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Promotion of Regional Integration in the SADC Livestock Sector (PRINT) 9 ACP SAD 002



The Livestock sector in the SADC region

Workshop on CBPP control in the SADC region

The advantages of taking a regional perspective to better control CBPP

Dates: 24th- 26th September 2007
in

Dar es Salaam Tanzania

Venue: The **Beachcomber hotel**, Dar es Salaam Tanzania

**Partners: PRINT project (SADC-FANR), Gaborone Botswana
Ministry of Livestock Development Tanzania
SRO-OIE Gaborone Botswana
FAO Roma**

Member States:

Angola
Botswana
Lesotho
Madagascar

Malawi
Mauritius
Moçambique
Namibia

République Démocratique du Congo
South Africa
Swaziland
United Republic of Tanzania

Zambia
Zimbabwe

All correspondence should be addressed to the Executive Secretary

The PRINT livestock project – an introduction

The Livestock Sector Unit (LSU) in the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate of the SADC Secretariat is entrusted to promote regional integration and sustainable livestock development. The EU¹ funded PRINT Livestock Project in FANR became operational in July 2005 and is mandated to support FANR in this endeavour.

PRINT will contribute to the promotion of the Livestock (LS) sector in the region through a variety of activities, namely the establishment of a LIMS (Livestock information management system, i.e. an information system, with a regional database, and a knowledge centre on the LS sector), the launch of topical studies and consultancies of sub-regional and regional interest, a training component (capacity building of professionals from the public sector), and the organisation of LS policy-related workshops.

The collection of reliable information and generation of up-to-date analysis will eventually be made available to the partners in the 14 Member States.

Cf. Web: <http://www.sadc.int/fanr/print/index.php>

Background on the collaboration between PRINT livestock project and other institutions involved in Animal Health in the region

Collaboration with the livestock technical committee LTC and the sub-committees

PRINT livestock project will work directly with the livestock technical committee LTC, which last met in April 2007, and its four sub-committees. These sub-committees have been established as important thematic task forces in the following areas:

- Epidemiology and Informatics sub-committee
- Veterinary Laboratory Diagnostic sub-committee
- Animal Production & Veld and Marketing sub-committee
- Veterinary Public Health sub-committee

The two first sub-committees are directly involved in the coordination of Animal Health issues. Hence PRINT has been particularly vigilant in supporting the networking activities of both task forces. Several recommendations were recently made by the two sub committees dealing with animal health, they included:

Issues mentioned in recent recommendations regarding animal health & CBPP

- **Recommendations and comments made at the Veterinary Laboratory Diagnostic sub-committee**

In APRIL 2006 in ZAMBIA²

¹ European Union

² “The meeting heard that Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique have capacity for CBPP diagnosis. Zimbabwe have no capacity but are trying to build capacity for CBPP diagnosis through construction of a laboratory on lake Kariba near the Zambian Boarder. Dr. Kabilika advised that a CFT testing method could instead be instituted by Zimbabwe instead of embarking on an expensive venture of constructing a new laboratory. On the question of laboratories entering into contracts through net working, the meeting heard that Botswana was using mainly CFT for screening have enough capacity to assist other laboratories. The Botswana delegate agreed that net working among the SADC laboratories is not there. The Malawi delegate said as regards to CBPP they contract OVI but that the Central Veterinary laboratory – Malawi is seriously slowly considering building capacity. He said Malawi has had no CBPP outbreak as yet but screening tests could be established. The Malawi delegate said opening of links with Namibia and Botswana to be looked into.”

There is a need for Capacity building on CBPP: the networking activities and diagnostic capacity should be reinforced particularly on CBPP diagnostic.

