

SADC and Animal Genetics

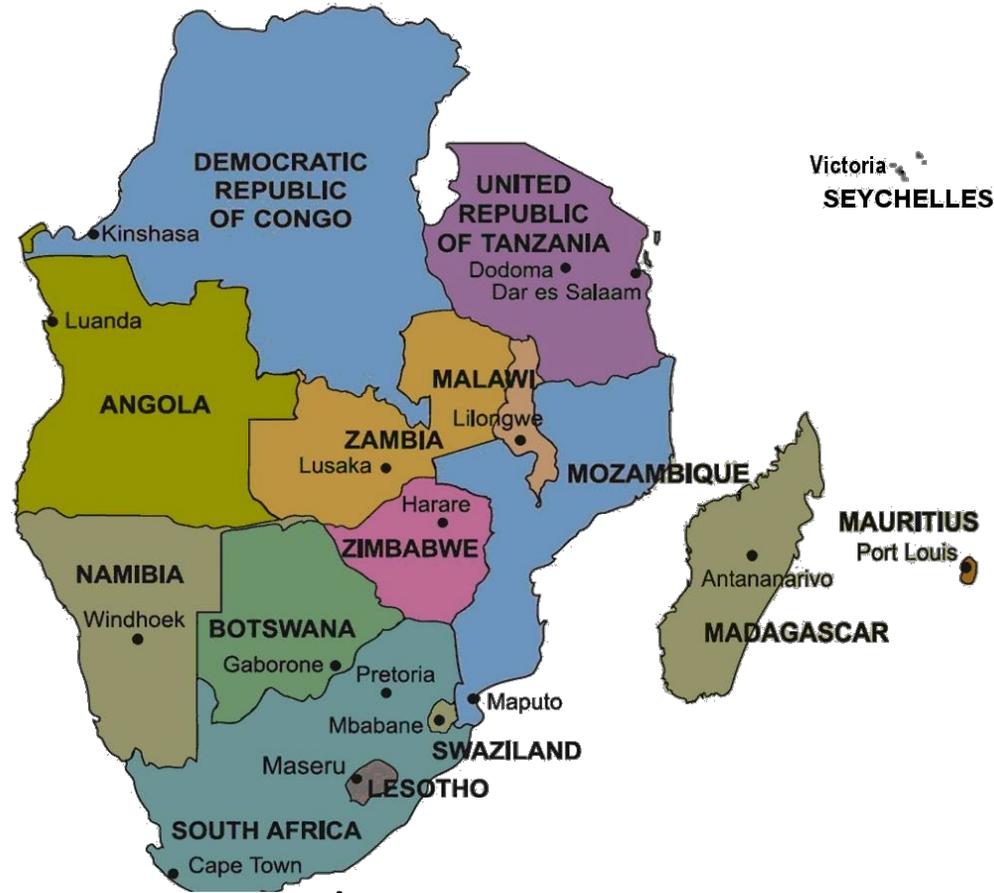
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About SADC

- Originally 5 MS (MoU 1980) but currently 16 MS (Charter 1992)
- Goal
 - promote regional co-operation and integration
 - Promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socioeconomic development
- **recognises** the political and economic **diversities of regional integrating countries** including their diverse production structures, trade patterns, resource endowments, development priorities, institutional affiliations and resource allocation mechanisms.

SADC Member States



16th Member is Comoros Islands Aug 2018

Structures

- **Summit of Heads of State or Government**
 - ✓ which has responsibility for overall policy direction and control of the functions of SADC
- **Council of Ministers**
 - ✓ which reports to the Summit, oversees the work and development of SADC and approves SADC policies

