

**AFRICAN UNION/INTER-AFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL
RESOURCES**

**AU/IBAR ANIMAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
FOR THE PERIOD 2005 - 2007**

Prepared by

INTER-AFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAT	African Animal Trypanosomiasis
ARIS	Animal Resources Information System
AU	African Union
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CAPE	Community-based Animal Health & Participatory Epidemiology
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research
CIRAD- EMVT	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement – Département D'élevage et de Médecine Vétérinaire
DMU	Data Management Unit
DREA	Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FITCA	Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA)
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
BAR	Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISCTRC	International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NARES	National Agricultural Research and Extension Systems
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
OUA	Organization for African Unity
OIE	Office International des Epizooties
PACE	Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
PANVAC	Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre
PARC	Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign
PATTEC	Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Campaign
PEU	PACE Epidemiology Unit
PCU	PACE Coordination Unit
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
RALEA	Regional Action for Livestock Production in Eastern Africa
REC	Regional Economic Community
RP	Rinderpest
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
SAT	Southern African Type
SES	Somali Ecosystem
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary
USD	United States Dollar
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) is one of the specialised technical offices of the African Union (AU) under the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA). The new mandate of IBAR recognizes that animal resources have to significantly contribute to increased incomes and food security in rural Africa and emphasizes the need for IBAR to work through the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other relevant institutions in member states. With the reorganization of AU / IBAR has to align itself to the vision of the AU and the mandate of DREA.

The Animal Resource Development Strategy of IBAR outlines common and shared vision, mission, core functions, strategies and activities that clearly demonstrate organization's steps towards alignment with the AU vision. To contribute to the vision of AU the institution shall focus on six mandates including 1) control of major transboundary animal diseases, 2) improvement of animal genetic and feed resources, 3) enhancement of trade and marketing of livestock and livestock products, 4) development of livestock information and communication technology, 5) improvement of quality assurance of livestock and products of animal origin, and 6) harmonization of livestock related policies and the legal framework in member states.

AU-IBAR plans to represent Africa and be a link between international standards setting institutions, RECs and member states to promote African policies supportive of the livestock sector. In addition, AU-IBAR plans to use its comparative political advantage to coordinate and oversee adaptation of international standards, equivalents and regulations and documentation of best practices for African realities.

Animal Resources and Poverty Alleviation

Animal resources contribute significantly to agricultural gross domestic product (on average 30% of agricultural GDP) and are key to poverty reduction and food security in rural Africa. Livestock also play a crucial role in social relations within communities, provide food and income and are a means of diversifying risk and increasing assets. Draught power, fuel, manure and transport all contribute significantly to whole farm productivity and the consumption of animal protein improves human health and ability to work.

Demand for Animal Products

The rapid expansion of the human population, the tremendous rate of urban growth and increased in incomes have created a huge demand for livestock and livestock products globally and particularly in Africa. Projected growth in per capita consumption of animal products is generally above that predicted for consumption of other food items, offering opportunities to improve the incomes and livelihoods of the livestock-dependent poor. This growth in demand for animal products can be met largely by in-country production, which is one of the few opportunities to improve livelihoods among the poor, many of whom are animal owners.

Challenges and Opportunities

These trends present real opportunities for poor animal owners, but also present challenges. Questions arise as to whether the poor will not be sidelined in the

competition to satisfy growing demand for animal products; whether reduction of government involvement in the provision of animal health services will threaten small-scale producers who cannot afford private suppliers; and, whether poorly developed access rights to land and water will become insurmountable barriers to improving animal production. In spite of these concerns, the projected growth in the demand for animal products offers a unique opportunity in that it is a rapidly growing market within which many poor people already have experience and which they can enter without the need for substantial resources or training. Animal production does not offer a universal solution to poverty but, for many, it represents a practical way to build assets and financial security.

Vision of AU-IBAR

“Animal resources contribute significantly to an Africa free of hunger and poverty beyond 2015”.

Mission of AU-IBAR

“A centre of excellence of the AU with a mandate to enhance AU member states and their regional economic communities to sustainably improve the contribution of animal resources to the nutrition and incomes of their communities, especially the rural poor”.

Strategic thrusts

The mandate of AU-IBAR has been organized into three core strategic programme thrusts of animal health, animal production and trade and markets that are supported by cross-cutting pillars covering livestock information, communication and knowledge management, quality assurance of livestock and products of animal origin and the harmonization of livestock related policies and legal framework.

Implementation arrangements

The Animal Resources Development Strategy proposes implementation of the Maputo organizational structure of IBAR with modification. The Director shall report to DREA but will also have direct communication with technical and funding partners for programming purposes. The Director will be advised by a Technical Consultative Committee made up of individuals with recognized expertise in the various areas of AU-IBAR mandate. The mandate is endorsed by the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources who meet once every three years. Appropriate technical and administrative staff to maintain IBAR as a centre of excellence in animal resources in Africa shall work under the direction of the Director of AU-IBAR.

The programming at AU-IBAR will comprise of core programmes funded by the AU and externally funded projects funded from other sources. The projects shall be within the strategic thrusts and cross-cutting pillars, must be relevant to RECs and collaborative with other institutions in member states. AU-IBAR will be responsible for coordination and supervision as the AU centre of excellence responsible for all issues related to animal resources in Africa. For projects hosted by AU-IBAR's partners coordination and supervision will be facilitated by a memorandum of understanding between AU-IBAR and the partner.

Institutional capacity

In addition to the technical strategic thrusts, AU-IBAR will undertake a number of activities to strengthen its human, financial and physical capacity to efficiently and effectively deliver on its mandate.

PART 1: ANIMAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope

The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) is one of the specialised technical offices of the African Union (AU) under the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA). AU-IBAR was established in 1951 and was initially known as the Inter-African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases, with a special focus on rinderpest control. In 1956 this mandate was expanded to other major animal diseases, hence its name changed to Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health. In 1964 it was integrated into the Organization for African Unity (OAU) as a specialized agency. In 1970 its mandate was expanded to include all aspects of animal resource development.

Despite this expanded mandate, AU-IBAR has continued to focus largely on animal health issues. The new mandate recognizes that it takes more than animal health to deliver improved productivity and for animal resources to significantly contribute to increased incomes and improved rural economies in Africa. In addition, AU-IBAR has been implementing its mandate largely through projects in individual member countries rather than through Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other continental organs, the preferred AU approach. This has limited its ability to upscale results to address continental issues. Therefore, it is imperative that as a specialized technical institution of the AU, AU-IBAR aligns itself to the vision of the AU and the mandate of DREA as well as work through the recommended institutional arrangement.

This strategy includes an AU-IBAR common and shared vision, mission statement, core functions, strategies and proposed activities that clearly demonstrate AU-IBAR's steps towards alignment with the AU vision. These are described in the ensuing sections.

1.2 Mandate of AU-IBAR

The mandate of AU-IBAR as defined by DREA in its strategic plan for 2003-2007 is:

- Control of major transboundary livestock diseases
- Improvement of genetic and feed resources
- Development of livestock information, communication and technology
- Enhancement of trade and marketing of livestock and livestock products
- Quality assurance of livestock and products of animal origin and
- Harmonization of livestock related policies and the legal framework.

1.3 AU IBARS Comparative Advantage

AU-IBAR has political clout that other non-AU technical institutions do not have. This is its comparative advantage. As a continental body, AU-IBAR should represent Africa and be a link between international standards and African policies. For example, in the area of trade in livestock and livestock products run under the auspices of OIE, AU-IBAR should adapt standards to the realities of Africa and put Africa's case to the international arena for a special African dispensation. In addition, AU-IBAR should use its comparative advantage to coordinate and oversee

programmes through adaptation of international standards, equivalents, regulations, documentation of best practices for African realities and harmonisation of livestock related policies, among other functions.

1.4 Core Functions of AU-IBAR

The mandate of AU-IBAR has been organized into three core strategic programme thrusts as follows:

- Animal Health
- Animal Production and
- Trade and Markets.

These strategic thrusts are supported by three cross-cutting pillars of:

- Livestock Information, Communication and Knowledge Management
- Quality Assurance of Livestock and Products of Animal Origin and
- Harmonization of Livestock Related Policies and the Legal Framework.

These key strategic thrusts and supporting pillars represent the minimum that AU-IBAR should deliver on in order to meet the AU mandate. They represent the core of AU-IBAR's strategy in the next three years.