In March 2007, Malawi:

Coordination and harmonization needs

1 Harmonization of laboratory activities (Action: all SADC labs)

1.1 Laboratory submitting samples for inter-laboratory comparative testing

2 Diagnostic capacity building (action: all member states)

2.1 The committee resolved that the labs should continue building capacity especially for TADS and emerging diseases.

2.2 There is need to assess capacities in SADC labs to utilize biotechnology principles in veterinary diagnostic and research, animal production and vaccine development. Recommendations on way forward in the use of biotechnology to minimize reliance on overseas markets for reagents, vaccines and other biologicals should be proposed. The establishment of SADC biotechnology centre was suggested as one of the problems long term plans. Implications for CBPP

3 - Strengthening Disease Surveillance Systems (Action: all member states)

- Having realised the need to strengthen disease surveillance systems in member countries, the committee resolves that the chairpersons of the SADC Vet. Diagnostic and Epidemiology subcommittees should come up with discussion items for submission to SADC/PRINT for a possible joint meeting.

4 Implementation of the Quality Management Systems (Action: all SADC labs)

Action taken by PRINT: To enhance adoption of harmonized regional policies on relevant topics in the LS sector, including on animal health, the creation of harmonized procedures and guidance for a concerted approach of diseases control is by now part of the policy component of PRINT. Therefore a modular approach of capacity building for laboratories, towards quality management of testing procedures on CBPP, has been launched in 2006 and is still on going with a series of actions held and supported by PRINT (consultancy in 2006, 2007).

- **Recommendations and comments made at the Epidemiology and Informatics sub-committee**

In November 2006, Luanda Angola

- 1/ The EIS welcomed the evaluation of the current AH regional reporting system by PRINT and accepted its recommendations. The meeting resolved to form a task force to review the current format and to suggest and circulate an improved format for comments by 15 January 2007, and to develop a plan of action to be presented at LTC in 2007. New format with changes should be implemented by June.
- 2/ The meeting noted the role of zoning and compartmentalization (OIE definition) to create marketing opportunities and encourages MS to explore its potential with a view of increasing trade within SADC region.

Action taken by PRINT: The LIMS to be set up at SADC aims at providing up to date datasets³, and analyzed information on the LS sector, to Member States (MS) and to SADC-FANR directorate. It will be therefore a very important tool in the collaboration between the private and public sector, as they are all providers, as well users, of this information. As quoted into PRINT Financing Agreement: “The sector stakeholders, both private and public, should be enabled to make use of that information to contribute to the definition of sector policies, and interventions.” As a matter of facts a new reporting format on animal health is now used, another one on animal production and marketing is under progress. The meeting will be an opportunity to demonstrate how such regional data can be shared and analyzed. A tender for a regional Study on zoning has been launched by PRINT to

³ on animal production, health and trade and marketing statistics

investigate the particularities of zoning in the SADC region. Another one on commodity chain analysis to provide fast way to investigate on the characteristics of a given commodity chain, a toolkit that can support the effort of animal health staff.

Collaboration with the Private sector on Animal Health:

Print is also working with private actors from the animal health sector. BVI in Botswana and OVI / OBP in South Africa as reference laboratories and important service providers have been involved in the activities led by PRINT.

Collaboration with other key Animal Health institutions in the region

Moreover since the creation of the sub regional office of OIE in Gaborone, coordination with the OIE and with the newly created Regional Center for Animal Health (collaboration between OIE and FAO), have been fostered.

Collaboration with the Meat industry (Beef sector)

A first meeting between the PRINT livestock project and SALMF⁴ took place in February 2006 with the main objective to integrate a dialogue on the concerns of the private and public sectors engaged in livestock related activities. SALMF was chosen as one of the major partners in the region because of its ability to represent different actors of the meat industry, namely cattle producers, abattoirs and meat outlets. A major point in the discussions was the nature of such a relationship between the private sector and an institution like SADC, given the existing legal structure in place. In a recent development, decided during the 11th AGM in September 2006, the representation of the meat sector in the regional context was shifted from SALMF - RPO to SALMF – SAMIC in South Africa.