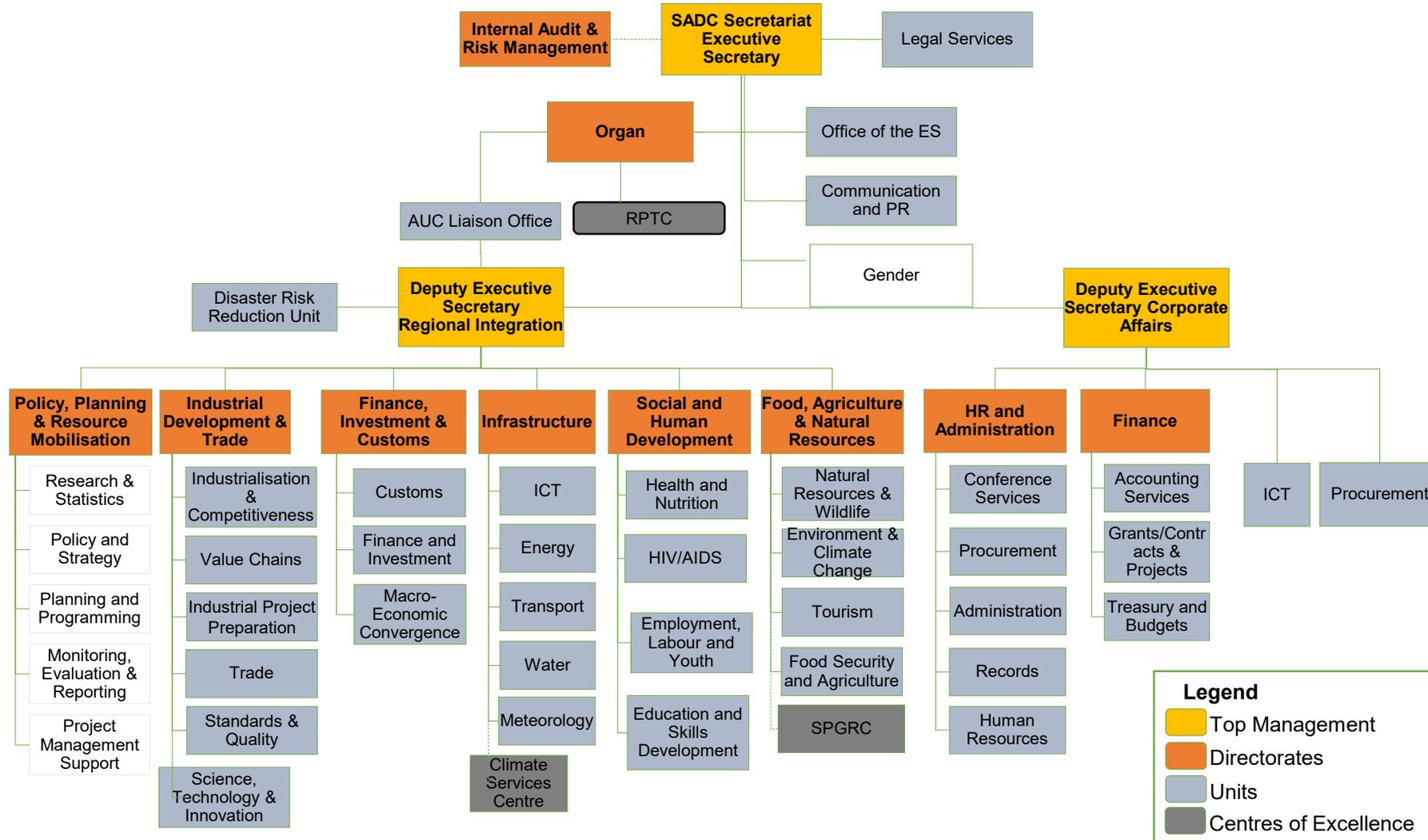
- **Standing Committee of Officials**

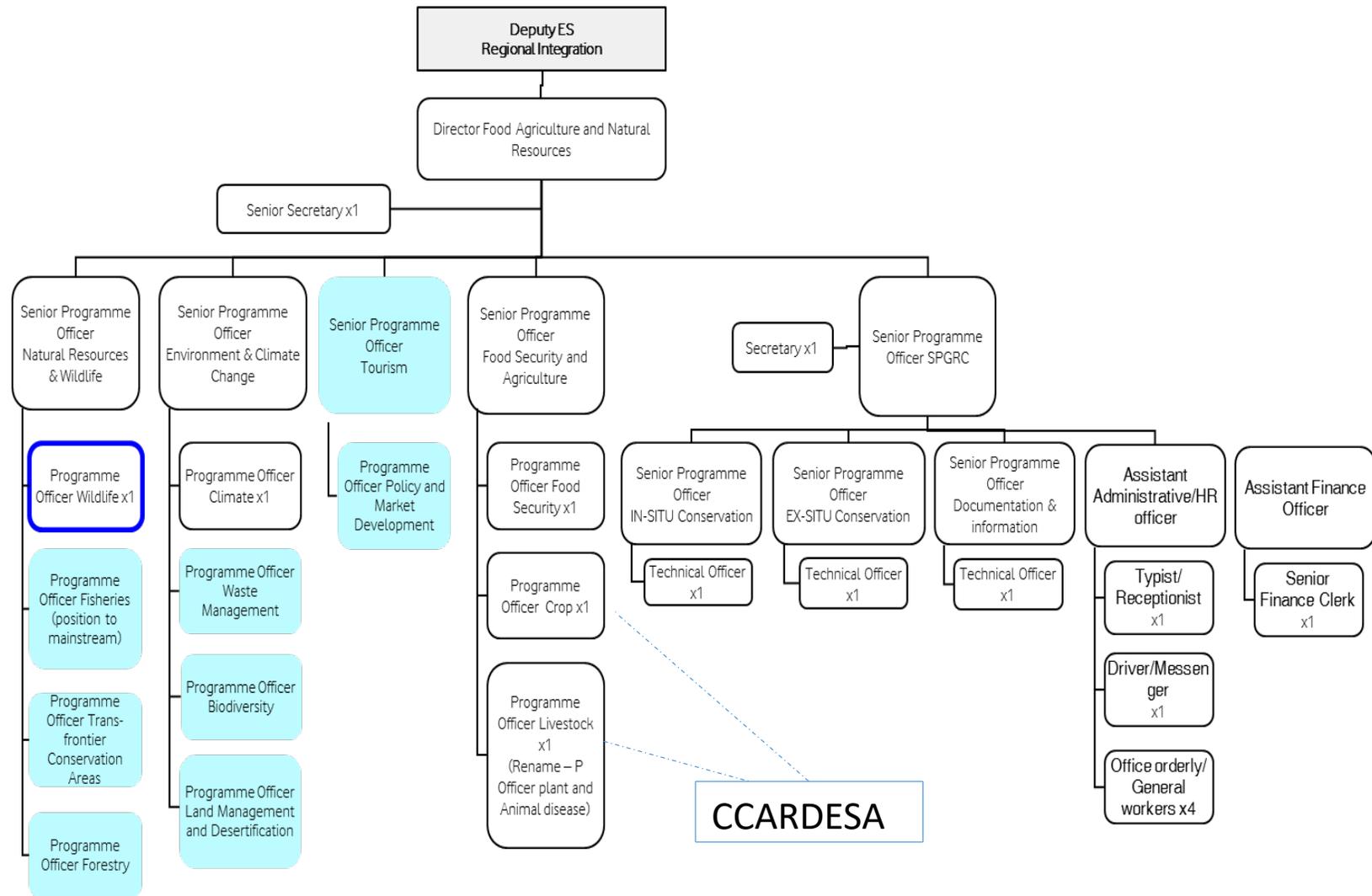
- ✓ which is a technical advisory committee and advise the Council

- **The Secretariat**

- ✓ responsible for the coordination and management of SADC programmes.

Overall Structure of the Secretariat, Amended as per Council decision 33, August 2017





- **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

- **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 a Chairperson, Incoming Chairperson and Outgoing Chairperson

Technical Committees

- Lowest recognized and working structures of SADC
- Reports to Sectoral Ministers who reports to Council

Livestock Technical Committee

- members are the National Directors of Livestock/Production and Veterinary Services/Animal Health
- Coordinates livestock development activities throughout the region.
- Formulates regional livestock policies and strategies
- 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.

