



**African Union (AU)**  
**Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR)**  
**Pan African programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE)**

# **WORKSHOP REPORT**

**BUDGETING TO SUSTAIN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK  
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN PACE  
MEMBER COUNTRIES**

**AU HEADQUARTERS  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**29<sup>TH</sup> – 30<sup>TH</sup> March, 2004**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	3
OPENING CEREMONY	3
1. Speech by the Director of AU-IBAR	3
2. Speech by H.E. Mr. Alpha Oumar Konare Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union	4
STATEMENTS BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION	6
European Commission Delegation in Ethiopia	6
European Commission Delegation in Kenya	6
ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND ELECTION OF BUREAU	7
AGENDA	7
ATTENDANCE	8
SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS	8
Workshop objectives	8
Epidemio-surveillance systems: Their importance for effective Veterinary service	9
Analysis of the costs and benefits of animal disease control	9
Pro-poor livestock policy research findings and conclusions	10
Gaining access to international commodity markets for African livestock commodities	11
Guide-line funding levels needed to sustain national Epidemio-surveillance systems	12
Improved development communication for sustainable Investment in livestock development	13
REPORTS OF GROUP DISCUSSION	13
Group I	14
Group II	15
RECOMMENDATIONS	18
To Governments	18
To the private sector	20
To the African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources	20
FINAL COMMUNIQUE	20
VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF ETHIOPIA AND TO THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION	20
CLOSURE	20
ANNEXES	22

## **INTRODUCTION**

Livestock development is important for achieving food security and poverty reduction in Africa. However, several factors constrain livestock development in Africa. Animal diseases are the most important of these constraints. Many countries are unable to effectively control animal diseases, especially those of an epidemic nature, due to limited financial resources. This workshop was organized by the African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) under the auspices of the Pan African programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) to raise awareness on the need to adequately finance livestock development activities in general and animal disease control in particular. The objective of the workshop was to sensitize key financial decision-makers in participating member countries on the importance of funding national epidemiological surveillance systems and to develop strategies to ensure the process is sustainable.

The workshop was held at the African Union Conference Center from March 29 to 30, 2004.

## **OPENING CEREMONY**

The Director of AU-IBAR Dr. Jotham Musiime chaired the opening ceremony with Dr. Emmanuel Tambi as the moderator.

Speeches were made on the importance of livestock in the economies of African countries and the need for adequate funding of livestock services for sustainable development of the livestock sub-sector.

### **1. Speech by the Director of AU-IBAR – Dr. Jotham Musiime**

The Director of AU-IBAR took the opportunity on behalf of the Commission of the African Union and the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources to welcome participants to the workshop which was organized at the AU Head Quarters to examine ways and means of adequately funding livestock development activities in AU member countries.

He underscored the importance of agriculture and livestock in the economic development of African countries and need for governments to increase the productivity of livestock so as to meet consumer demand and increase farmers' incomes. He stated that adequate provision of animal health services is essential for this to occur but is being constrained by inadequate financial resources. He noted that due to persistent budget cuts, livestock and animal health services are under-funded in national budgets, particularly recurrent expenditures that are essential for motivation and effective field operation. Livestock and animal health

expenditures he said, continue to be a disproportionate share of the total budget and what livestock contributes to GDP.

On sustainable provision of livestock services, the Director stated that most animal disease control programmes in Africa are non-sustainable because a larger portion of the cost is covered from donor funds and once these funds finish, the disease situation worsens. He called on governments to show commitment to livestock development by not only availing adequate budgetary provisions to animal health services, but also encouraging greater private sector involvement as well as introducing more cost recovery measures.

Recalling the achievements of the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) in eradicating rinderpest from most of Africa, the Director stated that the Pan African programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) was designed to safeguard these benefits by establishing functional epidemio-surveillance networks for effective control of epizootic diseases. The networks, he said, will need to be institutionalized into the Ministries of Agriculture/Livestock and funded as an activity of the Department of Veterinary Services.

The Director pointed out that it is the duty of the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources to ensure that Africa's livestock resources are properly developed for the benefit of its people. IBAR he said, could not work alone in this regard, and therefore needed the support of AU member countries. He then stated that the aim of the workshop was for IBAR and representatives of member countries to jointly develop the economic justifications for convincing governments to adequately fund livestock, develop alternative fund raising strategies for financing national surveillance systems and veterinary services in general, and examine the possibility of export-driven initiatives to promote investment in livestock development in Africa.

Details of the Director's speech are attached as annex 1.

## **2. Speech by H.E. Mr. Alpha Oumar Konare Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union**

In an opening speech read for him by the Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture H.E. Mrs. Rosebud Kurwijila the Chairperson welcomed on behalf of the Commission of the African Union, all participants to the Workshop that was convened to discuss one of the key development issues for Africa, namely, sustainable financing of national livestock development activities in African countries.

The Commissioner recalled that the Organization of African Unity (OAU), now the African Union (AU), was established in 1963 primarily to liberate the African countries that were either under the colonial yoke or oppressive minority regimes and noted that this goal has now been accomplished. She stated that the

continent however, is currently grappling with other challenges such as conflicts, diseases and poverty; challenges that call on all African people to rise and tackle them collectively.

Recognizing the importance of livestock in the economic development of African countries, the Commissioner recalled that during the Second Ordinary Assembly of the African Union which took place in Maputo, Mozambique in July 2003, the African Heads of State and Government recognized the need for Africa to utilize its full potential to increase its food and agricultural production so as to guarantee sustainable food security and ensure economic prosperity for its peoples. She observed that at present, the people of Africa are consuming more livestock products than they produce locally and have to import the deficit at a very high cost notwithstanding the potential of Africa's livestock resource. To capitalize on this valuable resource, the Commissioner outlined a number of actions that African countries need to undertake to improve livestock development.

Citing the devastating effects of livestock diseases, the Commissioner stated that a fundamental requirement for adequately controlling or eradicating these diseases and thereby gaining access to international markets was, for each African country, to possess an adequate and functional veterinary service. She stated further that it was vital that countries have effective surveillance systems in place because that is a basic requirement for identifying and addressing animal health constraints.

Recalling further the resolution of the Sixth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources which took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 2002 on the need for countries to increase resources allocated to livestock development and the resolution by Heads of State and Government made during the Maputo Summit in July 2003 that member states should spend at least 10% of their national budget in agriculture, the Commissioner called upon member states to implement the provisions of these resolutions.

Cognisant of the importance and priority of livestock in national development and aware that many African governments are facing major economic and financial problems and how these have affected their abilities to adequately fund key sectors of economic importance, the Commissioner called upon governments to encourage increased public and private sector investments into this sub-sector.

With regard to livestock trade, the Commissioner called upon member countries to increase their market shares and stem the trend of being net importers of livestock products. This she said, could be achieved by increasing domestic production to a level that will meet the domestic demand for livestock products and also have a surplus for export to earn the revenue needed for domestic investment. The commissioner noted that Africa has witnessed a situation whereby limited intra-African trade in livestock has resulted in dumping of livestock products into Africa from elsewhere.

The Commissioner on behalf of the AU Commission thanked the European Commission for its continuous support to the AU in general and IBAR in particular. She also thanked Member States for their commitment to livestock development in Africa, noting that through the partnership between Member States, development partners and AU-IBAR, Africa will be able to increase livestock production for the benefit of its peoples.

Details of the Chairperson's speech are attached as annex 1.

## **STATEMENTS BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

### **European Commission Delegation in Ethiopia**

A representative of the European Commission (EC) Delegation in Ethiopia Mr. Nicolas Petit made a statement on behalf of the Commission in which he lauded the efforts of AU-IBAR in promoting the development of livestock in Africa. Noting that the EC was attending the workshop as an observer, he emphasized the role of the European Union in supporting livestock development in Africa in general and the support it is providing for financing livestock services in PACE member countries in particular. He said the theme of the workshop was appropriate and comes at a time when each and every African country needs to put in place a system for effective control of animal diseases. He stressed the need for having a sustainable livestock services delivery system in every African country and called upon all participants to come up with implementable recommendations that could ensure this.

### **European Commission Delegation in Kenya**

A representative of the European Commission Delegation in Kenya (the Lead Delegation for the PACE programme) Mr. Mwangi David made a statement on behalf of the Lead Delegation touching on issues of financial management of the programme. He stressed the need for each country programme to have its Workplan approved before execution. On decommitment, Mr. Mwangi said each local EC delegation and PACE member state must be aware of the financial position of its programme and that funds have to be decommitted before any extension of funding can be considered. He called on all national coordinators to consult the rules of decommitment contained in the various EC manuals of procedures.

Mr. Mwangi stated that even though each country has its own procedures for utilization of PACE funds, it is important to harmonize these procedures. He added that it is vital for each national programme coordinator to establish good working relationships with the local EU Delegation. He called on national coordinators to establish steering committees that involved all stakeholders and also ensure close collaboration with technical ministries and the Ministry of

Finance. Underscoring the need for national coordinators to recognize the roles of the RAOs and NAOs, Mr. Mwangi concluded by expressing the need for national coordinators to attend a training session on EC procedures.