Moreover PRINT had its first Steering committee in December 2005⁵, with since then, the continuous participation of SACAU⁶ representing farmers unions in the private sector (from 7 SADC member states).

As a result of such collaboration, an important private public partnership PPP workshop was held in November 2006 with representatives of both sectors, held in collaboration between SACAU (commodity and Farmer's associations), SALMF-SAMIC and PRINT. Hence the participation of the private sector has been boosted since the launching of PRINT project. The role of the industry in supporting the management of important TAD's is well recognized and will be discussed during the workshop sessions.

Objectives of the CBPP workshop

Based on outputs from previous meetings and activities, and in view of addressing the above given recommendations, the main objective of the workshop is to present and compare the strategies used at national level to tackle the disease, in a variety of socio-economic, geographical and epidemiological contexts (free / infected zones, high/low beef potential areas for trade, community land / large scale commercial farming systems etc..) and to promote harmonized ways / policy instruments of managing the disease at regional level.

⁴ SOUTHERN AFRICAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT FORUM now hosted by SAMIC South African Meat Industry Company

⁵ and its second Steering committee on 5th October 2006 with an extended number of participants

⁶ The Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU) is a non-profit making farmer organization representing the common interests of national agricultural unions in the SADC region.
<http://www.sacau.org/>

After a series of short presentations, made by key experts in the domain, in order to keep the audience abreast of new knowledge, the agenda prepared will allow to debate among other topics:

1. the appropriateness / efficacy / feasibility / efficiency (cost effectiveness) of measures taken in a free CBPP zone
2. the appropriateness / efficacy / feasibility / efficiency (cost effectiveness) of interventions implemented in an infected CBPP zone, with an epidemic profile or endemic profile
3. the efficacy / effectiveness of the various veterinary technologies used independently and in combination to control the disease or implement a proper surveillance
4. the information system that should be adopted to properly report on the disease so that data collected, e.g. during epidemics, can be analyzed ex post and the disease patterns better understood
5. the role of the private sector in supporting the control: the health industry , the meat industry
6. the best structure and means of collaboration for managing TAD's in particular CBPP at **regional** level, facilitated by SADC through the PRINT project
 - e.g. the role of two SADC/LTC sub-committees
 - and any other mean to facilitate this process

Methodology of the workshop

The workshop will adopt an interactive process, with key introductory presentations. Discussions will be organized as thematic working groups under the guidance of facilitators and outputs will be documented by rapporteurs. There will be also a poster presentation.

Provisional time plan

General:

Start of Morning Sessions:	8.30
Lunch Break:	13.00
Start of Afternoon Session	14.00
End of Sessions	18.00

Venue and Accommodation:

The venue will be central and easily accessible, in Dar es Salaam with use of a combined facility (Hotel and conference hall, equipped with Internet access). Delegates will be booked for their stay and shuttle from airport and transport, to and from the venue, will be provided.

Costs:

PRINT has limited funds available to support the participation of selected representatives of Member States (ideally support will be given to one representative from the laboratory sector and one from epidemiology sector in every selected member state, i.e. at risk for CBPP, plus some selected representatives from the private sector, i.e. meat industry and animal health). A selection of delegates will be supported with PTA air-tickets and Per Diems (EDF rates applying to Tanzania in order for delegates to pay for accommodation and meals). In order to facilitate interactive sessions, the number of participants will be reduced to a minimum.

Governmental institutions will have to nominate their representatives which activity relates to the particular topic. PRINT will consult with the Farmers unions and the Industry in order to offer them a significant representation.

Selected local participants from the hosting country (Tanzania) will be allowed to attend as observers.