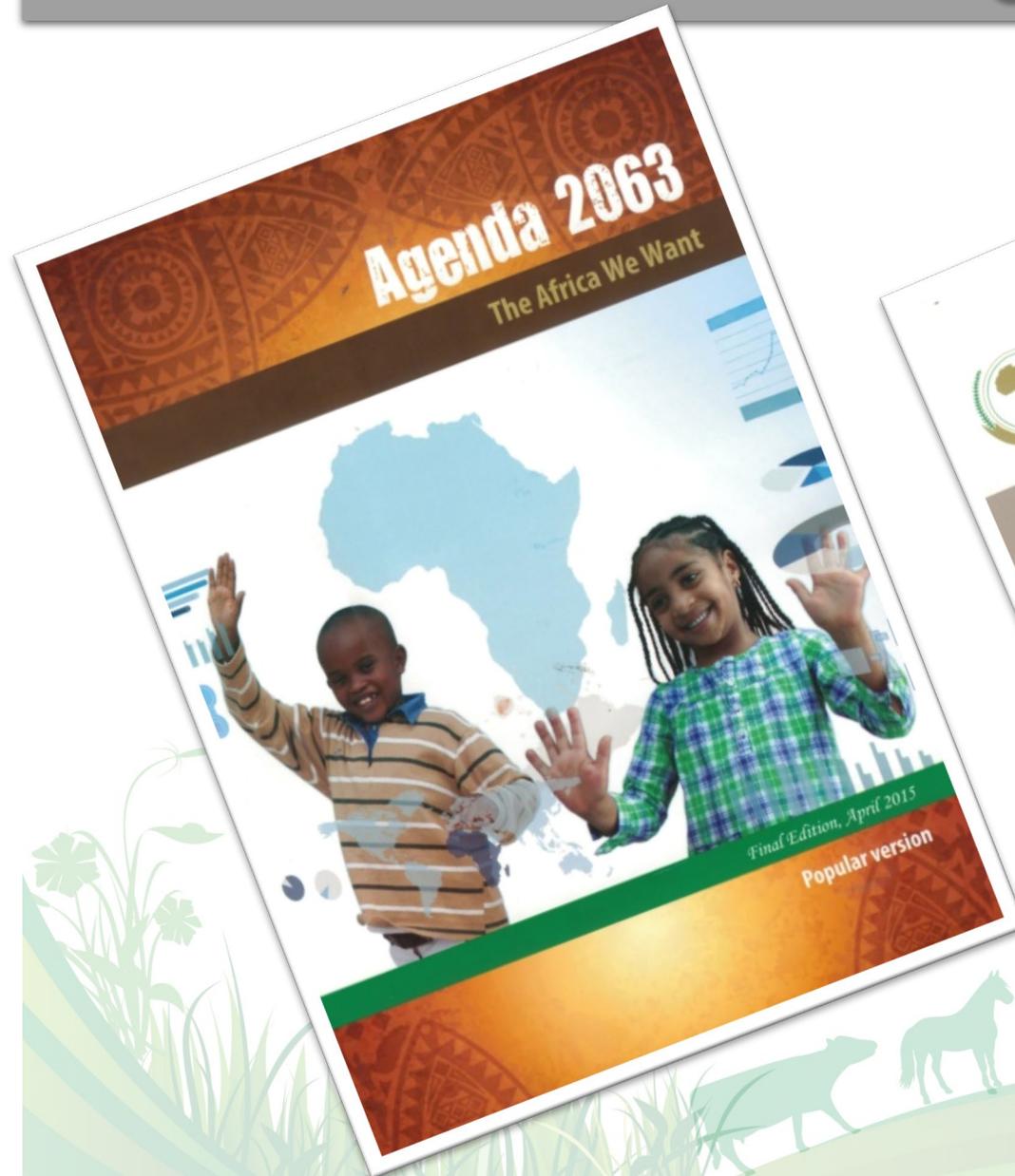
Works through 4 subcommittees (technical)