## **ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND ELECTION OF BUREAU**

The Workshop participants unanimously elected the following to the Bureau:

### **Day one:**

#### *Morning Session*

Chairperson	:	Kenya
Vice-Chairperson	:	Benin
Rapporteurs	:	Sudan and Togo

#### *Afternoon Session*

Group I		
Chairperson	:	Togo
Rapporteur	:	Uganda

Group II		
Chairperson	:	Kenya
Rapporteur	:	Sudan

### **Day two:**

#### *Morning and Afternoon Sessions*

Group I		
Chairperson	:	Tchad
Rapporteurs	:	Burkina Faso and Ghana

Group II		
Chairperson	:	Kenya
Rapporteur	:	Sudan

## **AGENDA**

The agenda (see Annex 2) was adopted under the guidance of the Director of AU-IBAR.

## ATTENDANCE

Forty-four (44) participants (mostly from the Ministries of Agriculture/Livestock and Finance, Economy and Planning) attended the workshop from sixteen (16) Member States. Sixteen (16) participants from international organizations also attended the workshop. The List of Participants is attached as Annex 3.

## SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

Presentations were made on related topics and are summarized below.

### ***Workshop objectives – Dr. Rene Bessin***

Before presenting the objectives of the workshop, Dr. Bessin recalled the relevance of the workshop to the purpose of the PACE programme. The aim of the programme he said, is to control epizootic animal diseases by strengthening the capacities of national veterinary services to effectively deliver animal health services. He pointed out that a fundamental requirement for adequately controlling or eradicating livestock diseases and thereby gaining access to export markets is, for each country in Africa to possess an adequate veterinary service. As a first step it is vital that countries have adequate surveillance systems in place because that is a basic requirement for identifying and addressing animal health constraints.

Dr. Bessin noted that most governments unfortunately are facing major economic and financial problems and are finding it difficult to adequately fund veterinary services. Most veterinary services do not have a fund-raising strategy in place to correct this situation and hence either have no formalized plan or have plans that are unrealistic. It is essential that a fund-raising strategy be developed that takes national and regional elements into account and provides structures and methodologies that the governments concerned will need to introduce to ensure they can build in greater long-term financial viability for effective functioning of their veterinary services in general and epidemio-surveillance systems in particular.

The workshop was thus organized to address this issue with the following specific objectives.

- (i) To present economic justifications for adequate funding of animal health programmes;
- (ii) to examine alternative fund raising strategies for financing of national surveillance systems and veterinary services in general; and
- (iii) to examine the possibility of export-driven initiatives to promote investments in livestock production.

Details of justification for these objectives are presented as Annex 4.



## ***Epidemio-surveillance systems: Their importance for effective veterinary service – Dr. Bidjeh Kebkiba***

Dr. Bidjeh highlighted the reasons for improving animal health. He noted that trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs) are one of the biggest impediments to livestock production and international trade in livestock and livestock products. He stated that the PACE programme is assisting countries to establish national epidemio-surveillance systems which are a requirement by the World Organisation for Animal Health (the OIE) for each country to verify its freedom from diseases such as rinderpest. He noted that it was the responsibility of each country to finance and manage these systems as soon as the PACE programme phases out.

Dr. Bidjeh described the components of an epidemio-surveillance system, noting that it is not independent of national veterinary services. Rather, it is an integral part of the national veterinary service. He underscored the importance of institutional strengthening of national veterinary services to ensure a functional epidemio-surveillance system. He pointed out further that IBAR has established a computerized data management system – the PACE Integrated Database (PID) – to support national epidemio-surveillance systems and is also providing training to field workers, laboratory technicians and on the interpretation of results of epidemio-surveillance. IBAR, he said, is developing performance indicators for monitoring the performance of the established systems in countries.

## ***Analysis of the costs and benefits of animal disease control – Dr. Emmanuel Tambi***

In his presentation, Dr. Tambi noted that CBPP is a disease of economic importance because of the high morbidity and mortality losses it causes to cattle. The financial implications of these losses are of great significance to both cattle owners and to the nation. Control of CBPP is therefore important as a way to salvage the losses and increase the incomes of cattle owners.

He indicated that before a control program is implemented, it is important to evaluate the economic impacts of CBPP and determine whether a control program would be economically viable. He presented results of a study undertaken to evaluate the economic cost of CBPP and the returns to investments in its control in a sample of twelve countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Tanzania and Uganda). A spreadsheet economic model was developed in Microsoft Excel and CBPP epidemiological and economic data obtained from a number of field studies were used to model the impacts of CBPP under endemic and epidemic conditions.

In the study, economic cost was evaluated in terms of the direct and indirect production losses attributed to morbidity and mortality plus the disease control expenditures. Production losses comprised of cattle deaths and reductions in beef, milk and animal power. The estimated monetary value of production losses averaged 2.3 million Euros per country for endemic CBPP and 3.8 million Euros for epidemic CBPP. Estimated economic cost averaged 3.4 million and 5.3 million Euros for endemic and epidemic CBPP respectively. Ethiopia, Kenya and Mali each incurred economic costs in excess of 5 million Euros.

Dr. Tambi stated that benefit-cost analysis was used to compare the value of the incremental benefits with the value of the incremental costs in order to establish whether or not CBPP control was economically viable. Effective control of CBPP was economically viable with average net benefits exceeding 1.2 million Euros per country in the case of endemic CBPP and 2.3 million Euros in the case of epidemic CBPP. Indeed, control of CBPP during epidemic outbreaks was shown to have potential for greater benefits as the returns to investment were greater than those obtained from endemic CBPP.

Dr. Tambi concluded by stating that additional results of economic analysis will be available for the other countries as soon as the data were collected.

### ***Pro-poor livestock policy research findings and conclusions – Dr. Otieno Mtula***

In his presentation, Dr. Mtula observed that experience has shown that most technology-oriented projects in the livestock and related sectors have generally been unsuccessful, and that the few that succeeded in reducing poverty have had a distinctly enabling institutional and policy environment. He commented that building effective institutions is critical in fighting poverty and effective institutions can make the difference in the success of market reforms and wealth creation.

Drawing from the conclusions of a study on policy and institutional issues within the livestock sector covering five countries in Eastern Africa Dr. Mtula noted the following: a general lack of proper recognition of the contribution of the livestock sector to the overall economy and in securing livelihoods; a policy formulation process that is characterized by a strong top-down orientation with heavy government influence and inadequate participation of the poor; a complex policy making process involving a wide cross section of interests; and a web of interrelated decisions that evolve over time. Dr. Mtula, noted that on the basis of these, many government officials need to be provided with knowledge on policy making and policy-making processes.

Relating to the livestock sub-sector, Dr. Mtula pointed out that policy makers were not always able to respond to frequent changes requiring updating or making of new policies. Livestock policies were therefore missing or outdated as the policy monitoring and evaluation mechanisms remained grossly inadequate.

He noted that even though the livestock sub-sector was generally included in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), its role was not being adequately captured. He then made a number of suggestions namely, that studies be undertaken on the contribution of livestock to national economies and human development; that a forum be organized to advocate the importance of livestock; and that a network be established for sharing information on the importance of livestock to national economies and human development.

Dr. Mtula underscored the need for collecting data on livestock and poverty in all countries and stated that IBAR as an international technical and policy organ of the AU is willing to work and collaborate at a regional level to support pro-poor policy and institutional development for Africa's livestock sub-sector.

### ***Gaining access to international commodity markets for African livestock commodities – Dr. Gijs van 't Klooster***

Dr. Klooster stated that there are many factors that constrain access of African livestock producers to international markets for livestock and their products. Among the more intractable of these factors is an array of so-called trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs) that are greatly feared by countries in the Developed World. Hence, African livestock commodities have been largely excluded from the most lucrative markets for many decades and, superficially at least, there seems little prospect for significant change unless these diseases are eradicated. Prospects for eradication of most of them is remote with the exception of rinderpest that is now close to extinction after many years of dedicated effort and expenditure running into hundreds of millions of US dollars. Even with the eradication of rinderpest, trade will be constrained by a range of other high-impact TADs.

Dr. Klooster noted that the World Trade Organization (WTO) through the SPS Agreement and the *Office international des épizooties* (OIE), recognized by the WTO as the standard setter in matters relating to animal disease insofar as they affect trade, have made efforts to minimize the effects of non-tariff barriers but so far this has not greatly benefited the poorest countries where TADs tend to be prevalent. Consequently, animal health authorities in sub-Saharan Africa as well as most international organizations in the animal health and economic spheres have become pre-occupied with plans for eradication of TADs, despite the technical difficulties and enormous cost implied. This situation is increasingly compounded by the growing demand of consumers in the Developed World for safe food, i.e. animal products that are free of artificially administered hormones, biologically active chemicals and their residues as well as infections such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and food-borne pathogenic bacteria. To some, the possibility of adequately addressing these complex problems appears increasingly unlikely.

Recalling the importance of disease control he observed that the basis of safe trade in livestock commodities lies in reducing the risk of transmission of dangerous infections of humans and animals to acceptable levels, i.e. application of measures that achieve “appropriate levels of protection”. The traditional way of achieving acceptable levels of risk he noted, is through the difficult and expensive process of eradication of trade-sensitive infections from the exporting country as a whole or from the zone within the country in which production for export occurs.

