



## 2<sup>nd</sup> AUIBAR Coordination meeting - SADC

GT





- The Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), established 1 April 1980
- Southern African Development Community (SADC) established on 17 August 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia
- 16 Members States ratified the SADC Treaty





# SADC VISION 2050

**“A peaceful, inclusive, middle to high income industrialised region, where all citizens & Member States enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice & freedom.”**

**Cross Cutting Issues-Gender, Youth, Climate Change & Urbanisation**

**Industrial  
Development  
& Market  
Integration**

**Infrastructure  
Development in  
Support of  
Industrialisation  
& Regional  
Integration**

**Social & Human  
Capital  
Development in  
Support of  
Industrialisation  
& Regional  
Integration**

**Peace, Security & Good Governance**





# Livestock Unit

- 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/Animal Production 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.



# 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





## Livestock Populations, Millions

Cattle	74.5
Sheep	39.5
Goats	57.4
<i>Subtotal sheep goats</i>	<b>96.9</b>
Pigs	35.2
Equines	2.5
Poultry	461.3
FAO 2021	

308 Million people





# Second CYCLE of LDP





# LDP 2024-2030

- drafted with Financial assistance from World Bank (US\$ 250k)
- Consultants – ILRI and CGIAR
- ToR discussed at LTC meeting of August 2023
- Draft validated by LTC 9-11 April 2024



### 7.3.5

#### Ministers:

(i) approved:

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

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

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

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

(iv) directed Secretariat to:

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

(b) develop livestock feed and fodder strategy.



## Objectives of Livestock Development Programme-2

- ❖ Objective 1: Enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness.
- ❖ Objective 2: Improve regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products.
- ❖ Objective 3: Improve private and public sector engagement and investment in the agricultural value chains.
- ❖ Objective 4: Reduce social and economic vulnerability of the region's population in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment





# Proposed Interventions







# Sustainable Production & Productivity



# Objective 1: Enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness.

## 1.1 Productivity Enhancing Inputs

1.1.1 Improve farmer access to improved genetic material and adoption of biotechnology in livestock development. Interventions include:

- a. Increase genetic material.
- b. Promote the development of breeds adapted to climate change and variability.
- c. Facilitate agreements on using modern biotechnologies and genetically modified organisms safely.

1.1.2 Conservation and sustainable use of plant and genetic resources for food and agriculture. Interventions include:

- a. Promote research on forage, including establishing a forage seed industry.
- b. Increase regional partnerships on feed production.
- c. Collect and disseminate information on the use of conserved material.



# Objective 1: Enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness.

## 1.1.3 Improve management of transboundary threats. Interventions include:

- a. Harmonization of national and regional early warning and response systems for TADs and zoonoses.
- b. Development of surveillance and control strategies and guidelines for endemic diseases.
- c. Building regional capacity and collaboration.
- d. Training, capacity development and research.
- e. Collaboration between animal and human health sectors.
- f. Cooperation between wildlife and national veterinary services.
- g. Harmonization of national veterinary service systems.
- h. Align the veterinary services in the SADC region with the OIE and CODEX international standards.
- i. Harmonization of regulations on veterinary drugs, medicines and other chemicals.
- j. Improvement of the diagnostic capacity of national veterinary laboratories, the adoption of standard operating procedures and the harmonization of quality control procedures.



# Objective 1: Enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness.

## 1.2 Farm Support Systems and Services.

### 1.2.1 Agricultural research and development in livestock. Interventions include:

- a. Mitigation and adaptation of the effects of climate change on livestock and livestock on climate change.
- b. Rangeland management and rotational grazing to control rangeland degradation and increase livestock production and productivity.
- c. Standardization of Farm Animal Genetic Resources conservation and utilization.

### 1.2.2 Enhanced regional and national agricultural (livestock) information systems.

Interventions include:

- a. Monitor the use of LIMS in Member States.
- b. Encourage Member States to set up sub-regional LIMS and use other LIMS modules.
- c. Improve the interoperability of LIMS with other information systems (WAHIS, ARIS) used in the livestock field.
- d. Improve LIMS, especially to respond to short-term and long-term risks.





# Objective 1: Enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness.

1.2.3 Enhanced capacity of institutions involved in agricultural (livestock) development. Interventions include:

- a. Upgrading skills of veterinary laboratory personnel for research and diagnostic purposes.
- b. Improving the capacity of extension services, producers' organizations and industry associations to support actors in their roles.
- c. Continuous training in sanitary measures.





# Regional and International markets



## Objective 2: Improve regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products.

2.1. Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Region's input and output markets.