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

FUNDING

Strategic Leverage

Continental Strategic Frameworks

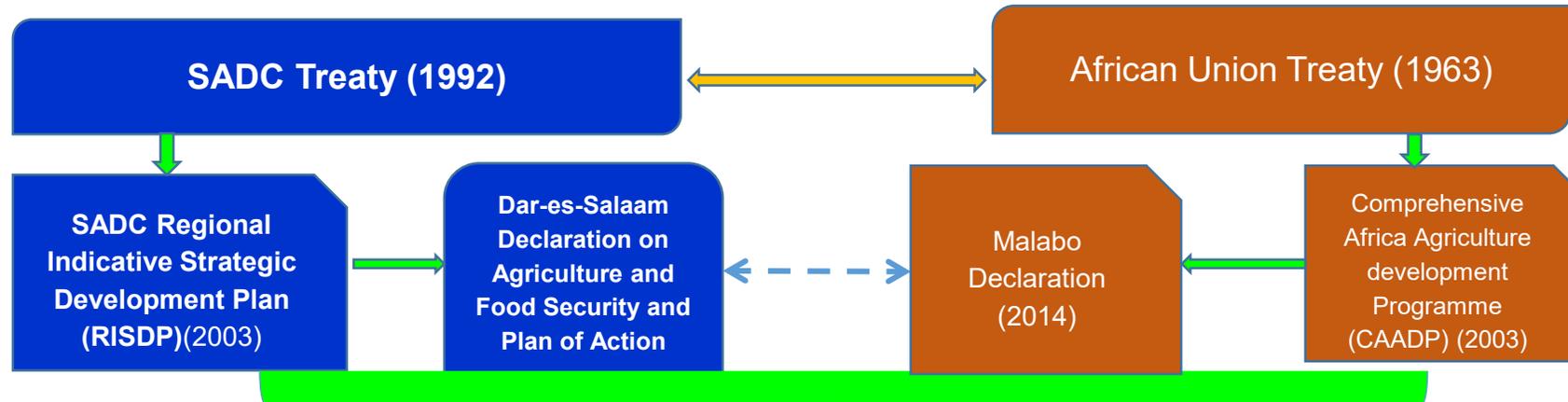


LiDeSA Vision



**A COMPETITIVE AND SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK SECTOR THAT
SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTES TO A PROSPEROUS AFRICA**

Regional Strategic Framework - RAP



SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) provides an overarching policy framework that *defines common agreed objectives and measures to guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels in the agricultural sector of the SADC Member States in contribution to regional integration and the attainment of the SADC Common Agenda.*

RAP results Framework

Ultimate OUTCOME/IMPACT	Intermediate Outcomes	Immediate Outcomes
Improved Economic Growth, Socio-Human Development, Food and Nutrition Security, Alleviation of Poverty, Industrialisation and Trade through enhanced and sustainable agriculture sector development	Increased Agricultural Production, Productivity and Competitiveness	Strengthened Regulatory Frameworks for Agricultural development
		Enhanced agricultural research, development and innovation
		Improved capacities for monitoring and assessing agricultural production and productivity
		Improved infrastructure for agricultural production
	Increased Access to Markets and Trade for Agricultural Products	Improved regulatory frameworks for agricultural trade
		Enhanced institutional capacities for improving agricultural trade
		Improved infrastructure for access to markets and trade of agricultural products
	Increased Investments and access to finance in and for agriculture	Improved regulatory frameworks for agricultural finance and investment
		Enhanced institutional capacities for agricultural finance and investment
		Strengthened Agricultural Value chains
	Reduced social and economic vulnerability in the region	Improved regulatory frameworks on environmental management and sustainable use of natural resources
		Improved environmental management and sustainable use of natural resources
		Improved capacities on climate change adaptation and mitigation
		Enhanced resilience to natural disasters and other emergencies in the Region
		Enhanced early warning and vulnerability and analysis information systems
		Improved capacities for mainstreaming Gender, HIV/AIDS, youth and other vulnerable groups in agriculture in the Region
	Improved food and nutrition security	Improved regulatory frameworks, governance and coordination mechanisms for Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)
		Improved governance and coordination mechanisms for Food and Nutrition Security
		Improved information systems for Food and Nutrition Security

- CAADP
- RAP
- RAIP
- NAIP

LDP

Approved by Ministers in November 2016

Developed with support from AU-IBAR directly and indirectly FAO

LDP - Objectives

- Main objective is to implement RAP – livestock component
- contributes to all four specific objectives of the RAP.
 - Enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness
 - Improve regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products
 - Improve private and public sector engagement and investment in the agricultural value-chains
 - 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

Enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness

- Improved farmer access to improved animal genetic material and the adoption of biotechnology in livestock development;
- Enhanced conservation and sustainable use of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- Improved management of trans-boundary threats including pests and diseases;
- Agricultural research and development in livestock;
- Enhanced regional and national agricultural information systems;
- Enhanced capacity of institutions involved in agricultural development.

