

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Interafrican Bureau for
Animal Resources



OAU/IBAR

ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE

Bureau Interafricain Des
Ressources Animales

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**FIFTH CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**

**Mbabane, Swaziland,
4th - 8th August, 1997**

REPORT

MAR/RPT/M (V)

Fifth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources

INTRODUCTION

This document reports on the 5th Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in Africa. The Conference, organised by the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) of the Organisation of African Unity, was held in Mbabane, Swaziland from 4th to 8th August, 1997.

Fifth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources

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OPENING CEREMONY

The Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, H.E. Dr. Seyfu Katema, chaired the opening ceremony.

The Chairman stressed the importance of livestock in Africa and pointed out that Ethiopia which has the largest livestock population in Africa is also the 9th largest in the world.

Statements were made on the importance of livestock in the economies of African countries.

In his opening remarks, H.E. Ambassador Pascal Gayama, OAU Assistant Secretary General, said that he brought warm greetings from H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, OAU Secretary General, who was unable to attend because of prior commitments. He added that he was very happy to be in the Kingdom of Swaziland and for all the hospitality hitherto extended to the delegates by the host government.

Amb. Gayama reminded the Conference that when the OAU was formed there was need to liberate countries either under colonial yoke or oppressive minority regimes. Now, that feat had been accomplished and currently the organisation was grappling with conflict prevention and resolution in Member States.

He recalled that the 27th OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Abuja, Nigeria in 1991 recommended strategies for the development of the continent. One such strategy was agricultural development as it was the mainstay of the economies of most Member States, contributing about 40% of GNP.

Livestock, he said, is a major component of agriculture, contributing 30% of agricultural GDP in Africa besides having some socio-cultural values.

The OAU therefore, he continued, attached great importance to this subsector and has a specialised Bureau which is, *inter alia*, responsible for the eradication of rinderpest and establishing other projects. He paid special tribute to all the collaborators in these programmes namely:

the European Commission which had faithfully supported the programmes and had availed close to ECU 170 million for their execution

USAID which was also providing funding and

FAO, OIE and ILRI for providing technical support.

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The Conference was to give guidance to IBAR programmes. Ambassador Gayama said he was pleased to note the presence of the major donors and was very grateful for their support. Their assistance was necessary to support biodiversity and environmental policies. He said that the African position affirmed at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and reaffirmed at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly was to concentrate on the environment and development. This would be achieved by two major components i.e. the fight against poverty and inter-African and international co-operation.

Finally he said that the OAU would endeavour to implement the recommendations of the Conference.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives of Swaziland, Chief Dambuza II, then addressed the Conference. He welcomed the Ministers, Directors and honourable guests to the Conference and to Swaziland. He said that this would be the last such Conference this century and hoped that it would be a turning point in the history of the livestock sector in Africa.

He thanked Ambassador Gayama for taking the time to attend the Conference since he considered the livestock sector to be extremely important. He also thanked Dr. W.N. Masiga, the Director of OAU-IBAR, for bringing the people together as well as the National Organising Committee and all those who contributed to the success of the Conference.

He said that at the end of the 20th Century the livestock sector was at the cross-roads. On the one hand the World Bank predicts that in 20 years' time Africa's demands for meat and milk will have tripled while on the other, production and trade in livestock and their products are declining. This was aggravated by the erosion of natural resources which, if not attended to, would further prevent the revitalisation of the livestock sector. He emphasised the need to find solutions to these problems and reverse the trend. Imported prescriptions should be avoided but there must be critical analyses of all elements to ensure sustainability.

In performing the opening ceremony the Honourable Prime Minister, Dr. Sibusiso Dlamini, on behalf of His Majesty King Mswati III, the Government and the Swazi Nation, welcomed the participants to Swaziland and hoped that they would enjoy their stay.

He said that agriculture remains a significant part of Africa's economy. The weather patterns in sub-Saharan Africa had shown an improvement over the past few years leading to improved food security and livestock quality. The livestock sector must contribute more to the development of rural populations and national economies.

Past mistakes must be identified and rectified and addressed or face saving when dealing with Africa's problems. Much money has been invested into the livestock

yet, in most cases, the investment failed to yield commensurably to the development of national economies. This should not be allowed to continue unchecked. The livestock sector must become competitive and appropriate monitorable measures put in place. Raw agricultural exports must be transformed into value-added export products. Vigilantly pursued, this would stimulate the manufacturing sector and trade.

In pursuit of this goal the rural population, which constitutes about 80% of the continent's population, must not be marginalised. The proper enabling environment must be created to shift them from subsistence to market-oriented production systems. He asked how Governments and particularly the Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources were going to translate this erosion on the ground. There must be a holistic, sustainable and participatory approach to this sector. All stakeholders including Governments must be involved with sharing of costs and information.

He said that the time for political rhetoric must end if solutions to the challenges of the 21st century are to be found.

He briefly described how Swaziland had, on its part, faced these challenges. In 1995 the country launched its Livestock Development Policy with the long-term goal of having an efficient and sustainable livestock industry that could compete on international markets while allowing for the fair distribution of wealth to the producers, particularly to the rural farmers. The Veterinary Department had been mandated to control animal diseases and zoonoses, improve production and train livestock farmers. Government had five key policy guidelines to implement the policy which included environmental sustainability, optimal use of personnel, cost recovery, intensifying production systems and the use of reliable information. The active participation of women and youth was encouraged. He said that since the policy was launched there had been an increasing positive response.

The Government had launched the Economic and Social Reform Agenda (ESNA) against a background of slow economic growth and stagnating investment and a downward trend in economic performance. He said that the programme was focusing on economic growth and improved welfare of the Swazi people.

