



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR
ANIMAL RESOURCES

AU-IBAR



An African Success Story

60 Years



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FOR
ANIMAL RESOURCES**

AU-IBAR 60 YEARS

An African Success Story

From Rinderpest eradication to providing leadership in the development of animal resources for Africa

December 2011
Nairobi, Kenya

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

ACP	African Caribbean Pacific
AfDB	African Development Bank
ARIS	Animal Resources Information System
ASALs	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AU-IBAR	African Union - Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
AU-PATTEC	The AU Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
AVA	African Veterinary Association
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
AWVP	African Wildlife Veterinary Project
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CAPE	Community Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology
CBE	Commander of the Order of the British Empire
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCAFRICA	Codex Committee Africa
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
CCTA	Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CIM	Centre for International Migration and Development
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour Développement
CIRDES	Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l'Elevage en zone Subhumide
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CTVM	Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DANIDA	The Danish International Development Agency
DfID	Government's Department for International Development, UK
DGV	Dried Goat Vaccine

DREA	Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
EAC	East African Community
EAVRO	East African Veterinary Research Organisation
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EDRSAIA	Early Detection, Reporting and Surveillance – Avian Influenza in Africa
EISMV	L'Ecole Inter Etats des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaires de Dakar
ERSCA	Emergency Relief Support to Combat Avian Influenza
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FITCA	Farming in Tsetse-Controlled Areas
FRCVS	Fellowship of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
GALVmed	Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HAC	Harmonisation, Alignment, and Coordination
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAPs	Integrated Action Plans
IBAH	Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health
IBAR	Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
IBED	Inter-African Bureau of Epidemic Diseases
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
IEMVT	Institute of Livestock and Tropical Veterinary Medicine
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IRCM	Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism
ISCTRC	International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control
ISSOs	International Standard-Setting organizations
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JP15	Joint Project Number 15

KAG	Kenya Attenuated Goat – (Rinderpest vaccine)
KARI-VRC	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute- Veterinary Research Centre
KCMG	Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George
L4LP	Livestock for Livelihoods Programme
LEISOM	Livestock Emergency Intervention to Mitigate Food Crisis in Somalia
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MS	Member State
ND	Newcastle disease
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEPDP	North Eastern Pastoral Development Programme
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
OH	One Health
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PAAT	Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis
PACE	Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
PAFLEC	Pan African Forum of Livestock Exporting Countries
PAN-SPSO	Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-setting Organisations
PANVAC	Pan-African Vaccine Centre
PARC	Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
PDS	Participatory Disease Search (Surveillance)
PLP	The Pastoral Livelihoods Programme
PLP HIV/AIDS	The Pastoral Livelihoods Programme HIV/AIDS
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
RALEA	Regional Action for Livestock in East Africa RAP Regional Action Programme
RAP	Regional Action Programme
REC	Regional Economic Community
RP	Rinderpest
RTTCP	Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Programme

SACAU	Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SERECU	Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Co-ordination Unit
SES	Somali Ecosystem
SMP-AH	Standards, Methods and Procedures in Animal Health
SOLICEP	Somali Livestock Certification Programme
SPFIF	Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund
SPINAP-AHI	Integrated National Action Plans for Avian and Human Influenza
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
STRC	Scientific and Technical Research Commission
STVS	Sheikh Technical Veterinary School and Reference Centre
T&T	Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis
TADs	Transboundary Animal Diseases
TCRV	Tissue Culture Rinderpest Vaccine
TPNs	Thematic Programme Networks
Tryps	Trypanosomiasis
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP-GEF	United Nations Development Programme – Global Environment Facility
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VACNADA	Vaccines for the Control of Neglected Animal Diseases in Africa
Vet. Gov.	Reinforcing of Veterinary Governance in Africa
VRO	Veterinary Research Officer
VSF Germany	Veterinaries Sans Frontières-Germany
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Introduction

The African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) is a specialised technical office of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the African Union Commission (AUC). Its mandate is to support and coordinate the utilisation of livestock, fisheries and wildlife as resources for both human wellbeing and economic development in all the Member States (MS) of the African Union (AU).

AU-IBAR works within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and addresses areas such as the control and eradication of transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses, the improvement of animal resources management in AU MS and the exploration of investment opportunities to enhance the competitiveness of African animal commodities. AU-IBAR also coordinates the strengthening of institutional capacities of the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and AU MS in the area of animal resources and, amongst others, the development and harmonization of animal resources policies in Africa.

This book celebrates the 60th anniversary of the AU-IBAR by recording its history and accomplishments from the early days at Muguga, on the outskirts of Nairobi, Kenya, to the present location at Museum Hill, Nairobi. The history of AU-IBAR is a story of important and wide reaching achievements that have materially improved the livelihoods of the millions of inhabitants of Africa who are dependent on animal resources for their livelihoods and income.

Without doubt the most notable achievement of AU-IBAR since its creation is the successful conclusion of its hard fought battle in Africa against Rinderpest, which was declared eradicated in 2011, making Rinderpest the first animal disease and only the second infectious disease after smallpox to be eradicated globally. With the outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in 2006, AU-IBAR assisted MS to raise preparedness levels, contain the disease and stop its spread thus minimizing the risk of human fatalities on the continent. Thanks to the AU-IBAR technical leadership and support to MS, the disease was successfully controlled throughout Africa.

In the trade and marketing of livestock, AU-IBAR has established a trust-building forum between the Horn of Africa livestock exporters and Middle East importers to enhance export trade in livestock from the Horn of Africa to the Middle East. The Bureau has, since 2009, coordinated common African positions on Animal Health in International Standards Setting Organisations. The AU MS adopted the first continental policy framework for pastoralism in Africa that was initiated by AUC and partners. This has opened opportunities for investment and trade initiatives in pastoral areas.

AU-IBAR prides itself in having established a mechanism for supporting the increased contribution of the Fisheries Sector to the sustainable socio-economic development of the AU MS. The pages that follow, stand testament to these and a myriad of other interventions, showing that AU-IBAR has gained significant experience as a continental body and its rightful claim as the premier African institution providing leadership in

the management and utilisation of livestock, fisheries and wildlife as sustainable resources for both human wellbeing and economic development in Africa.

1

From IBED to AU-IBAR: A Journey of 60 Years

The Interafrican Bureau of Epizootic Diseases (IBED), the forerunner of the African Union–Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), was established in 1951, preceding the formation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) by some 12 years. IBED had its origin in a conference to discuss Rinderpest that was held October 1948 in Nairobi. At that time many African countries were experiencing outbreaks of Rinderpest, the most feared disease of cattle and some species of wildlife, with many deaths in both cattle and wildlife.

The conference recognised the need to tackle the disease at continental level and recommended that an Interafrican Bureau to coordinate the study and control of Rinderpest should be established. This replicated a similar call, by an earlier meeting held in February 1948 in Brazzaville, which created a permanent Bureau and an international scientific committee to hold regular meetings to discuss developments in the research and control of African trypanosomiasis.

The outcome of the recommendations from the two meetings held in 1948 was the formation of an intergovernmental “Commission for Technical Co-operation” in Africa known as the CCTA. The Commission, whose acronym derives from its French title “Commission de Coopération Technique en

Afrique au Sud du Sahara”, was officially created on the 18th January 1950 with its headquarters in Lagos, Nigeria.

One of the first actions of the CCTA was to constitute a working group to consider the functions of a proposed Bureau to deal with the scourge of Rinderpest. The Commission recommended that rather than just being restricted to the containment of Rinderpest, the scope of the Bureau’s activities should be extended to cover all epizootic diseases. Hence a Bureau, which was located at Muguga, on the outskirts of Nairobi, Kenya, was formed on 1st November 1951 and was given the name Interafrican Bureau for Epizootic Diseases (IBED).



Rinderpest – a highly contagious and fatal disease of cattle caused devastating losses for cattle owners



New Offices for IBED at Muguga, Kenya 1959

In 1960, the functions of IBED were expanded to embrace not only infectious animal diseases, but also other conditions of ill-health inclusive of physiological, genetic, and nutritional factors. To reflect this expanded mandate, the Bureau's name was modified to that of the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Health (IBAH) with responsibility for activities extending to all countries in Africa South of the Sahara.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was established on 25th, May 1963. Detailed proposals for the integration of the CCTA with the OAU were presented at the first Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU, which was held in Cairo in July 1964. The Summit decreed that a Scientific Technical and Research Commission (STRC) based in Lagos, Nigeria, should be created to replace the CCTA. This marked the integration of IBAH as a specialized agency of the OAU. The STRC started its operations in January 1965 and immediately took over all the activities of CCTA including IBAH. Following this development, the activities of IBAH were extended to cover all 34 OAU Member States.

The 14th Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, held in Addis Ababa in 1971, endorsed a recommendation from the Directors of Veterinary Services that the functions of IBAH should be expanded further to address animal production activities and that it should be renamed as the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR). In 2003 IBAR was affiliated to the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the African Union Commission (AUC) leading to a further name change to the African Union–Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR).

There were four relocations of the IBAR office in the period 1971 to 1980 that were all within Nairobi: in 1971 from Muguga to the East African Community (EAC) Building, in 1972 to UniAfric House, in 1973 to Central Bank building, and finally in 1980 to Maendeleo House. A further move to the current location at Kenindia Business Park, Museum Hill, Nairobi took place in 2005.

The name changes of the Bureau, from IBED through IBAH, IBAR and AU-IBAR reflected the progressively increasing roles to its present day mandate to support and coordinate the



AU- IBAR as it currently stands in Westlands, Nairobi

utilization of animals (livestock, fisheries and wildlife) as a resource for human wellbeing in the Member States (MS) of the African Union (AU), and to contribute to economic development, particularly in rural areas. AU-IBAR's main clients are the AU MS and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to which they belong.

Over the last five decades AU-IBAR has coordinated a series of major continent-wide programmes aimed at the eradication of Rinderpest, commencing with the Joint Project 15 on Rinderpest (JP-15) from 1962-1975, followed by the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) from 1986-1998; and the Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) from 1999-2007. Ancillary projects that complimented these flagship programmes included: the Pan African

Vaccination Project (PANVAC) from 1986-2004, the African Wildlife Veterinary Project (AWVP) from 1998-2000, the Community Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE) project from 2000-2004, and the Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit (SERECU I & II) from 2006-2010. PARC informed the establishment of the Pan African Vaccine Production Centre (PANVAC) which has now become a specialized technical office of the AUC (AU-PANVAC) and continues to this day its important work of vaccine quality control.

Since the 60's, AU-IBAR has provided coordination for trypanosomiasis activities in Africa and hosts the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC), a platform that promotes international cooperation in the fight against trypanosomiasis. The ISCTRC was instrumental in the establishment of an important trypanosomiasis control initiative, the Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) which is coordinated by a technical office of the AU (AU-PATTEC).

AU-IBAR has also implemented a number of projects, detailed in section 4, that aimed to control other epizootic diseases providing capacity building, production and marketing support to the Animal Resources Sector in line with its broadened mandate. However, the eradication of Rinderpest was AU-IBARs main focus throughout this period.

The global eradication of Rinderpest was confirmed on the 28th of June 2011 following the joint official declaration by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) during celebrations to mark

the end of the fight against Rinderpest. This made Rinderpest the first animal disease and the second infectious disease after small pox to be eradicated in the history of mankind. AU-IBAR played a leadership role by coordinating the efforts and mobilising the resources in the process for the global eradication of Rinderpest by ensuring the eradication of the disease from Africa. This important milestone has been marked by celebrations organised by Veterinary Services in many countries in Africa.



The President of the Republic of Kenya, HE Mwai Kibaki celebrating Kenya's freedom from Rinderpest by unveiling, in November 2010, the commemorative statue in Meru National Park where the last case of Rinderpest was reported in 2001. On his right is Prof. Ahmed El-Sawalhy, Director AU-IBAR and on his left Mr. Eric Van Linden, Head of the EU Delegation to Kenya and the Hon. Mohammed Kuti, Minister of Livestock Development, Kenya. On the front right looking on is Dr. Peter Ithondeka, Director of Veterinary Services Kenya and Dr. Julius Kipng'etich, Director of the Kenya Wildlife Service. Also looking on are (on the EU Head of Delegation's left back) Dr. W.N. Masiga, the OIE Regional Representative and Mr. C. Camarada, the FAO Kenya Country Representative (far right back)

2

Directors who guided IBED to IBAR

Dr. William Beaton (Director 1951–1964)



Dr. William Beaton, 1959

William G Beaton, born in England in 1900, was appointed in 1951 as Director of the newly formed Interafrican Bureau for Epizootic Diseases (IBED) based at Muguga, near to Nairobi. Dr. Beaton qualified as a veterinary surgeon at the Royal Dick Veterinary School, Edinburgh University in 1923. Prior to his appointment as Director of IBED he had served for a long period

as a colonial Veterinary Research Officer (pathologist) in Nigeria, joining the service in 1925 and rising to the position of Director of Veterinary Services in 1948. Rinderpest, which was reportedly first introduced into Nigeria in 1886, was the principal disease threat and Dr. Beaton was closely associated with the work of the Nigerian Veterinary Service Laboratory at Vom in controlling Rinderpest using initially serum and then subsequently goat attenuated vaccine. This experience served him well in his appointment and 14 years of service at IBED

where the control of Rinderpest was a priority concern for the Institution.

Dr. Beaton was the founder and first editor of the “Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases in Africa” with the first volume being published in 1953. The journal continues to this day though renamed, in 1975, as the “Bulletin of Animal Health and Production in Africa”. Dr. Beaton participated in the planning and launch, in 1962, of the JP15 Rinderpest control programme.

After leaving his post, in 1964, as Director of IBAH Dr. Beaton returned to the UK and in 1969 took up a post at the Edinburgh Royal Dick Veterinary School, founding the Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine (CTVM) library and the CTVM publication “Tropical Animal Health and Production”. Dr. Beaton was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) in 1953 for his services to Africa and awarded a Fellowship of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (FRCVS) in 1972. He died on the 23rd of June 1976 at the age of 76.

Dr. James Swan (Director 1964-1966)

Dr. James FC Swan, who was born in the UK in 1914 and graduated from Glasgow on the 10th of December 1936, succeeded Dr William Beaton as Director of IBAH in 1964. Dr. Swan also came to IBED with previous veterinary service experience which, in his case, was gained in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) where, in 1954, he rose to the position of Director of Veterinary Services. Zambia fortuitously

avoided the deprivations of Rinderpest but trypanosomiasis, tick-borne disease and contagious bovine pleura-pneumonia were rife – diseases that were widespread throughout Africa and therefore of considerable interest to IBAH. The JP15 campaign continued during the tenure of Dr. Swan progressing from Phase I (1962- 65) into Phase II (1964-67).