2.1.1 Improve farmers' access to and participation in regional input and output markets.  
Interventions include:

- a. Development and introduction of feasible traceability systems to assist livestock marketing.
- b. Improve inputs and outputs' quality, content, and packaging standards.
- c. Good husbandry practices.
- d. Compliance with standards and removal of non-tariff barriers.
- e. Provision of market information and appropriate market infrastructure for livestock products.
- f. Identify and scale efficient input marketing models.
- g. Improve cross-border transport links, including reducing wait times and barriers to border crossings.
- h. Harmonize market norms, such as commodity specifications, quality controls and environmental norms.
- i. Increase storage infrastructure to reduce price fluctuations.



# Objective 2: Improve regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products.

## 2.2 Improve the regional and international trade environment for agriculture.

### 2.2.1 Enhanced price risk management and stabilization. Interventions include:

- a. Regional agricultural (livestock) input/output market price information and intelligence system developed.

### 2.2.2 Reduce non-tariff measures and barriers to trade on agricultural goods and services. Interventions include:

- a. Improve compliance with the WTO SPS Agreement as amended in the SADC Protocol on Trade to increase livestock trade.
- b. Strengthen capacity to enable compliance with WTO SPS Agreement.
- c. Improve infrastructure that can facilitate producers meeting required standards to trade safe products from animal origin.

### 2.2.3 Improve coordination of trade relations with third parties about agriculture and food. Interventions include:

- a. Improve active participation by Member States in the meetings of standard-setting bodies.
- b. Promote PPPs in compliance with standards for trade.





## Objective 2: Improve regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products.

### 2.3 Improve the development of the agriculture-related market.

2.3.1 Support measures designed to promote agriculture-related infrastructure development and improve agriculture's utilization of existing infrastructure. Interventions include:

- a. Development and upgrading of livestock marketing and processing facilities.





# Private and public sector engagement & investments



# Objective 3: Improve private and public sector engagement and investment in the agricultural value chains.

## 3.1. Promote value chain development in livestock.

- a. Enhance the enabling environment for agri-business farming and agro-industry. Interventions include:
- b. PPPs to improve infrastructure, e.g., modernize slaughterhouses, abattoirs, processing facilities, etc., can be done through joint ventures or build-operate-transfer (BOT) models.
- c. Targeted funding to upscale vaccination programmes, targeting transboundary diseases, and prioritizing high-risk areas.
- d. Boost national and regional laboratory capabilities ( and strengthen national and regional lab networks) to address limitations and diagnostic constraints, and form public-private partnerships to secure funding for laboratory capacity building and bridge gaps in specialized laboratories.
- e. Collaboration between the public and private sectors to streamline regulations and establish a supportive legal framework.
- f. Enhance Member States' capacity to meet Sanitary and Phytosanitary standards (SPS) through PPPs.
- g. Enhance regional and national data availability and information systems.
- h. Adoption and use of the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) or Commodity-Based Trade (CBT) through pilot activities.



# Objective 3: Improve private and public sector engagement and investment in the agricultural value chains.



## 3.2 Mobilize financial capital for Livestock/agriculture, agro-industry and agri-business.

### 3.2.1 Improve regional-level mechanisms and instruments that support agricultural and rural financing. Interventions include:

- a. Enhance financial access by promoting credit accessibility and addressing the lack of financial information in SADC member states.
- b. Strengthen collaboration between the public and private sectors to finance national and regional development activities.







# Cross-cutting issues: climate, environment, land use & gender



As the livestock sector grows, the LDP should pay attention to livestock's impacts on the environment

- GHG emissions
- Land use change
- Land degradation
- Deforestation
- Soil and water pollution
- Water resource availability
- Biodiversity loss
- Nutrient cycling





## Livestock emissions by different countries

Livestock emissions include Enteric Fermentation, Manure Management and Manure Left on Pasture.

Country	Livestock Emissions (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)
Angola	<b>9445</b>
Botswana	1841
Comoros	111
D.R. Congo	3436
Eswatini	974
Lesotho	1057
Madagascar	1303
Malawi	7389
Mauritius	90
Mozambique	4981
Namibia	4857
Seychelles	4
South Africa	<b>23692</b>
Tanzania	<b>50979</b>
Zambia	<b>6634</b>
Zimbabwe	<b>9195</b>

Source: FAO





## Livestock Emissions as a percentage of Agricultural Emissions

Agricultural Emissions include Livestock Emissions, Crop Residues, Rice Cultivation, Manure Applied to Soils, Drained Organic Soils, On-farm Energy Use, Net Forest Conversion and Fires.