2. ANIMAL RESOURCES AND FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA

2.1 The importance of Animals for Food Security

2.1.1 Animals and Poverty Alleviation

Animals are a major part of African agricultures production and consumption systems and play an important role in food security through sales and purchase of meat and dairy products. Animals and animal resources also occupy a very special place in poverty reduction programmes in many African countries. Besides its significant contribution to agricultural gross domestic product (on average 30% of agricultural GDP) and its invaluable contribution to the food security of the poor, animals play a crucial role in social relations within communities and in inter-state trade. Producers in arid and semi-arid areas of the continent, who supply meat and other animal products, have been integrated in the production systems in humid and sub-humid areas. This has led to the establishment of complementary relationships between crop producers and animal keepers; animal keepers and consumers living in urban areas and arid and semi-arid and the neighbouring humid or sub-humid areas. Animals therefore provide food and income and are also a means of diversifying risk and increasing assets. Draught power, fuel, manure and transport all contribute significantly to whole farm productivity and the consumption of animal protein improves human health and ability to work.

2.1.2 Demand for Animal Products

There has been a huge increase in the demand for animal products due to the combined effect of population expansion, the tremendous rate of urban growth and increases in incomes. Projections for Africa show a further significant increase in the next 30 years. Projected growth in per capita consumption of animal products is

generally above that predicted for consumption of other food items, offering opportunities to improve the incomes and livelihoods of the livestock-dependent poor. This growth in demand for animal products can be met largely by in-country production which is one of the few opportunities to improve livelihoods among the poor, many of whom are animal keepers. This growth in demand should therefore benefit both the animal keeping communities and the consumers¹.

2.1.3 Challenges and Opportunities

These trends present real opportunities for poor animal keepers, but also present challenges. Questions arise as to whether the poor will not be sidelined in the competition to satisfy growing demand for animal products; whether reduction of government involvement in the provision of animal health services will threaten small-scale producers who cannot afford private suppliers; and, whether poorly developed access rights to land and water will become insurmountable barriers to improving animal production. African producers have been gradually pushed out of their traditional markets by products imported from outside Africa through dumping. This process, which was exacerbated by the successive droughts of the 1970s and 1980s, has shaken the economic foundations of complementarities by depriving producers of their usual markets on the one hand and, on the other, by abandoning African markets to heavily subsidized products from elsewhere, often subject to no effective health control. This has contributed to the increase in poverty experienced by animal producers and the structural breakdown of the animal system. If the process continues, it will have serious consequences on the continent's development and on its economic and social integration. In spite of these concerns, the projected growth in the demand for animal products offers a unique opportunity in that it is a rapidly growing market within which many poor people already have experience and which they can enter without the need for substantial resources or training. Animal production does not offer a universal solution to poverty but, for many, it represents a practical way to build assets and financial security.

2.1.4 Toward AU/IBARs Animal Resources Development Strategy

These observations elicit several and varied challenges with technical, political and macro-economic dimensions. A consideration of these challenges at individual, micro-national, regional and continental levels has been used to arrive at the main areas requiring action within the framework of a continental Animal Resources Development Strategy such as the one being presented here. AU-IBAR, whose mandate, with the advent of the African Union, should lay greater emphasis on regional and continental challenges, is to play a leading role in the implementation of this plan by targeting efforts directed particularly at promoting improved animal health, sustainable animal production, ensuring smoother trade within the continent and organizing cooperation and trade with external partners.

¹

DELGADO, C., ROSEGRANT, M., STEINFELD, H., EHUI, S. & COURBOIS, C. (1999). Livestock to 2020: The Next Food Revolution. 2020 Vision for Food Agriculture and the Environment Discussion Paper 28. International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington D.C.

3. ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2005-2007)

3.1 Vision of AU-IBAR

The vision of AU-IBAR relates to that of DREA and is as follows:

Animal resources contribute significantly to an Africa free of hunger and poverty beyond 2015.

3.2 Mission of AU-IBAR

The mission of AU-IBAR also relates to that of DREA and is as follows:

AU-IBAR is the centre of excellence of the AU with a mandate to enhance AU member states and their regional economic communities to sustainably improve the contribution of animal resources to the nutrition and incomes of their communities, especially the rural poor. This is achieved through the provision of information and a conducive policy and legal environment for the promotion of animal health, sustainable animal production and trade.

3.3 Strategic Thrusts of AU IBAR

3.3.1 Animal Health

3.3.1.1 Animal Health Strategy

AU-IBAR will develop an effective continental strategy for animal health. This strategy will include increasing the capacity of regional organizations, governments and private animal health providers in the development of public-private sector partnerships in the delivery of animal health services and control of transboundary animal diseases.

3.3.1.2 Proposed Activities

- Carry out an audit on animal health services
- Organizational development, training and awareness raising on public-private sector partnerships for key players and stakeholders
- Identify sources of and develop novel arrangements for accessing, credit to enable new private practices to be established and existing ones to be expanded and diversified
- Creation of strong linkages to national, regional and international partners with interests in privatization and with normative roles
- Train, support and facilitate at all levels in both public and private sectors to increase capacity to implement public-private sector partnerships
- Disseminate lessons learnt from PPP demonstrations
- Determine relative disease priorities using participatory impact assessment methodologies

- Initiate economic impact assessment for CBPP in a limited number of countries;
- Improve epizootic disease control strategies linked to market opportunities;
- Undertake cost-benefit analysis studies for a limited number of priority diseases;
- Meta-analyze the costs and benefits of national epidemio-surveillance systems in a number of countries, taking into consideration the characteristics of the local animal and animal product markets; and
- Quantify the cost of national epidemio-surveillance systems and sensitizing national governments on sustainable financing of these systems.
- Eradicate rinderpest and control other epizootic diseases and strengthen surveillance of other major diseases in order to provide information for policy formulation necessary for their control.
- Develop effective, practical and well integrated emergency strategies to combat serious epidemics (e.g. Rift Valley Fever (RVF)) that may occur. AU-IBAR will be promoting these emergency strategies in the affected regions.
- Ensure that epidemiological surveillance teams operate smoothly and are established according to regions by setting up regional reference laboratories for diagnosis and undertake further training of national senior staff
- Harmonize national veterinary laws

3.3.2 Animal Production

3.3.2.1 Animal production Strategy

AU-IBAR will support efforts to improve animal production in a sustainable way in order to meet the needs of African member countries for animal products and services as well as ensure adequate supply to inter-African and external markets. This will ensure that African animal resources make a significant contribution to rural livelihoods while maintaining agro-ecosystems. The focus will be on improved animal genetic and feed resources and exploitation of synergies from crop-livestock integration.

3.3.2.2 Proposed Activities

- Conserve and utilise African animal genetic resources in order to protect animal genetic resources and promote their utilisation.
- Collate and analyse data on animal genetic resources from national and regional institutions, establish data banks and disseminate information
- Develop guidelines for the protection and promotion of endangered animal breeds
- Facilitate and coordinate the setting up and maintenance of gene banks
- Coordination of animal production networks in Africa.
- Promote the harmonisation of activities concerning Animals and the environment.

- Develop a project on Dry land Livestock and Wildlife Environment Interface.
- Promote farmer field schools, using lessons learnt from the Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA) Project in Central and East Africa.
- Convene the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC) conferences.

3.3.3 Trade and Marketing of Animals and Animal Products

3.3.3.1 Trade and Marketing Strategy

AU-IBAR will, in collaboration with its partners, address the technical barriers to markets and trade in animal and animal products. This will be done through assisting RECS and member states to regain domestic markets for African traders and protect African markets from injurious foreign genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and dumping of animal products. AU IBAR will provide a voice for Africa in international fora by contributing towards the harmonization of the positions of African countries and AU IBAR will help them prepare common negotiating platforms on trade issues concerning animal products. As the mechanism for providing a common African voice, AU-IBAR will sensitise the AU, RECs, member states and African institutions on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) standards and their implications for trade in animal resources in Africa. As the AU centre of excellence for animal resources issues, AU-IBAR will act as the repository of trade and market information to enable key players to make informed decisions. Similarly, lessons from the various regions and member states will be shared through the knowledge management facility at AU-BAR.

3.3.3.2 Proposed Activities

- Development of protocols to strengthen and support cross border trade through harmonization of customs, taxes, licenses and fees
- Development of arbitration protocols and guidelines for the implementation and enforcement of arbitration decisions by RECs.
- Bringing actual and potential disputes to the notice of relevant AU institutions for appropriate resolutions based on best practices from documented experiences on causes and solutions of previous disputes
- Facilitation of collation and provision of systems and resources (e.g. database) for dissemination of best practices in policy and legislative change
- Development of guidelines on mechanisms for protecting African markets from dumping subsidised products, pan-zootics and new diseases such as BSE.
- Development of relevant capacities at national and local levels;
- Promotion, formation and strengthening of national and regional trade associations;
- Promotion of the formation of regional and inter-regional trade blocks;
- Promote the capacity of trade associations to diversify animal products (domestic and wildlife and commodities).

