 2: FMD Virus isolation and characterization results on bovine epithelial tissue samples received at OIE-SSARLFMD, Botswana Vaccine Institute (BVI) from various SADC countries in 2016 – 2017

Submission	Country	Year	Month	FMD Virus isolation ¹ & characterization		
				Serotype	Topotype	Pool
1	Malawi	2016	February	SAT1	NWZ	6
2	Zimbabwe	2016	August	SAT2	II	6
3	Mauritius	2016	August	O	ME-SA	2
4	Zambia	2017	May	SAT1	I	6
5	Zambia	2017	May	SAT3	II	6
6	Namibia	2017	August	SAT2	ND	6

¹In Lamb kidney primary cell culture; ²Typing by antigen ELISA & genome detection & sequencing; ³Genotyping at WRLFMD on sequences submitted by BVI; Not done (being processed for submission to WRLFMD).

Table 3: Distribution of FMD virus isolates by serotype in recent FMD outbreaks in the SADC region as observed at OIE-SSARLFMD, Botswana Vaccine Institute, 2014 – 2017

virus serotype	Number of observations per period			Total	RF ¹ in percent (%)
	2014	2015	2016 – 2017		
Type SAT1	3	1	2	6	25.00
Type SAT2	3	10	2	15	62.50
Type SAT3	0	1	1	2	8.33
Type O	0	0	1	1	4.67
Total observations	6	12	6	24	

¹Relative frequency

Way forward

- Currently working on Resuscitation of Regional FMD PCP

PPR

SADC PPR ERADICATION ROAD MAP

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Angola	1		4	F											
Botswana	4	F													
DR Congo	1			2				3			4			F	
Lesotho															
Madagascar							FREE								
Swaziland							FREE								
South Africa							FREE								
Malawi	1		4	F											
Mozambique	1		4	F											
Namibia	1		4	F											
Seychelles	1		4		F										
Tanzania	2			3				4		F					
Zambia	1		2		3		4		F						
Zimbabwe	1		4		F										

Angola	1	750,000	3,750,000	Surveillance, distinction of status, control, dossier and application for freedom
Botswana	FREE	350,000	1,750,000	Surveillance for and maintenance of free status
DR Congo	1	1,250,000	6,250,000	Surveillance, distinction of status, control, dossier and application for freedom
Lesotho		430 000	1,200,000	scientific information to validate historical freedom, dossier and application/maintenance of freedom
Madagascar	FREE	550,000	2,750,000	Surveillance for and maintenance of free status
Swaziland	FREE	98,000	490,000	Surveillance for and maintenance of free status
South Africa	FREE	164,400	822,000	Surveillance for and maintenance of free status
Malawi	1	150,000	750,000	Surveillance, distinction of status, control, dossier and application for freedom
Mauritius	FREE	50,000	250,000	Surveillance for and maintenance of free status
Mozambique	1	750,000	3,750,000	Surveillance, distinction of status, control, dossier and application for freedom
Namibia	Zonal FREE	330,000	1,650,000	Surveillance, distinction of status, control, dossier and application for freedom
Seychelles	1	48,000	240,000	Surveillance, distinction of status, control, dossier and application for freedom
Tanzania	2	1,250,000	6,250,000	Surveillance, distinction of status, control, dossier and application for freedom
Zambia	1	1,250,000	6,250,000	Surveillance, distinction of status, control, dossier and application for freedom
Zimbabwe	1	420,000	2,100,000	Surveillance, distinction of status, control, dossier and application for freedom

HPAI – H5n8

Current situation

- June 2017 – first introduction into SADC
 - Zimbabwe, declared freedom in Jan 2018
 - DRC
 - RSA – still continuing
- Serious production and socio-economic issues

Challenges

- Need for a One Health Platform at both National and Regional as elaborated by
 - HPAI
 - Listeriosis
 - Rabies
 - AMR
- This will probably also have boost financing of disease programs

Thank you for your attention