Winds of change, he said, had blown across Africa almost 40 years ago when many countries obtained independence. Winds of change were again blowing with the fall of the iron curtain and the rebirth of Eastern Europe.

In Africa there was new hope of freedom to engage in rewarding enterprises and development. The people must take up the challenge. We, he said, must lay the foundation for a conducive and enabling environment. There have been a number of international conferences on this sector. This Conference should put the final button for the transformation of the livestock sector to make it viable and sustainable.

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He wished the Conference success in their deliberations and then declared it officially open.

ELECTION OF THE BUREAU AND ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The Conference unanimously elected the following to the Bureau.

Chairman	:	Swaziland
Vice Chairman	:	Senegal
	:	Egypt
Rapporteurs	:	Rwanda
	:	Tanzania

AGENDA

The Agenda was adopted and is attached as Appendix 1.

ATTENDANCE

The Conference was attended by 44 Member States and the List of Participants is attached as Appendix 2.

STATEMENTS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

European Union(EU)

The representative of the European Commission in Brussels, Mr. Michael Dale, described the Commission's involvement in the livestock sector in Africa.

He said the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) was the largest livestock programme in Africa. It started 12 years ago when rinderpest was resurging, with 20 countries being affected during the 1980s. He was happy that rinderpest had been eradicated from most of the continent. We were now, he said, in a position to totally eradicate the plague from the continent within the next few years. He was sure that it could be done with the teams involved and the commitment from the participating countries. Additional funds had been obtained mainly for Kenya and Tanzania to finally eradicate the disease. As well as eradicating rinderpest the PARC programme had also strengthened the livestock services in the respective countries.

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The other major field of assistance was in the control of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis. The programme had started in the SADC Region in 1986 and was due to finish at the end of 1997. A new programme "Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas" was due to start in September, 1997 and another for West Africa is under consideration.

The southern African programme's main aim was to eradicate tsetse. However, it has been found that a more holistic approach is required. This would include integrated disease and vector control, protection of the environment and land use planning. These measures must be implemented.

The livestock sector requires developing. There has to be a good livestock policy framework, with clear and feasible objectives. More investment in the sector at all levels is required. However, there are problems including insecurity in certain countries and the land tenure system in much of the continent discourages this investment. The proper enabling environment has to be put in place.

National budgets for Ministries of Agriculture have been decreasing in real terms. PARC has promoted privatisation and cost recovery. The state and the private sector must be complementary.

Much money and effort had been put into capacity building. However, there is a steady brain drain from the public sector to the private sector and even out of the country.

The veterinary services in many countries were in a state of crisis and the training was not always appropriate. He said that curricula at veterinary schools and other institutions should be changed to fill the needs of the livestock owners. There was a lot of expertise within regions and there was a need to exchange this expertise within the region.

He concluded by saying that appropriate resources and effort must be put into the livestock sector if it was to be developed fully. This required personnel with appropriate training.

World Bank

Mr. De. Haan, Livestock Adviser of the World Bank in Washington then addressed the meeting. He congratulated OAU/IBAR/PARC on their achievements including the progress which they had made in the eradication of rinderpest and privatisation.

He said that all stakeholders need to be included in the planning and delivery of animal health services. Paravets had been used successfully in a number of areas and their use should be extended. There should be full cost recovery for drugs and this would help make veterinary practice and the paravets viable.

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rising population and urbanisation. The demand for meat would rise from the present 4 million tonnes to 13 million in 25 years' time. The demand for non-food services from livestock of traction, manure, etc. would also rise. Production must be increased to meet this demand.

The Bank had carried out a detailed study on the positive and negative effects of livestock on the environment. Contrary to some views, livestock when properly managed, did not damage the environment. The best way of increasing production was through intensification by using mixed farming systems and in some circumstances industrial systems.

The sector had to be put on a more self sustainable basis. This involved change in the land tenure system giving ownership and there must also be adequate financial rewards. In addition, adequate tools of inputs, marketing and extension services were needed.

The World Bank, he said, invests USD 20-30 million annually in Africa both in the public and private sectors. There needs to be a clear definition of functions between the sectors. The public sector was required to define national policies and support items of national importance such as national research and drought preparedness to prevent dependence on food aid and major animal health programmes, extension etc. while other components could be left to the private sector.

If the sector is to be jump-started, then credit is needed. This is very difficult to obtain and expensive for small farmers, and he suggested the possibility of group borrowing should be explored. In conclusion he emphasised that any livestock development must take the environment into consideration.

FAO

Dr. de Castro from the Food Agricultural Organization said that the FAO had been formed by member states and carries out the members wishes. FAO was an implementing agency. It was running 633 projects of which 97 were regional, in many parts of the world, but the majority were in Africa.

In the livestock sector the main emphasis was on the conservation and improvement of animal genetic resources and animal health. The EMPRESS Programme constituted the major animal health component. The programme was designed to give assistance to controlling major transboundary animal diseases and pest problems. It was able to rapidly release funds to control major epidemic diseases. It had already spent USD 1.3 million in emergency programmes in eastern and southern Africa to assist in the control of rinderpest and CBPP.

FAO was implementing a number of important components in support of the PARC

Co-ordination Unit and PANVAC which quality controlled the rinderpest and CBPP vaccines used in the campaign.

In addition FAO was making significant contributions to the Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis control programme in southern Africa and were assisting in controlling Trypanosomiasis in other parts of the continent. They had also been running a programme on the control of tick and tick borne diseases in eastern and southern Africa. This programme had developed new strategies for tick control and extended the use of vaccines against a number of tick borne diseases.

