

SADC Priority TADs and Zoonoses 1. FMD 2. CBPP 3 - 5. RVF; LSD; ASF 6 - 12. ND/IBD/ FOWL POX/ Salmonellosis 13 - 14. CCPP; ruminant Salmonellosis 15 - 16. Bovine TB - Brucellosis - Rabies 17-18. Rinderpest; PPR 19. HPAI 20. BSE 21+. etc

Using Community of Practice Approaches to foster Collaborative Research Partnerships with Others

An Example of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Key Qn: What contributes to FMD endemicity in Southern and East Africa and what options for its risk management?

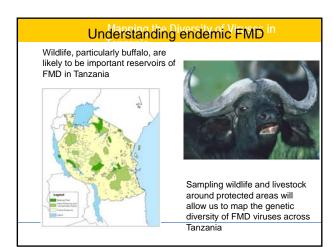
FMD - Poverty Impacts in Africa Understanding the impact of FMD on the livelihoods of livestock-reliant communities in Africa has been largely neglected But pastoralists in East Africa consider FMD as one of the most important diseases of livestock reduced productivity (milk production, mortality of young draft power sses contribute to declining livestock production base acts upon poverty and nutrition

Partnership for FMD Research in Southern Africa:

Contribution from the following projects: SACIDS (Wellcome Trust), CIDLID (BBSRC-DfID), SADC TADs, National Govts e.g. ASDP

- - Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)
 - Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) National Epidemiology Unit (NEU)
- - University of Zambia (UNZA)
 - Central Veterinary Research Institute (CVRI)
- SADC SECRETARIAT: SADC TADs Regional Project
 Republic of South Africa: ARC-Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute (OVI)
- Botswana: Botswana Vaccine Institute (BVI
- United Kingdom:
 - Royal Veterinary College, London (Professor Brownlie)
 - University of Glasgow (Dan Haydon, Sarah Cleaveland, Richard Reeve) World Reference Laboratory for FMD, Pirbright (IAH)

 - University of Edinburgh (Professor Brian Perry)



Appendix 79