Animal Genetics

- In the past FAO project
- 2014 to date AU-IBAR Project
- May 2016
- LTC in Gaborone following Oct 2015 Meeting and made following recommendations:
 - Confirmed the choice made by GA for CCARDESA to serve as the Secretariat for the S-RFP,
 - That the primary role of the Secretariat of the S-RFP (CCARDESA) should be sourcing of resources in collaboration with the SADC secretariat. CCARDESA will coordinate the activities of Regional and National Focal Points for AnGR.
 - On the establishment of the Regional gene bank, the meeting
 - Endorsed the choice of the Botswana DAR (Department of Agriculture Research) to host the Regional Genebank for Southern Africa region. The process of endorsement at ministerial level should follow the normal SADC procedures.
 - Recommended that the “Biotechnology center” in Zambia could serve as a back-up for the regional Genebank. For that, AU-IBAR should assess the facilities in the Biotechnology center
 - Proposed sustainable mechanism including the provision of a small liquid nitrogen plant,
 - Proposed for the Regional Animal Genebank, to learn from the SPGRC’s (SADC Plants Genetic resources center) funding mechanism and the status of ex-situ conservation of forage resources
 - Suggested to seek international support through fora such as the ITWG (Intergovernmental Technical Working Group) meetings.

MM July 2016 Swaziland

- Aproved CCARDESA as SRFP
- noted the **Council decision of April 2015** to place the animal gene bank under the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre and facilitate its implementation.

Implementation of this decision

- Regional Strategy

Update on Strategy

- Consultancy TORs discussed approved by LTC July 2018 JHB, RSA
- Advertising done
- Selection done March 2019
- Finances to procure consultants could not be accrued to 2019/20 Financial year
- Currently working with AU-IBAR to continue consultancy

The revised RISDP 2015-2020

- **Priority A:** Industrial Development and Market Integration;
 - **Priority B:** Infrastructure in support of regional integration;
 - **Priority C:** Peace and security cooperation; and
 - **Priority D:** Special programmes of regional dimension.
- ✓ Industrial Development and Market Integration as a key priority for regional integration and places industrialization at the centre-stage of the SADC integration agenda which seeks to front-load and accelerate industrialization in the region.

The SADC Industrialization Roadmap 2015-2063

The Strategy is being implemented in three phases:

- Phase 1 (2015 – 2020);
- Phase 2 (2021 – 2050) and
- Phase 3 (2051 – 2063).

Ph 1. Studies to **profile the priority mineral, pharmaceutical, AGRO-PROCESSING sectors to identify potential for value chain development, value addition and beneficiation;**

Ph 2. Calls for the involvement of the private sector in the development of key regional plans and policy documents, including the SADC Industrialization Action Plan; and

Ph3. Rollout

STRATEGIC GOALS AND TARGETS

1. Overall Objectives:

- Engender a major economic and technological transformation for rapid catching up
- The central challenge facing SADC (Africa) is **how to transition from the commodity-dependent growth path in which SADC (African) countries find themselves to value-adding, knowledge-intensive and industrialised economies**
- Create a knowledge-based and self-sustaining economic structure drawing on national and regional endowments as sources of prosperity

- The strategy emphasises **pursuit of targeted and selected industrial policies to create conditions for higher rates of investment by the public and private sectors** to enable crucial sectors to prosper, especially value-adding manufacturing to grow
- SADC Member States have committed themselves to investment-led trade and regional economic and industrial integration
- Industrialization and regional integration will benefit from strong **support for localisation and regional supplier development**
- Achieve substantial and sustained increase in income, employment and living standards

Strategic Goals and Targets

2. Transformation Path:

- Moving from factor-driven development phase to efficiency driven stage and ultimately to innovation driven stage as a development continuum
- Convergence with the African Union Agenda 2063