FAO paid special attention to food security. This was especially important as 20% of the world population were chronically undernourished.

Telefood, was being organised by FAO to publicise, by using all media methods available, including TV and the press, the need for increased food production but linked with the protection of the environment.

Office International des Epizooties (O.I.E.)

Dr. Blancou, the Director General of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), then addressed the Conference. The organisation had been monitoring and controlling epizootic diseases for over 70 years.

Africa is still the world region which pays the heaviest price for animal diseases. Animal diseases do much to reduce the already inadequate food supplies in many countries. In countries that might have a surplus, disease prevents the export of animals or their products which could earn much needed foreign currency. OIE, he said, working in close liaison with all interested international organisations especially OAU/IBAR, the EU, FAO, IAEA and WHO is focusing its efforts on combating infectious diseases in Africa.

OIE has many activities in Africa but the main ones are to step up animal disease surveillance and reporting throughout the continent. To achieve this, OIE has organised conferences and seminars as well as providing experts. As a result, interested countries can get OIE's official recognition of freedom from certain diseases and thus allow them to export animal products under conditions laid down in the International Animal Health Code which is the reference for the WTO's and SPS agreement.

OIE also aims at combating crippling animal diseases. This is being done by providing free emergency assistance and technical consultations in newly infected countries. It also offers specialised seminars and workshops to all countries on drug and vaccine registration, as well as for developing strategies for the control of major epizootic diseases.

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The regular participation of OIE at the Ministers' Conference is well established. This has been effective and important and OIE remained fully associated with efforts undertaken by Member States in the veterinary field. OIE had paid special attention to the nine resolutions adopted by the Fourth Conference and he described the actions taken on each resolution were described.

He assured the Honourable Ministers, that the 146 member countries of the OIE are more than ever united in their desire for Africa to be able to continue to exploit and trade the valuable asset of its domestic and wild livestock, and that the OIE will continue to do everything in its power to fulfil this wish.

In conclusion, he said that he would like to pay tribute to the OAU and especially to Dr. W.N. Masiga, Director of OAU/IBAR, and his team, as well as to all the Directors of Veterinary Services in Africa, for their courageous efforts in promoting animal health and for their valuable collaboration with the OIE.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEETING OF DIRECTORS

Following the tabling of the Report and Recommendations by the Chairman of the meeting, the Director of Veterinary services of Swaziland, the following matters were raised:-

1. that FAO and OIE should recognise Africa as being free from rinderpest with the exception of two countries in East Africa.
2. livestock policies exist in most countries in Africa, but could not be implemented because of financial constraints;
3. information exchange should be encouraged among the countries
4. concern was raised regarding the delay in the production of the French version of the report.

The Report of the Meeting of Directors was adopted as amended and is attached as Appendix 3.

Following the discussion of the Directors' recommendations, 8 resolutions were made and adopted.

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in its Fifth Ordinary Session in Mbabane, Swaziland, from 4-8 August, 1997;

Cognisant of the fact that livestock contributes up to 40% of agricultural GDP in the majority of African countries;

Aware that there are few livestock development policies and strategies in place in African countries;

Realising that intra and inter African trade in livestock and livestock products should be promoted to improve self-sufficiency and to discourage dumping;

Cognisant of the fact that adequate human resources in the livestock sector are not equally distributed in all countries, and that educational curricula will need to be reassessed to meet changes in demand;

Realising that there is a necessity to protect the natural resource base and make more efficient use of resources especially through regional co-operation;

and that any policy should address the problems of poverty alleviation and food security especially with respect to women;

Concerned that uncontrolled movement of livestock continues to be the main cause of epidemic livestock diseases;

Recognising the need for the continued supply of animal health services;

Taking into account the richness and diversity of animal genetic resources of Africa;

MAR/Res.1 (V) LIVESTOCK POLICIES

The Conference recommends that:

Each country should develop with the participation of stakeholders a clearly defined policy together with the relevant strategies and investment plans with short, medium, and long term objectives for the development of the livestock sector. Taking into account the increased urbanisation in Africa, the policy should, of necessity, address market demands.

Aware of the fact that some countries have already existing policies, OAU and OIE should assist these countries to secure financial support to implement the policies.

In defining their national livestock development policy, governments should consider the comparative advantages of harmonising and co-ordinating the national policies under a regional policy framework not only to encourage regional and international trade in livestock and livestock products but also to address the problem of transboundary disease control and information exchange.

MAR/Res.2 (V) VETERINARY SERVICES

The Conference calls on member states to;

1. **Establish/re-establish** a strong central veterinary authority with clear policies, effective systems of management and compliance at all levels of government and service provision from top to grassroots level.
2. **Develop** emergency preparedness plans to deal with epidemic diseases and provide adequate funding for livestock services.
3. **Provide** adequate training programmes and resources, with the assistance of the OAU, OIE and other international institutions if required for veterinarians for efficient execution of their functions.

MAR/Res.3 (V) PARC

The Conference requests:

1. Member States;

to take as a priority, all measures to eradicate rinderpest from the remaining infected areas;

not under immediate threat of rinderpest, to cease vaccination and join and the OIE "Pathway" to freedom from infection;

ensure that all outbreaks of severe disease in wildlife be thoroughly investigated and that continuous sero-surveillance of wildlife populations be carried out, and that, to facilitate this, free-living wildlife populations must not be vaccinated against rinderpest;

to initiate measures to improve livestock movement control;

to strengthen production of information, communication programmes and support for livestock owners and animal health services.