Dr. Osman Osman (Director 1966-1968)

Dr. Osman M.M. Osman, a retired Egyptian military veterinarian, was appointed in 1966, to the post of the Director of IBAH succeeding Dr. James Swan. This appointment followed the formation of the OAU in 1963 when the Commission for Technical Cooperation, (CCTA) became, on the 1st of January 1965, the Scientific Technical and Research Commission (STRC) with IBAH retained as its specialized unit and deemed, as an urgent priority, the need to replace the expatriate staff of STRC with competent African scientific staff. Dr. Osman inherited the task of continuing the coordination of the JP15 campaign seeing the conclusion of Phase II (1964-67) and the delivery of Phase III (1966-69) in West Africa as well as the introduction of Phase IV (1968-71) in East Africa.

Dr. Protus Atang (Director 1968-1984)

Dr. Protus Atang, from Cameroon, graduated as a veterinary surgeon from Glasgow University, UK and became a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons after which he studied Tropical Veterinary Medicine at Edinburgh. Dr. Atang's veterinary career began in 1964 when he was appointed as a Field Veterinary Officer in the Southern

Cameroon Civil Service, rising to Director of Veterinary Services, West Cameroon in charge of all animal resources activities. In 1966 Dr. Atang was seconded by the Cameroon Government Civil Service to IBAH as Deputy Director with particular responsibility for monitoring and improving the activities and performance of the Bureau in response to animal disease outbreaks in Africa inclusive of executing the JP15



Dr. Protus Atang

Rinderpest control project. In 1968 he was promoted to the post of Director of IBAH.

Under Dr. Atang's stewardship the functions of IBAH were expanded with the formation of four sections: Animal Health, Animal Production,

Project Development, and Publications and

Training. In recognition of this expanded role the name of the Bureau was changed in 1971 to the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR). Two major achievements of IBAH during Dr. Atang's period as Director were the completion of the Joint Project 15 (JP15) programme in 1976 and the ground work undertaken for the planning of the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) that commenced in 1986. During the period of Dr. Atang's tenure IBAR successfully published the first ever distribution maps of

Africa on cattle, sheep, and goats, and also the first Task Force Report on African Animal Trypanosomiasis.



In June 2011 Dr. Atang was awarded a certificate and medal by FAO for his outstanding contribution to the eradication of Rinderpest

undertaking a number of consultancies for FAO and AU up to as recently as 2010.

In June 2011 Dr Atang received a medal from FAO in recognition of his contribution to the work for the eradication of Rinderpest from Africa.

In December 1984 Dr. Atang completed his tenure at IBAR after serving 16 years as Director and a total of 18 years of service for the Bureau. Between the years 1984 to 1988 he relocated to FAO in Rome, Italy where he took up an appointment as Chief, African Regional Service in the Operation Division at the Department of Agriculture. In 1988 he was posted to Nigeria as FAO Country Representative until his retirement in 1995. However, even in retirement he was called upon to serve the interests of the animal resources sector in Africa

Dr. Amadou Tall (Acting Director 1984-1985 and 2000)



Dr. Amadou Tall

Dr. Amadou Tall was born in Mali in 1940. He graduated in 1970 as a veterinarian from the National Veterinary School, in Alfort, Paris, France and proceeded for a specialist course in dairy production in 1971 at the Institute of Livestock and Tropical Veterinary Medicine (IEMVT) Alfort, Paris. On his return to Mali he joined the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for the period from 1972 to 1977, taking up the post of

Deputy Director General of Livestock in charge (Chief) of Animal Health and General Administration. Dr. Tall joined IBAR in February 1977 and was appointed as Chief of Animal Health. He remained in post at the Bureau until his retirement on the 31st of December 2000, one year short of a quarter of a century in service. Dr. Tall acted in the capacity of Director of IBAR for a total of 10 months in two periods, firstly from December 1984 to February 1985 and secondly from May to December 2000.

Dr. Tall, a committed proponent of Pan-Africanism, joined IBAR after the completion of the JP15 programme and saw the recrudescence of the disease that led to the design and implementation of the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign

(PARC). The problem, Dr. Tall recounts, was first reported from Mauritania: Dr Tall: “The first country to have reported this problem to us was Mauritania. We were in a meeting in Banjul when the Secretary General of OAU called me and said, “Dr. Tall, when you return, you will need to go to Nouakchott, because I have just received a telex from President Ould Dada, who says that there seems to be a disease affecting cattle, and he believes it is Rinderpest.” So I told the Secretary General, "Excellency, if it is Rinderpest, I had better also visit the two neighbouring countries of Senegal and Mali, because Rinderpest knows no borders.” Upon my return, I went to Nouakchott, Mauritania, Rinderpest was there. I visited Senegal and Rinderpest had broken out. I visited Mali, and again I saw that Rinderpest had occurred there. It was this triangle Mauritania-Senegal-Mali where Rinderpest was brewing. I spent one week in Nouakchott in a Land Rover. I knew Rinderpest had broken out there, so it was from there that we started to set up PARC”.

Dr. Tall has these words of advice for the running of IBAR, “The Director of IBAR needs three things - first, you must be a good veterinarian because the work is about achieving exemplary veterinary professional standards. Secondly, you need to be a good administrator, which implies good governance and knowing how to manage the budget and staff. Thirdly, you must be a good diplomat, in line with the call on the Director of IBAR to represent the African Union in Nairobi” Dr. Masiga, following Dr. Tall’s first acting appointment, more than amply met these criteria.

Dr. Walter Masiga (Director 1985-2000)



Dr. Walter Masiga

Dr. Walter N. Masiga, born in Kenya in 1940, qualified as a veterinary surgeon from the Kabete Veterinary School, University of East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya. He joined the East African Veterinary Research Organisation (EAVRO) in 1967 as a Veterinary Research Officer (VRO) and rapidly rose to the positions of Principal

VRO, Deputy Director and, in 1977, to Director and Chief Scientist, a post he held for 8 years. Dr. Masiga pursued further studies whilst at EAVRO gaining, in 1969, a Diploma in Bacteriology from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Veterinary Medicine, London, UK and in 1973 a PhD in Bacteriology/ Immunology/Medicine from the University of Nairobi, Kenya. In recognition of his academic and practical achievements Dr. Masiga was awarded, in 1973, a Doctor of Science, Honoris Causa, by Tufts University, Boston, US. It was this mix of academic and management skills that Dr. Masiga brought to IBAR on his appointment as the Director in February 1985.

Dr. Masiga’s achievements, whilst Director of IBAR, built on the solid foundation laid by his predecessors, contributing to

the growth of the Institution to its current highly valued status on the continent with the respect, trust and support of many donor agencies, most particularly the EU. He made a significant contribution, along with many colleagues, to the eradication of Rinderpest from the African continent. He should also be recognised, along with IBAR staff members of the time, for maintaining the Institutes profile as a centre of excellence that included: promotion of partnerships, fund raising for new projects, being a founder member of the Programme for Animal African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT), publication of monthly and semi-monthly bulletins for livestock diseases, providing the secretariat for ISCTRC, establishment of PANVAC and the initiation of Ministerial meetings. The challenges faced in the eradication of Rinderpest in East Africa necessitated the planning and implementation of the Pan African Control of Epidemics (PACE) programme which followed immediately after PARC. The programme was launched in 2000 with Dr. Masiga signing the programme agreement on behalf of the AU.

Retirement from IBAR saw Dr. Masiga busy as ever with various committees, consultancies and international meetings. In 2010, Dr. Masiga was honoured with the appointment as the OIE Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern and Horn of Africa, a position to which he brings to bear his vast wealth of experience and knowledge.

In June 2011 Dr Masiga received a medal from FAO in recognition of his contribution to the work for the eradication of Rinderpest from Africa.

Dr. Jotham Musime (Acting Director 2001-2004)



Dr. Jotham Musiime

Dr. Jotham T. Musiime, born 1945 in Uganda, took over from Dr. Tall, in January 2001 and occupied the post as Acting Director of AU-IBAR until December 2004. Dr. Musiime obtained, in 1972, a Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine degree from the University of Nairobi, Kenya, a Postgraduate

Diploma in 1978 in Preventive Veterinary Medicine from the

Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University Copenhagen, Denmark, a Masters Degree in 1979 in Tropical Veterinary Medicine and in 1983 a PhD, for work on blood parasites, at the Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine (CTVM), University of Edinburgh, UK.

In 1995 Dr. Musiime was appointed Chief Animal Production Officer at IBAR with responsibility for coordinating the East and Southern Africa Regional Programme for the Control of Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases. He was a member of the International Livestock Research Institute's (ILRI) steering committee to oversee and plan small ruminant research programmes, collecting and disseminating information on Africa's livestock productivity.

From January 2001 to December 2004 Dr. Musiime was the acting Director of AU-IBAR. In this capacity, he widened the base of IBAR's development partners. A major activity at IBAR during the period of Dr Musiime's tenure was the Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) during which new approaches, including of support for the privatisation of veterinary services, enhanced disease surveillance systems, and new models for the delivery of animal health services to remote pastoralist communities linked to innovative conflict resolution measures were initiated.

Dr. Musiime currently works as a livestock consultant to FAO based at the FAO Somalia Office, Nairobi, Kenya, undertaking project evaluation, evaluation of livestock certification processes, and livestock policy formulation for livestock marketing and animal health. Dr. Musiime also participated in the formulation of a proposal for AU-IBAR institutional reforms.

Dr. Modibo Traore (Director 2005–2008)

Dr Modibo T Traore was born in Bamako, Mali in 1954. In 1979 he gained his first veterinary degree at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Agricultural Academy of the Ukraine, Kiev, former U.S.S.R, followed by a Diploma in Animal Production in 1984 from IEMVT, Maisons Alfort, France and was awarded a PhD in 1989 by the University of Paris XII, Créteil, France.

After qualifying as a veterinarian Dr. Traore's first position was head of the livestock services in the Ségou district of Mali. From 1981 he spent a period of 10 years undertaking livestock research rising to Director of the Niono Regional Centre for



Dr Modibo Tiémoko Traore

Agronomic Research followed, in 1992, by a two year tenure as the National Director of Livestock (CVO). In 1994 he was appointed Minister for Rural Development and Environment adding the portfolio of Water Resources in 1997. In 2000 he was appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Mali to the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the

Democratic People's Republic of Laos, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Cambodia, with residence in Beijing, China.

It was thus with this extremely impressive background of fieldwork, research and political experience that Dr. Traore was appointed, in January 2005, as the Director of the AU-IBAR. He was well equipped to establish a positive working environment for the AU-IBAR staffs, continuing AU-IBAR's leadership as an international institution. He also made sure that the trust and confidence of the AU Commission, Donors and Partner Institutions (OIE, FAO) was maintained in order to ensure funding and partnerships for quality programmes enabling the AU-IBAR to meet new continental challenges.

3

The eradication of Rinderpest from Africa – a true success story

Since its establishment in 1951, AU-IBAR has tackled a wide range of animal resource challenges, of which the long and hard fought battle in Africa against Rinderpest was without



By the 50's outbreaks of Rinderpest were again wiping out whole herds, making the search for a more effective method of vaccination more urgent

Rinderpest in Africa was won.

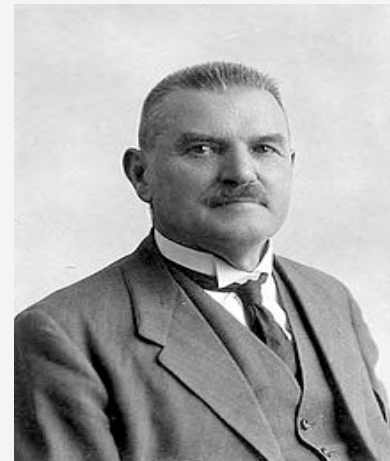
The battle against Rinderpest in Africa and its final eradication stretches back some 130 years to the 1880's when the first cases in Sub-Saharan Africa were introduced through Abyssinia (now Ethiopia). Dramatic and devastating disease pandemics

doubt the most important. Now that this battle has been won, AU-IBAR can use the experience and lessons learnt to address the many other challenges that remain. But first the story needs to be told of how the battle against

ensued with large scale mortality in cattle and wildlife populations alike.

Early control efforts were hampered by the lack of organised veterinary services and an effective vaccine. The control of the disease initially relied on the use of a laborious and time consuming method of administering serum from recovered animals. This procedure was refined by one of Africa's greatest veterinarians Sir Arnold Theiler KCMG, who administered serum at the same time as live virus – the so called “serum-virus simultaneous method”.

Efforts continued to develop a vaccine that was effective, safe



Sir Arnold Theiler who developed the “serum-virus simultaneous method” of Rinderpest Vaccination

and easy to produce. Initially the focus was on the production of inactivated vaccine using various chemicals, such as toluol, eucalyptol, chloroform and formalin, to treat tissue derived from the lymph nodes, spleens and tonsils of an infected animal. This work proceeded to the development of a series of more effective attenuated vaccines where live Rinderpest virus was rendered less virulent by serial passage through goats, eggs or rabbits. Goat passaged attenuated Rinderpest virus vaccine, such as the Kabete Attenuated Goat

(KAG), was used extensively in the first phases of JP15 with



Dr. Walter Plowright developed the TCRV that became a vital tool in the control of Rinderpest

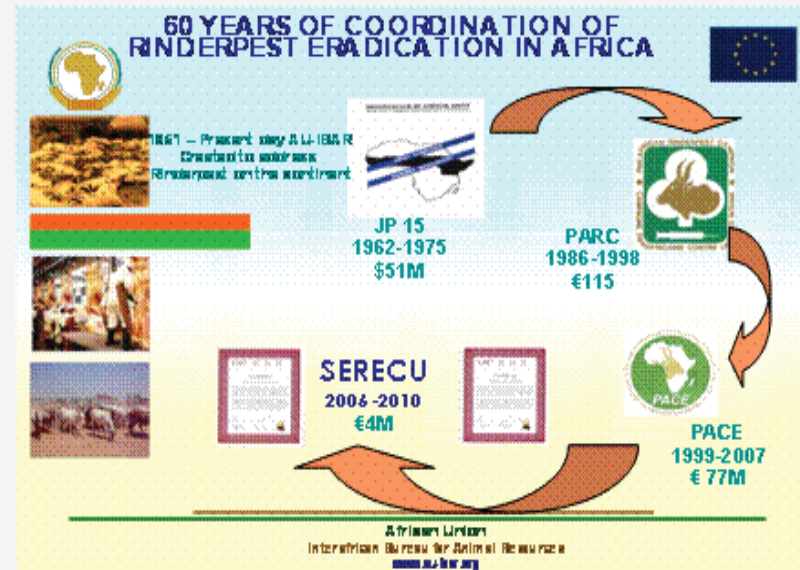
some 50.6 million doses utilised. A key event in the efforts to produce a more effective Rinderpest vaccine came with the work of Dr. Walter Plowright who developed a safe live attenuated Rinderpest vaccine through the serial passage of virulent Rinderpest virus in tissue culture. This development enabled the mass production of Tissue Culture Rinderpest Vaccine (TCRV) which became a vital tool for the final phases of JP15 and subsequent continental Rinderpest eradication programmes coordinated by AU-IBAR.