- Provision of support in the harmonization of the positions of African countries and help them prepare common negotiating platforms on trade issues concerning animal products.
- Provision of evidence and lobbying for the development, acceptance and inclusion in WTO, OIE and *Codex Alimentarius* standards of commodity-based trading principles that could greatly benefit Africa and developing countries as a whole
- Provision of responses to counter unfair subsidies and dumping of animal commodities from rich nations to African markets. AU-IBAR will assist Africa to conceive and develop its own meaning of “subsidies” in order to offer assistance that is appropriate to its producers and traders.
- Assist RECs and national veterinary services to conform to fundamental principles of quality in line with internationally agreed standards through coordinated information exchange, quality assurance procedures and standards
- Assist RECs to develop and promote credible certification systems
- Encourage the formation of regional institutions and harmonization of regional technical know-how in the formulation and review of international standards
- Promote regional and national analysis and research of global standards from a pro-African perspective
- Lobby and put the African initiative in the formulation and review of standards at OIE and WTO, among others
- Facilitate member states to present issues effectively at global fora such as WTO and OIE.
- Provide guidelines and systems for animal market data collection, collating, analysis and dissemination at national and regional levels
- Collate, analyse and disseminate continental market information such as Animal populations, market sizes, competitors and disease status
- Create, harmonise and coordinate regional data banks and linkages, harmonize and co-ordinate
- Provide market intelligence on African and foreign markets
- Provide linkages to key players, including producers and the private sector, in areas of key demand and production in African and other markets.

3.4 Cross Cutting Pillars

3.4.1 Livestock Information, Communication and Knowledge Management

3.4.1.1 Importance of Livestock Information Management

Informed planning and decision-making is becoming key for the success of animal health authorities. Quality and timely information on disease pattern is mandatory for this to happen. Hence, capacity in collecting, collating and analysing animal health data and sharing of generated information are of paramount importance. Timely detection of major epizootics, knowledge of their extent and magnitude is critical to plan and implement control or eradication programmes. Transparency in the animal health matters and traceability or follow up of animals from “stable to table” is key

issues in animal trade. Moreover, one of the criteria to gauge the capacity of veterinary services and a pre-requisite for certification of freedom from disease is the capacity to closely follow field events and share information about it with the international community through the OIE.

3.4.1.2 Proposed Strategies

The animal health information strategy for the coming three years includes: improvement in disease reporting, further development of the database for animal health information systems and enhanced capacity in disseminating and sharing animal health information. AU-BAR, through PACE, has revitalised and enhanced disease reporting, achieving about 65% return rate at the end of five years. Although this is a significant improvement from 8% in 2000, the reporting rate needs further improvement. The animal health section will continue improving disease reporting, both (routine and emergency) within countries and from countries to regional and international organisations (RECs, AU-IBAR and OIE), for the coming three years.

Collection of animal health data should be coupled with the capacity to store, analyse and disseminate information. A tool assisting in achieving this was developed under PACE and implemented in 27 member states by early 2005. There is need to expand this facility to the remaining African countries. One of the pre-conditions for this is increasing the number of languages in which ARIS operates from the current two (English and French) to include Portuguese. Facilities missing from the first version and those identified by users will also be incorporated. ARIS will be implemented in countries which did not benefit during the first phase, while technical support will be provided to all countries.

AU-IBAR will develop an effective continental strategy for animal health that will include improved animal health information gathering and dissemination including improvement in disease reporting, further development of the database for animal health information systems and enhanced capacity in disseminating and sharing animal health information.

After five years of disruption, PACE revitalised the publication and distribution of the Pan African Animal Health Yearbook. This activity will continue during the coming three years with timely preparation of the Yearbook and wider distribution to all partners. Similarly, the animal health section will ensure production and timely submission of documents, articles and reports for publication on the AU-IBAR Website.

Capacity building activities will be done through training and refresher courses and workshops, among others. One of the areas of focus during the coming three years is capacity building in information management in member countries and at AU-BAR. In addition to the implementation of ARIS and continuous technical support, staff members in charge of information management in member states will receive training on the operation and use of the system.

Livestock Information, Communication and Knowledge Management is however a cross cutting pillar and other thrust in AU IBAR such as Animal Production and Trade

and marketing will also require support from this pillar. The other pillars as described in this section will also benefit from this pillar.

3.4.1.3 Proposed Activities

The following activities will be undertaken under this pillar:

- Publish AU-IBAR scientific journals. AU-IBAR has been publishing a quarterly scientific journal known as Bulletin of Animal Health and Production in Africa for the last 54 Years. This activity will continue.
- Develop a website for AU-IBAR that will be used as one of the main mediums of disseminating information to all stakeholders. Presently, individual projects run independent websites
- Establish data banks on feed resources and agro-industrial by-products. A lot of work has been accomplished by AU-IBAR in the area of agro-industrial by-products. A desk review of available information should be carried out during the first year.
- Document experiences and best practices from the animal production programme and elsewhere and establish a data base and inventory of animal and feed resources.

3.4.2 Quality Assurance of Animals and Products of Animal Origin

3.4.2.1 Why Focus on Quality Assurance

Quality assurance of animals and products of animal origin is an important functional category to:

- Meet SPS standards so as to increase Africa's competitiveness in export markets for animals and products of animal origin and promote better integration of the OIE Code and *Codex Alimentarius* (administered by WHO and FAO) and international recognition of pragmatic certification procedures
- Maintain and improve domestic food safety and productivity.
- Support and strengthen effective programs and initiatives designed to improve the ability to comply with international standards and to support the harmonization of technical regulations internationally and regionally. To this end, both the *Code* and the SPS Agreement fulfil an important and facilitating function.
- Ensure that groups of African countries work together under the RECs to identify and prioritize issues of common concern, and act collectively on animal resource and trade issues when lobbying and voting as members of international organizations e.g. WTO, OIE and Codex.

3.4.2.2 AU IBARs Focus on Quality Assurance

AU-IBAR will develop an effective continental strategy for animal health that will include quality assurance of animals and animal products. AU IBAR will target quality assurance as it relates to the following: for the production chains for livestock export commodities; epidemiology of disease and pest organisms affecting food safety; development of disease monitoring tools; and, risk modelling capacity linked to

assessment of the social and economic impact of risk-reduction strategies. Implications of product safety on trade in livestock and livestock products will also be targeted in the quality assurance process.

The global institutionalisation of trade regulations, for example through the World Trade Organisation (WTO), has led to the drafting of “technical” and “sanitary” standards that are outside the reach of most African countries. Although these institutions appear to be democratic, they seldom take into consideration the specific interests of countries that cannot exert any financial pressure or make any meaningful economic retaliation. Instead of getting involved in an uncertain battle for the opening-up of markets in developed countries, AU-IBAR will primarily focus on helping African producers to win back domestic markets by promoting intra-African trade. Notwithstanding the standards that are in operation in Africa, it will be necessary to put in place systems for quality assurance of animals and animal products as they relate to animal and human health.

3.4.2.3 Quality assurance for veterinary laboratories

Effective disease control requires rapid and accurate detection with fast and effective response to an outbreak. Early detection can only be achieved with the use of effective diagnostic tests for rapid confirmation and surveillance. The biotechnological options available will focus on biotechnologies for development and/or improvement of diagnostic tools which is relevant for priority livestock diseases and depends on the quality assurance mechanism.

AU-IBAR will facilitate the strengthening of and, where necessary, setting up of quality assurance national and regional reference laboratories. These will provide diagnostic and other essential services. AU-IBAR will promote standardisation of curricula in veterinary colleges and universities by providing guidelines. AU-IBAR will facilitate the strengthening of and, where necessary, setting up of quality assurance national and regional reference laboratories. These will provide diagnostic and other essential services.

3.4.2.4 Quality assurance on animal feed and nutrition:

AU IBAR will also provide support in the development of quality assurance on the application of biotechnology to improve livestock feeds and nutrition. Feeds and nutrition remain one of the biggest constraints to both ruminant and non ruminant livestock production in Africa. Bio-processing is one of the technologies considered to hold the key to these fundamental constraints. The process, which has been applied in the preservation and transformation of foods for centuries, involves the use of micro organisms and/or enzymes in the processing of foods and it will require fulfilling certain quality guarantee conditions whose provision AU IBAR will support. AU IBAR will also provide support in a large array of biotechnologies which use micro organisms to improve process control, efficiency, quality and safety in bio-processing. In addition, support will be provided in the development of other other technologies which can be used to improve feed crops themselves and those involving the use of feed additives such as enzymes which can play a role in specific cases .