2. The OAU to;

expand its regional programme for other epidemic cross boarder diseases especially CBPP;

strengthen the sanitary cordon in Chad, C.A.R, and Sudan;

work with member states and initiate measures to improve livestock movement control;

expand its regional programme for other epidemic cross-border diseases especially CBPP;

3. The OAU Secretary General to;

seek and identify external donor support for all member states participating in the PARC programme.

MAR/Res.4 (V) CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (CBPP)

The Conference calls on the Secretary General of the OAU to:

1. take action and organise a Pan African programme to control/eradicate CBPP from Africa along the lines of the PARC Programme,
2. mobilise the necessary resources for implementation of the recommendation and prepare a report on its progress for the 6th Session.

MAR/Res.5 (V) LIVESTOCK AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Conference resolves that:

1. adequate funding be made available to (a) collect, analyse and disseminate the required information on the positive and negative effects of livestock on the environment; and (b) develop, and test the necessary tools for enhancing public awareness and improving capacities of all stake holders in identifying policies and technologies to promote sustainable livestock development,
2. livestock-environment policy analysis be integrated in the national agricultural sector and environmental action plans.

MAR/Res.6 (V) FOOD SECURITY AND LIVESTOCK AGRICULTURE

The Conference resolves that:

1. special attention should be paid to the maintenance and improvement of household resource security with the objective of alleviating poverty especially in the rural areas, and thereby improving the food security situation,
2. livestock should be a major player in food security,
3. governments should ensure that special attention is paid to gender issues in policy formulation for food security.

MAR/Res.7 (V) LIVESTOCK TRADE AND MARKETING IN AFRICA

The Conference calls on Member States and OAU to:

1. Provide economic, technical and political support to individual countries and regional trade groups to enable them to:
 - (i) harmonise livestock production and trade policies,
create an appropriate policy and institutional environment,
strengthen their capacity to monitor livestock flows and prices and the impact of protective measures on regional market development,
initiate and implement actions to reduce marketing costs,
promote private sector investment in livestock marketing infrastructure,
foster bilateral negotiations and unilateral reductions of tariff and non- tariff barriers within and between sub-regions,
 - (vii) facilitate financial transactions and improve commercial links between countries, and
 - (viii) ensure that livestock products are of high quality to compete on world markets.
2. Devise a mechanism for a continent-wide protection of markets from dumping of livestock products,
3. Bring together regional trade groups under one umbrella which will co-ordinate their activities and ensure that they have a strong bargaining power.

MAR/Res.8 (V) RESEARCH FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

The Conference resolves that;

1. each country should have commitment to research and should develop clear and consistent livestock research policies and research should be demand driven.
2. livestock research be accorded high priority and be adequately funded.
3. exchange of research information and resources at regional and national levels be encouraged.
4. existing regional research co-ordination mechanism be used to promote research for livestock development.

MAR/V/1(V)

**VOTE OF THANKS TO
THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF THE KINGDOM
OF SWAZILAND**

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources meeting in its 5th Ordinary Session in Mbabane, Swaziland, from 4th - 8th August, 1997

Considering the excellent facilities which the Government and the People of the Kingdom of Swaziland had placed at the disposal of this Conference, the warm welcome and the typical African hospitality extended to all delegates;

- 1) **EXPRESSES** its deep gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland for having accepted to host the Conference and ensure its success,
- 2) **NOTES** with satisfaction the Statement made at the official opening ceremony by H.E. the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, Dr. Sibusiso Dlamini,
- 3) **EXPRESSES** its profound gratitude to His Majesty the King, and the People of Swaziland for their warm and brotherly hospitality.

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VENUE OF NEXT CONFERENCE

The Republic of Sudan offered to host the next conference and the offer was unanimously accepted.

The conference is due to be held in the year 2000. IBAR was therefore requested to liaise with the Republic of Sudan in this regard.

AGENDA

Appendix 1

THURSDAY 7TH AUGUST

10.00 - 11.00

OPENING CEREMONY

1. Welcome address by
Out-going Chairman, H.E. Dr. Seyfu Ketema,
Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Democratic
Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE).
2. Statement by
Secretary General of the OAU, H.E. Dr. Salim
Ahmed Salim
3. Statement by
The Prime Minister of Swaziland, H.E. Dr. Sibusiso
Dlamini

11.00 - 11.30

Coffee Break

11.30 - 13.00

Adoption of Agenda and Election of Bureau

4. Statements by
European Union
World Bank
FAO
OIE

13.00 - 15.00

Lunch Break

15.00 - 17.30

**Consideration of Report and Recommendations of the Meeting
of Directors:**

1. IBAR Report
2. Livestock Policy
3. Livestock and Food Security
4. Livestock Trade
5. Livestock and Environment

18.30

Reception

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FRIDAY 8TH AUGUST

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 10.00 - 11.00 | Consideration of Report and Recommendations of the Meeting of Directors (continued) |
| 11.00 - 12.00 | Any Other Business |
| 12.00 - 13.00 | Date and Venue of the next Conference |
| 16.00 - 17.00 | Adoption of Report and Resolutions |
| 17.00 - 17.30 | CLOSING CEREMONY |

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Appendix 2/Annexe 2

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REPORT OF THE MEETING OF DIRECTORS

OPENING CEREMONY

The Opening Ceremony was presided over by the outgoing Chairman, the Director of Veterinary Services of Ethiopia.

In his brief remarks, he high-lighted the importance of livestock to the economies of many African countries. He went on to urge African countries to ensure self-sufficiency in food of animal origin as we move into the next century.