In later years, improvements in the techniques for vaccine production and freeze-drying resulted in the development of a thermostable Rinderpest vaccine (ThermoVax) that made it possible to deliver vaccine and immunise animals in remote areas with reduced reliance on a cold chain.

Along with vaccine development there were also considerable organisational and logistic challenges to surmount in order to deliver the JP15 programme to all participating countries. The work of Dr. Henry Lépissier and Dr. Ian Macfarlane as Coordinators of the programme needs particular mention in this

respect.

Three major Rinderpest control and eradication campaigns, coordinated by AU-IBAR, were implemented during the 50 year period from 1962 to 2010. First was the Joint Project 15 (JP15), which was carried out from 1962 to 1976 with more than 70 million cattle vaccinated in 22 African countries. The aim of JP15 was to progressively roll out, in a series of 6 phases, an area by area vaccination campaign. Phases I-III (1964-69) covered selected areas of West Africa between 8–19 degrees North, whilst phases IV-VI (1968-76) were conducted in East Africa. In each phase all cattle of all ages were vaccinated annually for three successive years (immuno-

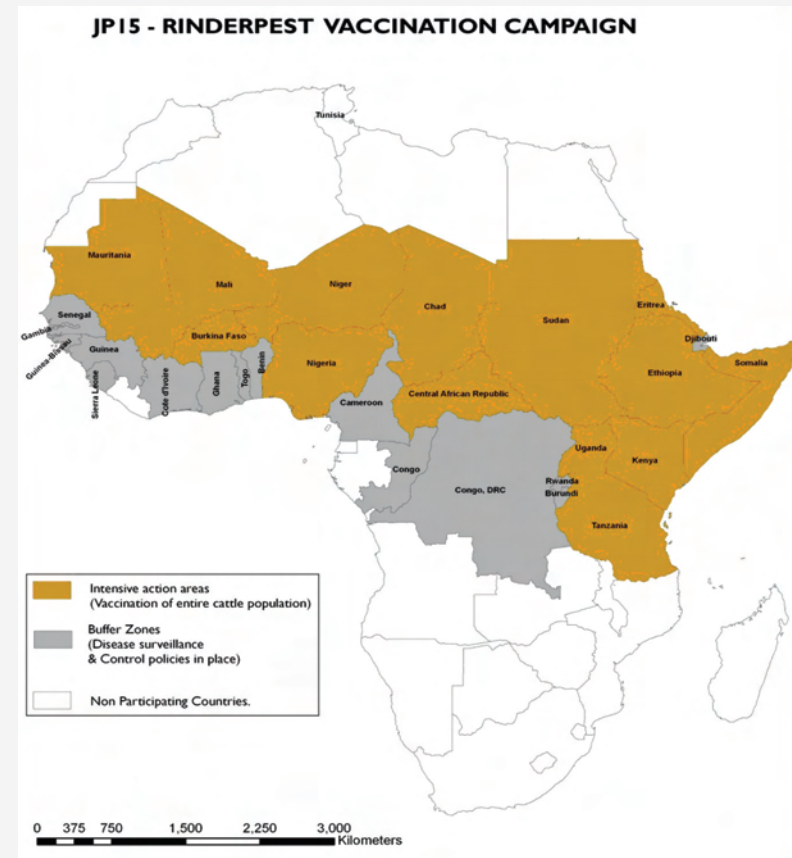


The fight against Rinderpest – a story of that begins with JP15 and ends with SERECU

sterilisation) followed by annual vaccination of calves and weaners only. JP15 showed how coordinated action could dramatically reduce the incidence and economic impact of Rinderpest. Unfortunately, JP15 did not completely eliminate all sources of infection and two endemic foci remained, in Sudan and Ethiopia in eastern Africa and in Mali and Mauritania in western Africa.



JP15 vaccination - Ist Phase (1964-67) at Bokkos, Vom, Nigeria



Map showing Countries that participated in JP15

In the period immediately following JP15, the disease re-emerged from the residual endemic foci initially causing sporadic but relatively short lived outbreaks of Rinderpest. With time a progressive and escalating number of cases were being reported. The resurgence of Rinderpest outbreaks in both West and East Africa necessitated the deployment of an EU

funded IBAR coordinated emergency vaccination campaign and the development of a new Pan-African control programme.



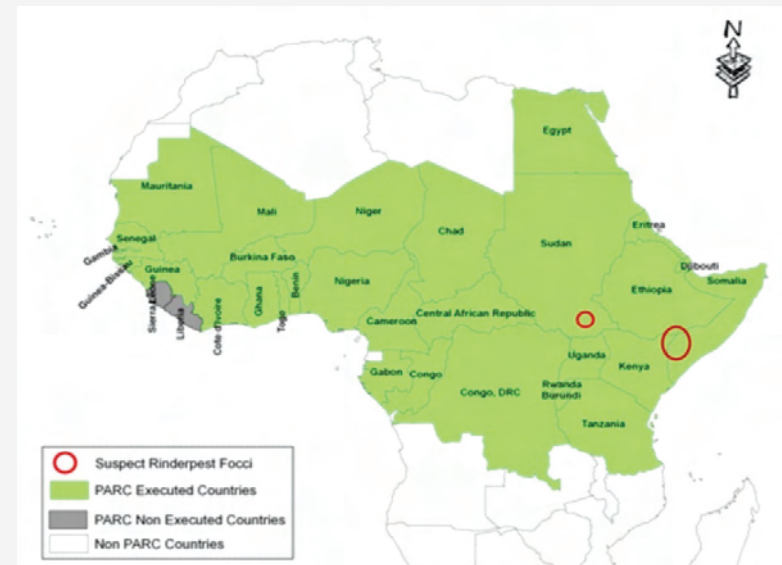
Dr. Protus Atang (Centre) attending a JP15 Conference in Mogadishu, Democratic Republic of Somalia 15-17th December 1969

The programme, launched in 1986, covered 35 African countries and was called the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC). PARC developed a range of strategies to coordinate national government efforts to control Rinderpest including enhanced

sero-monitoring, targeted vaccination to create buffer zones, and the production of quality assured vaccines and vaccine banks. The programme advocated for policy reforms to strengthen the capacity of the national veterinary services and the creation of Communication Units to raise awareness concerning control measures.

All cattle vaccinated were ear notched with same emblem as had been used in JP15 - a clover leaf. By the end of the 12 year long PARC campaign, some 465.5 million doses of Rinderpest vaccine had been used. This mammoth effort resulted in a complete cessation of transmission and cases of Rinderpest in West and Central Africa with just two foci of infection remaining in East Africa.

PARC informed the establishment of two regional vaccine quality control centres, one in Senegal and the other in Ethiopia. These laboratories later merged to form the Pan African Vaccine Production Centre (PANVAC) and in 1998 the laboratory became a technical office of AU and was renamed AU-PANVAC.



Map showing countries that participated in PARC



PARC Technical Coordination Meeting, NVI, Debre Zeit, Ethiopia, 1995



PARC Sub-Regional Conference for West and Central Africa, November 25-29th 1991

By 1998 Rinderpest had been brought under control throughout West and Central Africa and vaccination was concluded 7



Sudan, with the largest livestock population in Africa, rightly commemorates the work of PARC and PACE



Dr. Brendan Halpin, Mr.K.Katondo, and Dr. Bill Taylor at a PARC Technical Committee Meeting 1987

years later in 1995. In East Africa the control of Rinderpest proved more challenging with the involvement of wildlife populations and a mild lineage II strain of the virus in circulation.



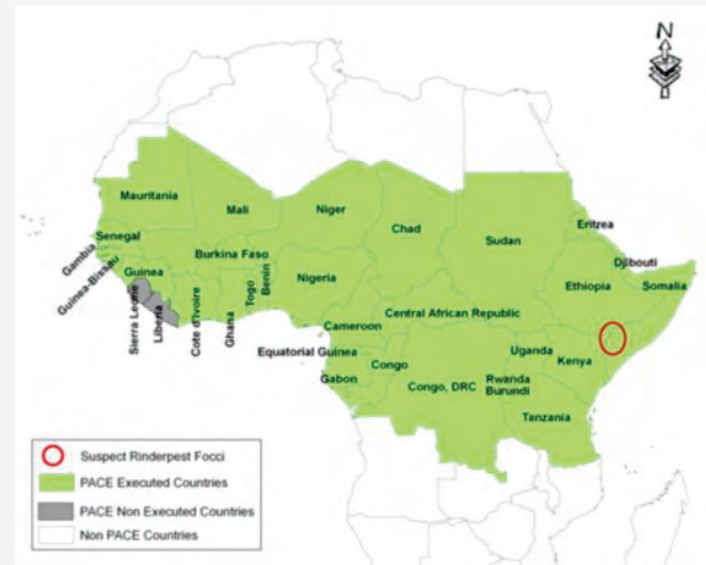
PARC 2nd Technical Advisers Meeting, Nairobi 6-8th

In order to consolidate the gains made by PARC, IBAR immediately launched, in 1999, the last major pan-African Rinderpest eradication campaign - the Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE), covering 32 African countries. The PACE programme developed disease



PACE Coordination Meeting: Arusha, Tanzania 23-27th June 2003

surveillance and animal health information systems and continued to support the Rinderpest eradication and accreditation process, while also strengthening the control of other major epidemic diseases. PACE also increased the awareness of livestock farmers on the benefits of animal health services and strengthened linkages between animal health service delivery institutions and livestock farmers. Within the lifetime of PACE (1999-2007) the last confirmed case of Rinderpest was reported in Mount Meru Park, Kenya in 2001 and the final vaccinations against Rinderpest were carried out in north-eastern Kenya and a contiguous area of southern Somalia in 2003.



Map showing Countries that participated in PACE

Whilst PACE had facilitated a number of countries in Africa to follow the three-stage “OIE Rinderpest Pathway” for countries to be officially recognized by OIE as free from the disease, there was a remaining need to clarify the Rinderpest status of countries in the Somalia Eco-System (SES) with particular reference to the adjoining areas of Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. To address this need the EU funded AU-IBAR, in 2006, to establish the Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Co-ordination Unit (SERECU). For the next three years many thousands of blood samples were taken from cattle within the SES, using participatory epidemiology search methods, looking for sero-evidence of hidden pockets of infection, but all samples proved negative.

*THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE PACE PROGRAMME, 22-24 MARCH 2000
NAIVASHA COUNTRY CLUB, KENYA*



SEATED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Dr. J. Domenech – Director CIRAD EMVT, Dr. R. Bessin – PACE Programme Co-ordinator, Dr. A. Vandersmissen – EU Brussels, Dr. J. Blancou – Director General, OIE, Dr. W. N. Masiga – Director OAU/IBAR, Dr. B. Rey – EC Rural Development Advisor, Dr. M. M. Rwenyamamu – Senior Officer Infectious Diseases.

STANDING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Dr. J. T. Musiime – Chief Animal Production Officer, Dr. C. Stem – PANVAC Project OAU/IBAR, Dr. M. Jeggo – Head Animal Production & Health Section, Dr. S. H. Mariam – Chief Livestock Projects Officer, Dr. S. A. Samba – Co-ordonateur pour l’Afrique de l’Ouest, Dr. P. Mertens – Financial Controller OAU/IBAR/PACE, Dr. A. Maillard – Epidemiologist, Dr. B. M. Seck – Chief Technical Assistant, Dr. J. Anderson – Institute for Animal Health, Dr. J. Pearson – Office International des Epizooties (OIE), Dr. T. Randolph – ILRI, Dr. R. J. Connor – Main Technical Assistant OAU/IBAR, Dr. A. J. Musoke – ILRI, Dr. R. Kock – OAU/IBAR.



The concern for the continued presence of a mild Lineage-2 Rinderpest virus necessitated an extended programme of sero-surveillance conducted by SERECU in the Somali Eco-System

By 2008, with all serum samples proving negative and no further cases of a troubling “mild strain” of the disease being reported, there was a rising optimism that Rinderpest could join smallpox as officially "wiped off the face of the planet". In



*Rinderpest Eradication,
Commemorative Plaque, FAO Rome*

October 2010, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) announced that it was confident that the disease had been eradicated. This view was subsequently endorsed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) on 25 May 2011 following ratification, at its 79th General Assembly, of

the successful completion of official accreditation programmes by 8 remaining countries (Countries that had experienced Rinderpest within the last 25 years were required by OIE to develop evidence based “freedom from disease” dossiers to obtain their accreditation). This endorsement allowed FAO to officially recognize and declare global freedom from the deadly Rinderpest virus on the 28th of June 2011. On the 8th of August 2011, the United Nations held a ceremony declaring the disease eradicated, making Rinderpest the second disease in history, after small pox, to be eradicated.

Efforts are now underway to ensure that all biological materials containing Rinderpest virus are either destroyed or stored under high levels of biosecurity in order to preclude the recurrence of Rinderpest due to deliberate or accidental release from laboratories.

4

AU-IBAR - The present

In celebration of its 60th Anniversary, AU-IBAR is proud to share its history - highlighting its achievements in the animal



Cattle in a feedlot – Lower Shire Valley, Malawi

resources sector in Africa and the impressive institutional growth experienced since its inception. A key objective for sharing these achievements is to engender a

better understanding and recognition of the economic importance of animal resources in Africa. Of particular importance is to raise awareness of the vital contribution that animal resources can play in poverty reduction and livelihood support. AU-IBAR serves a major role in strengthening this contribution as the only African institution with the continent-wide mandate to mobilise the full productive potential of the animal resource sector.