STRATEGY PILLARS

1. Industrialization as champion of economic transformation
2. Competitiveness
3. Regional Integration

ENABLERS

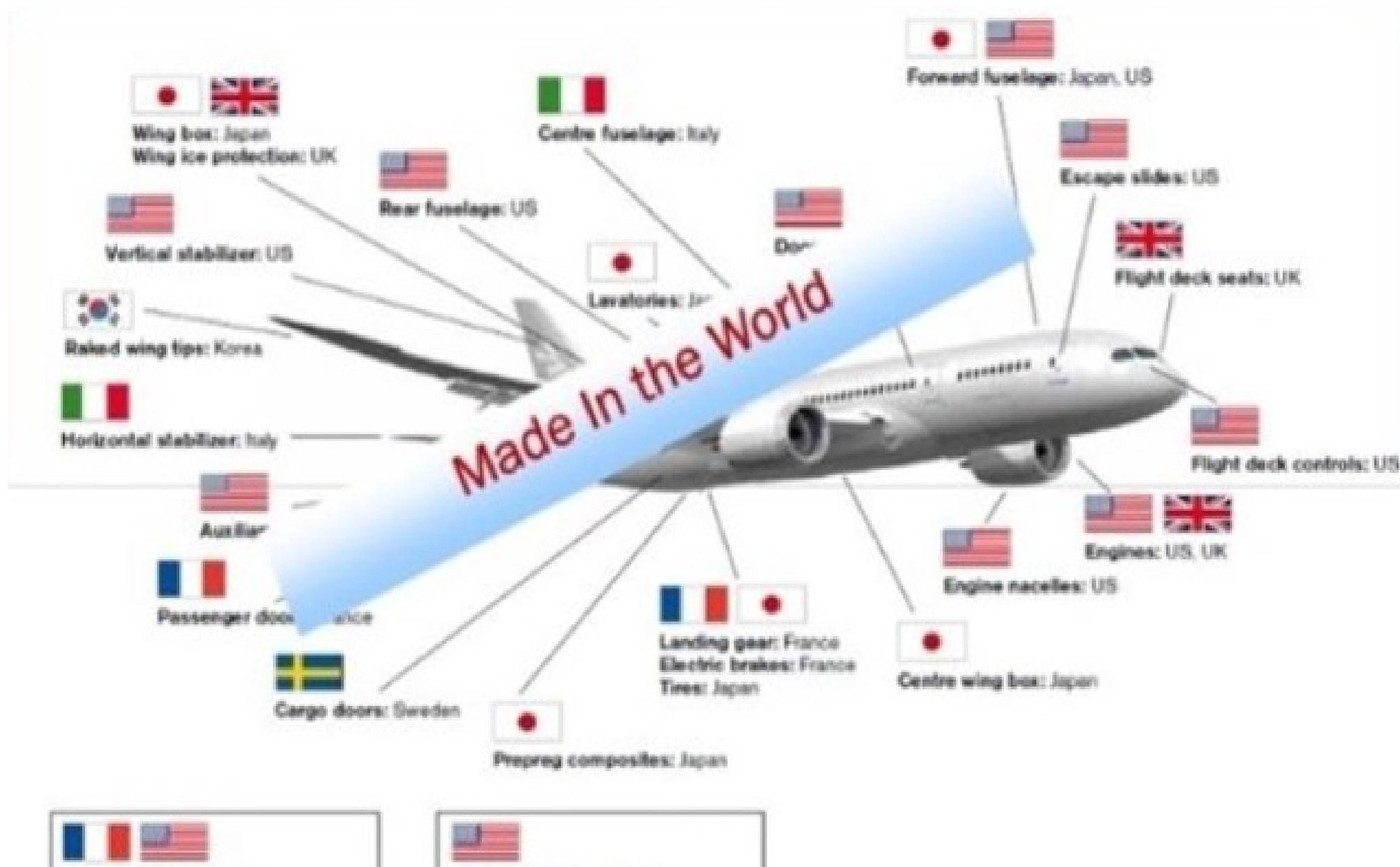
1. Inclusiveness
2. Enhanced forms of industrial development, i.e. upgraded SMEs, clusters and value chains (regional / global)
3. Building requisite capacities and capabilities: skills, institutions, entrepreneurship, etc