The Director of Veterinary Services of Swaziland welcomed the delegates to Swaziland, and hoped that they would have a pleasant stay in the country and a successful meeting. He also stated that the major livestock diseases in Swaziland were tick-borne and contagious abortion. Other diseases had however been brought under control.

The Director of OAU/IBAR made a brief statement, in which, on behalf of the Secretary General of the OAU, he thanked the Government and the People of Swaziland for accepting to host the Conference. He also expressed gratitude to the European Union for sponsoring the Conference and the delegates for having responded positively to the invitations sent to them to attend the meeting. He noted that many countries did not have strong livestock policies in place and the Directors, therefore, had a duty to persuade their governments to put in place policies for sustainable development of the livestock sector.

The official opening of the meeting was performed by Mr. Noah-Nkambule, the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives of Swaziland. In his address, he welcomed all the participants to the meeting and hoped that they would feel at home during their stay in Swaziland.

He pointed out that although the livestock sector enjoyed support immediately after independence in most African countries, at present most of the institutions that were set up then have now turned into white elephants and the productivity of the sector has greatly decreased. He noted that the meeting was going to deal with issues pertaining to livestock policies and hoped it would lay strategies for the development of the sector. The meeting would also look into important issues of increased output, trade, marketing, livestock and the environment, training and research for livestock development.

He then officially opened the meeting and wished all the participants successful deliberations.

ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

The following were unanimously elected:

Chairman	:	Swaziland
Vice Chairman	:	Cote d'ivoire
	:	Libya
Rapporteur	:	Kenya
	:	Democratic Republic of the Congo

ADOPTION OF THE PROGRAMME

The meeting adopted the Agenda and Programme of Work as presented by the Secretariat (Appendix 5)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The List of Participants is contained in Appendix 2.

IBAR ACTIVITIES

The Director of IBAR presented a report on IBAR's activities. In his report he gave an update of the activities undertaken since the last meeting that was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in April 1994. He stated that a total of US\$130 million had been spent on the control of rinderpest which had been highly successful. He reported that rinderpest had only been recorded in small parts of two East African countries during the past two years. He also said that within PARC there were epidemiology, communication and PANVAC components. He confirmed that an emergency fund was now in place. Other major diseases being controlled under IBAR's Co-ordination were trypanosomosis, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and tick-borne diseases in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Other activities carried out by IBAR were the Biodiversity Programme which aims at characterisation of indigenous livestock breeds.

IBAR also publishes a quarterly journal, the Bulletin of Animal Health and Production in Africa, among other documents.

PAN AFRICAN RINDERPEST CAMPAIGN (PARC)

The team from the PARC Co-ordination Unit made several presentations. Under these presentations it was noted that PARC had been very successful. In the early 1980's, a total of 20 countries had been infected with rinderpest. Over the last 2 years only 2 countries both in East Africa reported the disease in small areas in Kenya and Tanzania and there were unconfirmed reports in southern Sudan. The disease which was occurring in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania was very mild in cattle and very difficult to diagnose but was severe in wildlife.

In presenting the report for Central and West Africa, it was pointed out that there had been no rinderpest outbreaks in these two regions since 1988. At a meeting that was held in Chad in July 1997 it was recommended that countries should stop vaccinations and move down the "OIE Pathway". Epidemio-surveillance systems need to be established rapidly to diagnose any disease and to cope with any emergencies.

The Co-ordination Unit had achieved much in the control of rinderpest. The Unit needs to be strengthened and should expand into new fields of improvement of information gathering and dissemination as well as advice on import and export policies.

Expert opinion confirms the need for increased surveillance and research into diseases of free-ranging wildlife in West, Central and East Africa. The main focus for the project should be on rinderpest. Capacity in the region is minimal in these special areas of veterinary work.

OAU/IBAR initiated a feasibility study for wildlife diseases in June 1997 for an initial 2 year project. This has been completed and consideration for funding will be undertaken over the next few months with a proposed starting date of January 1998.

During the project, full integration of a wildlife disease component into PARC Phase II would be planned.

PARC epidemiologists reported that the main thrust of the Animal Health Programme of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division is to strengthen the diagnostic capabilities of national veterinary laboratories in Africa.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT IN PASTORAL AREAS : COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation in the delivery of animal health services in the pastoral areas has been accepted in some countries as an important component of the delivery of the veterinary services. Community animal health workers (CAHWs) should be facilitated to perform their functions more effectively.

CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (CBPP)

It was reported that CBPP was widespread in all the regions of Africa except northern Africa. The disease had spread to new areas and was threatening others, particularly Southern Africa. It was also reported that research in improved vaccine and diagnostics was being undertaken by laboratories in Africa and Europe.

The need to mount a Pan African Programme to control and eradicate CBPP along the lines of the PARC Programme was stressed.

REGIONAL PROJECTS FOR PRIORITY ANIMAL DISEASES IN AFRICA

These projects were given as rindapest campaign, the control of trypanosomosis and CBPP.

It was stated that tsetse control programme is not new to IBAR as the latter has been involved for the past 40 years through the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomosis Research and Control (ISCTRC) biennial meetings. IBAR's overall objective is to establish a co-ordinated programme in Africa.

Funds have been secured from the European Commission to the tune of ECU 20 million to support tsetse and trypanosomosis project in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

It was also mentioned that a Programme against African Trypanosomosis (PAAT) has been established. Its secretariat consists of IBAR, FAO, WHO and IAEA.