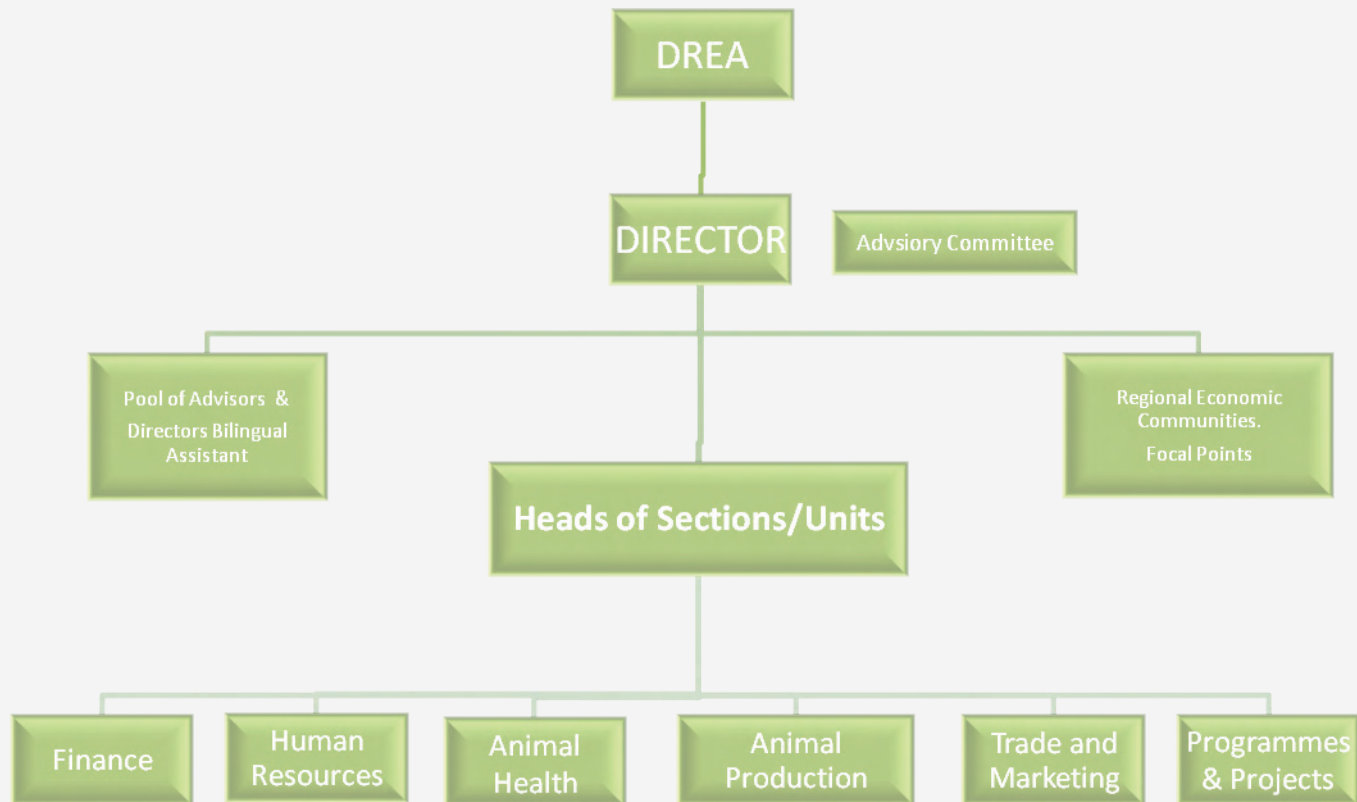


Modern abattoirs, such as this one in Lilongwe Malawi, enables trade to the world markets



Value added processing of livestock products can increase livestock contribution to agricultural GDP

AU-IBAR Organisation



AU-IBAR ADVISORY COMMITTEE,
Inaugural Meeting, 14th MAY 2010, ENTEBBE, UGANDA



Standing: Samuel Zziwa (IGAD), Tim Leyland (DFID), Faouzi Kechrid (AVA), Mirzet Saboravic (DFID), Carlos Sere (ILRI), Timothy Wesonga (EAC), Yemi Akinbamijo (AUC), Karim Tounkara (AU-PANVAC), Cheikh Ly (FAO), John David Kabasa (Makerere University)
Seated Vivian Iwar (ECOWAS), Bernard Vallat (OIE), Ernest Njoroge (EU), Hon. Bright Rwamirama (Uganda), H.E. Rhoda P. Tumusiime (AUC), Walter Masiga (OIE), Modibo Traoré (FAO), Ahmed El-Sawalhy (AU-IBAR)

The Advisory Committee:

The mandate of the AU-IBAR Advisory Committee (AC) is to provide appropriate scientific, technical and management guidance.

Its specific functions are:

- To provide guidance on corporate governance towards the achievement of the mandate of AU-IBAR.
- To review and endorse AU-IBAR progress reports and annual plans.
- To advise and provide strategic direction on resource mobilization.
- To play an advocacy role for AU-IBAR.
- To assure coherence and synergies of AU-IBAR initiatives with global strategies and policies on animal resources.
- To ensure coherence of AU-IBAR interventions with the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) and other AUC-relevant policies and procedures.

The AC meets annually (or more often as the need may arise).

The members are:

- Commissioner AUC-DREA. (Chair)
- One Minister of livestock (rotational country representation) Vice Chair
- Head of Strategic Planning, Resource Mobilization, Monitoring and Evaluation Division in AUC
- Three representatives of RECs (rotated every two years).
- Relevant representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

- Representatives of all AU-IBAR Development Partners.
- One representative of AU-PANVAC and one of AU-PATTEC.
- One representative from a research institution (ILRI will represent research institutions and others may be invited as observers on an ad hoc basis).
- One representative from an academic institution (rotated every two years).
- One Private Sector representation (Key industry players in the country hosting the AC meeting would represent the private sector)
- The Director of AU-IBAR

The Director of AU-IBAR is the secretary to the Advisory Committee.

Professor Ahmed El-Sawalhy – Current Director AU-IBAR



Following the successful conclusion of the campaigns to eradicate Rinderpest from the African continent, AU-IBAR can now fully concentrate its attention to the broader challenge of realizing the productive potential of Africa's immensely valuable animal resources by enhancing the sector's role in poverty reduction, livelihood support and contribution to agricultural GDPs.

Recent work has shown that this contribution has been significantly undervalued, leading to a crippling under-resourcing of the sector in terms of human, financial and physical needs. It is into this environment of opportunity that the AUC, in 2009, appointed Professor Ahmed El-Sawalhy as the Director of AU-IBAR.

Born in Egypt in 1959, Prof. El-Sawalhy has pursued a career lined with a great number of achievements and awards to reach his current position as a widely respected International Veterinary Scientist. Prof. El-Sawalhy obtained a Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine Degree in 1982 and a Master's Degree in Veterinary Infectious Diseases in 1987 from the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Moshtohour, Zagazig University, Egypt. In 1993 he was awarded a PhD in "Animal Trypanosomiasis" from the School of Public Health at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA (Channel

system) in collaboration with the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Moshtohour, Zagazig University, Benha, Egypt. Before joining AU-IBAR Prof. El-Sawalhy worked in academia for 23 years, teaching, at undergraduate and graduate levels, at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Benha and Mansoura Universities, Egypt where he reached the position of Head of the Department of Internal Medicine, Infectious Diseases and Fish Diseases. In addition, Prof. El-Sawalhy held the position of Director of the University's Veterinary Education Hospital in 2005 to 2006.

During his period in Veterinary Academia, Prof. El-Sawalhy received a number of prestigious awards including, in 2000, the "National Award in Veterinary Sciences", from the Egyptian Government and an award in "Cattle Diseases" from the Scientific Research and Technology Academy, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Egypt. In 2001 he received an "Encouragement Award in Veterinary Sciences", from the Mansoura University, Egypt and in 2004 the "Prestigious Award of the Animal Insurance Fund", from the Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt.

In July 2006 Prof. El-Sawalhy joined AU-IBAR as the Chief Animal Health Officer with the responsibility for initiating, designing and managing continental and regional animal health programmes. Between May 2007 and February 2008 Prof. El-Sawalhy was coordinating the SPINAP-AHI programme with responsibility for the recruitment of staff, the implementation of all activities during the inception phase and the development of materials for the first steering committee meeting.

In March 2008 Prof. El-Sawalhy was appointed as the Acting Director of AU-IBAR with full responsibility for managing a significant number of multi-disciplinary programmes, with a

total annual budget of around US\$ 50 million. He was officially appointed as Director by the AU Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) on the 1st of May 2009.

In listing AU-IBAR's achievements under his stewardship Prof. El-Sawalhy describes a number of institutional actions that include the development of a 2nd strategic plan, the 5-year Strategic Plan (2010-2014) put in place and adopted by the Ministers responsible for Animal Resources in Africa during the 8th biennial conference held in Entebbe, Uganda in May 2010. The development of the Strategic Plan involved all African and International Stakeholders and comprehensively addressed present and anticipated future issues of the animal resource sector. AU-IBAR received an increased mandate to assist countries with special needs, inclusive of Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Somalia, and was recognised as the lead player for all animal Resource related issues at the continental level. To this end AU-IBAR was mandated to coordinate the livestock component of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). A relationship of trust and confidence was established with the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia through the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Range establishing an accepted way of working with the Somali Administrations.

Under Prof. El-Sawalhy guidance the AU-IBAR brought forward the execution of governance and operations reforms inclusive of convening the first high-level Advisory Committee for the implementation of the AU-IBAR Strategic Plan, strengthening the staff contingent in line with the mandate and



Prof Ahmed El-Sawalhy, Director of AU-IBAR with the Hon. Abukar Abdi Osman, Minister for Livestock, Forestry and Range Somalia with the OIE Freedom from Rinderpest Certificate as awarded in May 2010 to Somalia

the requirements of the Strategic Plan and undergoing, and passing with flying colours, the EU 4-pillar assessment, leading to higher grading in terms of the management of EU programme funding. A management structure has been put in place aligned to the needs of the Strategic Plan which includes the establishment of an internal core management team, an M&E team as well as an audit and contracts function put in place. The Animal Resource Information System (ARIS) has been revamped to become an open source information portal. There has been significant improvement and upgrading of AU-IBAR infrastructure inclusive of offices, meeting rooms, refurbishment and creation of a state of the art conference hall

with full interpretation facilities, CCTV, visitor access control, banking and travel agency services.



New “state of the art” conference facilities installed at AU-IBAR

Prof. El-Sawalhy believes that working and effective partnerships with relevant institutions and organisations can add considerable value to the work of AU-IBAR. As a result of appreciation by DREA of the scope of activities and functions undertaken by AU-IBAR the AUC has allowed enhanced access to the AUC programme budget. In addition there have been consecutive approvals to strengthen staff numbers supported by the AUC budget. The ALive Secretariat has been transferred to AU-IBAR, with support from the

executive of the AUC, and the formulation of a strategy for the platform and new priority programs approved. An ever closer cooperation and the establishment of legally approved Contractual Agreements with all RECs have been put in place for ongoing and future cooperation. Contract Agreements are in place with all 47 ACP countries. An ever stronger/closer relationship with the EC has been fostered resulting in a growing portfolio of diverse cooperation programmes in all fields of AU-IBAR strategy. A closer relationship has been established with the ACP secretariat and close working relations maintained with the International Standard Setting Organisations OIE, IPPC and Codex, particularly on SPS matters, as well as with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) through the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF). There is an increasing interest of many stakeholders (i.e. FAO, ILRI and FARA), expressed strongly during the last Ministerial meeting, to cooperate closely with AU-IBAR. New partnerships were established with NGOs including among others VSF-Germany, Terra Nuova, VETAID, COOPI, GALVmed, IUCN, WWF, AWF as implementing partners for projects (See last section for details of partnerships).

AU-IBAR has organised and implemented a number of important events and executed programmes including the successful organization of Ministerial meetings with a strong recognition of the AU-IBAR strategic role in the Animal Resource Sector. Full alignment has been achieved with AUC processes to work through RECs established since the PAN-SPSO project. Meetings have been held with MS technical representatives to achieve coordination of common African position on SPS issues. Confirmation has been received by the EC for AU-IBAR having undertaken and passed the 4-pillar

financial management assessment and thus eligibility for joint management. AU-IBAR has gained recognition as a main player in the implementation of the EC Food Facility programme and key actor of the intra-ACP regional strategy. The Veterinary Governance programme has been approved and fully aligned to the AU-IBAR Strategic Plan. New programmes have been developed inclusive of Animal Genetics, Fisheries, PAN-SPSO II, SMP Animal Health, and Wildlife. AU-IBAR has supported countries with special needs under the SPINAP programme. Innovative approaches have been tested such as the certification of animals in Somalia, conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms in pastoralist areas in natural resources use and the creation of a coordination mechanism for TADs and Zoonosis.

The Director is assisted by Heads of Sections and Units that are

responsible for the overall management of their respective section/unit including the implementation of programmes and projects. The Heads initiate and follow up implementation of projects of regional and/or continental interests relative to their fields of competence. The heads of technical units are also in charge of coordinating strategic programmes under their unit (2 for each technical unit), including activities implemented in the scope of projects falling under these strategic programmes.



In recognition of the invaluable contributions of Drs. Atang, Masiga, Musiime and Traore, Past Directors of AU-IBAR

AU-IBAR Sections and Units:

As at December 2011

Finance Section Headed by Aziz Samba, from Gambia, who holds an MBA in Corporate Finance and is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Management Accounting. The section is responsible for the development of budgets and maintenance of accounts for the core funds and projects.



Human Resources Section: Headed by Tala M Kishlaf, from Libya, who has a MSc. in Accounting and Finance from the DeMontfort University in Leicester, UK and a Bachelor of Accounting from Garyounis University in Benghazi, Libya. The section is responsible for all human resource issues, procurement, information technology, library, translation and general support.



Animal Health Unit: Headed by Dr. Baba Soumare, from Senegal, who holds a PhD in Epidemiology and Trade Disease Risk Analysis, an MSc in Veterinary Epidemiology, Specialization in Tropical Animal Health and Production; Certificat d'Etudes Spécialisées in Medical Parasitology and Mycology, and a DVM in Food Safety and VPH. The unit is responsible for strategic programmes for

TADS / Zoonoses.



Animal Production Unit: Headed by Dr. Simplicie Nouala, from Cameroon, who holds a PhD in Animal Nutrition and a MSc in Animal Production, a Specialization in Tropical Animal Health and Production and a degree in Agricultural Engineering. The unit is responsible for strategic programmes for Natural Resources Management, Fisheries, TPN3, climate change, animal genetic resources, beekeeping, Policy and Capacity Building, Pastoral Development, Bulletin of AH and Production and the livestock component of CAADP.



Trade and Marketing Section: Headed by Dr. Henry Wamwayi, from Kenya, who gained his Bachelor's Degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Nairobi while his Master's and Doctorate are from the University of Surrey and University of Hertfordshire, UK. The section is responsible for strategic programmes for Standards and Regulations and Investment and Competiveness.