Time Plan

Registration will start upon arrival the day before, i.e. on Sunday September 23rd

DAY ONE Monday September 24th

MORNING SESSION

8.00 hrs

Final registrations

8.30 hrs

- Opening remarks and Introduction to the Livestock Sector Unit at FANR *Dr. Beedee Hulmann, Senior Program manager Livestock FANR SADC, (10 minutes)*
- Introduction to PRINT livestock project, its regional role in animal health *Dr. Welbourne Madzima, project coordinator (10 minutes)*
- Presentation of the audience (round the table)

9.00 hrs: Coffee break

Short presentations (10 to 15 minutes on average), followed by a brief discussion (10 minutes) (i.e. 30 mn per topic)

Chair: Dr. Beedee Hulmann FANR LSU

9.15 hrs

- Introduction to the CBPP workshop, *Dr. Pascal Bonnet CTA PRINT*

9.30 hrs

- Vaccines against CBPP and diagnostic tools, a review and status of the art (immunity, protection, DIVA vaccines, early detection, role of labs): *Dr François Thiaucourt CIRAD*

10.00 hrs

- Vaccine manufacturing and Vaccination programs, quality and procedures: a prerequisite to CBPP control,
 - *PANVAC AU Debre Zeyt, Ethiopia, Dr Tounkara, with participation of BVI Botswana*

10.30 hrs

- Towards international collaboration on CBPP control, the experience of recent projects: some elements *e.g. TCP FAO projects, role of RCAH, collaboration with other UN agencies like AIEA, Dr. Joseph Litamoi FAO (representing Dr William Amanfu)*

11.00 hrs

- The respective role of national epidemiology units versus regional committees in the control of CBPP: toward better science based decisions

- e.g. given the various situation faced: outbreak, routine surveillance, how to improve on sampling strategies in cross border areas, on harmonizing and collecting data for guiding strategies, on analyzing epidemiological and economic data at national / regional levels, on establishing the status of the disease situation in SADC, on collaborating with the private sector, on prioritizing needs for training of professional staff, on influencing policies towards better intervention. *Dr Cleopas Bamhare EIS chair (with participation of member states)*

11.30 hrs

- The respective role of veterinary laboratories in the control of CBPP, at national , regional international level (national CVL and provincial / districts labs, regional referral labs, international centers of excellence), a review of the practices and techniques in SADC, toward better science based decisions,
 - *Lab Sub committee chair Dr P. Makaya (with participation of member states CVL 's, of CIRAD and OVI (to be confirmed)*

12.00 hrs

- Vision on the role of the Private sector (industry): towards an integrated operational management of an outbreak by ensuring a better collaboration with the industry, example of Zambeef in Zambia during the last CBPP outbreak in 2007
 - *An input from the Beef private sector (presentation about role of Zambeef presented by the Zambian delegation, Dr C. Chisembele*
 -

12.30 hrs

- The phyllo-genetic tree of CBPP strains in Africa and in the world, a focus on SADC region: *Dr. F. Thiaucourt CIRAD*

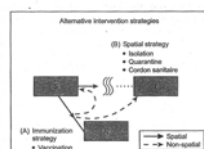
Lunch break 13.00 hrs

AFTERNOON SESSION

Short introductory presentations 15 mn

14.00 hrs:

- Tools (Models) and appropriate data to better analyze CBPP facts: building appropriate information systems and supporting decision making: Routine and Research tools adapted to the analysis of data on CBPP
 - *The importance of Epidemiological , mathematical modeling for tackling CBPP: Demographics and Epidemiological models to understand the dynamic of the disease and test efficacy of interventions: e.g. SIR SEIR (Hamer Soper) models, Dr Pascal Bonnet CTA PRINT*
 - *The principles of Geographic and Economic modeling and the intensive need for quality data (e.g. location by GPS in view of spatial analysis, economic evaluation of health program, optimization methods for resources allocation. Dr Pascal Bonnet CTA PRINT*



- Tools and Principles of risk communication & health promotion: changing perceptions towards a better preparedness of the veterinary staff, the industry and the farmer's community, by AVIS, Dr. Malika Moussaid-Hilton CEO Aleff Group
- The perspective of OIE: evolution of the rules and tools regarding CBPP: Health code, PVS, Twinning.. vis a vis CBPP surveillance and control. by OIE SRO, Dr.P. Bastiaensen, Programme officer

14.45 hrs: Tea break

15.00 hrs: **Working groups**

Six (6) topics / questions for working groups will be proposed for the afternoon sessions for day 1 and 2. They are listed hereafter; a selection will be made before the event according to time and interest

Introduction to the working group sessions by Dr. Pascal Bonnet

There will be a split of the audience into working groups of about 5-10 people, with rapporteurs.