The participants were asked as to whether they wished to see a Pan African programme in place. If they felt the need for such a programme, it has to be supported through the national strategic programmes for the control of tsetse and trypanosomosis. It was stressed that land use policies must be included in all tsetse control programmes.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND REGIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

The control of tick and tick-borne diseases was presented under this section although it is not part of animal production activities in the traditional sense.

The major tick and tick-borne disease problems were mentioned. These included East Coast Fever (ECF), heartwater, anaplasmosis, babesiosis and dermatophilosis. Dermatophilosis is a big problem in Central and West Africa. It was noted that combined strategies for the ticks and tick-borne diseases are being used. Dermatophilosis epidemiology needs to be examined critically. IBAR, FAO and ILRI have undertaken a joint programme for the control of ticks and tick-borne diseases in eastern and southern Africa.

With regard to livestock production issues, the importance of livestock production was emphasised. The presentation centred on what IBAR was doing in the area of animal production.

IBAR carries out questionnaire surveys of livestock production issues across Africa. Livestock distribution is one of the surveys regularly undertaken. The data from the survey is used to produce livestock distribution maps of Africa. IBAR would like to work in the field of ruminant nutrition, particularly the use of crop residues. The funding for this activity has not yet been secured.

IBAR is co-operating with FAO and ILRI to study the indigenous livestock genetic resources in Africa.

The characterisation of the indigenous breeds in their production environment will be carried out with national collaborators. This will start with cattle and then move on to other species.

Small ruminant research and production parameters are two areas which are of interest to IBAR. IBAR collaborates with ILRI in these two areas of small ruminant production.

LIVESTOCK AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The representative of the World Bank reported on an on-going study on livestock and the environment which is sponsored by ten international development agencies and executed by FAO. The study is to provide a more objective assessment of the impact of livestock development on the environment, and to identify the policies and technologies, which enhance the positive and mitigate the negative effects. The analysis carried out under the study shows that for Africa, the demand for meat and milk is expected to triple over the next two decades. This would dramatically increase the environmental pressure of livestock in all production systems. To better manage these increased environmental pressures, a large number of environment-friendly technologies are available. However, to be adopted, they will require the appropriate policy and institutional framework. This framework needs to be developed with local and national stakeholders in a participatory fashion.

The measures to achieve environment friendly livestock development could include:

- (i) improving data-bases and analytical capacity on livestock and resource trends and policy options;
- (ii) creating greater awareness on the possibilities of improved

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- (iii) strengthening institutions, especially through decentralisation and local empowerment;
- (iv) improving the incentives for resource conservation through market prices of inputs and outputs, and proper benefit sharing; and
- (v) ensuring appropriate access of livestock producers to grazing and water resources.

The follow-up actions envisaged under this study would be to support these measures, by strengthening data collection and analysis, enhancing national and local capacity for policy analysis and public awareness creation, and testing of improved production modes and institutions.

FOOD SECURITY AND ANIMAL AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA

A presentation was made by a representative of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on food security and animal agriculture in SADC. Four main concerns for food security in the region were identified. These were:

- (i) the imbalance between food production and population growth,
- ii) the lack of inter-regional trade especially in agricultural products
- iii) endemic and periodic drought,
- iv) environmental degradation in the region due to high population growth.

There was a need for livestock production and veterinary services to assist in data collection regarding food security issues in the livestock sector.

RESEARCH FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Animal agriculture has played and continues to play a vital role in the economic development of Africa. Demographic and socio-economic pressures coupled with per capita decline in agricultural production has brought about food deficits. These deficits must be met by improved productivity while ensuring the sustainable management of the natural resource base and the environment. To meet these complex challenges requires a total shift from the conventional discipline-oriented commodity-based, animal-agriculture research and development approaches to animal production systems approach (APSA).

LIVESTOCK TRADE AND MARKETING IN AFRICA

The meeting examined progress in livestock trade and marketing in Africa in the light of recent developments in livestock trade policies adopted by African countries and proposed a strategy for promoting trade. The findings reveal that Africa's share in world trade in livestock has declined by more than half in the last decade. Thus, Africa has become less open to livestock trade despite policy reforms. The factors that support the evidence of high imports and low exports include developments in domestic livestock production and pricing; distortions in domestic and international policies; the inability of regional trade groups to promote intra and inter-African livestock trade; and domestic constraints that lead to high marketing costs. Ways by which OAU/IBAR can assist in promoting this strategy include:

- (i) Providing technical, economic and political leverage to countries and regional trade groups to enable them initiate and implement trade and marketing policy reforms to promote intra and inter-African trade;
- (ii) Supporting regional organisations to set up a mechanism for a continent-wide protection of regional markets from dumping of livestock products;
- (iii) Assisting national governments and regional trade groups to harmonise livestock production and trade policies;
- (iv) Providing economic and political support to individual countries and regional trade groups to facilitate financial transactions and promote commercial links between countries and between regional trade groups; and
- (v) Encouraging through incentives, national governments to bring private investors on board through integrated programs that encourage private and public sector investment in livestock marketing infrastructure.

LIVESTOCK POLICY

A representative of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (CTA) presented the report and recommendations of the CTA/OAU-IBAR seminars held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, in February 1996 and Mbabane, Swaziland in July 1997, on livestock development policies in sub-Saharan Africa.

The seminars dealt with policy constraints in the following topics:

marketing and trade; livestock production systems; animal health and genetic resources; information management and communications.

For these themes, the recommendations were made at both national and regional levels on the following areas:

general development policies; research needs; information needs; human resources development and institutional support.

The meeting discussed and endorsed the reports and recommendations of the two seminars.

The recommendations of the two seminars are attached (Appendix 4).