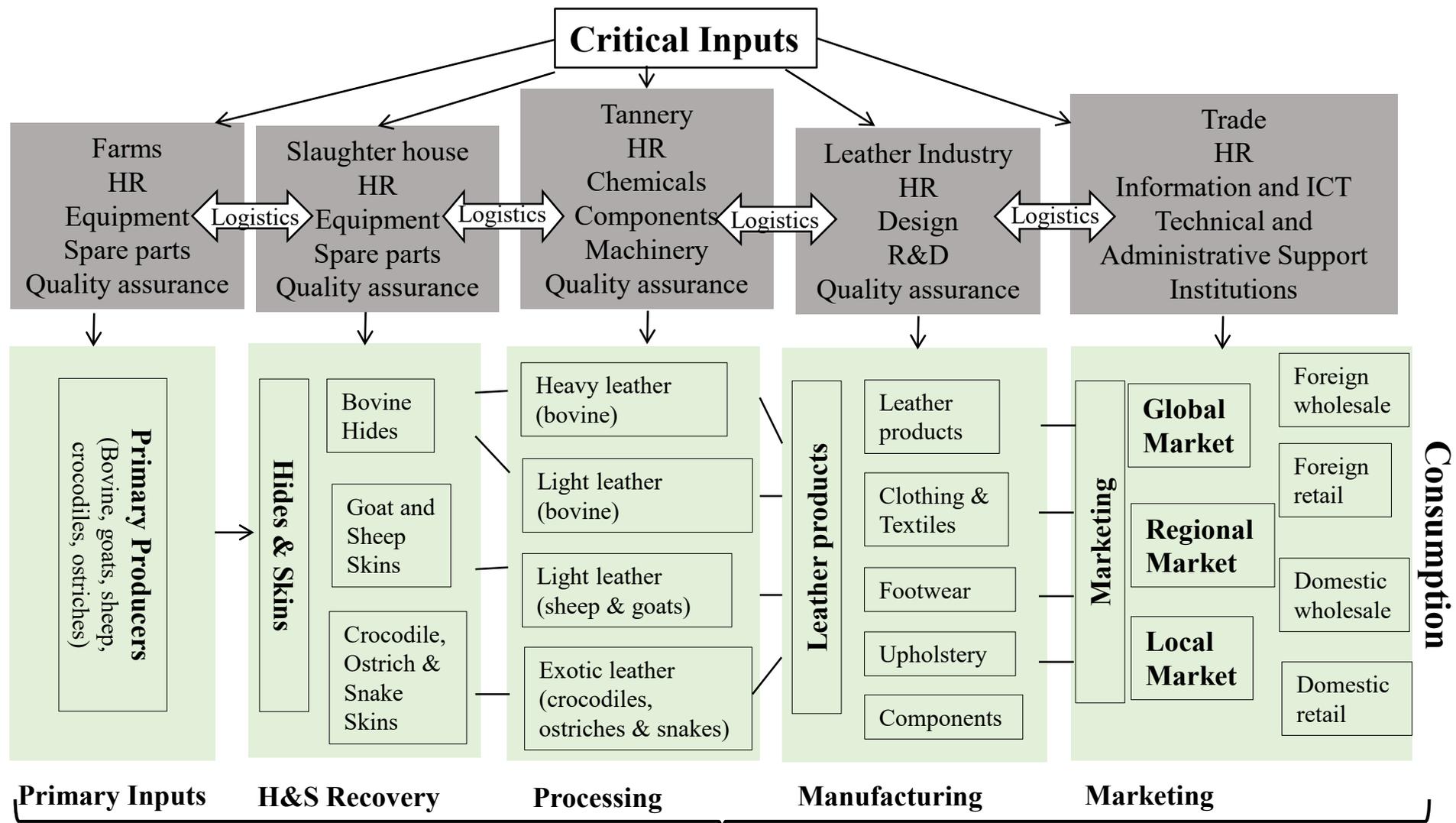
FOCUS ON VALUE CHAINS

Why Value Chains?

- Value Chain – A value chain identifies the full range of activities that firms undertake to bring a product or a service from its conception to its end use by final consumers.

At each step in the chain, value is added in some form or other.





- Business support
- Training institutions
- R&D institutions
- Export advice

- Quality and Standards
- Specialized marketing assistance
- Virtual market places & ecommerce

- Recognition and improvement of environmental issues
- Financing

Source: Memedovic (2005b), adapted

FOCUS ON VALUE CHAINS

Value Chains and Strategy Growth Paths

- The Strategy and Roadmap focuses on three potential growth paths for SADC economies:
- Agro-processing,
- Minerals beneficiation, and down-stream processing
- Enhanced and upgraded participation in regional and global value Chains

FOCUS ON VALUE CHAINS

- In all three, the common thread is greater domestic and regional value addition through the development of:
 - a) Greater participation in existing value chains, both RVCs and GVCs
 - b) Upgrading within VCs
 - c) development of New value chains

National Value Chains also Matter!

- While regional value chains in agricultural and minerals processing and manufacturing are the centre-piece of the industrialization strategy, they are not the sole component
- National value chain development, invariably linked either to regional and global value chains will also play a crucial role

THANK YOU