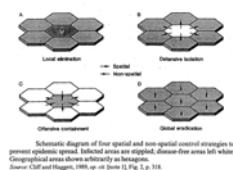
First Session with working groups: *objective: promote an interactive debate and seek for solutions, (some guidelines document for discussion will be distributed)*

Topic 1: Establishing the Disease status: a situation analysis

- Mapping the current CBPP status with our expertise: towards a better understanding of the regional situation
- A particular focus on Trans border areas; with use of material like maps (MS should be prepared to bring their data)
 - presence / absence per zone (i.e. free / infected), quantitative data per zone,
 - population at risk / susceptible
 - profile of the situation (endemic and epidemic waves / outbreak (virulence)) and profile of the animal production associated (farming systems)
 Working groups are suggested to be formed by sub regional clusters, on the basis of sub regional clusters
 - Rapporteur :

Topic 2: Establishing the control situation in the region (who is doing what and where? when?: e.g. vaccination, surveillance..) and comparing the Disease control options (technologies used and programs to apply them), in their different contexts, a SWOT analysis

- Mapping the current CBPP control / surveillance interventions put in place in MS, with our expertise: towards a better understanding of the regional situation (MS should be prepared to bring their data)
 - overlaying control measures at generic and detailed scales: i.e. at dip tank / crush pen or district / region level (ADMIN2 or 3 levels),
- SWOT: strength, weakness, opportunity, threat: Addressing the advantages and disadvantages of the various forms of interventions: e.g. vaccination: spatial approaches / non spatial approaches, and other strategies used: treatments, movement control, test and slaughter...
 - Rapporteur :

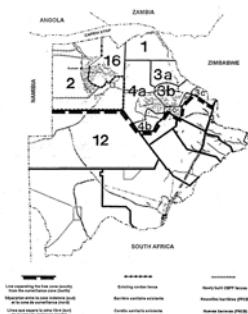


Topic 3: Socio-Economics of CBPP control and surveillance, economic vulnerability of the production

- Collaboration with the private sector: how can the private sector play a significant role in the surveillance scheme: surveillance through private vets versus by public personnel, role of butcheries and abattoirs, of communities of farmers, NGO's
- Community based surveillance: risk management and the impact of control measures in traditional mixed crop livestock systems (with animal traction), in pastoral systems, in ranching systems, communication and negotiation process
- Can the local / domestic / regional market absorb Beef meat from emergency slaughter of cattle when controlling an outbreak, (discuss slaughter capacity, seasonality of market, need for data on supply and demand)
- Can the private sector better participate to the control of transport and movements
 - Rapporteur:

Topic 4: Zoning or not zoning that is the question? The advantage of regional zoning strategies to better manage the disease (buffer zones, vaccination zones, clear zones, control zones, surveillance zone, export zones): limiting the vulnerability of economic zones and avoiding CBPP spread in the Northern Belt of SADC region

- What zones should be protected in priority?
- Do we have a "ruminant street" favorable for CBPP spread through density and movements of cattle
- How to better Control the movements? Batch Identification of animals and traceability according to zones
- The new concept of "Containment zone" in free areas becoming infected: is it applicable to CBPP? :what principles and recommendation to demarcate them given the new approach taken in the OIE health code
- Rapporteur:



Topic 5: Risk communication and Health Promotion for the communities, (using the presentation by AVIS and the commodity chain model)