Programmes and Projects Section: Headed by Dr. Bruce Mukanda, from Zambia who has a MSc in Development of Animal Production and Health Programmes and a Doctor in Veterinary Medicine. He has undertaken specialised training in veterinary epidemiology, economics, jurisprudence,



emergency preparedness, information systems, risk analysis and project management. The section is responsible for programming, M&E, resource mobilization, partnerships, contracts and communications.

AU-IBAR's fight against other animal diseases

Tsetse Fly transmitted Trypanosomiasis. Tsetse fly transmitted Trypanosomiasis, also known as sleeping sickness in humans and Nagana in cattle is a parasitic disease. The parasites are transmitted to animals and humans through tsetse fly bites. Only certain species transmit the disease. Without treatment, trypanosomiasis can develop into a progressive and ultimately fatal disease for both humans and animals. The presence of the tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis limits land use causing poverty and perpetuating underdevelopment on the continent.

The impact of the disease extends over 38 countries and an estimated 10 million sq. km (a third of the continent) of land area. Some 60 million rural Africans and 50 Million of their cattle are at risk of trypanosomiasis. Trypanosomiasis is identified in the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as a major constraint to livestock-agriculture development in the sub-humid areas of sub-Saharan Africa.

AU-IBAR has been addressing the challenge presented by trypanosomiasis and tsetse control through a number of initiatives. AU-IBAR hosts the Secretariat for the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC) whose function is to coordinate and harmonise T&T

research and control activities. Through the advocacy of ISCTRC, a number of projects to address T&T challenge have been initiated such as the Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Programme (RTTCP) that was initiated, in 1986, in



The presence of the tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis limits land use causing poverty and perpetuating underdevelopment on the continent.

Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. AU-IBAR also initiated and coordinated the Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA) project in 1996-2004 - a regional programme aimed at sustainable animal and human trypanosomiasis control. The project was funded by the European Development Fund (EDF). The intervention strategy included vector control,

surveillance and treatment as well as rural development approaches aimed at improving animal health, animal and plant productivity and household income. The programme covered six countries: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Burundi.

A recommendation made by ISCTRC laid the foundation for the establishment of the Pan African Tsetse and



ISCTRC Executive Committee – 60th anniversary meeting

Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) which initially started as a continent wide programme aimed at a joint campaign and countrywide activity to eliminate tsetse and trypanosomiasis in the 38 Member States of the Sub-Saharan Africa where the tsetse fly vector is found. PATTEC is now a fully established AUC Technical Office with a mandate to initiate, organise and coordinate the campaign for the

eradication of tsetse flies and to mobilise the necessary human, financial and material resources deal with T&T challenge in Africa. AU-IBAR continues to work with AU-PATTEC creating synergy and complimentarity, especially in the area of integrated T&T control with the other transboundary animal diseases (TADs) initiatives and animal resources actions.

To further enhance coordination and harmonisation of T&T activities AU-IBAR is also a Member of the inter-agency programme (i.e. FAO/AU-IBAR/IAEA/WHO), the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) whose aim is to assist countries affected by tsetse and trypanosomiasis to both understand the constraints and intervene appropriately to improve animal and human health and productivity and thereby promote sustainable agriculture and rural development.

Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases Tick-borne diseases [TBD] are diseases which are spread between animals by the bite of an infected tick. Ticks become infected by feeding on animals that are either diseased or apparently healthy but have the parasite in their blood (carriers). The bite from a single infected tick is sufficient to pass the disease on to a susceptible animal. There are several important TBDs in Africa that can impose a severe constraint on cattle productivity if they are not effectively controlled. East Coast fever, largely restricted to countries adjacent to the East Coast of Africa, is perhaps the most deadly but theileriosis, heartwater, babesiosis and anaplasmosis, either singularly or in combination, exert a deadly toll and major economic impact in many parts of Africa.

Different species of ticks transmit different TBDs through their saliva when they attach and feed on a new host. Conventionally TBDs have been controlled by the regular immersion of cattle in a dip tank. In the early days arsenic was used, which often proved more deadly than the disease - to man, beast and environment alike! With time safer, and latterly more environmentally friendly acaracides have been developed and used. Spray races and hand spray pumps could use these newer acaracides, but the problem of resistance to these chemicals



New approaches to tick control include pour-on remedies but an integrated control strategy centred on reinforcing natural immunity is best

always created sustainability concerns. Under the auspices of AU-IBAR, regional programmes to control ticks and tick-borne diseases, using integrated approaches inclusive of vaccination

and exploiting natural mechanisms of immunity, have made significant gains in improving livestock productivity.

Avian and Human Influenza Since the 2003 avian influenza H5N1 outbreaks in East Asia followed by Europe and Africa, AU-IBAR has been actively involved in efforts to support prevention and control interventions in Africa. This was undertaken initially through GTZ funding for the training of laboratory technicians and the AfDB funded programme, Emergency Relief Support to Combat Avian Influenza (ERSCA), providing an extending grant and supporting preparedness operations in the 14 most affected and high risk countries in Africa. These were Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo (channelled through AU-IBAR) and Egypt (which opted for self-management). The grant amounted 7 M US\$. The work of ERSCA was further supported by the USAID supported programme for the Early Detection, Reporting and Surveillance – Avian Influenza in Africa (EDRSAIA).

Another key programme in the response to the threat posed by HPAI was the EU funded Support Programme for Integrated National Action Plans against Avian and Human Influenza (SPINAP-AHI, 2006-2010). Under the leadership of AU-IBAR, and in collaboration with other technical organisations and key global actors, African countries have developed Integrated Action Plans (IAPs) against HPAI and mobilized resources for its prevention and control efforts, reducing its socio-economic impact and safeguarding the public from this potentially deadly disease.

The main achievements of the programmes to strengthen MS response to HPAI include: acquisition of laboratory equipment and reagents, capacity building of veterinarians from private and public sectors, laboratories and other stakeholders of the value chain on biosecurity measures and disease surveillance, communication and sensitization on HPAI, acquisition of protective equipment, and the enhancement of institutional capacity of national veterinary services.

In the wake of lessons learned from work on HPAI, AU-IBAR adopted a strategic stance to promote an integrated approach to the management of TADs and zoonoses based on the institutional structures and processes of the Africa integration process. The approach, dubbed “Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism” (IRCM), seeks to establish sustainable mechanisms for the prevention and control of TADs and zoonoses in a holistic manner as opposed to single disease strategies

Trade sensitive transboundary animal diseases in Africa

Some 300 million people in Africa living in poverty depend on livestock for their livelihood. Infectious diseases cause considerable losses in livestock productivity. AU-IBAR has demonstrated its commitment to enhancing the wellbeing of Africa’s people by providing leadership in the control of infectious transboundary animal diseases (TADs) which pose a major threat to livelihoods and food security. Such diseases include *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) in sheep and goats, contagious caprine and bovine pleuropneumonia (CCPP & CBPP) in goats and cattle respectively and Newcastle disease (ND) in poultry. All these diseases have a major effect on animal productivity and trade.



The use of Thermo-Stable I2 vaccine provides a practical solution to the control of Newcastle disease, protecting the flocks of rural poultry keepers



Transboundary diseases, such as peste des petits ruminants in goats, can cause large scale losses for livestock keepers if the correct vaccination programme is not followed



The live animal export market to the Gulf States provides significant income for Horn of Africa countries

AU-IBAR: more than just animal diseases

AU-IBAR's does not only focus on coordinating the fight against animal diseases, but also works to enhance livestock production and facilitate trade and marketing of animals and animal products in compliance with international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards. This falls in line with AU-IBAR's mandate to promote, in the AU MS, human wellbeing and economic development through animal resources.

Trade and marketing of animals and animal products. The trail blazing and highly successful EU funded AU-IBAR programmes "Somali Livestock Certification



Meat Inspection in Ghana – a critical point in the food safety chain

Programme" (SOLICEP) 2008-2011 and "Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-setting Organisations" (PAN-SPSO) 2008-2011, provided training and technical assistance to MS national institutions, through the RECs, to undertake informed participation at meetings of the international standard-setting organisations (ISSOs) and better defend African trade interests. The programmes also disseminated to MS the latest SPS data and information on existing and



Tail tip vaccination for the control Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia

emerging standards, research results and relevant scientific information.



The Kenya Government Library Service Camel Library – bringing books to remote communities

Livestock trade is vital to the Horn of Africa, being the main source of income for pastoralists and revenue for their countries. Import bans on livestock, that have occurred in the past, have had a major negative impact on the region's economy. In response AU-IBAR has supported MS to establish and comply with international certification standards relevant for the export of animals and animal products. These have greatly facilitated and protected trade linkages between exporting and importing countries markedly reducing the risk of further livestock import bans being imposed.



Enabling policies are needed to assist Pastoralists in a time of change

Improvement of Livelihoods of Pastoralists. AU-IBAR prides itself in the progress it has made in improving the livelihoods of pastoralists in Africa.

Programmes were implemented to facilitate enduring positive change in pastoral communities by encouraging the promotion



Primary Animal Health Care – an affordable service reaching underserved areas

of regional and international trade and standardization of private-sector animal health care delivery for the pastoral regions of the Greater Horn of Africa. By accepting responsibility for the provision of their own animal health care, disease levels dropped and the pastoralists' animals became more productive, impacting positively on pastoral food

security. This also leads to an increase in trade and economic inter-dependence resulting in decreased tensions and conflict.

Rapid Response to soaring food prices. The provision of essential support to AU MS with special needs or in emergency situations, such as Somalia, is an additional



Protecting animal health – a key strategy for food security

mandate of IBAR. Livestock is the mainstay of the Somali economy and the basis for the livelihoods of the largely pastoral and agro-pastoral population. The export of live animals and other livestock commodities generates the foreign currencies for importation of food items. Livestock marketing and trade also generate revenues for local administrations, through taxation of livestock destined for domestic and export markets. However, when the terms of trade between livestock

commodities and imported foods deteriorate, due for example to soaring food prices, poor livestock producers have to sell more animals and animal products to procure the same amount of imported foodstuffs.

AU-IBAR contributed to efforts to mitigate the negative impact of the high food prices through enhanced livestock health and productivity by vaccination of sheep and goats against PPR, CCPP and sheep and goat pox, and treatment of livestock for endemic diseases, as well as through the support for rehabilitation of livestock marketing infrastructure and improvement of their management systems to enhance livestock trade. During 2010/2011, AU-IBAR, in collaboration with three international NGOs and the Somali Veterinary authorities, provided support for vaccination campaigns where more than 4.5 million vaccinations were carried out to protect sheep and goats in regions of Somalia against PPR, CCPP and sheep and goat pox. More than 1.8 million animals were treated for other endemic diseases during the vaccination campaigns while a total of 132 livestock marketing infrastructure facilities were constructed or rehabilitated.

Climate Change and Food Security. AU-IBAR has also been at the forefront in anticipating the impacts of climate change on food security in Africa, by strengthening the resilience of livestock-based communities through improved resource management in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) of Africa. Natural Resource Management (NRM) strategies have been strengthened, especially at the livestock – wildlife - human -environment interface. This action has significantly improved food security through beneficiaries

adopting best adaptive practices with greater understanding of the ecological dynamics in the context of mitigating the impact of climatic variability.

Using a project approach AU-IBAR is identifying policy entry points to facilitate adaptation to climate change of pastoralist



IBAR is working to strengthen the resilience of livestock-based communities to climate changes through improved resource management in the arid and semi arid lands of Africa

and agro-pastoralists. This entails an analysis, in terms of strengths, opportunities and weaknesses, of the current national and regional policy and institutional frameworks, including inter-institutional coordination and partnerships. The objective will be to establish an enabling policy and institutional environment for the identification and implementation of

adaptation strategies to climate variability and change in the highly vulnerable agro-pastoral systems

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) has been established to address the enormity of desertification as a major constraint to sustainable economic development of semi-arid areas in Africa. In pursuance of this aim the UNCCD launched the Regional Action Programme (RAP) to combat desertification in Africa which functions through six Thematic Programme Networks (TPNs). The Thematic Programme Network Three (TPN 3) was launched in Maseru, Lesotho on the 27-29th of November 2001 with its institutional focal point being AU-IBAR. The objectives of the TPN3 are: To promote capacity-building in rational use of rangelands and fodder crops, to strengthen exchange of information and appropriate techniques, to co-ordinate and compile activities related to combating desertification and to assist the African country parties as well as the relevant sub-regional and specialized institutions to carry out their obligations in implementing the Convention at regional level.

Training and Capacity Building. Training and capacity building of human resources at all levels to develop the livestock sector is another area in which AU-IBAR invests considerable effort. A major programme has been conducted to strengthen MS livestock disease surveillance and reporting. Recently AU-IBAR undertook a needs assessment of animal resource training institutions including the professional demography, accounting and financial management practices as currently serving the animal resources sector in Africa.

The Sheikh Technical Veterinary School and Reference Centre (STVS) is a regional institution located in Sheikh, in the highlands of the Sahil region (Somaliland). Its aim is to provide pastoralists in the region of the Horn of Africa with better veterinary services through the training of middle level technical staff and conducting research on issues impacting on



The Sheikh Technical Veterinary School (STVS) – training veterinary para-professionals for the Somali Ecosystem

the sustainable development of the livestock production systems practiced in the arid and semi-arid lands of the Horn of Africa. STVS began as a project in 2002 with international funding from the European Union, Danish Government and Italian Cooperation. It is implemented by Terra Nuova (an Italian NGO) with AU-IBAR providing the necessary technical and institutional support. The School is now a well-established tertiary educational institution with modern academic facilities within a state-of-the-art socially interactive environment. It is affiliated to Makerere University in Uganda, STVS has built strong institutional and academic links with peer institutions of higher learning both at regional

and international levels. The School is currently in the process of being adopted by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), as one of its regional institutions.

Assessment of animal resources professional demography and training institutions in Africa. Assessment of Animal resources professional demography and training institutions in Africa.

AU-IBAR has embarked in the assessment of demography of animal resources professional active on the continent as well as training institutions with the view of developing a framework for adapting curricula to the new and emerging challenges of the sector, harmonization of curricula in training to ease mobility of professional on the continent, a framework for replacement of professionals in the public service and policies for adequacy training-employment.

Sustainable Fisheries. Since 2004, the AU has advocated for increased recognition of the importance of the fisheries sector and AU-IBAR has demonstrated its commitment to the sector through specific activities detailed in IBAR's Strategic Plan for 2010-2014.

AU-IBAR is promoting policies that enhance the sustainable use of fisheries resources. Many governments in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) do not have the financial resources or capacity to prevent overexploitation of their



fisheries resources or to protect the critical habitats that support them. Regional fisheries management organizations in SSA have insufficient funds to assist individual coastal countries to implement required governance reforms.

In recognition of these needs, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) established the Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund (SPFIF, 2005 - 2015) for sub-Saharan countries.