3.4.2.5 Proposed Activities

At a more specific level, the following activities will be undertaken under this pillar:

- Establish quality control in feed standards by facilitating the setting up and identification of reference laboratories
- Establish quality assurance systems in diagnostic national and reference laboratories
- Document experiences and best practices from the animal production programme and elsewhere and establish a data base and inventory of animal and feed resources.
- Assist RECs and national veterinary services to conform to international SPS standards
- Develop and promote credible certification systems
- Facilitate the formation of regional institutions to review international SPS standards
- Promote regional and national analysis and research of global standards from a pro-African perspective
- Lobby and put the African initiative in the formulation and review of standards at OIE and WTO
- .Facilitate member states to present issues effectively at global fora such as WTO and OIE
- Develop a joint protocol between AU IBAR and the AU Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (Yaoundé) on how SPS measures can be adapted to facilitate trade for African countries
- Carry out regional case studies of the implications of WTO rules and SPS regulations on livestock development and trade in Africa using selected commodities (milk, meat, hides and skins).

3.4.3 Harmonization of Animal Resource Related Policies and the Legal Framework

3.4.3.1 Why focus on policies and institutions?

As earlier noted (see section 2), it is widely accepted that animals are a vital component of rural livelihoods in Africa. Animals provide highly nutritious foods, are sources of income and savings, and provide draught power, transport, manure, and hides and skins. In many African societies, animals are the basis for traditional social support systems and are an integral part of the African way of life. In an era of globalisation, predictions of future global demand for animal products indicate considerable opportunities for African producers².

² DELGADO, C., ROSEGRANT, M., STEINFELD, H., EHUI, S. & COURBOIS, C. (1999). *Livestock to 2020: The Next Food Revolution. 2020 Vision for Food Agriculture and the Environment Discussion Paper 28.* International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington D.C.

In 1998 a major international donor commissioned a review of best practice in the livestock sub-sector³. The review included an assessment of more than 800 livestock development projects supported by multilateral and bilateral donors, and implemented by a range of international, government and non governmental agencies from the 1960s. Most of these projects were categorised as 'technical and service projects', which often aimed to improve disease control or livestock production through new technology, or, improve access to markets through government marketing schemes or better marketing infrastructure. All other projects were categorised as 'organisational projects', often involving training to government partners and strengthening of extension and veterinary services. A key finding of the review was that overall, there was little evidence to show that these projects had achieved sustained benefits for poor livestock keepers. Reasons for limited success included:

- The development and attempted transfer of inappropriate technologies; technologies were supply driven rather than demand driven
- Inappropriate incentives within research centres for poverty-focussed research and innovation; a focus on the relatively wealthy farmers or commercial sector
- Poor delivery pathways, characterised by a small private sector and inefficient public sector; public policy that adversely affected poorer producers.
- Relatively powerful members dominating producer organisations, or, professional groups (high-cost and urban) preventing the activities of para-professionals (low-cost and rural)
- Weak organisations, particularly in the areas of economic analysis of sustainable systems, and farmer-led research and problem analysis

Despite a substantial body of negative experience in the livestock sub-sector, a few relatively successful projects stood out as achieving sustainable change. Common features of these 'institutional' projects were a combination of community-based approaches, private sector involvement and the creation of enabling policy and legislative environments. These experiences from the field agreed with emerging economic theories, particularly New Institutional Economics, describing the crucial role of institutions in defining how organisations behave and perform. At this point it is important to note that 'institutions' are understood to be the formal and informal rules, enforcement mechanisms and norms that control organisations, whereas policies are goals and desired outcomes^{4 5}.

³ ASHLEY, S., HOLDEN, S. & BAZELEY, P. (1998). Strategies for Improving DFID's Impact on Poverty Reduction: A Review of Best Practice in the Livestock Sector. Department for International Development, London.

⁴ The World Bank, Building Institutions for Markets. World Development Report 2002

⁵ North, Douglas C. 1991, "Institutions." Journal of Economic Perspectives 5 (1): pp 97 – 112.

3.4.3.2 Policy and institutional change mandate of AU/IBAR

Within the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union (AU), the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) is mandated by AU member states to facilitate policy reform and harmonisation on Animal Resources. To date, IBAR has been actively promoting policy change in the areas of veterinary privatization and primary animal health services, and considerable progress has been achieved in the Greater Horn of Africa region. However, a wide range of other service provision, marketing, extension, research and other policy issues affecting animal keepers still need to be addressed.

At the 2004 AU Summit held in Addis Ababa, the AU responsibility to provide continental leadership in the integration, co-ordination and establishment of close co-operative relationships with Africa's Regional Economic Communities and Organisations (RECs/REOs) was reinforced. This will involve the establishment of AU delegations in each REC, and the start of a process of reflection and dialogue with the RECs on their role, capacity and ability to deliver on standardised regional integration programmes. Bearing in mind the importance of the agricultural sector and poverty alleviation in Africa - a key strategy of the AU - the strengthening, co-ordination and harmonisation of REC policies and institutions will be crucial. As the RECs in turn work hand-in-hand with their member states, there is a need for strong support from the AU Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture in terms of how to develop appropriate policy and institutions. In the area of Animal Resources, this role falls to IBAR.

3.4.3.3 Towards a regional programme focussing on policy and institutional change

As mentioned above, well-known production, marketing, service provision, research and technology transfer constraints has been part of projects (including integrated rural development projects) for many years. However, the policy and institutional considerations underlying these constraints has not been specifically recognized, targeted and addressed, especially as they relate to the poor. Consequently, an emerging and significant need for the Horn of Africa is to develop a pro-poor institutional framework that will enable policy review, formulation, harmonization and implementation. To enable this, the capacities of partners to utilize a livelihoods approach should be built up and then the livelihoods approach used to identify key policy and institutional constraints affecting the use of animals in poverty reduction.

In future, institutional analysis should be facilitated for key partners and institutional and policy changes required will need to be supported. This initiative will enable a better understanding of the contribution of animals to poverty reduction and national economies. The initiative will also aim at enhancing the participation of poor animal keepers and related communities in policy making processes.

A key role for IBAR will be to work with regional and national partners to develop a programme of policy and institutional change tailored towards the needs at both national and regional levels. Discussions to date indicate that such a programme will address the institutional and policy environment affecting the following key areas:

- Service provision

- Country and regional institutional and policy barriers affecting marketing of animal products and trade
- Access to research and technology by the poor animal keepers

In the Animal Health arena for example, AU-IBAR will help to develop and implement an efficient “epidemiological zoning” policy based on shared priorities. Such a policy will involve the harmonization of animal disease control strategies and methods in different sub-regions. AU-IBAR will help to codify procedures relating to trade in animal products and live animal movements (transhumance) within specific areas and between areas of different epidemiological status. Specific and strict regulations should govern areas that are free from major diseases in order to foster efforts and developments being made in areas and countries that are still infected. Animal products from uninfected areas should be allowed to enjoy greater free movement.

In Animal Production, AU IBAR will facilitate the identification of breeds of economic importance. AU-IBAR will support the setting up of policy and develop standards and guidelines for identifying breeds of economic importance. The information and policy guidelines will be disseminated to all stakeholders through various media such as virtual libraries, extension packages and networks. AU-IBAR will support capacity building efforts among RECs and their institutions in support of the following activities:

- Develop guidelines and policies for harmonization, selection, regulation, intellectual property rights and transfer of new genetic technologies and products.
- Provide capacity building and mentoring services to RECs on policies related to conservation and utilisation of animal genetic resources.
- Provide capacity building and mentoring services to RECs on policies on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) of animal genetic resources
- Promote the development of a policy on agro-industrial by-products and other feeds.

In the area of Trade and Marketing, AU-IBAR will, in collaboration with its partners, address the institutional and policy barriers to markets and trade in animal and animal products. This will be done through assisting RECS and member states to regain domestic markets for African traders and protect African markets from injurious foreign genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and dumping of animal products. These efforts will be supported by promoting the development and harmonisation of supportive policies, for example, elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to inter-African trade. Policy and legal framework harmonisation among and between the various regions of Africa will promote inter-African trade. AU IBAR will support the strengthening of institutions of key players and the strengthening of the marketing infrastructure.

At a more general level, it is foreseen that AU IBAR will engage in the following:

- Provision of training and mentoring in policy processes to RECs
- Facilitation of identification, prioritization, synthesis and harmonisation of regional policies and legal frameworks

- Development and promotion of policies to make African animal producers more competitive through improved supply of inputs, credit and marketing channels and
- Provision of support to the RECs and the member countries in the identification of needs and putting the necessary policies, structures and services in place to strengthen the marketing infrastructure.