Country	Livestock Emissions as a percentage of Agricultural Emissions (%)
Angola	11.4%
Botswana	3.3%
Comoros	29.5%
D.R. Congo	0.5%
Eswatini	<b>59.8%</b>
Lesotho	<b>94.3%</b>
Madagascar	40.4%
Malawi	41.1%
Mauritius	<b>60.1%</b>
Mozambique	6.4%
Namibia	23.2%
Seychelles	19.7%
South Africa	<b>46.0%</b>
Tanzania	38.8%
Zambia	9.0%
Zimbabwe	41.9%
Total	11.3%



Source: FAO



## Objective 4: Reduce the region's population's social and economic vulnerability in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment.

4.1 Address chronic and transitory vulnerability to the diversity of food security risks in a changing economic environment.

4.1.1 Support Member States in enhancing and adapting their national vulnerability reduction strategies and plans, including contingency plans and associated instruments. Interventions include:

- a. Early warning systems as per the RISDP IBLI Vulnerability Climate services
- b. Implement early warning systems for timely hazard alerts and proactive responses.
- c. Introduce index-based livestock insurance for swift compensation during climate-induced losses.
- d. Conduct vulnerability assessments to identify and address at-risk areas and populations.
- e. Provide climate services offering tailored information and tools for informed decision-making and adaptation efforts.



# Objective 4: Reduce the region's population's social and economic vulnerability in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment.

## 4.2. Address climate variability and related vulnerabilities.

### 4.2.1 Enhance livestock adaptation readiness for climate challenges and hazard warning communication. Interventions include:

- a. Provide hyperlocal forecasting information and calls to action
- b. Offer local-specific guidance for adaptation and protection.
- c. Coordinate information delivery with multi-sectoral preparedness and response activities.
- d. Align resource provision with recommended actions, considering both the resources needed and the actions communities are advised to take.
- e. Collaborate with affected communities to co-produce scientific information and forecasting products.
- f. Understand and incorporate a multi-channel strategy in communication campaigns.
- g. Train field-level RCCE staff to interpret and translate meteorological and risk forecasting probabilities.
- h. Conduct up-to-date vulnerability assessments to tailor responses.
- i. Conduct rapid assessments to address local barriers to action.



# Objective 4: Reduce the region's population's social and economic vulnerability in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment.

## 4.3 Land administration, use and management.

4.3.1 Adopt measures to improve land administration, use and management. Interventions include:

- a. Support countries in land administration policy development and implementation, capacity building, information, communication and research using the Land Reform Support Facility.
- b. Improve land rehabilitation and promote sustainable use.
- c. Promote access to disadvantaged groups.

4.3.2 Improve natural resource management and promote their sustainable use. Interventions include:

- a. Implement integrated soil fertility management programmes based on soil mapping, promoting economies of scale on fertilizers and other soil-enhancing inputs.
- b. Standardize guidelines on the use and disposal of fertilizers.
- c. Water resource management that aligns with the SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses and SADC Water Policy.



# Objective 4: Reduce the region's population's social and economic vulnerability in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment.

## 4.4 Mitigate gender-related vulnerability and marginalization.

4.4.1 Promote and support the effective mainstreaming of **youth and gender** issues relevant to agriculture and food and nutrition security into regional and national policies and strategies. Interventions include:

- a. Organize workshops and training sessions to raise awareness among policymakers, agricultural stakeholders, and community leaders about the importance of **youth and gender** mainstreaming.
- b. Conduct a comprehensive review of existing regional and national agricultural policies to identify gaps and opportunities for **youth and gender** mainstreaming.
- c. Provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to strengthen **youth and gender** analysis capabilities within governmental institutions, research organizations, and civil society groups.
- d. Promote the meaningful participation of **youth and women** in decision-making processes at all levels.
- e. Address the structural barriers limiting **youth and women's** access to productive resources such as land, credit, inputs, and extension services.
- f. Establish mechanisms for gender-sensitive M&E of agricultural policies and programs.
- g. Facilitate knowledge-sharing and networking opportunities among Member States to exchange best practices, lessons learned, and innovative approaches to mainstreaming gender in agriculture and food security.





# Strategies under LDP

- SADC AnGR Conservation and utilisation strategy
- SADC AMR Control Framework
- SADC Strategy for elimination of dog mediated human rabies by 2030
- SADC control of TADs strategies – FMD, PPR, HPAI
- Also Agriculture Information Management System (AIMS) - LIMS



# 2025-2026 Focus Areas

- Develop Feed and Fodder Strategy
- Operationalise the animal genetics gene bank – *FAO TCP*
- Develop One health Strategy/Framework – *World Bank Support*
- Control of TADS (FMD serotype O) and PPR, HPAI
- A long-standing question of what we should do with ASF?
- Resuscitate LIMS – *EU funded STOSAR 2*





# ASANTE