Introducing policies to enhance income growth for fishing communities of SSA

With AU-IBAR coordination, the programme supports regional projects to address the fisheries management and coastal communities' poverty challenges. The overall objective of SPFIF is to promote sustainable use of fisheries resources and

the management of marine ecosystems that support them, with the aim of facilitating poverty eradication and enhancing sustainable income growth of the fishing communities of SSA.

Animal Resources Information System (ARIS). In order to achieve its objectives, AU-IBAR requires quality, complete and timely animal resources information for

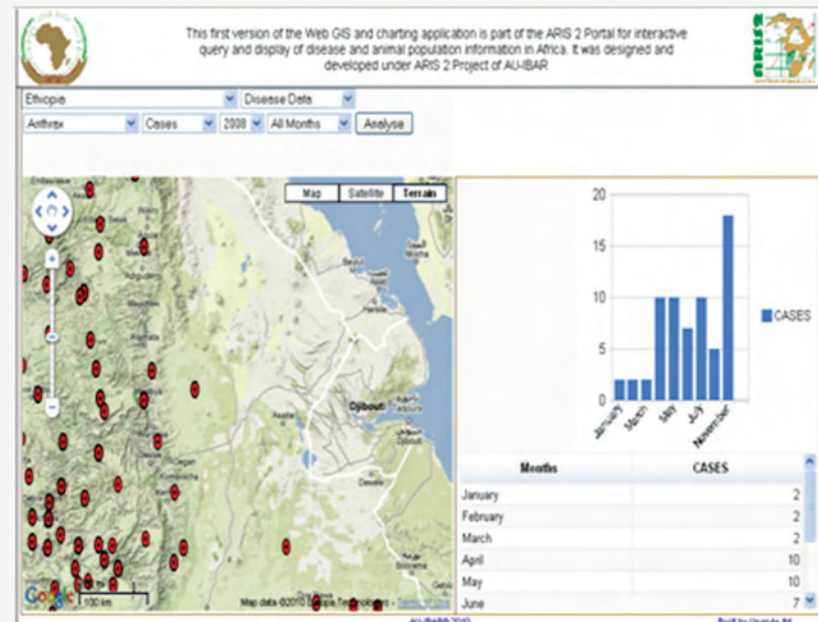


ARIS aims to place the IBAR at the continental level and national veterinary authorities at the country level as the central sources of comprehensive African animal health and production information

planning, decision making and monitoring of activities. In recognition of this, AU-IBAR developed an Animal Resources and information System (ARIS) for the collection, storage and

analysis of animal resources data. The goal of ARIS is to help position AU-IBAR at the continental level and national veterinary authorities at the country level as the central sources of comprehensive African animal health and production information.

Livestock Wildlife Interface. AU-IBAR also addresses biodiversity and livestock resources through support for



Using Information Technology to provide better information for the management of Animal Resources

sustainable land management systems at the livestock/wildlife interface. The Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment

Interface Project (DLWEIP, 2005 – 2008) is an example of such support. The Project, funded by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), supported and trained communities in Kenya and Burkina Faso in, *inter alia*, community-based resource management plans, by-laws and financial management. The Project also raised awareness on sustainable rangelands management and grazing systems, on legislation concerning cross border livestock movement, and on developing and implementing conflict resolution mechanisms.



IBAR is promoting sustainable rangelands management and measures that protect integrated wildlife / livestock grazing systems

These concerns are being specifically addressed in the Livestock for Livelihoods Project (LALP) which aims to strength the resilience of ASAL livestock-based communities through improving Natural Resource Management (NRM) strategies, especially at the livestock-wildlife-environment interface. The action seeks to significantly improve food security as the beneficiaries adopt best practices and better understanding of the ecological dynamics in the context of climatic variability. In addition, it is anticipated that the action will strength the inherent capacities of RECs and the end-users at community level to develop and implement adaptation and mitigation frameworks against the impacts of climate change on rural livelihoods.

The Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism for the Prevention and Control of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses (IRCM)

AU-IBAR through the Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism for the Prevention and Control of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses [IRCM], is working with international technical partners and RECs to establish medium to long term capacities to enhance the effectiveness of RECs (Africa's premier integration Institutions) and relevant departments in AU MS in the coordination and management of TADs and zoonoses at regional level. IRCM capacity building support targets core competences of the departments responsible for TADs and zoonoses, coordination capacities and policies that influence the functioning of the health domains. It is designed to function within the continental

integration structures and processes for sustainability and to ensure mainstreaming with institutional mandates, regional and



Camel Pox, prevented by vaccination, can seriously affect the important socio-economic role of camels in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands

continental [African] priorities. The IRCM is aligned with continental (CADDP and Africa Health Strategy) and global strategies (One Health Strategic Framework and GF-TADs) to ensure synergy.

Through the IRCM initiative AU-IBAR is currently involved in the training of African professionals from wildlife services, livestock health services and human health services in joint investigation, surveillance and response to epidemic diseases in

line with one health principles. This is done in partnership with FAO, USAID, WCS and a number of American and British Universities. It is also working with RECs to develop 5 year implementation plans, mobilize resources and develop strategies to enhance capacities and control priority TADs and zoonoses. The targeting of TADs and zoonoses is in recognition of their impacts on socio-economic wellbeing and public health.

AU-IBAR - Hosting of Technical Secretariats

International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC) The International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC) is a platform to promote international cooperation in the fight against trypanosomiasis. ISCTRC is a Statutory Council of the African Union with the Secretariat at AU-IBAR in Nairobi, Kenya and is managed by an Executive Committee. The ISCTRC has its origin in the formation of CCTA in 1949 that was created on the realization that overcoming the menace of trypanosomiasis in humans and animals required international cooperation and implementation across national, regional and continental barriers. ISCTRC draws membership from: AU MS, representatives of international organizations (WHO, FAO, IAEA, PAAT, ILRI, ICIPE, CIRDES and ITC), PATTEC, other institutions working in the field of tsetse and trypanosomiasis, representatives of regional and multilateral projects in Africa and funding and development agencies.

For the past 61 years ISCTRC has made important contributions in the fight against African trypanosomiasis and tsetse (T&T). These include: the facilitation of information sharing and exchange at the regular biennial scientific conferences held since 1949, supporting the coordination and harmonization of T&T research and control activities, providing recommendations in the formulation and implementation of appropriate T&T management policies, technologies and technical options, and capacity building for tsetse and trypanosomiasis research and control workers. The 50th anniversary meeting of ISCTRC in Mombasa in 1999



ISCTRC Executive Committee – 50th anniversary meeting

urged MS to give the highest priority ranking to African trypanosomiasis in their development programmes. This led to the 36th OAU Assembly of the Heads of State and Government,

held in 2000 in Lome, assigning the Secretary General the task of initiating and coordinating a Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC). The PATTEC Strategic Frame-work and Action Plan, which had significant input from AU-IBAR, was in 2001 presented to and approved by the African Heads of States. PATTEC was officially launched during the 26th ISCTRC meeting on the 5th October 2001 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. AU-PATTEC is now established as a continent wide programme aimed at a joint campaigns and countrywide activity to eliminate tsetse and trypanosomiasis in the 38 Member States of Sub-Saharan Africa where the tsetse fly vector of the disease is found. ISCTRC has successfully advocated for the initiation of other tsetse control projects such as the Regional Trypanosomiasis and Tsetse Control Programme (RTTCP) for Southern Africa and the 5 year project, Farming In Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA) which was implemented in 5 countries, namely Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania.

Partnership for Livestock Development, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Economic Growth in Africa (ALive) ALive was initiated in June 2004 in Paris, France with the aim of improving the livestock sector's contribution to poverty alleviation and sustainable economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) with operational guidelines to support NEPAD, CAADP and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). To achieve these objectives the founders designed the platform as a multi stakeholders' forum to reposition the African livestock sector into the development agendas of national, regional and international policy makers,

responding to the challenges of livestock development in Africa in a synergic, coordinated and complementary manner.

The first constitutive General Assembly of ALive, hosted at the World Bank in Washington, USA was held on the 31st of May



General Assembly and Executive Committee Members of Alive. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 7th – 9th April 2010

Front row 6th from the right: H.E. Erastus J.O. Mwencha, Dep. Chair Person of the AUC. From his right the Hon. Christian de Graaff, Minister for Agriculture of Botswana, H.E. Ms. Rhoda P. Tumusiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy & Agriculture of the AUC, Dr. Girmashewa Wogayehu of the Ministry of Agriculture of Ethiopia, Dr. Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, Christer Hermanson, Chair Person of the Alive Executive Committee.

*Front row far right: Prof. Ahmed El-Sawalhy, Director of AU-IBAR
Second row 6th to the right: Dr. Modibo Traore, Assistant Director General for FAO.*

2004. In 2006 the Presidency of the ALive General Assembly was transferred to the Commissioner for REA-AUC whilst OIE remained the Chair of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat was hosted at the World Bank. In 2007, the third General Assembly held in Addis Ababa sanctioned the transfer

of the Presidency of the Executive Committee to the Director of AU-IBAR and in 2009, the ALive Secretariat was transferred from the World Bank to AU-IBAR and the Presidency of the Executive Committee transferred to the European Union.

In 2010, the 5th General Assembly, held in Addis Ababa, endorsed the new governance of ALive which took into account the need for expansion of the scope of intervention of the platform to the whole continent and to increase the number of the Executive Committee members to reflect a comprehensive ownership of the platform by Africans.

The current governance of ALive is composed of: General Assembly, chaired by the AU Commissioner of REA and an Executive Committee of 21 members comprising 3 Permanent members (AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE), 4 caucuses, 8 African RECs, Donor caucus (World Bank, EU, USAID and the French MoFA), Research and Academic Institutions (ILRI, FARA, CIRAD and EISMV) and Civil Society (AVA and SACAU).

Achievements:

ALive have been in the fore-front in identifying trends and emerging issues affecting livestock development and the design of collective pre-emptive strategies. The conferences of Beijing, China in 2006 and Bamako, Mali in December 2006 mobilized policy makers and resources to reduce the socio economic impact of the pandemic of avian influenza in Africa and developed common strategies within the partners to prevent and control transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses.

ALive has developed tools in support of evidence-based advocacy including Rapid Assessment of INAPs, Livestock

Portfolio, Livestock Sector Policy Investment Toolkit (LSIPT), Drought Management Toolkits, and the Dairy Toolkit

Policy notes have been produced and published including: Animal Health Service Delivery and Veterinary Public Health, Community-Based Drought Management, Dairy Sector Development in Sub-Saharan Africa, International Standards and Food Safety, Pastoral Mobility, Subsidies and Trade in Animal Products, and Investing in Livestock to Drive Economic Growth in Africa

Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund (SPFIF)

The Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund (SPFIF) for the Large Marine Ecosystems (LME) of the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is a new initiative advised by a partnership of stakeholders including Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs) within the region, led by the African



1st Session of the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund for the Large Marine Ecosystems of Africa, Nairobi Kenya May 15-16th 2006

Union. The four Strategic partners are the African Union (AU); the World Bank; WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature); and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). It includes: A partnership Investment Fund that will encourage country-level investments in better fisheries management in SSA over 10 year period, and a regional strategic partnership composed of the four partners and stakeholders who are members of the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) to help disseminate lessons learned from various investments made by the Fund.

The initiative aims to promote sustainable management of fisheries resources in the LMEs of Africa in order to assist coastal countries to make concrete progress towards achieving sustainable fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the World Summit on Sustainable development (WSSD). SPFIF vision is that of a region that sustainably manages its marine resources for socio-economic benefit with a mission to promote and facilitate sustainable fisheries management in the LMEs of the coastal states of Sub-Saharan Africa to stimulate economic growth and improve livelihood through sound utilization of fisheries resources.

Trade and Standards Secretariat. The AU-IBAR Standards and Trade Secretariat was established in May 2011 with three technical desks in charge of animal health standards,

food safety standards and trade facilitation. This followed the recommendation of the 8th Conference of Ministers responsible for Animal Resources in Africa for AU-IBAR to establish a dedicated desk in support of intra-



Food Safety Standards protect public health: Egg quality control station, Harare, Zimbabwe



Animal Health Standards ensure effective treatments: Donkey Clinic, Maji ya Chai, Northern Tanzania

African trade in animal products through information sharing and on demand, facilitation of contacts between commercial partners. The objectives of the Secretariat are to collect, analyse, collate and disseminate information related to trade in animals and animal products, provide technical and administrative support to the process of formulating and adoption of common positions on

Animal Health and Food Safety standards and other related matters and to support the identification and harmonization at national and regional levels of policies that support improved intra-African and international trade in animal commodities from Africa.



Export Quarantine Station, Berbera, Somaliland: The AU-IBAR project to establish a Pan African Forum of Livestock Exporting Countries (PAFLEC) identifies constraints and potential solutions to improve the intra-regional and inter-regional trade in animal and animal products in Africa

5

AU-IBAR – into the Future – Mainstreaming Livestock in the CAADP pillars and IBAR’s Strategic Plans for 2010 to 2014

The need for a more enabling policy environment for the livestock sector in Africa cannot be overstated. More effective evidence based advocacy and lobbying on the importance of



Livestock and attendant service providers make significant contributions to national GDPs, livelihoods, food security and food safety

the livestock sector is required to increase investments in the sector by MS, donors and the private sector. Policy makers need to be made more aware of the contribution that livestock and attendant service providers make to national GDPs, livelihoods, food security and food safety. AU-IBAR, as the lead institution for the livestock sub-sector in Africa, has a key

responsibility to use every available opportunity to promote the importance, opportunities and potential for livestock production in the continent.



AU-IBAR Strategic Plan 2010-2014

AU-IBAR Programmes.

TADs and Zoonoses. Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) spread rapidly and can reach outbreak proportions requiring the cooperation of neighbouring countries if they are to be

controlled. TADs are of particular importance to food security, trade and development for many countries with some having public health implications. The huge burden imposed by TADs poses a serious threat to African people and their animal resources. There is the additional risk of the diseases being



CVOs meeting with Directors of Public Health: SPINAP Technical Workshop on Avian and Human Influenza, Addis Ababa, 18th – 21st August 2009

spread globally due to increased movement of people, animals and goods by air, sea and land. AU-IBAR seeks to strengthen its position as a leader working with RECs and MS in the prevention, control and eradication of major TADs and zoonoses on the African continent.