- Collaboration within the private sector (within commodity chains): how to persuade the private sector (all stakeholders) to play a significant role in the surveillance / control schemes:
 - promoting collaboration on a routine basis: combined surveillance with private vets CAHMW's and public personnel, role of butcheries and abattoirs, role of farmer's association, of communities of farmers, of NGO's,
 - promoting the collaboration in case of an outbreak
- Reinforcing dialogue within the public sector at national level , by promoting a better inter ministerial collaboration
- Rapporteur :

Topic 6: Legal and Institutional Tools, networking activities for improving collaboration on surveillance and control of CBPP in SADC: (using the presentation by OIE and FAO)

- International tools: Health code, Usefulness of PVS tool and Twinning mechanisms with reference laboratories, regarding CBPP control , OIE FAO AIEA initiatives
- Regional tools: taking advantage of other projects at SADC: PRINT, AdB TAD project, towards an Animal Health Protocol at SADC?
- Tools for bringing the private sector in the picture, participation to official meetings etc..
 - Rapporteur:

Plenary session: First Presentation from rapporteurs of working groups, 10 minutes each (maximum three working groups reporting)
15 minutes discussion

DAY TWO Tuesday September 25th

Presentation of National reports on CBPP status and strategy and poster session

Countries particularly at stake: Angola, Zambia, DR Congo, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana;

MORNING SESSION

The national reports will be also reflected into the posters contents, there will be a Presentation of posters by teams (template A0 maximum size) during the breaks. The presentations poster should particularly put an emphasis on border zones / areas

National Presentations

Chair; François Thiaucourt / J. Litamoi

8.00 Introduction to the Regional reports

- CBPP epidemiological situation: a regional perspective in SADC for the last 10 years, an analysis of the current patterns based on information collected from Member states by the LIMS system of SADC: *Pascal Bonnet, CTA PRINT*

8.30 hrs

- Presentation from Zambia: the last outbreak of CBPP in Zambia historical trends and current situation. *Delegate of Zambia*
- Presentation from DRC: how outbreak of CBPP in Zambia can affect DRC and vice versa. *Delegate of DRC*

9.00 hrs

Conjoint Presentation from Namibia and Angola

- Conjoint Presentation from Namibia and Angola: the last outbreaks of CBPP at the border between Angola and Namibia historical trends and current situation, trans-frontier collaboration: the institutional mechanisms: experience from SADC MS. *Delegate of Namibia and Angola*

9.30 hrs

Conjoint or separate Presentation from Malawi and Tanzania

- Presentation from Tanzania: the last outbreaks of CBPP in Tanzania, historical trends and current situation, policy on the disease given farming systems affected. *Delegate of Tanzania*
- Presentation from Malawi: the status of surveillance of CBPP in Malawi, current situation. *Delegate of Malawi*

10.00 hrs: tea break

10.30 hrs:

- Presentation from Botswana: the last outbreaks of CBPP in Botswana, historical trends and current situation, policy. *Delegate of Botswana*

11.00 hrs:

- Presentation from Zimbabwe: the status of surveillance of CBPP in Zimbabwe, current situation, policy. *Delegate of Zimbabwe*

11.30 hrs:

- Presentation from Mozambique: the status of surveillance of CBPP in Mozambique, current situation, policy. *Delegate of Mozambique*

Lunch break 12.00 hrs

AFTERNOON SESSION

14.00 hrs

Second Session with working groups: *objective: promote an interactive debate and seek for solutions, (guidelines document for discussion will be distributed)*

Plenary session: Presentation from rapporteurs, 10 minutes each (maximum three working groups reporting)
15 minutes discussion

DAY THREE Wednesday September 26th

MORNING SESSION

08.30 hrs

Continuation of working groups sessions

Plenary session: Presentation from rapporteurs, 10 minutes each (maximum three working groups reporting)
15 minutes discussion