DISCUSSION

In response to the papers presented on the PARC programme and livestock development in pastoral areas, clarification was requested on rinderpest virus lineages 1 and 2. Both lineages have been periodically isolated in the East African region, over the last 40 years. Both virulent and mild isolates of each lineage have been detected, as confirmed by field and laboratory observations. Lineage 2 is currently associated with mild disease in cattle, most easily recognised by concurrent severe disease in wildlife. So far lineage 2 has not been isolated from cattle in the current outbreak.

Regarding questions raised on the current status of the sanitary cordon in Central Africa, it was explained that PARC plans to strengthen this cordon and additionally, a cordon would be erected in Sudan.

Advice was sought as to what preventive measures some southern African states should put in place to protect themselves against the possible spread of the diseases, CBPP and rinderpest. It was suggested that these states should put in place all necessary mechanisms for early recognition of these diseases and vaccination against them. Should rinderpest spread south of the central railway line in Tanzania then these plans should immediately be implemented.

A question was raised on whether wildlife was acting as reservoirs for rinderpest. It was explained that there is no evidence that wildlife act as reservoirs. On the contrary wildlife act as very useful indicators of the presence of the virus, particularly mild strains which are difficult to recognise in cattle. Regarding the vaccination of wildlife against rinderpest, it was explained that this was not advisable since it would remove the indicator function of these animals. However, wildlife should be protected by efficient vaccination of nearby cattle populations.

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shortly to consider the development of a new PARC programme. The team would consider the components of a further phase of PARC and this could include animal production. During the discussion a question was raised about the practicalities of implementing animal health services using (CAHWs) in pastoral areas. It was explained that errors have been made in the past but there are examples of successful projects. It was advised that organisations such as OAU/IBAR should record what has been tried and achieved and disseminate that information about approaches and lessons learnt.

Questions were raised on the role of slaughter policies in eradicating CBPP. It was pointed out that whilst slaughter policies were very effective for the control of CBPP, the costs were prohibitive and they could not be applied by most African countries.

Questions were raised regarding the available T₁ strains for vaccination against CBPP. It was explained that the current recommendation was to use only T₁₄₄. Nevertheless, trials are under way to compare the efficacy of T₁₄₄ and T₁₄₄-SR.

Questions were raised regarding the grouping of countries in the regional tsetse and trypanosomosis control programme. It was explained that the grouping was not exclusive and that for west Africa, the project proposal is not yet finalised and other countries could be included. It was further explained that the groups could be reduced to a more manageable size. It was further explained that the RTTCP could be a model for other regional tsetse control projects. Tsetse control could not be carried out in isolation, other factors including land use planning, community development and infrastructure were also important. It was stressed that land use plans as well as being drawn up must be implemented.

An inquiry was made about the relationship between OAU/IBAR, FAO and IAEA with regard to tsetse and trypanosomosis control programs. It was explained that these organisations work in very close collaboration.

Regarding food security it was discussed and agreed that the first priority was to feed the nation and that surplus food should be preserved or exported.

A question was raised about whether any particular farming system was favoured by the World Bank. In reply the delegate clarified that the bank did not favour any particular farming system but that the most economically viable systems should be adopted.

Discussion was held regarding the interaction between livestock and the

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relation to the environment.

It was also pointed out that increased animal production should be encouraged by improving the productivity of the individual animal rather than increased herd numbers.

Requests were made for improved availability of information from which countries could make management and policy decisions with regard to livestock environment interactions.

In discussion of livestock trade, it was explained that only high quality products can compete on the world market and that major diseases had to be controlled by efficient veterinary services.

The point was made that the value of livestock should not only be measured by basic economic parameters since there are many other measures of their worth including social, nutritional, manure, and draft power values.

It was pointed out that governments should address production, handling, transport costs and levies to promote regional and international trade in livestock and livestock products.

WORKING GROUPS

The meeting split into four working groups namely;

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------------|
| Group I | : | West and Central Africa |
| Group II | : | North Africa |
| Group III | : | Eastern Africa |
| Group IV | : | Southern Africa |

The groups discussed areas of concern to their regions and proposed items which should be included in the recommendations. These items were discussed in the plenary session.

The meeting agreed that the proposed items should be synchronised and incorporated in the general report and recommendations.

The meeting reiterated that the resolutions which had been made previously should not be repeated. In this regard reference should be made to the previous conference

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The meeting reiterated that the resolutions which had been made previously should not be repeated. In this regard reference should be made to the previous conference recommendations e.g. MAR/RES 9(IV) of 1994 on PANVAC.

The meeting congratulated OAU /IBAR on the success achieved by PARC in the eradication of rinderpest; introduction of new policies and harmonisation of trans-boundary disease control on the continent.

It was also commended on its efforts to develop a Pan African CBPP control/eradication programme along the lines of the successful PARC project. OAU/IBAR was requested to strengthen its links with SADC.

The meeting expressed gratitude to the donor community, particularly the financial contribution of the European Union and its member states as well as USAID for the support given to the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign. Gratitude was also expressed for the technical support given by FAO, OIE, IAEA and ILRI to the programme.

The meeting also commended OAU/IBAR efforts to develop and co-ordinate a tsetse and trypanosomosis control programme in the continent.

Concern was expressed that veterinary services in some countries were being decentralised and marginalised. The meeting strongly endorsed that to control major animal diseases a strong veterinary authority with a clear line of command from the centre to the grass-root level was essential. For veterinary services to function, they must be adequately funded.

The meeting discussed human resources development and agreed that available personnel and training facilities should be shared in the continent.