AU-IBAR spearheads a coordinated programme with RECs and MS for the prevention and control of TADs adopting, where appropriate, the “One Health” approach - a synergy between veterinary, medical and environmental interests. Outputs include advocacy and investments, institutional, technical and human resource capacity building. AU-IBAR has adopted an integrated and coordinated approach to the management of TADs and zoonoses that assures harmonization disease management strategies, veterinary training, establishment of sustainable institutional structures, promotion of cross-sectoral and cross-border collaboration and encouragement of the involvement of multiple stakeholders e.g. through private-public partnerships.

Natural Resource Management. Africa is currently losing its natural resources due to increased population pressure, agricultural expansion, and rapid urbanisation, and frequent variations in meteorological patterns. Other causes of concern include erosion of genetic and loss of biodiversity, lack of appropriate policies and poor governance in natural resource management, conflicts over natural resource use and lack of effective transboundary protocols on natural resource management.

AU-IBAR is developing a continental strategy and implementation framework for the sustainable utilization of

animal genetic resources for both livestock and fisheries by collecting, analysing, archiving and availing information on Africa’s animal genetic resources. It supports regional fisheries organisations and Member States to sustainably manage marine and inland capture fisheries based on international best practices. AU-IBAR also avails best practice and policy guidelines to manage the conflicts arising from wildlife-livestock-human interface and enhancing capacities for early



Draught power provides sustainable, low carbon footprint energy for crop production

warning and emergency preparedness and response to disasters associated with climate change. Data to inform policy making and public education on the contribution of livestock to climate change and its impact on animal production is compiled and

analysed. Carbon market opportunities for rangeland systems in Africa to inform policy making are investigated while promoting activities that bring about payments for environmental services such as ecotourism, rehabilitation of degraded land and controlled grazing.

Pilot activities are initiated to identify and test best practices collected through information sharing platforms, fora and networks while building on ongoing or past work on genetic resources to develop the continental framework on conservation. The experience and existing policy guidelines from the ALive platform as well as partnerships therein are exploited.



AU-IBAR works through RECs: 8th Ministerial Conference, Entebbe 13-14th May 2010

Investment and Competitiveness. AU-IBAR is committed to improving investment opportunities in Africa's animal resources through enhanced competitiveness of African animal products. AU-IBAR's strategic position presents opportunities for enhancing MS access to internal and lucrative external markets through efficiency gains. Access to international markets remains constrained because of trade distorting practices in developed countries such as export subsidies. All these structural, institutional and organizational practices render African products uncompetitive and discourage investments in animal resources, thus limiting growth in jobs and incomes slowing down economic growth and poverty reduction.

AU-IBAR is therefore in the forefront of improving investments in animal resources as this sector accelerates economic growth, alleviates poverty and enhances food security. This will also boost the competitiveness of African animal products in the global arena as well as increasing levels of self sufficiency.

This is realized through advocacy, knowledge and planning support, market development and promotion, articulation of demands for research investment as well as provision of policy guidelines to ministries through Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and AU Member States (MS).

Standards and Regulations. Safety of products of animal origin, trade and export of animal commodities and control of animal disease are increasingly governed by international, national and private standards. Improving

animals and animal products, and in the control of animal diseases.

To drive this agenda, AU-IBAR is building in-house expert capacity as well as in the RECs and AU MS. Partnerships with standard-setting bodies are being forged, in order to establish effective mechanisms for standards implementation. Peer review mechanisms ensure compliance by MS through establishment of a forum for stakeholder mobilization.



2nd Panafrikan CVO's Meeting on Africa's coordinated position on animal health standards, Entebbe, Uganda 2010

participation of African institutions in standard-setting processes and increasing participation of stakeholders along the value chain would enhance the capacity of stakeholders to influence the process and better understand the benefits of compliance thus fostering application. Harmonization of sanitary standards across the RECs would further contribute to increased trade on the continent.

This thrust seeks to enable African institutions to effectively participate in the development and application of international standards and regulations required for food safety, export of



8th Ministerial Meeting, Entebbe, Uganda, 13-14 May 2010

Policy and Capacity Building. Prevalent mal-alignment of policy and technical capacity in Africa's Animal Resources Sector has been a major impediment to the full utilisation of existing potential. AU member states [MS] and Regional Economic Communities [RECs] have expressed the need for relevant policies to guide animal resource development, especially redress to capacity gaps in the design, analysis, coordination and implementation of policies. There is also the

need for guidance on the different elements of policy work and capacity building.

AU-IBAR empowers and influences the RECs and MS through guidance and training in policy development processes, policy cycle and implementation.

The policy and capacity development areas targeted by AU-IBAR include markets and trade with particular respect to

regulations and standards, investments, transboundary animal diseases and natural and animal resources management.

The evidence on which to found the policy formulation process is based on information in-house and from partners, therefore building further on existing partnerships and networks among African MS and international organisations with a focus on policy harmonization reformulation. New relationships are being forged with universities as sources of experts and research information to inform policy makers, civil society organisations, training institutions and institutes of policy research. Policy work is supported by targeted strategic communication and intense advocacy.

Knowledge Management. Availability of and accessibility to data and information on and in Africa is limited as most are hosted outside the continent. Animal resource knowledge is important in designing and implementing development activities to inform and influence policy making, monitor the impact of interventions, capacity building, management and decision making in animal resource interventions. Knowledge management is also important for internal learning and capacity development.

Data and information does not necessarily need to be only about Africa since there is also global information that may be relevant for Africa. The current AU-IBAR network that mainly collects animal health data and information through the MS Chief Veterinary Officers envisages expansion to include trade, marketing and production data by incorporating relevant

stakeholders in RECs and AU MS as well as private sector institutions.

A quantity of data and information has been generated in AU-IBAR through projects and activities, and needs to be



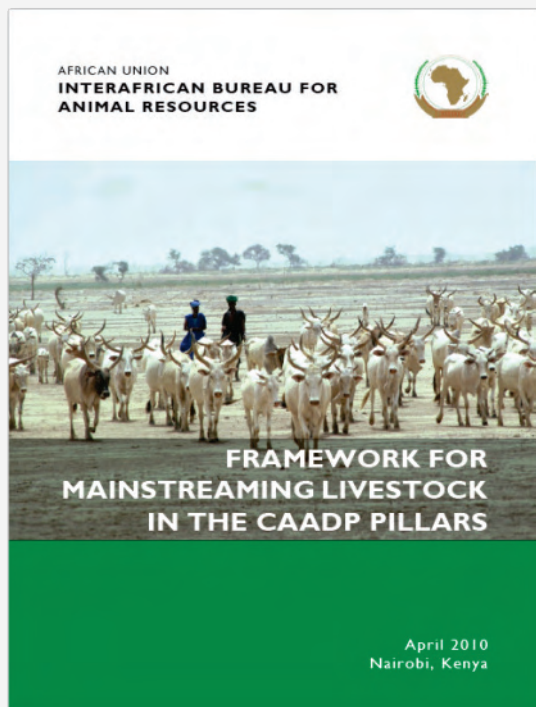
Knowledge Management at work! - Donkeys significantly ease the burden carried by women

transformed into knowledge. Best practices in knowledge management are sourced from relevant partners through information sharing platforms, fora and networks as well as through partnerships with other institutions.

The available data, information and knowledge are disseminated through the internet portal: raw data on animal health, SPS, trade and marketing, and production as well as other relevant databases, policy briefs, best practices and internet fora and e-discussions. Paper publications such as

bulletins, the animal yearbook, policy briefs and best practices are also employed as are consultation fora, discussion groups and round tables, and peer learning.

Mainstreaming livestock in the CAADP



A recently produced AU-IBAR working paper titled “Frameworks for Mainstreaming Livestock in the CAADP Pillars” has emphasized the contribution livestock makes to poverty alleviation whilst outlining the key constraints the sector faces in fully achieving its potential for growth and increased productivity.

This frameworks paper details the strategies needed to enable the livestock sector to contribute more effectively to the overall development agenda for agriculture in Africa as laid out in the 4 “pillars” of the CAADP: sustainable land and water

management, improving rural infrastructure and marketing, increasing food supply and reducing hunger, and agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption. Taking forward the approaches developed in the working paper the AU-IBAR Strategic Plan for 2010 to 2014 details 6 interconnected and complimentary livestock focused programmes that address: the Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses, Natural Resources Management, Investment and Competitiveness. Standards and Regulations, Knowledge Management, and Policies and Capacity Building, aligned with the AUC Strategic Plan for 2009 – 2012.

Prof El-Sawalhy recognises that AU-IBAR must access adequate financial means and other support from the AUC and other partners to consolidate the achievements made so far and maintain the staff contingent required to implement the Strategic Plan. The necessary modalities and means are required for assuring continued support to countries with special needs and to further strengthen relationships with MS, RECs and the NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA) - to improve the mainstreaming of CAADP processes and implementation of the AU-IBAR Strategic Plan. AU-IBAR should work hard to show early successes/results in the implementation of the Strategic Plan which will be important in order to attract continued funding and institutional support.



AU-IBAR programmes are aligned to the AUC Strategic Plan 2009-2012

In considering some of the challenges that AU-IBAR needs to address, Prof. El-Sawalhy states that AU-IBAR has passed through a major and successful growth period, as far as staff, mandate and budgetary means are concerned, and most of the management efforts and attention have, understandably, gone

into this achievement during the last two years. Given that the structure of AU-IBAR is now largely in place, future focus on institutional reform efforts are very likely to take less effort, and AU-IBAR management should shift attention to three main challenges: Consolidating the present achievements with a focus on staff, systems and relationships, Expanding the



AU-IBAR, in common with many field veterinary offices, must continue to access adequate financial means to deliver services in support of the Animal Resources Sector

support base, and Becoming more efficient and reliable implementers of the Strategic Plan.

The independence and necessary working means for the M&E Unit require to be maintained whilst their inputs to AU-IBAR should be monitored and acted upon. Performance plans for programmes and individuals are required as will be

documentation, consolidation and implementation of best practices necessary to assure good oversight of progress on the strategic programmes and projects. An updated version of ARIS is to be rolled out and its use by MS and other partners promoted. Last but not least it will be important to strengthen the management of AU-IBAR's human resources

To broaden the AU-IBAR support base and become good programme implementers, Prof El-Sawalhy states that AU-IBAR needs to develop strategies for obtaining improved financial support. Increasing the AU-IBAR budget allocated by AUC, particularly the programme budget, would be a strong selling point for matching support from the donor community. Staff performance plans with active follow-up are required as well as broadening the functions of the Finance/Administration Unit to include financial analysis, planning and management, rather than concentrating only on project accounting, thus making best use of the financial means at AU-IBAR's disposal. Priority should be given to ensuring that there are clearly defined responsibilities between projects and the staff responsible for delivery of the strategic programmes to avoid tensions and possible conflicts as new staff are taken on.

The Director of AU-IBAR Prof. Ahmed El-Sawalhy and his team of highly specialized core and project staff are firmly set on a course to deliver quality and effective programmes in line with the Strategic Plan developed for 2010 to 2014. The goal of this Plan is to achieve a positive and sustained impact on the productivity of the Animal Resources Sector in Africa, enhancing the contribution made to poverty reduction, livelihoods and GDP.

To attain a positive and sustained impact on the productivity of the Animal Resources in Africa it is critical that AU-IBAR

secures the understanding, recognition and support of policy makers in all MS, RECs and donor communities for the contribution of animal resources to the socio-economic benefits



Rams for export from the Sudan - at the time of this photo the export value of each ram was the equivalent of 3 barrels of oil

of the African continent and its people. Many millions of livelihoods can be materially improved if the constraints holding back the productivity of Africa's animal resources are successfully removed.

AU-IBAR Partners

AU-IBAR's mandate, and the fact that it works intra- and inter-regionally, requires that it partners with a large number of stakeholder organizations at different levels – national, regional and international – and of different types – donor and technical. The relationship with technical partners has enabled harnessing of comparative advantage, saving on scarce resources, creating

synergy, and enhancing harmonisation and coordination of interventions.

Donor Partners



EU The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 27 member states located primarily in Europe. The body is responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions,

upholding the Union’s treaties and the general day-to-day running of the Union. The EU also manages the European Development Fund (EDF) and other financial sources to finance European and ACP development cooperation. The EU has been a major donor partner of AU-IBAR since 1962 funding projects and programmes that includes: JP15, PARC, PACE, SERECU, AWVP, FITCA, ARIS, STVS, SPINAP-AHI, SOLICEP, PAN-SPSO I and II, LEISOM, L4LP, ALive, IRCM and Vet.Gov.



USAID The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the principal U.S. agency to extend

assistance to countries recovering from disaster, trying to escape poverty, and engaging in democratic reforms. The Agency carries out U.S. foreign policy by promoting broad-scale human progress at the same time it expands stable, free societies, creates markets and trade partners for the United States, and fosters good will abroad. USAID has funded a number of projects and programmes undertaken by AU-IBAR including JP15, PLP, ARIS, PLP HIV/AIDS, NEPDP,

EDRSAIA, SMP-AH and ALive. USAID is working closely with AU-IBAR in the promotion and capacity building on One Health through a collaborative arrangement between the IRCM and RESPOND program.



World Bank The World Bank provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world with a mission to fight poverty for lasting results and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors. The World Bank is a contributor to the AU-IBAR SPIFF and ALive programmes.



AfDB The African Development Bank (AfDB) Group’s mission is to help reduce poverty, improve living conditions for Africans and mobilize resources for the continent’s economic and social development. With this objective in mind, the institution aims at assisting African countries – individually and collectively - in their efforts to achieve sustainable economic development and social progress. Combating poverty is at the heart of the continent’s efforts to attain sustainable economic growth. To this end, the Bank seeks to stimulate and mobilize internal and external resources to promote investments as well as provide its regional member countries with technical and financial assistance. Support by AfDB to the AU-IBAR includes funding for ERSCA and ALive.



French Aid French bilateral Aid, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the French Development Agency, is an historic partner

of AU-IBAR. During the Rinderpest eradication era, French technical assistants have been seconded to the PARC and PACE projects. Between 1998 and 2002, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs also funded RALEA (Regional Action for Livestock in East Africa), targeting mainly dairy and poultry sectors. Since 2006, French Aid, through the French Ministry of foreign affairs initially, and through the French Development Agency since 2009, is seconding a technical assistant to AU-IBAR, who provides strategic support to the institution.



GIZ The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale

Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is a federal enterprise that supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. GIZ, before GTZ, was contracted by AU-IBAR to assist with Expertise and Logistic in PACE for the period 2002 – 2005. GTZ has also contributed to the funding required for AU-IBAR to maintain the operations of the ALive secretariat. From 2007 onwards GIZ provided, through CIM (Centre for International Migration and Development, GIZ and Ministry of Labour) two experts in the area Communication and Finance Management.