10.00 hrs

- Discussion of the overall conclusions of working sessions to the plenary session, (with rapporteurs of each group)

11.00

- Drafting of recommendations (Formulation and presentation): rapporteurs plus Print /and co-organizers

12.30 hrs: Lunch break

AFTERNOON SESSION

14.00 hrs

- Plenary discussion
- Adoption of Recommendations

15.00 hrs

- Closure *Dr. Beedee Hulmann FANR LSU / Dr. Welbourne Madzima PRINT*

Annexe 1

National reports and National Posters

Some elements of discussion are suggested hereafter as potential contents for preparing the national report and posters on CBPP expected to be presented by MS at the Workshop. This is not “cast in stone”.

Poster presentation

Two templates (cf. attached files) are provided in PowerPoint .PPT (you can make a series of slides A4 in PowerPoint and assemble them in the larger template (copy paste).

A0 80-120 horizontal (metric system cm)

A1 60-80 vertical (metric system cm)

You can include images at low resolution. Posters will be provided in the final CD hence bring them in an electronic format

- Status of the surveillance and preparedness in disease free countries / zones,: emergency preparedness plan (bring your own plan or send it to the organizers for compilation of a regional CD), describe how different / similar they are from international standards (e.g. reference FAO plan), describe sampling methods used to determine disease freedom, or to sustain the official certification
- Status and Modus operandi of the surveillance / screening systems in known CBPP endemic / epidemic countries / zones, describe sampling methods, performance of passive / active surveillance so far (indicators)
- Status and Modus operandi of surveillance / screening systems in zones with unknown status about CBPP
- CBPP Historical trends and Control measures taken in the past 10 years for tackling outbreaks, for controlling the impact of the disease
- Quantitative epidemiology: measure of prevalence, incidence , mortality, morbidity
- Models to serve Operational epidemiology: Maps of interventions, disease status, risk factors (densities, movements) in relation with cattle production systems (husbandry and ecological systems): the different national zones and the associated strategies used at national level, given e.g. disease status, farming systems and beef production and trade potential (please give a particular attention on presenting a map representing the overall “ecology” of the disease.
- Capacity of various abattoirs (characteristics of demand and market, beef commodity chain) to absorb a high level of slaughters
- Techniques used in Laboratories, respective use of CFT, Elisa, PCR, (serology and confirmation by culture)
- Operational epidemiology: Control / Eradication: Situation / patterns of animal movements in zones at CBPP risk, scales of movements (short long distance, separate movements associated with production management and those relating to commercial movements), formal / informal movement, status of analysis of the formal movement through movement permits data, movement restriction in different contexts, Risk analysis when importing animals
- Operational epidemiology Control / Eradication: Test and Slaughter policy in SADC member states
- Operational epidemiology Control / Eradication: Knowledge of Cattle Population dynamics demographics (Susceptible Exposed Infected, Resistant) in a given zone area in SADC member states
- Operational epidemiology Control / Eradication: Status of vaccination in SADC member states: differentiate vaccination areas along years, origin and types of vaccines used, implementation details; routine coverage, ring, hierarchical / targeted /mass and other spatial and non spatial strategies for vaccination, identification / branding of animal vaccinated

- Operational epidemiology Control / Eradication: Status of the use of antibiotic treatments, their role, impact, advantage and disadvantages, combining vaccination and treatments, drug delivery policy
- Evolution of animal health policy (Acts, legal procedures) regarding CBPP, OIE official status
- Participation of the private sector in the management of CBPP, e.g. the surveillance in butcheries, role of local and national abattoirs surveillance and issue of traceability of slaughters given branding / ID systems used, respective role of MoH inspectors in local abattoirs and slabs versus MoA inspectors in large abattoirs, analyze the educational role of institutions like Meat boards and other farmer's association, towards better health promotion and disease knowledge

Annexe 2

Organizing committee

PRINT Logistics

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