Dr. Klooster talked of the emergence of an alternative approach that is based on the differential risks that various livestock commodities inherently present when imported into countries that are either not infected with potentially contaminating infections present in the exporting country or that wish to become so. He said what is required is for the level of risk of transmission of TADs to be reduced to appropriate levels of protection (i.e. safe levels) defined by international bodies such as the OIE. There are a variety of ways in which this can be done and obviously different measures need to be applied to different commodities. One possible measure could be to reduce the prevalence of the potentially dangerous infections in the locality from which animals or animal products are exported. However, depending on the commodity and the requirements of the importing country, complete absence of trade-sensitive infections in the locality of production would not necessarily be a requirement. So the fundamental principle is that risk reduction to internationally prescribed levels should be commodity-dependent and is not necessarily dependent on disease eradication.

Dr. Klooster said further that the control and certification of risk reduction measures will become a vital issue. Ways of certification that commodities comply with international requirements are both still to be developed.. He emphasized that this approach is not intended to provide a cosmetic “quick-fix”; on the contrary, it might be difficult and expensive to implement. However, it provides the prospect for systematically producing high quality livestock commodities that have access to markets where the best prices prevail and to use part of that income (e.g. through taxation or levies) to further improve marketing and market access. As trade increases and markets develop, he said, the incentive and resources for formulating and implementing effective long-term strategies against TADs (e.g. eradication) are likely to increase.

### ***Guide-line funding levels needed to sustain national epidemio-surveillance systems – Onesmus Maina and Emmanuel Tambi***

Onesmus Maina gave an overview of the current implementation of the PACE program in the different countries. He noted that so far at least 30 countries have submitted a workplan and cost estimate (WPCE) to AU-IBAR for funding consideration. He said that four countries are implementing their second-year WPCE while 21 countries are already in their third-year program implementation. Five countries are implementing their fourth-year WPCE.

He indicated that Government contributions in the various countries were analysed from year one to year four and then compared as a proportion of the total funding from both EU and the national governments. He observed that the levels of government contributions did not match the required amounts as stipulated in the PACE program financing agreement where countries were required to increase their contributions as early as possible. Countries were called upon to increase their contributions to livestock services as donor funding comes close to the end.

Dr. Tambi gave the required funding levels needed to sustain the epidemio-surveillance systems in a sample of seven PACE countries that managed to complete a questionnaire previously circulated. The analyses included the costs of both passive and active surveillance systems. The preliminary conclusions from the data analysed for seven countries are that if national governments must sustain the activities of PACE after it comes to an end, the estimated amounts presented will have to be budgeted for by each country. Since governments are currently paying salaries regardless of whether effective surveillance is on-going, it would be appropriate for them to incorporate in the national budget, the equivalent of the non-salary charge required for operational activities.

### ***Improved development communication for sustainable investments in livestock development – Dr. Francis Inganji***

Dr. Inganji outlined the objectives of development communication, adding that its goal is to develop and promote tools for sensitizing policy makers regarding increased investments into livestock development. The modalities for communication's role in livestock development and the type of data required was also highlighted.

## **REPORTS OF GROUP DISCUSSION**

To come up with recommendations, workshop participants were divided into two working groups.

The following issues were discussed by each working group:

- Assessment of funding needs of veterinary services and the ability of governments to fund these services.
- Identification of livestock export-driven opportunities to promote sustainable investment in national epidemio-surveillance systems.
- Targeting and approaching government and private sources of funding for national epidemio-surveillance systems.

## ***Group I***

Group I comprised of representatives from the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Burundi, Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania Togo and Uganda.

### *Day one:*

Chairperson : Dr. Sonhaye from Togo  
Rapporteur : Mrs. R.P. Tumusiime from Uganda

### *Day two:*

Chairperson : Tchad  
Rapporteurs : Burkina Faso and Ghana

To address the above three issues, this group noted that a conducive policy framework would be necessary and would involve the following:

- A proper institutional arrangement
- Involvement of the private sector
- Analysis of trade related issues

On Day one, the group identified critical areas that require funding as follows:

#### *1. Human resources*

- Personnel (number, expertise, etc.)
- Training (skills development)
- Technical Assistance, consultants

#### *2. Equipment*

- Laboratories, buildings
- Vehicles
- Office requirements (computers, kits, etc)

Recognizing the need to sensitize policy makers, leaders and Ministries of Finance and Planning, the group agreed on the need to establish a livestock development fund, mainstream livestock concerns into poverty reduction strategy papers for increased budget support and identify private sector investment opportunities. The group agreed that the following arguments be used for sensitization:

- The resolution of the AU Heads of State and Government adopted in Maputo, Mozambique that each country should allocate at least 10% of its budget to agriculture
- Results of cost benefit analysis which show that it is profitable to control animal diseases
- The cost of animal disease outbreaks to farmers and the nation in general
- The potential of disease control to increase household incomes

After discussions on Day two, the group agreed on the need to solicit funding from the government and the private sector in the following ways:

- Disengagement of the government from certain veterinary activities such as the transformation and marketing of livestock products to the private sector.
- Allocation of a certain percentage of the tax revenues (import taxes) for financing certain livestock services.
- Facilitation and encouragement of private individuals to engage in certain activities such as sales of animal products.
- Establishment of livestock promotion funds.
- Government subvention of certain livestock development activities.
- Private sector to undertake livestock activities that have never been undertaken before.

### ***Group II***

Group II comprised of representatives from the following countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and Tanzania.

*Day one:*

Chairperson : Kenya  
 Rapporteur : Sudan

*Day two:*

Chairperson : Kenya  
 Rapporteur : Sudan

Regarding the assessment of funding needs, the group came out with the following needs:

1. Information network (consisting of personnel, equipment and running costs)
2. Communication
3. Provision of material, financial and human resources

4. Training and capacity building
5. Research upgrading
6. Legislation
7. Policy reforms (involvement of private sector)
8. Increasing the capacity for intervention (human and financial)
9. Introduction of computerized systems for collection, processing and dissemination of data.
10. Strengthening the civil society
11. Strengthening the veterinary services delivery institutions

On the ability of government to fund these services, the group noted that the topic was related to government policy formulation. After deliberations, the group came out with the following results;

1. Governments should develop clear cut policies
2. Livestock sector's role in the national economy should be recognized.
3. As the government is only able to fund part of the needed services, other partners including the private should be called upon to fund some of these needed services
4. Governments should reduce taxes on livestock and develop retention schemes to reduce burden on breeders.
5. Governments should develop funds to facilitate marketing of livestock and its products.
6. Governments should allocate part of its national revenue to fund these services.
7. Governments should develop policies together with private sector
8. Mobilize lobbying groups to sensitize the governments to be convinced to fund services and concentrate on profitable services.

The second issue was examined on Day two. The group agreed to broaden the concept of export driven opportunities to cover all issues related to the livestock sector without confining it to epidemio-surveillance and moved towards commodity-based approach to promote trade.

The group started by listing the livestock products that countries export or have potential for export. These products were as follows:

- Live animals and their by-products
- Meat frozen, chilled and canned.
- Fish and poultry
- Offals
- Skins and hides
- Dairy products
- Horns, hoofs and bones
- Eggs and feathers
- Honey from bees and hives



- Wildlife and their products
- Genetic resources

The group then discussed the export-driven opportunities and concluded that this depended on the demand for the products being exported. The first step needed then was to conduct a study to identify demand by the importing markets. Based on the findings of the study, policies could be improved or formulated accordingly.

A number of interventions were proposed to fill the widening gap between demand for livestock products and supply.

- Intensive livestock production
- Development of focused and appropriate livestock policies
- Market research studies (domestic and international)
- Strengthening regional trade in livestock and its products through the regional economic blocks.
- Encourage member countries to develop enabling environment to allow private sector to invest and promote trade.
- Develop infrastructure
- Encourage bilateral agreements between the exporting and the importing countries.
- Endorse certification and improvement of the veterinary services to enable exporting countries meet the required standards of their products.

Regarding the third issue on targeting and approaching governments and private sector sources for funding epidemio-surveillance systems, the group agreed on the principle of shared responsibilities between the Government and the private sector.

Government responsibilities included research, basic infrastructure development, capacity building, marketing, disease control, formulation of appropriate policies and legislation, and information.

The following activities were proposed to supplement government efforts in meeting the above responsibilities.

- Develop a mechanism to create an enabling environment for the private sector to invest in livestock development.
- Develop a private sector-inter ministerial collaboration and coordination system.
- Improve funding to the livestock sector through improving the veterinary services to perform better.
- Rationalize veterinary services by improving service delivery and basic infrastructure.
- Institutionalize change in the veterinary services as a continuous process.

- Harmonize policies among the various government ministries for improved livestock development.

Private sector responsibilities in the veterinary services provision included disease curative and preventive measures.