PART 2:IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET

4. Organizational Structure and Proposed Changes

The Heads of State Summit held in Maputo (2003) agreed to allocate 18 posts for AU-IBAR. These posts constitute AU-IBAR core staff and will be supported by the AU budget (Figure 1). The key posts are as follows:

- Director
- Chief Animal Health Officer
- Chief Animal Resource Officer
- Programmes and project coordination officer
- Four technical support staff
- Administrative support staff.

AU-IBAR is proposing working within the AU provision and maintaining the original structure endorsed by the AU, with minor modifications in line with the identified core strategic thrusts and key functions (Figure 2). The proposed changes are in five areas:

- The renaming of the three senior technical positions of Chief Animal Health Officer, Chief Animal Resource Officer and Programmes and projects Coordination Officer to be in line with the three strategic thrusts of:
 - Animal Health
 - Animal Production
 - Trade and Markets
- Information, communication and knowledge management are critical issues for up-scaling and out-scaling the lessons from AU-IBAR programmes . Therefore, there is need for a fourth technical support thrust of Information and Communication. This thrust will be headed by chief information and communication officer. He will support the other technical offices and will be supported by Economist and Documentalist. The Economist will be available to support the work of the other strategic thrusts as necessary
- It is proposed to set up a Project Support Unit, reporting to the Director, to provide the functions of financial controller, human resources and general administration, procurement and secretarial services to projects. This will be funded by projects rather than the AU. This unit will obviate the need for individual projects to set up parallel structures and systems but have the service provided centrally and in a standardized manner.
- With the anticipated increase in work and the need to be a truly continental institution, AU-IBAR should have both English to French and French to English translators. Therefore, an additional translator is required.
- AU-IBAR has diplomatic status in Nairobi, necessitating an in-house protocol service. It is proposed that an additional post of Protocol Assistant be provided to meet this need.

The proposal shows that only two additional posts will be funded from the AU budget.

Projects will still remain a major way of implementing the mandate of AU-IBAR but the hosting of projects will be rationalized based on a programming framework, while the projects will be supervised and coordinated by AU-IBAR core staff and the Project Support Unit.

The Director reports to DREA but will have direct communication with technical and funding partners for programming purposes. The Director will be advised by a Technical Consultative Committee.

Figure 1: ORIGINAL STRUCTURE ENDORSED BY THE HEADS OF STATE SUMMIT HELD IN MAPUTO (2003)

