



National Agricultural
Marketing Council
Promoting market access for South African agriculture

CONTROL OF ANIMAL DISEASE IN MOZAMBIQUE: CASE OF THE POULTRY SUBSECTOR

16 July 2014

B Nyhodo and Y Potelwa



Introduction

- Mozambique - South East Coast
- Population - **25.2 million people** (2012)
- GDP (PPP) - \$26.69 billion (about R230 billion)
- **Important sectors in that economy:**
 - Mineral sector
 - Agriculture sector
- **Livestock sector** play an important role in agricultural economy and household food security
 - **Focus on Poultry**



Talk about Africa

- Perceptions gathered from interacting with fellow African brothers and sisters:
 - Positive
 - A big brother who assist in many peace keeping missions,
 - Peace broker on many conflict stricken areas,
 - Provider of humanitarian assistance (Gift of the Givers and Food Aid),
 - Provider of government revenue (in the case of SACU revenue sharing),
 - Negative
 - Talking about other African countries as if SA is not on the continent,
 - Viewing the African market as the dumping ground for whatever products that EU or America cannot take,
 - Disregard of African productive capacity and imports disregard (from the continent) in favour of other parts of the world.
- These talks for sure do not take into considerations the diplomatic relations between our countries
- **Personal observation –normally focuses:**
 - *Lack of infrastructure,*
 - *lack of trade facilitation capacity,*
 - *conflicts,*
 - *border post eventualities (bribes and delays)*
- **This presentation focus on the good work done in Mozambique**

Overview of poultry sector in Mozambique

- Mozambique poultry sectors composed of two production system (dual),
 - Commercial system and
 - Smallholder (subsistence oriented) system
- The gross value of poultry industry grew **\$25 million** (2005) to **\$165 million** (2012) (Karnani and McKague, 2014)
- Total number of poultry (as live animals) in 2012 was estimated to be **41.2 million birds** (FAO, 2013)
 - Chicken: 24.10 million (58.2%),
 - Guinea fowls and geese: 15.10 million (36.4%),
 - Duck (5.1%): 2.1 million and
 - turkey (0.3%) in numbers (123 000) (FAO, 2013).
- **Mozambique is net importer of poultry and poultry products (and does not export them because of SPS measures)**
 - Disease outbreaks

WTO SPS Agreement

- According to WTO SPS Agreement the application of SPS measure need to be aligned with the general provision of that agreement as outlined in Article 2 (further defined in Annexure A).
- The general provisions in terms of Article 2 are as follows:
 - The use of SPS measure for protection of human, plant or animal life or health (Annexure – from entry or establishment pests, diseases or diseases carrying of causing organisms or human life because of contaminants, toxins disease causing organisms in food or beverages),
 - The use of SPS measure should be based on scientific principles (except as provided by Article 5, Paragraph 7),
 - The use of SPS measures need not to be arbitrarily or unjustifiably to discriminate between countries (members states) where similar conditions prevail
- **In many instances a specially of related disputes**, to the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO following the prescripts of Article 11 of the SPS Agreement.

Country Action

- Mozambique is one of the countries that cannot export poultry or poultry meat on the basis of SPS Agreement.
 - A proactive stance was taken by Mozambique Authorities (in compliance with Article 8 of the Agreement), to institute a mandatory pre-shipment inspection (PSI) that was introduced in 1998
 - The products "positive list"
- Guidelines specify that the exporter of a product subject to PSI must contact the local office,
 - Send a request for information (RFI) letter,
 - The Pre-Advice Form (PAF),
 - Mozambican Customs for all imports/export subject to inspection.
- The authorities issues a Certified Simple Document to the importer/exporter; it requires a clean invoice, including all particulars required to determine the customs value.

Mozambique livestock disease outlook (poultry sector)

✓ Rabies	- Newcastle
✓ Trypanosomoses and Tse-Tse Fly	- Respiratory distress
✓ Tick and Tick'-born-diseases	- Marek
✓ Blood Black or blood legs	- Gumboro
✓ African Swine Fever	
✓ Pastarella	
✓ Lumpy Skin Disease	
Disease not reported in the past two year	
- Foot-and Mouth Disease	
- Bluetongue	
- Rift Valley Fever	
Disease never reported in Mozambique	
- Pest des Petits Ruminants (PPR)	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
- Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumoni (CBPP)	



Intervention approach - Poultry

Disease outbreak prevalence	Commercial farmers	Smallholder farmers vaccinations
January – February	1 day old chick	November
April – May	14 day vaccination	March
August – September	28 days vaccination	July



Challenges and mitigation measures

Challenges

- The **smallholder farmers** are sparsely spread:
 - The expansion possibilities are dependent on funding availabilities.
 - The disease monitoring mechanism of **passive surveillance** only picks what has happened and not able to pick real time outbreaks.
 - **Importations** of chicks that are either disease infected or that are of questionable genetics as their growth rates at times do not match the expectations.
- The dependence of Mozambique feed manufacturing sector on input imports
- Poultry products from Brazil is one of the crucial challenges.
- Importation from third party country - poultry meat

Measures

- An intensive government drive to attract funding to implement the long terms programme have been under way,
- On the imports through third parties:
 - Mozambique authorities have instituted a measure to ensure that meat importers only buys meat from abattoirs in the country of origin (not from supermarkets/retailers).
 - Permits are only for meat slaughtered within 90 days failing which they are not accepted.
- Produce that go through South Africa from other countries are only accepted if:
 - They were not opened in South Africa,
 - Have pre-shipment documents, and
 - The bill of lading still available.

Conclusion

- Coordinated approach
 - Studies (FAO, Technoserve and government)
- Well developed disease outbreak times
 - January – February
 - April – May
 - August – September
- Well designed disease mitigation measure
 - Smallholder farmers
 - Commercial farmers
- Industry challenges and mitigation
 - On imports (from third party, expiring food challenge)

Obrigado

FUNDED BY

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