Shared responsibilities between the government and the private sector were identified as marketing and communication development, human resources development and disease control.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The workshop made the following recommendations:

### TO GOVERNMENTS

1. Aware of the socio-economic importance of livestock and the fact that livestock generate substantial incomes from domestic and export markets, thus contributing to agricultural gross domestic product (AGDP), *it is recommended that member states give priority to livestock development in general and livestock disease control in particular in their national development plans. In this regard, governments are urged to use livestock as an entry point to achieving food security and poverty reduction by including livestock in their national poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs) and accordingly make adequate budgetary allocations for the sub-sector.*
2. Recognizing the fact that budgetary allocations to the livestock sub-sector in most member countries is declining in both absolute and relative terms and given that a small proportion of the livestock budget goes for livestock disease control; and cognizant of the fact that livestock generate substantial amounts of revenue through taxes, levies, licenses, special dues, etc, *it is recommended that governments use the revenues to set up livestock development funds from which adequate financial resources could be drawn to fund livestock development activities on a sustainable basis.*
3. Acknowledging the difficulties that member countries face in funding animal disease control programmes, the increased dependence on donor financing of these programmes and the lack of sustainability after donor funds become exhausted, *governments are encouraged to integrate animal disease control activities including all epidemio-surveillance activities in their national veterinary services programmes and fund them from the national budget.*
4. Aware of the financial limitations of most governments, the fact that certain animal disease control activities including epidemio-surveillance can be provided more efficiently by private individuals, *member countries are urged to devolve to the private sector, those animal disease control activities*

*deemed appropriate so as to reduce the financial burden on the public sector as well as enhance livestock producers' access to services.*

5. Recalling the first resolution of the Sixth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources which took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 2002 that member states should increase the resources allocated to livestock development in their national budgets and to promote private sector investment in the livestock sub-sector; and recalling the Resolution by Heads of State and Government made during the Maputo Summit in July 2003 that member states should spend at least 10% of their national budget in agriculture, *it is recommended that a proportion of the 10% equivalent to at least the share of livestock in AGDP be allocated to livestock. It is further recommended that a reasonable share of the livestock budget be set aside for animal disease control.*
6. Fully aware of the presence of several OIE List A animal diseases in Africa; cognizant of the difficulties that African countries face in fulfilling the OIE requirements for freedom from these diseases (rinderpest, the easiest of them all takes already over 40 years); and aware that this also prevents access of African livestock commodities to international markets, *it is recommended that member countries besides establishing sustainable systems for effective disease control liaise with OIE regional commissions to strongly lobby at the OIE general session to endorse the commodity-based approach as a basis for international trade rather than the current zonal or country-wide freedom from disease approach.*
7. Recognizing the need for member countries to obtain certification from the OIE; the need to adequately control and eradicate other epizootic diseases as a means of increasing livestock production and gaining access to international markets for livestock and their products; and acknowledging the need for livestock disease information for informed decision-making, *it is recommended that governments support the national epidemio-surveillance systems being established under PACE. Governments are requested to include all epidemio-surveillance activities as part of the normal activities of the DVS and fund them accordingly.*
8. Given that there is inadequate availability and exchange of information on trade in livestock and their products, *governments are urged to liaise with regional economic communities and relevant international institutions to establish Information and Communication Networks on livestock trade to facilitate free flow of information on trade potential in and out of Africa.*
9. *It is further recommended that emphasis should be placed on the development of transport and infrastructure to enable free circulation of livestock and their products at national regional and continental level.*

10. It is recommended that Governments should establish market research centers that can produce accurate and reliable data and information on the value, volume and direction of trade in Africa. They should also conduct studies on Africa's comparative advantage in livestock production and trade.

## TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR

1. In view of the declining ability of national governments to continue funding livestock activities, it is recommended that individuals in the private sector should identify those livestock production, trade and marketing activities that can generate profits and invest in their provision. Examples include the provision of artificial insemination (AI) and veterinary clinical services to livestock producers at a fee.
2. Given that the government and the private sector can carry out certain livestock development activities jointly, it is recommended that countries should establish a strong linkage between the public and private sectors.

## TO AFRICAN UNION – INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

Given AU/IBAR's continental mandate on livestock development in Africa, it is recommended that IBAR should use its political and technical mite to strongly lobby countries to avail adequate resources to livestock development activities.

## FINAL COMMUNIQUE

The final communiqué (annex 5) was read by the delegate from Benin.

## VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF ETHIOPIA AND TO THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

The vote of thanks (annex 6) to the Government and People of Ethiopia was read by the delegate from Burkina Faso while the vote of thanks to the AU Commission was read by the delegate from Nigeria.

## CLOSURE

The workshop was officially closed by the Director of Rural Economy and Agriculture Division Dr. Ibrahima Diallo on behalf of the Commissioner H.E. Mrs. Rosebud Kurwijila.

Dr. Diallo thanked the AU/IBAR and the European Union for organizing and facilitating the workshop. He said that the workshop was useful and will go a long way in convincing the governments of member countries concerned to

adequately fund livestock services. Countries should continue to provide sound and convincing economic arguments while lobbying for increased funding of the livestock sub-sector. He then wished the participants safe travel back to their respective countries.

## ANNEX 1

Speech by the Director of the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources on the occasion of the opening of the Workshop on Budgeting to Sustain National Livestock Development Activities in PACE member Countries at the African Union Conference Center

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
29-30<sup>th</sup> March 2004

Honourable Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia,

Distinguished Delegates and Representatives of International and Regional Organizations,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, it is an honour for me to address you at this important Workshop that is organized to examine ways and means of adequately funding livestock development activities in your countries. First, let me take this opportunity on behalf of the Commission of the African Union and the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources to welcome all of you to the city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Your Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Agriculture is the most important sector of the economies of African countries as it helps to sustain livelihoods by providing employment to a majority of the rural population and contributes significantly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). We all know that livestock contribute to agriculture but its contribution is often understated as most livestock products do not enter the official market and thus are excluded from the official GDP contribution.

The livestock sub-sector in Africa has enormous potential for improvement and the objective of most of our governments is to increase the productivity of livestock so as to meet increased consumer demand, exports and at the same time raise farmers' incomes. One way to attain this objective is to improve the quality and delivery of animal health services. The provision of animal health services however, is constrained by several factors. Inadequate financing is one of the constraints.

Until recently, the public sector played a dominant or exclusive role in the delivery of animal health services in most of our countries. The government has

and continues to be the major employer of animal health staff with state subsidies to support disease control and animal health activities accounting for over 70% of the total recurrent expenditures on livestock services.

Your Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the last decade or so, the ability of most of our governments to continue to provide adequate financing for livestock and animal health services has declined. Tight fiscal resources, stagnation in economic growth and high domestic inflation have forced most governments to confront many issues. Most have set new priorities with strict implications on resource allocation. Due to persistent budget cuts, livestock and animal health services are under-funded in national budgets, particularly recurrent expenditures that are essential for motivation and effective field operation. The imbalance between government budgetary allocations and sectoral priorities portrays the inability to provide requisite resources for achieving long-term sectoral objectives. Livestock and animal health expenditures continue to be a disproportionate share of the total budget and what livestock contributes to GDP.

We need not be surprised that budgetary allocations for livestock and animal health services hardly exceed 1% of the national recurrent budget on average and that livestock expenditures as a proportion of the GDP do not exceed 3%. From the work done by IBAR, the proportion of the agriculture budget allocated for livestock services varies from 15% to 42% while the share of the livestock budget allocated for animal health services varies from just 6% to 15%.

The public sector's inability to adequately finance livestock and animal health services has led to increased dependence on donor financing of these services and this has raised questions about the sustainability of livestock growth when donor funds dry up. Also, the deteriorating livestock sub-sector and the increasing demand for better animal health services, have led policy makers to begin to think of associating the private sector in the provision of livestock services.

Your Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I will like to point out that the size of the recurrent animal health budget is not only small and inadequate for effective provision of services, but declining in absolute and relative terms. This has serious implications on effective provision of services. Delivery of animal health services in particular, is paralyzed in most countries, making it difficult to carry out disease surveillance, produce and distribute drugs and vaccines, and provide extension services.

You may also want to know that personnel costs account for over 70% of the recurrent budget. This means that both personal emoluments and operating expenditures are spread too thin on a unit basis to have any real impact. This has made it increasingly difficult to motivate and retain technical staff within the livestock sub-sector. High staff to non-staff salary ratios suggests that very little is made available for field operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure and facilities. Loss of skills and deteriorating facilities have contributed to a weakening of the implementation capacity of most disease control programmes and thus may partly explain the low productivity of livestock.

Your Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me say something about sustainable provision of livestock services, which is the main theme of our workshop.

If we take the example of disease control, it becomes clear that most disease control programmes are non-sustainable because a larger portion of the cost is covered from donor funds and once these funds finish, the disease situation worsens. You will recall the example of the Joint Project (JP-15) that was implemented in the 1960s and 1970s with the aim of eradicating rinderpest from Africa. This project was financed through aid from various international institutions and national governments. Although the project succeeded in substantially reducing the incidence of rinderpest in Africa and strengthening veterinary services to respond to other major diseases, rinderpest reappeared in several parts of Africa as most departments of veterinary services deteriorated immediately after the project ended. When external funding was available, some governments quickly cut their veterinary services budget and redirected the proceeds to other priorities. When external financing ended, they found it difficult to sustain an efficient veterinary service. Routine vaccination and disease surveillance ceased as most departments of veterinary services deteriorated. Disease incidence and mortality increased as a consequence, leading to reduced livestock production.