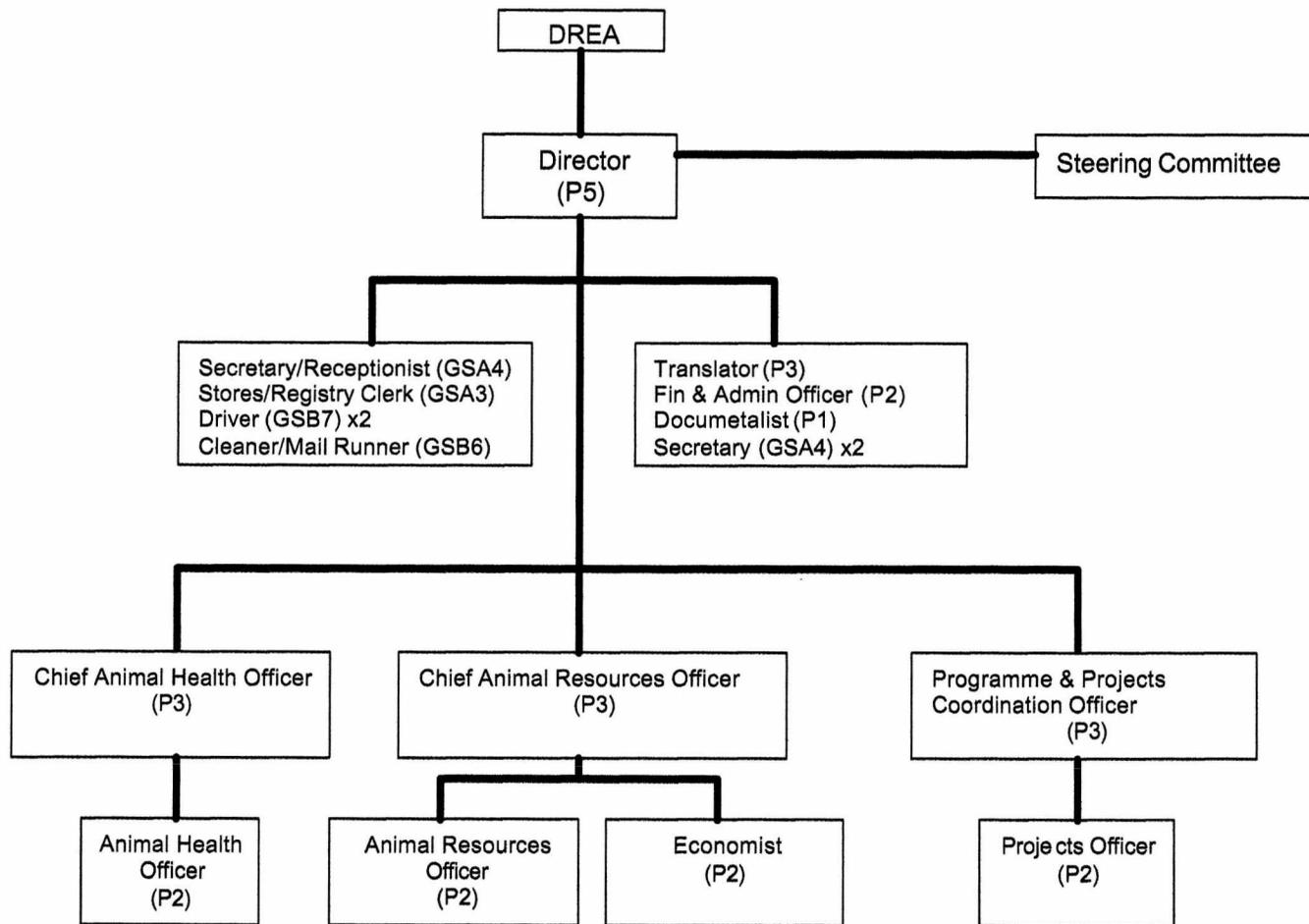


Figure 2: PROPOSED ORGANOGAMME OF THE AU -IBAR

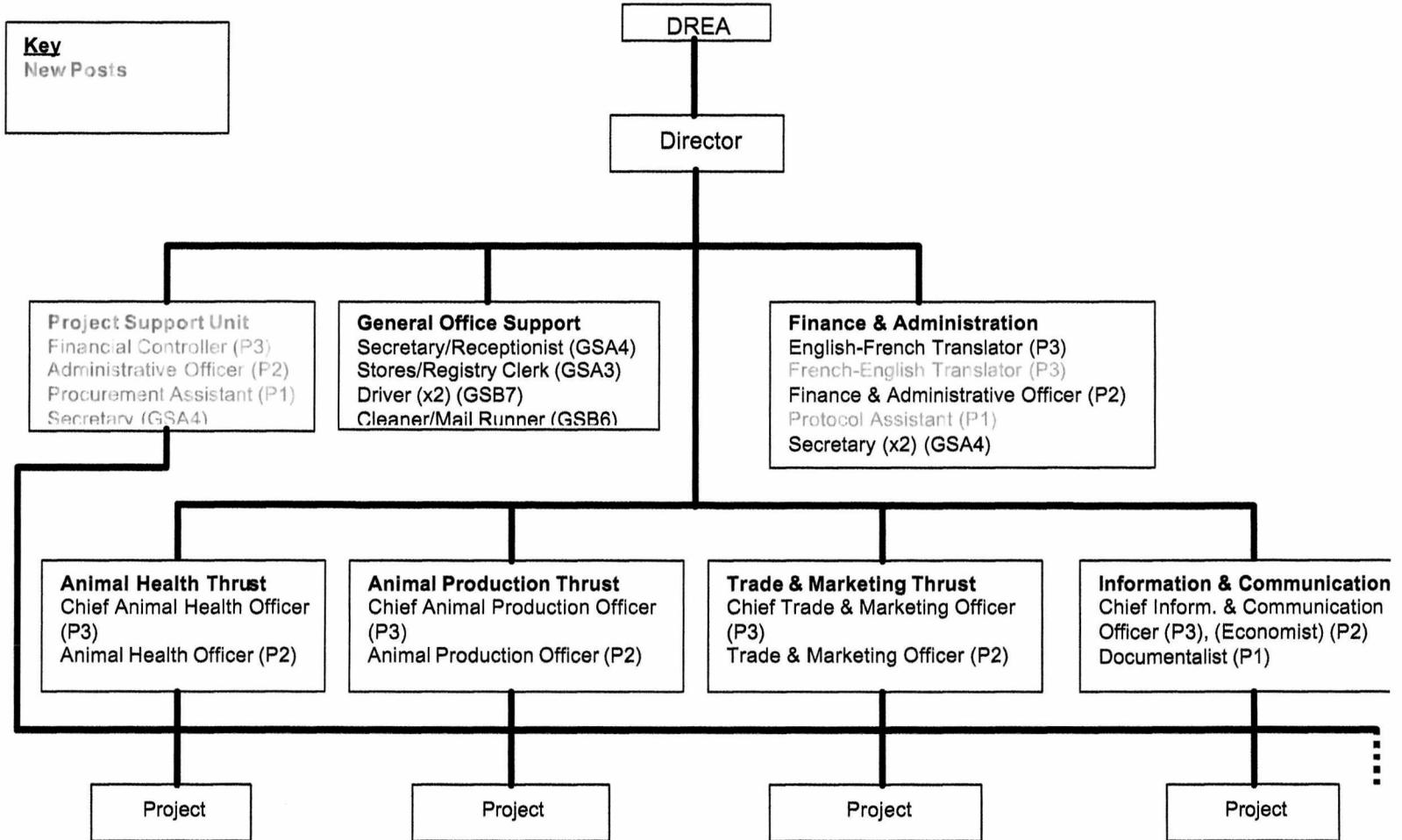
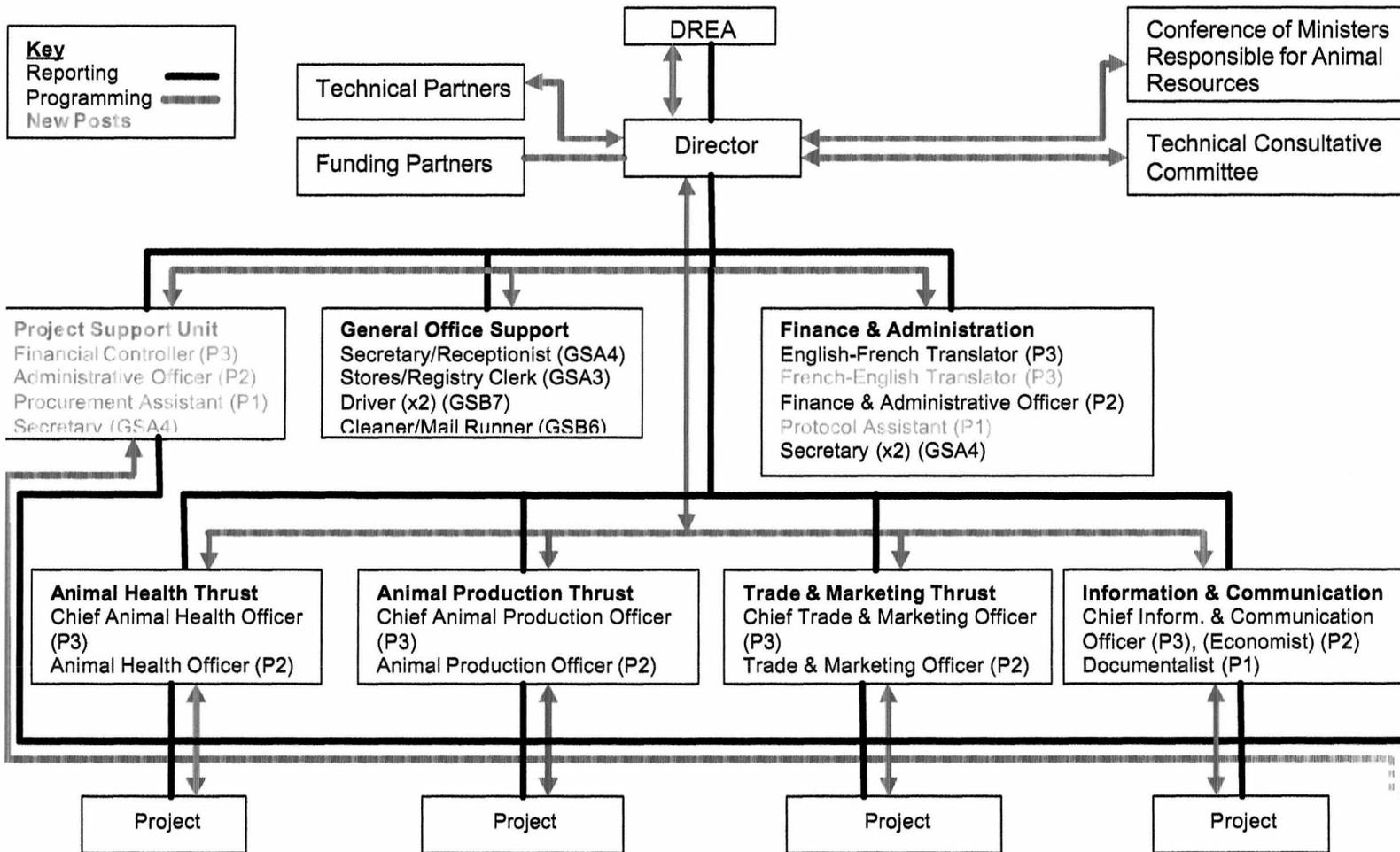


Figure 3: PROPOSED ORGANOGAMME AND PROGRAMMING INFORMATION FLOW FOR THE AU -IBAR



The proposal shows that only two additional posts will be funded from the AU budget.

Projects will still remain a major way of implementing the mandate of AU-IBAR but the hosting of projects will be rationalized based on a programming framework (see Section 4.2), while the projects will be supervised and coordinated by AU-IBAR core staff and the Project Support Unit.

The Director reports to DREA but will have direct communication with technical and funding partners for programming purposes (see Figure 3). The Director will be advised by a Technical Consultative Committee made up of individuals with recognized expertise in the various areas of the AU-IBAR mandate. The AU-IBAR mandate must be endorsed by the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources. The Conference of Ministers meetings are convened by AU-IBAR once every three years.

5. Programming Framework

The programming at AU-IBAR will be two-pronged, comprising core programmes which will be funded by the AU and externally funded projects with discrete duration and funded from other sources. The decision on whether a project should be included in one of AU-IBAR's thrusts and where it should be hosted will be based on a guiding framework.

Depending on the answers to the questions in the guiding framework, a project may be hosted in one of three locations as follows:

- By AU-IBAR under one of its strategic thrusts if it is relevant for two or more RECs
- By one of the RECs if it is only relevant in that particular REC or
- By any one of AU-IBAR's technical partners, for example, an international research institution or a regional or national research organization.

6. Project Coordination and Supervision

AU-IBAR has to direct regional animal research programmes (animal health, nutrition and feed, genetic improvement, trade and markets, policy and legal framework harmonisation) and programmes conducted by international organisations or bodies. That is the price to pay for the establishment of any meaningful partnership between Africa and funding agencies.

Notwithstanding the location of any project, AU-IBAR will be responsible for coordination and supervision as the AU centre of excellence responsible for all issues related to animal resources in Africa. This will be done through the respective strategic thrusts and, for projects directly under AU-IBAR, Project Support Unit for financial supervision. For projects hosted by AU-IBAR's partners, coordination and supervision will be facilitated by a memorandum of understanding between AU-IBAR and the partner.

7. Institutional Capacity Building at AU-IBAR

In addition to the technical strategic thrusts, AU-IBAR will undertake a number of activities to strengthen its capacity to deliver on its mandate. The main areas of concern are management systems, staff development, institutional arrangements with partners, setting up of the Technical Consultative Committee, a study of the capacity of RECs, public relations and a programme of animal resource related events both within the continent and without. All these activities will be implemented in the first year.

8. Management systems

AU-IBAR will set up standard management and operational systems across its programmes and projects irrespective of funding sources. The African Union headquarters is undertaking a system-wide exercise in this respect and this will be adopted and adapted for AU-IBAR.

Systems will be developed to cover human resources, financial and accounting procedures, communication and monitoring and evaluation.

9. Staff development

The AU is currently conducting a recruitment exercise to fill the three senior technical staff positions at AU-IBAR. These staff will need to go through an induction process, including possible attachments at leading partner institutions in their respective mandate areas, for example, ILRI and FAO, among others.

10. Partnerships

AU IBAR will develop detailed work plan to implement the proposed programme of activities presented in this animal resources development strategy. In the implementation cognizance will be taken of partners based on the following premises: to utilize available resources more efficiently; to prevent overlaps and duplication of efforts; and to take full advantages of available comparative advantages of different organizations/partners.