DANIDA The Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) is Denmark’s development cooperation agency, which is an area of activity under the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Danida has responsibility for the planning, implementation and quality assurance of development cooperation. Denmark’s development policy aims to contribute to reducing global poverty and helping people to take charge of their own destiny. DANIDA, though the Danish Embassy in Kenya, has been a long term and principal funder for the Sheikh Technical Veterinary School and Reference Centre [STVS].



DFID The Department for International

Development (DFID) was set up in 1997 making fighting world poverty its top priority. This marked a turning point for Britain’s aid programme, which until then had mainly involved economic development. Among its key objectives, DFID set out to make global development a national priority and promote it to audiences in the UK and overseas, while fostering a new ‘aid relationship’ with governments of developing countries. British Aid supported the early work of AU-IBAR – notably JP15, PACE and CAPE.



The United Nations Development Programme – Global environment Facility (UNDP-GEF), founded in 1991, supports countries in addressing development, climate, and ecosystem sustainability in an integrated manner. As a GEF Implementing Agency, UNDP-GEF offers countries highly specialized technical services for eligibility assessment, programme/project formulation, due diligence, mobilization of required co-financing, project implementation oversight, results management and evaluation, performance-based payments and knowledge management. UNDP-GEF has funded the DLWEIP and is currently funding the Strategic partnership for sustainable fisheries management in the large marine ecosystems in Africa (SPFIF, PROGRAM).

Strategic / Technical Partners



FAO The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a key player in emergencies. Its focus is on food production and agriculture, reflecting its specialization and responsibility within the United Nations family. Assisting in preventing disaster-related emergencies, providing early warnings of food emergencies and helping in rehabilitation of food production systems are FAO's predominant roles in humanitarian aid. FAO has partnered AU-IBAR for the implementation of several projects including PARC, PACE, SERECU, SOLICEP, Vet Gov IRCM, Fisheries and Genetic resources among others.



OIE The Office International des Epizooties (OIE) was created through the international agreement in 1924 in recognition of the need to fight

animal diseases at a global level. In May 2003 the Office became the World Organisation for Animal Health but kept its historical acronym OIE. The OIE is the intergovernmental organisation responsible for improving animal health worldwide and is recognised as a reference organisation by the World Trade Organization (WTO). In 2011 OIE had a total of 178 Member Countries. OIE has partnered with AU-IBAR for the implementation of PARC, PACE, SOLICEP, Vet Gov, PAN-SPSO and IRCM.



AU-PANVAC

The African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), coordinated by African Union, provides vaccine quality control for African vaccine producing laboratories to meet international standards. The Centre promotes standardization and quality control of biological products and provides training and support services for vaccine production laboratories. AU-PANVAC was supported with EU funding under PARC in 1996. AU-IBAR collaborates with AU-PANVAC and the two are currently implementing the VACNADA project.



AU-PATTEC

The African Union Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC) Office has the mandate of initiating, supporting and

coordinating Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis (T&T) eradication in Africa within the shortest time possible.. The initiative comprises an international campaign to generate a process of sustained action through the introduction of the necessary support and mechanisms required for the eradication of the tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis from the affected countries. AU-IBAR works closely with AU-PATTEC in spearheading the fight against T&T especially through the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC) platform whose secretariat is at AU-IBAR.



CIRAD The French Centre for the International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development

(CIRAD) will work with AU-IBAR on the VACNADA project to evaluate adjuvants for live and inactivated Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) vaccines. CIRAD will also support the use of c-ELISA test in Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) vaccine producing laboratories to help in the assessment of the vaccine efficacy and, in liaison with GALVmed, CIRAD will coordinate the optimisation and validation of the Xerovac freeze-drying process for the Peste des Petit Ruminants (PPR) vaccine. Additionally, CIRAD and AU-IBAR are actively pursuing collaboration in the management of health challenges at the human-wildlife-environment interface through targeted research and development of disease surveillance toolkits.



ICIPE The

International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), is a 40 years old independent pan-African Research Centre

headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya. Its Mission is help alleviate poverty, ensure food security and improve the overall health status of peoples of the tropics by developing and extending management tools and strategies for harmful and useful arthropods, while preserving the natural resource base through research and capacity building. ICIPE partners with AU-IBAR for the bee initiative and work on tsetse fly control.



ILRI The International Livestock

Research Institute (ILRI) is a non-profit-making and non-governmental organization that works at the crossroads of livestock and poverty, bringing high-quality science and capacity-building to bear on poverty reduction and sustainable development. ILRI assisted the AU-IBAR to develop its natural resources management plan, the Director of AU-IBAR serves on the ILRI Board of Trustees and a number of collaborative projects have been identified and are being jointly implemented in the field of avian influenza, PPR, climate change and Animal genetic resources. AU-IBAR held a two-day expert consultation on 'Interventions for sustainable livestock systems in the Horn of Africa,' on the 2-3rd September 2011 at ILRI's headquarters, in Nairobi, Kenya.



CDC The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and is the primary Federal agency for conducting and supporting public health activities in the United States. Its mission is to create the expertise, information, and tools that people and communities need to protect their health – through health promotion, prevention of disease, injury and disability, and preparedness for new health threats. AU-IBAR through a Memorandum of Understanding with CDC – South Africa conducted continent wide training of (joint) multi-disciplinary rapid response teams in 46 countries. Although the training used HPAI as the case study, the RRTs are capable of responding to other public health disasters. This partnership is expected to fledge even further as AU-IBAR enters into active engagement with zoonotic diseases in the coming months.



WHO The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. Established on 7 April 1948, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, the agency inherited the mandate and resources of its predecessor, the Health Organization. The organization develops and promotes the use of evidence-based tools, norms and standards to support Member States to inform health policy options. The Regional Office for Africa (WHO AFRO) worked closely with AU-IBAR in the execution of SPINAP to develop strategies and approaches for capacity building on IDSR/IHR

implementation and establishment of virtual regional response teams to public health emergencies. WHO has also been instrumental in the development of the IRCM and is working closely with AU-IBAR and other technical organizations on its work, including promotion of the One Health agenda in Africa.

Implementing Partners



GALVmed The Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines (GALVmed) is a not-for-profit global alliance of public, private and government partners that protects livestock and saves human life by making livestock vaccines, diagnostics and medicines accessible and affordable to the millions for whom livestock is a lifeline. AU-IBAR has worked with GALVmed on the Vaccines for the Control of Neglected Animal Diseases in Africa (VACNADA) to develop and / or strengthen vaccine distribution systems through evaluation for sustainable vaccine market access; training in business plan development; enhancing infrastructure for cold chain and setting up credit infrastructure.



VSF-Germany Veterinaries Sans Frontières-Germany (VSF Germany) is a non-governmental, non-profit making organization, engaged in the field of veterinary relief and development work. VSF-Germany was founded in 1991 at the University of Hanover, School of

Veterinary Medicine in Germany where the head office is located. AU-BAR partnered with VSG Germany in the implementation of the LEISOM project.



Terra Nuova

Terra Nuova

is a membership-based association working in international solidarity. It was established in 1969 as a non-profit organisation. In 1980 Terra Nuova was recognised by the European Commission for the implementation of co-operation projects. AU-IBAR has partnered with Terra Nuova in the implementation of several initiatives in Somalia since 1998. These include the EC-funded Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (1998 -1999), the Somali Component of the Pan African Control of Epizootics (PACE) Project (2001 -2005), the Sheikh Technical Veterinary School, SOLICEP, RoO and LEISOM.



COOPI

Cooperazione Internazionale

(COOPI) is an Italian non-governmental organization founded in 1965 and carrying out development programs and emergency interventions in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Balkans. AU-IBAR partnered with COOPI in the implementation of the LEISOM.



IUCN

The International Union for

Conservation of Nature (IUCN], helps the world find pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environment and development

challenges. Over the last 5 years, IUCN and AWF have worked with AU-IBAR for the implementation of Natural resources management activities at the livestock, wildlife environment interface activities in west, central and east Africa.



*AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION**

The African Wildlife foundation (AWF), a leading international

conservation organization, focused solely on Africa and active for over forty-five years, will bring on board its strength in the provision of expertise on wildlife and community conservation. Over the last 5 years, IUCN and AWF have worked with AU-IBAR for the implementation of Natural resources management activities at the livestock, wildlife environment interface activities in west, central and east Africa.



World Wildlife Fund

The World

Wildlife Fund (WWF), founded in 1961, is one of the world's largest conservation organizations, WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. The WWF partners with IBAR on sustainable management of fisheries resources in Large Marine ecosystems and has been instrumental in documenting lessons learnt and best practices under SPFIF.

Overview of Projects and Programmes Executed by AU-IBAR

Project	From-To	Donor(s)
Joint Project 15 (JP15)	1962–1976	EU, USAID, UK, Canada
Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC)	1986–1999	EU
Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE)	1999–2007	EU, France, UK, Italy, Swiss
Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit (SERECU) I & II	2006–2010	EU
The African Wildlife Veterinary Project (AWVP)	1998–2000	EU
The Regional Programme on Ticks and Tick-borne Disease Control (RTTDC)	1998–2001	
Regional Action for Livestock Production in Eastern Africa (RALEA)	1998–2001	French Co-operation
The Regional Project for Poultry and Milk Production in East Africa (RPPMPEA)	1999–2005	French Co-operation
Farming in Tsetse-Controlled Areas (FITCA)	1999–2003	EU
Community Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE)	2000–2004	DFID
The Pastoral Livelihoods Programme (PLP)	2000–2005	USAID
Sheikh Technical Veterinary School and Reference Centre (STVS)	2002 to date	EU, DANIDA
The Pastoral Livelihoods Programme HIV/AIDS (PLP HIV/AIDS)	2003–2006	USAID
North Eastern Pastoral Development Programme (NEPDP)	2005–2008	USAID
Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment	2005–	GEF/UNEP

Interface Project (DLWEIP)	2008	
Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund (SPFIF)	2005–2015	GEF/World Bank
Emergency Relief Support to Combat Avian influenza (ERSCA)	2006–2010	AfDB,
Support Programme to Integrated National Action Plans for Avian and Human Influenza (SPINAP-AHI)	2007–2010	EU
Early Detection, Reporting and Surveillance – Avian Influenza in Africa (EDRSAIA)	2007–2009	USAID
Somali Livestock Certification Project (SOLICEP)	2008–2011	EU
Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-setting Organisations (PAN-SPSO)	2008–2011	EU
Supporting the vulnerable: Increasing the adaptive capacity of agro- pastoralists to climatic change in West and Southern Africa using a trans-disciplinary research approach	2008–2011	BMZ
Development and Strengthening of mechanisms for solving conflicts on shared natural resources in the Karamajong ecosystem in East Africa	2009–2010	UNDP
Vaccines for the Control of Neglected Animal Diseases in Africa (VACNADA)	2009–2011	EU
Livestock Emergency Intervention to Mitigate Food Crisis in Somalia (LEISOM)	2009–2011	EU
Assessment of Animal resources training institutions	2010–2011	AU
Policy Entry Points for Supporting the Implementation of Priority Adaptation Option in Agro-Pastoral and Pastoral Systems Africa	2010–2012	AU
Livestock for Livelihoods Project (L4LP)	2010–2013	EU
PAFLEC: Facilitate Livestock Trade Frameworks and Policy Harmonization at	2010–2013	AU

Continental and REC Level		
Assessment of Animal Resources Demography	2011	AU
Identification of Investment Opportunities that can contribute to promotion of Pastoral Development and Empowerment	2011	AU
Conduct a continent-wide analysis of markets behaviour and trends for animal resources	2011	AU
Development of Improved Control Interventions for Peste des Petits Ruminants	2011-2013	CSIRO
Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism for the control of TADs and Zoonosis in Africa (IRCM)	2011 – 2014	AU, EU
Reinforcing of Veterinary Governance in Africa (Vet. Gov.)	2011-2015	EU
Establish a Standing Committee of AU Member States experts on animal health and food safety	2011 to date	AU
Conduct a Value chain analysis case study for live animal/ meat exports	2012-2013	AU
Reinforcing Governance in the fisheries in Africa	2012-2014	AU
Support establishing an AU-IBAR Portal, revamping the AH Yearbook and the Bulletin of AH and Production in Africa as well as modernizing the AU-IBAR library	2012 – 2014	AU
Develop and implement a certification and traceability system in pastoral areas	2012-2014	AU
Standards Methods and Procedures in Animal health (SMP- Animal health)	2012-2015	AU
Animal Disease Surveillance in Support of Trade in IGAD Member States	2012 - 2015	AU
NEW PROJECTS IN THE PIPELINE		
Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation of African Animal Genetic Resources		

African reference laboratory (with satellite stations) for the management of pollinator bee diseases and pests for food security		
Coping with Drought and Climate Change: Community Based Drought Management for the Pastoral Livestock Sector in East Africa		
Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa (PROGRAM)		
Coordinate Pan African Program for the Control and eradication of PPR		
Sustainable Disease Surveillance for Improved Food and Livelihood Security in Africa		

Acknowledgements

AU-IBAR would like to take the occasion of its 60th Anniversary to thank all partners and stakeholders for having contributed to the successful enhancement of animal resources in Africa, in particular the important financial support from the EU, AfDB, French Aid, USAID, ACP Secretariat and the World Bank, and looks forward to many more years of fruitful collaboration to come!



Pulling together: AU-IBAR Teambuilding session July 2011



AU-IBAR Open Day Staff Picture Nairobi 29th July 2011



African Union

Faces behind AU-IBAR's success



H.E. Dr. Jean Ping, Chair Person, African Union Commission

Dr. Ping is a national of Gabon where he worked in senior positions including ministerial assignments until his appointment as AUC Chairperson. He has also led several delegations of Gabon to important forums including presiding over the 59th Session of the UN General Assembly.



H.E. Erastus J.O. Mwencha,

Deputy Chair Person, African Union Commission

Mr. Mwencha, a national of Kenya, was appointed to the position in January 2008, having served as the Secretary General of COMESA. Prior to that, he worked in senior positions in the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Kenya. Mr. Mwencha is a strong advocate for the greater allocation of resources for the livestock sector in Africa as stipulated under the Maputo Agreement.



H.E. Rhoda P. Tumusiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy & Agriculture, African Union Commission

Dr. Tumusiime is a national of Uganda. Prior to assuming this portfolio, she held various senior positions in the Government of Uganda including those of Commissioner for Agriculture and Commissioner for Women and Development.



Dr. Haile G. Abebe, Director,
Department of Rural Economy & Agriculture (DREA)

Dr. Abebe is a national of Ethiopia. AU-IBAR is one of the technical and specialized agencies of DREA whose purpose is to provide leadership, facilitate policy coherence, harmonization and coordination required in addressing challenges related to agriculture and rural development.



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