Your Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It would be short sighted for our governments to continue to rely on donor funding of animal health programmes indefinitely. Regardless of whether donor funds are available, our governments must show commitment to livestock development by not only making adequate budgetary provisions available to animal health services, but also encouraging greater private sector involvement as well introducing more cost recovery measures.

As we all know, the PARC received financial support from the European Union and national governments. External funding accounted for an average of 56% of



the total programme cost while national governments contributed the remaining 44%. While this level of national commitment might have been “appropriate” for a single disease control programme, a multiple disease control programme such as the Pan African Control of Epizootics (PACE) would definitely require increased government commitment and greater private sector involvement. This is true because whereas PARC was financed as a separate project under the Department of Veterinary Services, PACE will be an integral part of the DVS.

Your Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Unlike PARC which achieved the remarkable success of eradicating rinderpest from most of Africa, the PACE programme is designed to safeguard these benefits by establishing the groundwork for national governments to take over full control of epizootic and other major animal diseases in Africa. The PACE programme has four main thrusts namely:

1. Reinforcing animal epidemiology services and control of major diseases by enhancing national capacities
2. Greater privatization of veterinary services and public/private linkages in the field to improve distribution of veterinary services and medicines
3. Rinderpest eradication from Africa through the elimination of the last reservoirs and verification of freedom
4. Control of major epizootic diseases

It is expected that rinderpest would have been eradicated from the remaining foci in East Africa (thrust 3) and that an increasing number of private individuals would have been involved in the provision of animal health services (thrust 2) by the time donor funding of PACE runs out.

A functional epidemio-surveillance network for the control of major epizootic diseases (thrusts 1 and 4) will have to be sustained for any positive benefits to be realized. Unavoidably, this will be the task of national governments to fund and maintain such a network. Capacity building at the national level that is currently being provided under PACE is a necessary pre-condition for this. The epidemio-surveillance network will need to be institutionalized into the Ministry of Agriculture/Livestock and managed as a normal activity of the Department of Veterinary Services. Funding of field activities under the network will have to be provided under the normal DVS annual budget allocated by the Ministry of Agriculture/Livestock.

Your Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is the duty of the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources to ensure that Africa's livestock resources are properly developed for the benefit of its people.

IBAR cannot work alone in this regard. It needs your support. This workshop has been organized so that, jointly, we can develop the economic justifications for convincing our governments to adequately fund livestock, develop alternative fund raising strategies for financing of national surveillance systems and veterinary services in general, and examine the possibility of export-driven initiatives to promote investment in livestock development in Africa.

Let me end with these few words by wishing you a fruitful workshop.

# **SPEECH**

**BY**

**HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ALPHA OUMAR KONARE  
CHAIRPERSON OF THE COMMISSION OF THE AFRICAN UNION**

**AT THE**

**OPENING CEREMONY OF THE WORKSHOP ON  
BUDGETING TO SUSTAIN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK  
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN PACE MEMBER COUNTRIES**

**AT THE AFRICAN UNION CONFERENCE CENTER,  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA 29<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2004**

Honourable Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia,

Distinguished Delegates and Representatives of International and Regional Organizations,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union H.E. Alpha Oumar Konare, who is unable to be here with us today due to prior commitments, I would like to thank you most sincerely for this opportunity to address this meeting which has been convened to discuss one of the key development issues for Africa, that is: sustainable financing of national livestock development activities in African countries.

First and foremost, let me take this opportunity on behalf of the Commission of the African Union to welcome you all to this nice city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and to the community of African Union Commission. I hope the good hospitality of the African Union Community and Ethiopian people will make you feel welcome and at home.

As you may recall, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) now the African Union (AU) was established in 1963 primarily to liberate the African countries that were either under the colonial yoke or oppressive minority regimes. This goal has now been accomplished.

The continent however, is currently grappling with other challenges, namely, conflicts, diseases and poverty. These are challenges that call on all African people to rise and tackle them collectively.

Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to recall one of the recent decisions by the African Heads of State and Government to foster agricultural development and food security in Africa. During the Second Ordinary Assembly of the African Union, which took place in Maputo, Mozambique in July 2003, the African Heads of State and Government recognized the need for Africa to utilize its full potential to increase its food and agricultural production so as to guarantee sustainable food security and ensure economic prosperity for its peoples. Consequently a decision was made to hold an extraordinary summit on agriculture and water in Sirte Libya on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2004. One of the most important decisions made at the summit was to bring the livestock sector high on the agenda of agriculture and rural sector development in Africa. The decision on livestock requires African governments to:

*“Promote the development of livestock production including the improvement of natural pastures, distribution of veterinary products, and genetic resources with a view to improving food security;*

Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentleman

We all know that African economies are largely agriculture based and agriculture is the prime vehicle for economic growth. As you very well know, about 70% of total employment, 40% of total commodity exports and 35% of GDP comes from agriculture.

As a sub-sector of agriculture, livestock provide food for human consumption and generate a significant amount of the foreign exchange used for other development purposes. Livestock also contribute a significant part of the agricultural gross domestic product. At present, the people of Africa are consuming more livestock products than they produce locally and have to import the deficit. Annual production of meat and milk is estimated at 10 and 26 million Metric Tons respectively whereas annual consumption is 11 and 28 million Metric Tons respectively. This is a clear indication that Africa is a net importer of livestock products.

Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are fully convinced that Africa has the potential of producing sufficient livestock and livestock products to satisfy both the domestic demand and for export. Currently Africa has an estimated livestock population of 224 cattle and 447 million small ruminants (sheep and goats) with about 34 million equines and camels. This is an enormous livestock resource. In order for this resource to be fully exploited, a number of actions need to be undertaken. These include among others:

- The control of and eventual eradication of major livestock diseases,
- the improvement of animal feed and genetic resources,
- the establishment of trade programmes that focus on inter and intra-regional livestock trade,
- the creation and implementation of appropriate livestock sector policies and
- the establishment of an enabling institutional environment for national governments, regional livestock organizations and the private sector.

It is well known that disease is a major constraint to livestock production in all African countries. Those of an epidemic nature play even a more detrimental role as they limit productivity, cause heavy losses in livestock products, limit the draft power from livestock and restrict international trade in livestock commodities.

Distinguished delegates ,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

A fundamental requirement for adequately controlling or eradicating livestock diseases and thereby gaining access to international markets is, for each African country, to possess an adequate and functional veterinary service. As a first step, it is vital that countries have effective surveillance systems in place because that is a basic requirement for identifying and addressing animal health constraints.

An effective surveillance system is a requirement of the OIE Pathway for the verification of rinderpest eradication. Countries that cannot demonstrate that an effective surveillance system is in place that would be capable of detecting rinderpest if it were present, will not be awarded rinderpest infection-free status for the purposes of international trade. Epiemio-surveillance systems are thus a requirement for countries to reap the full economic benefits of rinderpest eradication.

For countries to have effective and sustainable disease surveillance and control systems, governments need to invest more in livestock development than they are currently doing. Increased and sustainable investment in livestock development is one of the keys to economic growth and development in Africa as it facilitates productivity, employment and income growth.

This observation was made during the Sixth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources which took place here in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 2002. You will also recall that the very first resolution of the Conference of Ministers was that member states should increase the resources allocated to livestock development in their national budgets and to promote private sector investment in the livestock sub-sector. Let me reaffirm also that the Resolution by Heads of State and Government made during the Maputo Summit in July 2003 that member states should spend at least 10% of their national budget in agriculture is a further attestation to the importance of this issue.

Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are aware that many African governments are facing major economic and financial problems and these have affected their abilities to adequately fund key sectors of economic importance. Tight fiscal resources and stagnation in economic growth have forced most governments to prioritize, to the detriment of some important sectors. For example, funding of agriculture and livestock sub-sectors has been affected. The level of public resources allocated to agriculture and livestock is consistently low relative to the sectors' size and contribution to the economy. In the last three decades for example, these sectors in most countries received less than 10% of the public recurrent and investment expenditures whereas their contribution to GDP output was more than 30%. This

is what has been referred to as extractive policies which undermine the very hand that feeds our economies. We have got to change this trend if Africa is to make progress in its poverty reduction drive.

Intra-sectoral allocation of public resources has also been biased against key areas. In many countries for example, less than one third of the agriculture sector expenditure is allocated to livestock development and less than 10% of the livestock expenditure is allocated to animal disease control. On average, less than one US dollar is spent per veterinary livestock unit. This is inadequate to ensure effective control of disease.

Given the importance and priority of livestock in national development policies, it is now time for our governments to encourage increased public and private sector investments into this sub-sector. Governments must, among other reform measures, commit a significant portion of their national budgets to livestock development. An important part of the gross domestic product contributed by livestock to the economy must be ploughed back in to this sub-sector for it to grow. Market-driven and private sector-led growth need to be promoted through a conducive investment climate.

Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me emphasize on another important aspect of livestock in economic development, that is livestock trade. Trade provides an outlet and also acts as a stimulus for increased production.

It is good to note that African countries earn about US\$1 billion from exports of livestock commodities. However, it is sad to observe that they spend about three times this amount to import the same products. Thus, every year the continent loses US\$2.2 billion on imports of livestock commodities and this deficit is increasing. African exports of livestock commodities account for less than 2% of the total value of world trade in these commodities compared to 88% for developed countries.

Africa must therefore strive to increase its market share and stem the trend of being a net importer of livestock products. This can be achieved by increasing domestic production to a level that will meet the domestic demand for livestock products and also have a surplus for export to earn the revenue needed for domestic investment. There are already indications that there will be growing demand for livestock in, for example, Asian markets, within the next 10 years. We need to be ready to meet such demands.

Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Africa has witnessed a situation whereby the lack of intra-African trade in livestock has resulted in dumping of livestock products into Africa from elsewhere. For example, there is no good reason why East and Southern Africa cannot supply West and Central Africa without the need for the latter regions to import livestock products from Europe or elsewhere. World markets have become more liberal and Africa need not be indifferent to this. However, while creating favorable conditions for faster trade growth in Africa, liberalization alone will not succeed if not accompanied by macro-economic and sectoral policies that support the development of livestock export-oriented industries in Africa.

Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As key policy and financial decision-makers in your countries, you are meeting here today to discuss and seek ways and means of adequately funding your livestock sub-sector. You will be examining the economic arguments for convincing your governments to adequately fund the livestock sub-sector, developing alternative fund raising strategies for financing national epidemiological surveillance systems and veterinary services, and the possibilities of export-driven initiatives to promote investments in livestock development.

Distinguished delegates ,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This meeting will hopefully critically address all of these. I hope that by the end of it you will all have had an opportunity to exchange experiences on the issues and arguments required for convincing your governments to sustainably fund national livestock development programmes with special emphasis on putting in place effective epidemiological surveillance systems in order to make Africa competitive on the international market for livestock products.

Our scientific office, the Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) has a long track record of working in this sector and is here to assist and facilitate the process. I am pleased to see that a number of briefing papers have been prepared by IBAR for this meeting. I am sure they will substantially stimulate your discussions.

In conclusion, let me take this opportunity to thank the European Union for supporting the PACE programme which has enabled this meeting to take place. I would also like to thank the AU-IBAR staff and staff of AU Commission for facilitating this meeting.

I wish you very successful deliberations.

I THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



## ANNEX 2

### WORKSHOP

## Budgeting to sustain national livestock development activities in PACE member countries

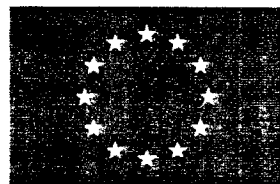
Venue: AU HEADQUARTERS CONFERENCE HALL  
ADDIS ABABA - ETHIOPIA  
29 – 30<sup>th</sup> March 2004

### AGENDA

Monday 29 <sup>th</sup> March, 2004		
8:30	Registration of participants	Participants
9:00 – 10:00	Opening ceremony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Director of AU-IBAR</li><li>• Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries</li><li>• H.E. the Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture</li></ul>
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee break	
10:30 - 10:40	Adoption of agenda	Participants
10:40 - 10:50	Presentation of workshop objectives	PACE Coordination
10:50 - 11:00	Introduction to workshop methodology	Facilitator
11:00 – 11:10	Update on EC procedures	European Commission Rep.
11:10 - 11:30	Analysis of costs and benefits of animal disease control	PACE Economics (Tambi/Maina)
11:30 - 11:50	Epidemio-surveillance systems/networks: Its importance for an effective veterinary service	Dr Bidjeh Kebkiba
11:50 – 12:10	Improving animal production and health to enhance trade in livestock and livestock products.	PACE Economics/CAPE (Tambi/Mutula/Tim Leyland)
12:10 – 12:30	Technical requirements for export trade of livestock and livestock products	PACE Epidemiology Dr Van't Klooster
12:30 – 12:50	Guide-line funding levels needed to sustain national epidemio-surveillance systems	PACE Economics
12:50 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:30	Assessment of funding needs of veterinary services and ability of governments to fund these services	Working groups

15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break	
16:00 – 16:30	Presentation of working groups reports	Participants
16:30 – 17:30	Discussion	Participants
Tuesday 30 <sup>th</sup> March, 2004		
9:00 - 09:20	Improved development communication for sustainable investment in livestock development	Dr Francis Inganji
9:20 – 10:30	Identification of livestock export-driven opportunities to promote sustainable investment in national epidemio-surveillance systems	Working groups
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 12:30	Targeting and approaching government and private sources of funding for national epidemio-surveillance systems	Working groups
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 14:30	Presentation of working groups reports	Participants
14:30 – 15:30	Development of country action plans	Participants
15:30 – 16:00	Recommendations of workshop	Facilitator
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee break	
16:30 – 17:00	Closing ceremony	H.E. Commissioner for REA
	Departure of participants	

## ANNEX 3



### **PACE (PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS) BUDGETING TO SUSTAIN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES WORKSHOP**

**29<sup>TH</sup> – 30<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2004**

**AU HEADQUARTERS – ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA**

### **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

#### **BENIN**

Dr Gnaho Kossoukpe Louis  
Directeur de l'Élevage  
01 B.P. 2041 Cotonou 01  
Benin  
Tel: 229 331815/330285/457487  
Fax: 229 335408  
Email: [delevage@intnet.bj](mailto:delevage@intnet.bj)

#### **BURKINA FASO**

Dr Marcel OUEDRAOGO  
Coordonateur PACE Burkina  
Ministère des Ressources Animales  
03 B.P. 7026 Ouagadougou 03  
Tel: 226 324584  
Fax: 226 313529  
Email: [dsv@fasonet.bf](mailto:dsv@fasonet.bf)

Madame Marguerite OUEDRAOGO-  
Zongo  
Administrateur des Services Financiers  
Ministère des Finances et du Budget  
Direction General du Budget  
Direction du Budget et des Comptes  
Tel: 226 324457/267801  
Email: [maguizongo@hotmail.com](mailto:maguizongo@hotmail.com)

#### **BURUNDI**

Monsieur Rutumwako Diomède  
Conseiller au Ministère des Finances  
Tel : 257 : 212262  
Email : [rutumwako@yahoo.fr](mailto:rutumwako@yahoo.fr)

Madame Niyungeko Jacqueline  
Conseillère au Ministère de la  
Planification du Développement et de la  
Reconstruction, Chargé du secteur rural  
P.O. Box 224 Bujumbura  
Email : [niyujacky@yahoo.fr](mailto:niyujacky@yahoo.fr)

Dr Biyanke Patrice  
Coordonnateur National du Projet PACE  
Directeur General de l'Élevage  
B.P. 161 Gitega  
Tel : 257 402133/832262  
Fax : 257-402133  
Email : [cooppace@cbinf.com](mailto:cooppace@cbinf.com)

#### **CHAD**

Dr Saradimodji Mingnabaye  
Secrétaire General/MPDC  
Ministère du Plan, du Développement et  
de la Coopération  
B.P. 286 N'Djamena  
Tel : 235-240972

Fax : 235-515185

Email :

Dr Djabir Adoum  
Secrétaire Général  
Ministère d'Élevage Tchad  
B.P. 750 N'Djamena  
Tel: 235-1-527714/291655/8427529  
Email: [djabir.adoum@intnet.td](mailto:djabir.adoum@intnet.td)

Dr Oumar Izzo Mislline  
Ministère du Plan, du Developpemnt  
Et de la Cooperation  
B.P. 286 N'Djamena  
Tel: 235-514623-519162  
Fax: 235 518741  
Email: [action-fed@intent.td](mailto:action-fed@intent.td)  
[izzoumar@yahoo.fr](mailto:izzoumar@yahoo.fr)

### DJIBOUTI

Idriss Ahmed Darar  
Chef du Service  
Ministère des Finances  
DJIBOUTI  
Tel: 253-353331 post 321  
Fax: 253-356501

Dr Moussa Ibrahim Cheik  
Directeur de l'Élevage  
Et des services veterinaries  
B.P. 297 Djibouti  
Tel: 253 351301  
Fax: 253 357061  
Email: [pace@intnet.dj](mailto:pace@intnet.dj)

### ETHIOPIA

Dr Michael Handlos  
PACE TA Ethiopia  
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and  
Fisheries Resources  
P.O. Box 62347 Addis Ababa  
ETHIOPIA  
Tel: 251-1-159240  
Fax: 251-1-512984  
Email: [nat.pace@telecom.net.et](mailto:nat.pace@telecom.net.et)

### GHANA

Mr James Adomako Addai  
Economic Planning Officer  
Office of the NAO in Accra  
Ministry of Finance & Economic

Planning Box M 40 Accra  
Ghana  
Tel: 233-21-686170/686170  
Email: [jaaddai@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:jaaddai@yahoo.co.uk)