11. Institutional arrangements with partners

AU-IBAR will negotiate with its technical partners at national, regional and international levels in order to come up with general memorandum of understanding (MOU) on the general principles, terms and conditions of current and future collaboration. This will give the framework around which joint projects may be prepared and implemented, although projects will be covered by specific contracts.

12. Technical Consultative Committee

The Director will be assisted by a Technical Consultative Committee on various technical issues. This committee will be set up by DREA, with advice from AU-IBAR.

It will be made up of individuals recognized for their expertise in the various areas of the AU-IBAR mandate.

13. A study on the capacity of Regional Economic Communities

RECs are the preferred vehicle through which AU-IBAR will implement most of its programmes. However, there is no information on the readiness and capacity of the RECs to take on this responsibility. AU-IBAR will conduct a study to determine the capacity of RECs in the various areas of the mandate. This will enable AU-IBAR to come up with relevant capacity building activities for the RECs.

14. Public relations and marketing

AU-IBAR will market the new way of doing business and the new programme strategy. This will give AU-IBAR an opportunity to dialogue with both technical and funding partners in mobilizing human and material resources necessary to drive the programme.

15. Programme of Animal Resource Related Events

AU-IBAR will collect information on animal resource related events in Africa and elsewhere and disseminate it to relevant stakeholders. This will help AU-IBAR and its stakeholders to be better prepared for input into the various initiatives taking place in the continent and abroad.

16. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND ESTIMATED BUDGET

		2005	2006			2007			Budget estimates in US \$	Responsibility
1.1	Improved control of animal diseases								AU-IBAR/Member States	
1.1.1	Re-assess animal diseases priorities using participatory methods							72,000.00	AU-IBAR/Member States	
1.1.2	Rinderpest eradication and control of other epizootic diseases							2,160,000.00	AU-IBAR/Member States	
1.1.3	Strengthen surveillance of other major diseases for policy formulation and control							40,000.00	AU-IBAR/Member States	
1.2	Export zone and commodity-based trade									
1.2.1	Develop and implement an efficient "epidemiological zoning" policy							60,000.00	AU-IBAR / RECs / Member States	
1.2.2	Codify procedures relating to trade in animal products and live animal movements							5,000.00	AU-IBAR / RECs / Member States	
1.3	Control of emerging diseases									
1.3.1	Develop and ensure the implementation of protective continental strategies for prevention of the introduction of new diseases on the continent							30,000.00	AU-IBAR / RECs / Member States	
2	Quality Assurance of Animal Health Services									
2.1	Quality assurance of animals and animal products							30,000.00	AU-IBAR / RECs / Member States	

2.2	Quality assurance of national and reference laboratories								15,000.00	AU-IBAR / RECs / Member States
2.3	Quality assurance of animal health education and curricula								15,000.00	AU-IBAR/Member States
3	Animal Health Information									
3.1	Improved disease reporting									AU-IBAR/Member States
3.1.1	Introduction of revised emergency and monthly disease reporting forms								5,000.00	AU-IBAR/Member States
3.1.2	Training of trainers on reporting procedures								100,000.00	AU-IBAR
3.1.3	Monitoring of reporting and feedback								6,000.00	AU-IBAR
3.2	Develop and implement ARIS version II									
3.2.1	Develop ARIS II								60,000.00	AU-IBAR
3.2.2	Implement in member countries								92,000.00	AU-IBAR
3.2.3	Provide continues technical support								50,000.00	AU-IBAR
3.3	Wider dissemination/sharing of Animal Health Information									
3.3.1	Publication of Pan African Animal Health Yearbook								30,000.00	AU-IBAR
3.3.2	Packaging of reports and documents to be posted on AU -IBAR Website								15,000.00	AU-IBAR
4	Direct Animal Health Research and Development Programmes									
	Direct regional and continental animal health research and development programmes and other programmes conducted by international laboratories									AU-IBAR

	Animal Health Thrust: Specific activities								
1	Control of transboundary animal diseases								
1.1	Improved disease control								
1.1.1	Re-assess animal diseases priorities using participatory methods (pilot study [3] - in selected countries/regions)							72,000.00	AU-IBAR/Member States
1.1.2	Rinderpest eradication from Somali ecosystem								
1.1.2.1	1.Coordinate the implementation of agreed strategies against RP in SES								
	a) SERECU established							274,000.00	AU-IBAR / PACE Somalia
	b) Perform surveillance, including wildlife							261,000.00	AU-IBAR / PACE
	c) Establish spatial distribution of mild Rinderpest								AU-IBAR / PACE Somalia
1.1.2.2	Facilitate implementation of improved RP strategies eradication in SES								
	a) Finalise action plans and action (global and one year work plans)								AU-IBAR/Member States
	b) Ensure that the agreed strategies are implemented								AU-IBAR/Member States
	c) Form wildlife teams and plan training program							15,000.00	AU-IBAR/Member States

1.1.3	Verification of Rinderpest eradication in PACE countries Progress along the OIE pathway							
1.1.3.1	a) Burkina Faso, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania and Niger have been assisted in the finalisation of dossiers for recognition of freedom from infection							AU-IBAR/Member States 12,000.00
1.1.3.2	b) Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Burundi, Gambia, Equatorial Guinea Djibouti, Rwanda and southern African countries have been assisted in the finalisation of dossiers for recognition of freedom from infection							AU-IBAR/Member States 20,000.00
1.1.3.3	c) Cameroon, Chad, Gabon and Uganda have been assisted in the finalisation of dossiers for recognition of freedom from RP disease countrywide							AU-IBAR/Member States 7,000.00
1.1.3.4	d) CAR, DR Congo, Kenya and Somalia have been assisted in the finalisation of dossiers for recognition of freedom from RP disease on zonal basis							AU-IBAR/Member States 7,000.00
1.1.4	Strengthen surveillance of other major diseases for policy formulation and control							
1.1.4.1	Conduct an appraisal of ESS in East Africa							AU-IBAR/Member States 5,000.00

	Training of trainers on reporting procedures									AU-IBAR
3.1.4	Monitoring of reporting and feedback									AU-IBAR
3.2	Strengthen the collection and analysis of data from the Somali Ecosystem									
3.2.1	Collect and analyse data required for rinderpest eradication									AU-IBAR / PACE Somalia
	Strategy design and monitoring of activities in Somali eco-system							5,000.00		AU-IBAR / PACE Somalia
3.2.2	Reinstall ARIS and conduct refresher course for PACE Ethiopia									AU-IBAR / PACE Ethiopia
3.2.3	Explore ways of revitalising disease reporting from Somalia									AU-IBAR / PACE Somalia
3.3	Create capacity in information management AU-IBAR and member countries									
3.3.1	Organise refresher course on Oracle, Programming, GIS and statistics for IMU staff members							18,000.00		AU-IBAR
3.3.2	Conduct regional training on Data Management, ARIS and GIS for PACE countries							30,000.00		AU-IBAR / Member states
3.3.3	Secure hardware and software for better information management							85,000.00		AU-IBAR
3.4	Harmonise data collection and reporting Procedures with international organisations									
3.4.1	Continue working with the OIE Information Department on ways to harmonise information							5,000.00		AU-IBAR

1.1.3	Facilitate capacity building among RECs to support genetic improvement activities							100,000.00	AU-IBAR / NARS/ RECs, IARCs
1.2	Conservation and utilisation of African animal genetic resources								
1.2.1	Collate and analyse data on animal genetic resources from national and regional institutions							100,000.00	AU-IBAR / member states / consultants
1.2.2	Develop guidelines for the protection and promotion of endangered animal breeds							50,000.00	AU-IBAR / member states / consultants
1.2.3	Facilitate and coordinate the setting up and maintenance of gene banks							50,000.00	AU-IBAR / member states / consultants
1.2.4	Provide capacity building and mentoring services to RECs on policies related to conservation and utilisation of animal genetic resources							100,000.00	AU-IBAR / member states / consultants
1.3	Policies on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) of animal genetic resources								
1.3.1	Develop guidelines and policies for intellectual property rights							50,000.00	AU-IBAR / member states
1.4	Coordination of animal production networks in Africa								
1.4.1	Coordinate animal production and feed resources networks in Africa							100,000.00	ASARECA, RECs, NARS / AU-IBAR
2	Feed Resources Developed								

2.1	Establish data banks on feed resources and agro-industrial by-products								
2.1.1	Conduct desk review of available information							100,000.00	Member states / Consultants
2.1.2	Set up data banks on feed resources							50,000.00	RECs
2.2	Development of a policy on agro-industrial by-products and other feeds								
2.2.1	Promote the development of a policy on agro-industrial by-products and other feeds							100,000.00	RECs / NARS/ AU-IBAR
2.3	Establish quality control and feed standards								
2.3.1	Facilitate setting up and identification of feed analysis reference laboratories							200,000.00	NARS / Private sector / AU-IBAR
2.3.2	Facilitate standardization of feed analysis for different species and production systems							200,000.00	NARS / Private sector / AU-IBAR
2.4	Out-scale lessons learnt from the RALEA Project in regions where poultry are important								
2.4.1	Document lessons from the RALEA Project							50,000.00	AU-IBAR

2.4.2	Disseminate lessons from the RALEA Project through websites and other media								50,000.00	AU-IBAR
3	Understanding of Interaction Between Livestock, Wild Life and the Environment									
3.1	Promote harmonisation of activities related to livestock production, wild life and the environment								200,000.00	AU-IBAR / Wildlife Institutes / Memt
3.2	Implement the pilot project on Dryland Livestock and Wildlife Environment Interface in Kenya and Burkina Faso								200,000.00	AU-IBAR / Member state
4	Improved quality of animals and animal products through production practices									
4.1	Define quality of animals and animal products required by various markets								50,000.00	AU-IBAR / consultant
4.2	Determine optimum production practices to meet the quality requirements								50,000.00	Member states
5	Information Dissemination and Knowledge Management									
5.1	Document experiences and disseminate best practices on animal production								200,000.00	AU-IBAR

5.2	Promote farmer field schools							100,000.00	Member states
5.3	Convene meetings of the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomosis Research and Control (ISCTRC)							200,000.00	AU-IBAR
5.4	Publish AU-IBAR Scientific Journal							20,000.00	AU-IBAR
5.5	Develop and maintain website							10,000.00	AU-IBAR
6	Direct Animal Production Research and Development Programmes								
	Direct regional and continental animal production research and development programmes and conducted by RECs and international laboratories							1,000,000.00	AU-IBAR
	Animal production thrust: Action plan - 2005 - 2007								
1	Improved Animal Genetic Resources								
1.1	Identification of breeds of economic importance								
1.1.1	Conduct desk study on past work, lessons and what needs to be done							50,000.00	AU-IBAR
1.1.2	Develop funding project proposal							30,000.00	AU-IBAR
1.1.2									
1.2	Conservation and utilisation of African animal genetic resources								

	Information Dissemination and Knowledge Management								
	Convene 28th meeting of the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomosis Research and Control (ISCTRC)							200,000.00	AU-IBAR
	Publish AU-IBAR Scientific Journal							20,000.00	AU-IBAR
	Develop website							10,000.00	AU-IBAR
	Trade and Marketing Thrust: Action Plan (2005-2007)								
1	Conducive Policies and Legal Frameworks							2,000,000.00	
1.1	Provide training and mentoring in policy processes to RECs								AU-IBAR / RECs
1.2	Facilitate identification, prioritization, synthesis and harmonisation of regional policies and legal frameworks								
1.3	Develop protocols to strengthen and support cross border trade								
1.4	Develop arbitration protocols and guidelines for implementation by RECs								
1.5	Bring disputes to the notice of relevant AU institutions								
1.6	Facilitate collation and dissemination of best practices in policy and legislative change								
1.7	Develop and promote policies to make African animals and products more competitive								
1.8	Develop guidelines on how to protect African markets								

2	Strengthened Institutions of Key Players							1,555,000.00	AU-IBAR/RECs/ Members states/Pr
2.1	Develop relevant capacities at national and local levels								
2.2	Promote formation and strengthening of national and regional trade associations								
2.3	Promote the formation of regional and inter-regional trade blocks								
2.4	Promote the capacity of trade associations to diversify animal products (domestic and wildlife and commodities)								
3	Strengthened Market Infrastructure							1,770,000.00	AU-IBAR/RECs/ Members states/Pr
3.1	Support RECs and member countries to identify the needs for market infrastructure								
3.2	Facilitate development of physical infrastructure (abattoirs, quarantines holding grounds, trans-national roads and railways, shared export facilities and telecommunication structures)								
3.3	Strengthen services for animal trade (logistics for livestock movement, banking, insurance, shipping and customs)								
4	A Voice for Africa in International Fora							90,000.00	AU-IBAR

4.1	Facilitate the inclusion of commodity-based trading standards in WTO, OIE and <i>Codex Alimentarius</i>								
4.2	Develop a strategy to counter unfair subsidies and dumping of livestock commodities from rich nations to African markets								
5	Setting and Monitoring SPS Standards							320,000.00	AU-IBAR/RECs/ Members states/Pri
5.1	Assist RECs and national veterinary services to conform to international SPS standards								
5.2	Develop and promote credible certification systems								
5.3	Facilitate formation of regional institutions to review international SPS standards								
5.4	Promote regional and national analysis and research of global standards from a pro-African perspective								
5.5	Lobby and put the African initiative in the formulation and review of standards at OIE and WTO								
5.6	Facilitate member states to present issues effectively at global fora such as WTO and OIE								
6	Market Information and Knowledge Management							180,000.00	AU-IBAR / RECs

6.1	Provide guidelines and systems for animal market data management and dissemination								
6.2	Collate, analyse and disseminate continental market information								
6.3	Create, harmonise and coordinate regional data banks and linkages								
6.4	Provide African producers with market intelligence on African and foreign markets								
7	Resource Mobilisation for Trade and Marketing Research and Development Programme							220,000.00	AU-IBAR / RECs / Member states
7.1	Develop a project proposal on livestock trade and marketing and identify sources of funding for the project								
8	Coordination of Trade and Marketing Research and Development Programmes							150,000.00	AU-IBAR / RECs
8.1	Direct and Supervise Trade and Marketing Research and Development Programmes on the Continent								
	Trade and Marketing Thrust: Action Plan for January-December 2005								
1	Conducive Policies and Legal Frameworks							40,000.00	Member states
1.1	Develop a collaborative memorandum of understanding between AU-IBAR and RECs								

1.2	Establish contacts with Trade Divisions of RECs and elaborate guidelines for co-operation in promoting livestock trade in Africa								
1.3	Evaluate the policy lessons from the CAPE Project for possible adoption by AU as official positions								
1.4	Conduct a study of livestock trade policies in various regions and countries to determine priorities for intervention								
2	Strengthened Institutions of Key Players							10,000.00	AU-UBAR
2.1	Identify and support local institutions in the private sector								
3	Strengthened Market Infrastructure							25,000.00	AU-IBAR
3.1	Facilitate RECs and member countries to identify the needs for market infrastructure								
4	A Voice for Africa in International Fora							20,000.00	AU-IBAR
4.1	Conduct an audit of intra-African and international trade in animals and animal products to identify constraints, opportunities and potentialities								
5	Setting and Monitoring SPS Standards							40,000.00	AU-IBAR / member states
5.1	Develop a joint protocol between AU-IBAR and the AU Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (Yaounde) on how SPS measures can be adapted to facilitate trade for African countries								

5.2	Analyze the implications of animal diseases for regional and international trade in livestock and livestock products								
5.3	Carry out regional case studies of the implications of WTO rules and SPS regulations on livestock development and trade in Africa using selected commodities (milk, meat, hides and skins)								
6	Market Information and Knowledge Management							30,000.00	AU-IBAR / RECs / IGAD
6.1	Develop and provide guidelines and systems for animal market data management and dissemination								
7	Resource Mobilisation for Trade and Marketing Research and Development Programme							10,000.00	AU-IBAR
7.1	Develop a project proposal on livestock trade and marketing and identify sources of funding for the project								
8	Coordination of Trade and Marketing Research and Development Programmes							10,000.00	AU-IBAR
8.1	Direct and Supervise Trade and Marketing Research and Development Programmes on the Continent								
	Institutional Capacity Building at AU-IBAR: Action Plan for 2005 - 2007							3,500,000.00	AU-IBAR
1	Management Systems								

	Set up standard management and operational systems to cover human resources, financial and accounting procedures, communication and a monitoring and evaluation system								
2	Staff Development								
	Induction and further training of newly recruited technical staff								
3	Institutional Arrangements with Partners								
	Negotiate and develop memorandum of understanding with technical partners at national, regional and international levels covering general principles, terms and conditions of current and future collaboration								
4	Technical Consultative Committee								
	Set up Technical Consultative Committee to advise Director on technical matters								
5	Capacity of Regional Economic Communities Determined								
	Conduct a study to determine the capacity of RECs in the various areas of the AU - IBAR mandate								
6	Public Relations and Marketing								
6.1	Convene the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources and present new strategy								
6.2	Market the new way of doing business								