Dr S.A. Ofosu  
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services  
Ministry of Food and Agriculture  
Ministry Branch Post Office  
P.O. M. 161 Accra  
Tel: (233) 21776015  
Fax: (233) 21776021  
E-mail: [vetsdept@africaonline.com.gh](mailto:vetsdept@africaonline.com.gh)

### KENYA

Dr William K. Toroitich Chong  
Director of Veterinary Services  
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries  
Development  
Veterinary Research Laboratories  
Private Bag 00625 Kangemi  
Tel: 254-20 631273  
Fax: 254-20 631273  
Email: [cvfovetlabs@kenyaweb.com](mailto:cvfovetlabs@kenyaweb.com)

Dr Samson O. Mirega  
Senior Assistant Director/Budgeting  
Officer  
SADVS/Budgeting Officer  
VETLABS – Private Bag  
P.O. Box 0625 Kangemi – Nairobi  
Tel: 254-2063001/0722299652

Mr Paul A. Anyumba  
Undersecretary, Ministry of Livestock  
and Fisheries Development  
P.O. Box 51784 00200 Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: 0254-20 228411/07134322  
Email: [anyamway@yahoo.com](mailto:anyamway@yahoo.com)

Dr Mugeny Bernard  
PACE Project Coordinator Kenya  
P.O. Box 0625 Kangemi Nairobi  
Tel: 254-20 –631567/631567  
Fax: 254-20-631273  
Email:

**MALI**

Dr Ba Konipo  
Représentant de la Direction de la  
Santé Animale, DNAMR/DPRPAV  
BPE/281 Bamako  
MALI  
Tel : 223 2222404  
E-mail : [konipbah@yahoo.fr](mailto:konipbah@yahoo.fr)

Dr Sylla Modibo  
Inspecteur des Services Economiques  
Direction Nationale du Budget  
Ministère Economie et Finance  
Bamako  
Tel : 223 2225806  
Fax : 223 2220192  
Email : [sylla\\_modibo2003@yahoo.fr](mailto:sylla_modibo2003@yahoo.fr)

**NIGERIA**

Alh. M.M. Alkali  
Deputy NAO, Director  
International Cooperation Depart.  
National Planning Commission  
Federal Secretariat Complex Shehu  
Shagari Way, Abuja  
Nigeria  
Tel: 234-9-5238554/8035960309  
Fax: 234-9-5238554  
Email: [mustafaalkali@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:mustafaalkali@yahoo.co.uk)

Dr Ibrahim.Gashasa Ahmed  
National Coordinator PACE  
Federal Ministry of Agric & Rural  
Development

FDLBS, Wuse Zone 2 Abuja  
NIGERIA  
Tel: 234-9-5234461/08033309541  
Fax: 234-9-5240126  
Email: [igashash@hotmail.com](mailto:igashash@hotmail.com)  
[pacenigeria@microaccess.com](mailto:pacenigeria@microaccess.com)

Mr Elue Ernest Azubuiké  
Asst. Director (Capital Expenditure)11  
Budget Office, Federal Ministry of  
Finance, Central District Abuja, FCT  
Nigeria  
Tel: 234-9-2345649/08055430629

**SENEGAL**

Mr Cisse Amady Gnagna  
Economiste

8 Rue Dr Gullet Dakar  
Tel: 221 8223562/6691726  
Email: [agcisse@yahoo.fr](mailto:agcisse@yahoo.fr)

Dr Raphaël COLY  
Coordonnateur National PACE Sénégal  
37, Avenue Pasteur, B.P. 67 Dakar  
Tel : 221 8233473  
Fax : 221 8233473  
Email : [raphaelcoly@arc.sn](mailto:raphaelcoly@arc.sn)

**SOMALIA**

Dr Salim Alio Ibro  
National Epidemiologist  
P.O. Box 74916 – 00200  
Tel: 254-20-4445958/722583473  
Fax: 254-20-4448563  
E-mail: [salim\\_ibrow@hotmail.com](mailto:salim_ibrow@hotmail.com)

Dr Martin Nyamweya  
Vet Advisor – PACE Somalia  
P.O. Box 74916 Nairobi 00200  
Tel: 254-20 4445958/0733704113  
Fax: 254-20 4448563  
E-mail: [martinnyamweya@hotmail.com](mailto:martinnyamweya@hotmail.com)

Mr Mohamed Haibe  
National Administrator  
P.O. Box 74916 – 00200 Nairobi  
Tel: 254-20 4445958  
Fax: 254-20 4448563  
E-mail: [pacesomalia@ispkenya.com](mailto:pacesomalia@ispkenya.com)  
[mohabe@yahoo.com](mailto:mohabe@yahoo.com)

**SUDAN**

Dr Ahmed M. Hassan Mustaf  
Undersecretary of Federal Ministry of  
Animal Resources & Fisheries  
P.O. Box 293 Khartoum  
Tel: 249-11-465218/24912300926  
Fax: 249-11-475996  
Email: [Pacesud@sudanmail.net](mailto:Pacesud@sudanmail.net)

Mohamed Ahmed El Tahir  
Director, Budget Section  
Ministry of Finance, Khartoum  
SUDAN  
Tel: 249-11-12394646

Dr Mohamed Bashir Taha

Director General of AH&EDC  
Department & National PACE  
Coordinator  
Ministry of Animal Resources &  
Fisheries  
P.O. Box 293, Khartoum  
Tel: (249-11) 465920é912320166  
Fax: (249-11) 380007

Dr Wilfred Hartwig  
PACE Project Technical Assistant  
Ministry of Animal Resources and  
fisheries  
P.O. Box 293 Khartoum  
Tel: 249-11-465920/387357  
Fax: 249-11-380007  
E-mail: [hartwig-pace@hotmail.com](mailto:hartwig-pace@hotmail.com)

Ambassador Hassan I. Gadkarim  
Under Secretary  
Ministry of Internation Cooperation  
Khartoum, SUDAN  
Tel: 249-11-012390690  
Fax: 249-11-764386  
Email: [hasangadkarim@hotmail.com](mailto:hasangadkarim@hotmail.com)

Mr Idris Ismail  
Counsellor  
Sudan Embassy  
Addis Ababa  
Tel: 251-1-516477

#### TANZANIA

Mr Daudi Msangi  
National Authorizing Office  
Deputy NAO – EDF  
Ministry of Finance  
P.O. Box 9111 Dar Es Salaam  
Tel: 255 – 22-2111725  
Email: [dmsangi@psu.go.tz](mailto:dmsangi@psu.go.tz)

Dr Kaduma Ignas N.L.  
Livestock Economist  
Ministry of Water & Livestock  
P.O. Box 9153 Dar Es Salaam  
Tanzania  
Tel:  
Email: [ikaduma@hotmail.com](mailto:ikaduma@hotmail.com)

Dr Mujuni Pascal F.  
National Epidemiologist

P.O. Box 9152 Dar Es Salaam  
Tanzania  
Tel: 255 – 744620115  
Fax: 255-2862835  
Email: [epid.tz@raha.com](mailto:epid.tz@raha.com)

Mr S.R. Mwinjaka  
Economist  
P.O. Box 9152 Dar Es Salaam  
Tel: 255-744496902  
Email: [smwinjaka@mifugo.go.tz](mailto:smwinjaka@mifugo.go.tz)

#### TOGO

Dr Sonhaye Adow Seibou  
Directeur Elevage et Pêche  
Coordonnateur PACE  
Direction Elevage et Pêche  
B.P. 4041 Lome  
Tel: 228-2213645  
Fax: 2282217120  
Email: [Adoseson@Yahoo.fr](mailto:Adoseson@Yahoo.fr)

Dr Nonon Saa Hatedheema  
Directeur de la Planification  
Ministère de l'économie et des  
Finances  
B.P. 1667 Lome  
Tel: 254-20 2212745/9043574

#### UGANDA

Mr Ainebyona Wilber  
Principal Economist  
Ministry of Finance, Planning and  
Economic Development  
P.O. Box 8147 Kampala  
Tel: 256-077487771  
Fax: 256-41250005  
Email:  
[Wilber.ainebyona@africaonline.go.ug](mailto:Wilber.ainebyona@africaonline.go.ug)

Mr J.W. Haguma  
National Authorising Officer  
Principal Finance Officer  
Ministry of Finance, Planning &  
Economic Development  
Tel: 256: 77481449  
Fax: 256-41-342370  
Email: [hagumaj@allid.finance.go.ug](mailto:hagumaj@allid.finance.go.ug)

Dr Nantima Noelina  
PACE Project Coordinator  
P.O. Box 513 Entebbe  
UGANDA  
Tel: 256: 41 320915/077515962  
Fax: 256 41 320614  
Email: [pace@utflonline.co.ug](mailto:pace@utflonline.co.ug)  
[Pace@pace.go.ug](mailto:Pace@pace.go.ug)

Mrs Rhoda Tumusiime  
Commissioner Planning Department  
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry  
& Fisheries  
P.O. Box 102, Entebbe  
Tel: 256-77220189  
Email: [tumusiimer@hotmail.com](mailto:tumusiimer@hotmail.com)

### **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Mr Nicolas Petit  
Rural Development & Food Security  
EC Delegation to Ethiopia  
P.O. Box 5570 Addis Ababa  
ETHIOPIA  
Tel: +251-1-612511  
Fax: +251-1-612877  
Email: [Nicolas.petit@cec.eu.int](mailto:Nicolas.petit@cec.eu.int)

Mr David Mwangi Njuru  
Programme Officer  
European Delegation in Nairobi  
P.O. Box 45119 Nairobi  
Tel: 254-20-2713020  
Email: [mwangi.njuru@cec.eu.int](mailto:mwangi.njuru@cec.eu.int)

Dr Yilma Jobre M.  
Area Manager, Capacity Strengthening  
ILRI – Addis  
Tel: 251-1-463215  
Fax: 251-1-464645  
Email: [Y.jobre@cqi.org](mailto:Y.jobre@cqi.org)

Mr Foday Bojang  
Senior Policy Officer  
Commission of the African Union  
P.O. Box 3243  
Addis Ababa Ethiopia  
Tel: 251-1-517484  
Fax: 251-1-517844  
Email: [fodaybojang@yahoo.com](mailto:fodaybojang@yahoo.com)

Mr Madueke Levi  
Asst. Coordinator, PATTEC  
Commission of the African Union  
P.O. Box 3243 Addis, Ethiopia  
Tel: 251-1-517700 ext 351  
Email: [levimadueke@yahoo.com](mailto:levimadueke@yahoo.com)  
[Pattec@africaunion.org](mailto:Pattec@africaunion.org)

### **AU/IBAR**

Dr Jotham Musiime  
Ag. Director  
AU/IBAR  
P.O. Box 30786 Nairobi  
Tel: 254-20 338544  
Fax :254-20 226565  
E-mail : [jotham.musiime@oau-ibar.org](mailto:jotham.musiime@oau-ibar.org)

Dr Rene Bessin  
PACE Programme Coordinator  
P.O. Box 30786 Nairobi  
Tel : 0254-20 240591  
Fax : 0254-20 226565  
E-mail : [rene.bessin@oau-ibar.org](mailto:rene.bessin@oau-ibar.org)

Dr Emmanuel Tambi  
PACE Senior Economist  
AU/IBAR  
P.O. Box 30786 Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: 0254-20 251517  
Fax: 0254-20 226565  
E-mail: [emmanuel.tambi@oau-ibar.org](mailto:emmanuel.tambi@oau-ibar.org)

Dr Bidjeh Kebkiba  
AU/IBAR PACE Epidemiologist  
P.O. Box 30786 Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel : 0254- 20318085  
Fax : 0254- 20226565  
[bidjeh.kebkiba@oau-ibar.org](mailto:bidjeh.kebkiba@oau-ibar.org)

Gijs Van't Klooster  
PACE Epidemiologist, East Africa  
Maendeleo House, Monrovia Street  
P.O. Box 30786 Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: 254-20 318087  
Fax: 254-20 226565  
Email: [gijs.vantklooster@oau-ibar.org](mailto:gijs.vantklooster@oau-ibar.org)

Maina Onesmus  
PACE Economist  
AU/IBAR  
P.O. Box 30786 Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: 0254-20 251517  
Fax: 0254-20 226565  
E-mail: [onesmus.maina@oau-ibar.org](mailto:onesmus.maina@oau-ibar.org)

Dr Francis Inganji  
PACE Communication Expert  
AU/IBAR

P.O. Box 30786 Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: 0254-20 251517  
Fax: 0254-20 226565  
E-mail: [francis.inganji@oau-ibar.org](mailto:francis.inganji@oau-ibar.org)

Dr. Tim Leyland  
CAPE AU/IBAR  
P.O. Box 30786 Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: 0254-20 251517  
Fax: 0254-20 226565  
E-mail: [tim.leyland@oau-ibar.org](mailto:tim.leyland@oau-ibar.org)



## ANNEX 4

### **Budgeting to sustain national epidemio-surveillance systems in PACE member countries**

#### ***Introduction***

The need for economic development of Africa is widely recognized. How this can be achieved is less clear. For poor countries to develop, agriculture needs to lead the way because agricultural development initiates wealth creation and the means whereby consumers develop the capacity to buy products while, concomitantly, freeing agricultural workers to take up other commercial activities. Particularly in the arid regions of Africa there is little agricultural activity other than livestock production and so to a great extent if livestock and their products cannot be produced and traded more effectively development will continue to be retarded.

There are many constraints to trade in animals and their products from Africa but the most intractable of these is a range of livestock diseases that importers in developed countries fear. If exports of livestock and livestock products from Africa could be freed from this constraint it is likely that significant external income could be derived. This would also improve productivity because disease is a greater constraint to livestock production in Africa than elsewhere in the world. The resulting positive impact on the livelihoods of livestock owners and country economies of the region, especially in the arid areas of Africa, are therefore potentially dramatic.

A fundamental requirement for adequately controlling or eradicating livestock diseases and thereby gaining access to export markets is, for each country in the region, to possess an adequate veterinary service. Most governments unfortunately are facing major economic and financial problems and are finding it difficult to adequately fund veterinary services. Most veterinary services do not have a fund-raising strategy in place to correct this situation and hence either have no formalized plan or have plans that are unrealistic. The challenge for the region collectively is to identify alternative ways of funding animal health systems on a sustainable basis.

As a first step it is vital that countries have adequate surveillance systems in place because that is a basic requirement for identifying and addressing animal health constraints. For example, an effective epidemiological surveillance system is a requirement of the OIE Pathway for the verification of rinderpest eradication. Countries that cannot demonstrate that an effective surveillance system is in place that would be capable of detecting rinderpest if it were present will not be awarded rinderpest infection-free status for the purposes of international trade. Epidemio-surveillance systems are thus a requirement for countries to reap the

full economic benefits of rinderpest eradication regardless of the intervention strategy used to eradicate the disease.

Currently support for the establishment of epidemio-surveillance systems is being provided jointly by the European Union (EU) and the governments of 32 African countries under the Pan-African Control of Epizootics (PACE) programme. The €72 million EU support is, however, scheduled to terminate in October 2004. The PACE financing agreement stipulates that each country is expected to gradually increase its financial contribution to the programme so that after 2004 it will take over full funding of all the epidemio-surveillance activities on a sustainable basis.

Cognisant of the financial problems of each country, it is essential that a fund-raising strategy be developed that takes national and regional elements into account and provides structures and methodologies that the governments concerned will need to introduce to ensure they can build in greater long-term financial viability for effective functioning of their veterinary services in general and epidemio-surveillance systems in particular.

The AU-IBAR-PACE Economics Unit has evaluated the cost of some national epidemio-surveillance systems and has established guide-line funding levels needed to sustain them. It is expected that national governments will be able to provide the required funding on a sustainable basis. A workshop is being planned for March 2004 that will bring together the relevant financial decision makers in each country to sensitize them on the importance of funding national epidemio-surveillance systems and to develop strategies to ensure the process is sustainable.

### ***Workshop objectives***

- Present economic justifications for adequate funding of animal health programmes ;
- Examine alternative fund raising strategies for financing of national surveillance systems and veterinary services in general;
- Examine the possibility of export-driven initiatives to promote investments in livestock production.

### ***Methodology***

A participatory methodology, based on analysing the current situation, setting of long-term objectives and developing concrete alternative fund-raising strategies will be used. Participants will be divided into working groups, and with the help of a facilitator, each working group will address the following issues:

- Analysis of problems involved in funding of veterinary services.

- Assessment of funding needs of veterinary services and ability of governments to fund these services.
- Analysis of the potential and practicability of export-driven initiatives for economic development.
- Targeting and approaching government and private sources of funding.
- Resources required for implementation of the strategy, e.g. staff, skills, infrastructure required and servicing the needs of the various donors.
- Ways to identify the most appropriate donor pool.

### ***Results***

The following results are anticipated at the end of the workshop:

- (i) Participants are sensitised on the need to provide adequate funding for national veterinary services generally and epidemio-surveillance systems in particular;
- (ii) Alternative strategies for fund raising are developed;
- (iii) Export-driven initiatives for promoting livestock production and commercialisation are assessed and identified;
- (iv) A future plan of action outlined.

### ***Participants***

The participants will comprise of relevant financial decision makers in PACE member countries.

### ***Venue and Date***

African Union Headquarters, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, March 29 – 30, 2004

## **ANNEX 5**

### **VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF ETHIOPIA**

We the delegates from the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda, and representatives from international and regional organizations attending the workshop on Budgeting to Sustain National Livestock Development Activities in PACE member Countries, thank the Government and people of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for hosting this workshop and for the hospitality shown to us during our stay in the beautiful city of Addis Ababa.

Thank you.

Done in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2004.

The Participants

### **VOTE OF THANKS TO THE AFRICAN UNION**

We the delegates from the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda, and representatives from international and regional organizations attending the workshop on Budgeting to Sustain National Livestock Development Activities in PACE member Countries, thank the African Union for the efforts being undertaken through the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources to develop the livestock resources in African in general and in PACE member countries in particular.

Thank you.

Done in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2004.

The Participants