The need for accurate and consistent information was discussed. It was agreed that the OIE, FAO and OAU information systems should be harmonised and synchronised. OAU was requested to disseminate this information equally to all member states.

Regarding trypanosomosis the meeting endorsed the efforts so far made by OAU/IBAR to formulate regional control programmes, and to submit them for financing by donors. The meeting thanked the European Union for the funds already provided for the Southern and Eastern African programmes and urged that the new phase of the RTTCP and the West African programme should be funded.

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The meeting discussed the improvement of livestock production and noted that as well as improved genetics and nutrition, other factors are important. These include finance, marketing, formation of livestock/farmers' associations and adopting appropriate farming systems that are ecologically sound.

Regarding research the meeting discussed and agreed that appropriate livestock research policies should be formulated and be demand driven.

It was also agreed that collaboration between national, regional and international organisations be strengthened.

The meeting discussed and agreed that it was necessary to develop sound livestock policies that are adequately funded. These policies should prioritise the various sections of development taking into account the needs of the country. These also include strategies for water supplies, and contingency plans for periods of drought. Advantage should be taken of periods of peace to intensify disease control activities.

It was agreed that the registration and quality control of drugs and biologicals be harmonised on a continental and regional basis.

The meeting emphasised the role of wildlife in the transmission of rinderpest and other livestock diseases and endorsed the need for surveillance of diseases in wildlife.

Following discussions the Report and Recommendations were forwarded to the Ministers' Conference for consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABIDJAN AND MBABANE SEMINARS ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Each country should develop and implement with the participation of all stakeholders a clearly defined policy together with the relevant strategies and investment plans with short, medium, and long term objectives for the development of the livestock sector. Taking into account the increased urbanisation in Africa, the policy should, of necessity, address market demands.

Aware of the fact that some countries have already existing policies, OAU and OIE should assist these countries to secure financial support to implement the policies.

In defining and re-defining their national livestock development policy, governments should consider the comparative advantages of harmonising and co-ordinating the national policies under a regional policy framework to be set up as a matter of urgency not only to encourage regional and international trade in livestock and livestock products but also to address the problem of transboundary disease control and information exchange.

MARKETING & TRADE

- (i) Governments should provide an enabling environment to promote and regulate markets for livestock and livestock products to facilitate the interchange between producers and consumers. As much as possible, governments should not in principle be involved in commercial undertakings and therefore should encourage the private sector to take over the workings of the markets.
- (ii) A range of tariffs, taxes and subsidies, which enforce anti-dumping and counter-availing duties as provided for under the WTO should be examined to encourage trade both at national and regional levels. This should lead to appropriate pricing policies which provide incentives for production but at the same time which maintain a guarantee of the interests of the consumers. Special attention should be given to the negative effects of food aid and food subsidies in creating imbalances in markets. In order to encourage competition for the supply of inputs to the sector, governments should guarantee a level

Governments should encourage or strengthen the utilisation of grading systems and standards for livestock and livestock products to meet the needs of both the national and regional consumers. Similarly, quality assurance should be put in place on inputs needed for the livestock sector development. Governments should encourage, facilitate and promote regional inter-African trade in livestock and livestock products.

LIVESTOCK AND ENVIRONMENT

Livestock production can have both positive and negative effects on the environment, livestock development policies should seek to enhance the positive effects while at the same time reducing the negative effects in order to maintain and improve the natural resources base.

The land tenure problem is probably the biggest constraint to agriculture and livestock production as it limits investments. In this context, governments should make special efforts to address the specific issues concerned with land tenure such as ownership of land, grazing rights, extensive livestock/wildlife production systems and communal resources management to resolve the problem of conflicting interests, thereby developing land use management plans with proper and effective control.

In order to meet the increasing demand for livestock products, especially in the highly populated urban and peri-urban areas, intensification will have to take place using more integrated agricultural-livestock farming systems and eventually highly specialised livestock production systems. As a consequence, policies should address the measures that need to be taken to reduce the risks to public health and on environment degradation.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND GENETIC RESOURCES

There is need for the continued supply services to the sector taking into account the comparative advantages of the private sector to complement government services. Taking into account the continued decline in financing public livestock services, cost recovery should progressively be put in place to guarantee the sustainability of the provision of services to the livestock producer.

As in some remote areas, the intervention of both public and private veterinary services is limited, the government should promote the role of livestock owners' organisations and community animal health workers in the delivery of animal health services.

At the same time the government should ensure that this delivery system operates within a regulatory framework and that the quality of service is optimised.

surveillance, should be strengthened through regional co-operation.

In recognising the heavy task involved in vaccination campaigns against major trans-boundary epizootic diseases and the need to efficiently control or eradicate these diseases, the governments should explore, at the national and regional level, ways and means of intensifying and co-ordinating vaccination campaigns against such diseases including the contracting of private veterinarians and where appropriate, community based animal health workers.

Considering the importance of wildlife in economies of some countries and in the epidemiology of some of the major livestock diseases, the epidemio-surveillance of the relevant diseases in wildlife should be enhanced.

Taking into account the wealth and diversity of the indigenous animal genetic resources in Africa, immediate attention should be given to the identification, characterisation and conservation of these resources, both at the national and regional levels to allow their inclusion in proper breeding programmes either as pure or cross-breeds to match the demands of different production systems and agro-ecological zones and also to facilitate the exchange of genetic materials at national and regional levels.

RESEARCH

Countries should develop, both at national and regional levels, with full participation of all stakeholders particularly producers, research strategies consistent with agricultural and livestock development policies. All components of the national agricultural research systems, NGOs and private organisations, should play an active role in identifying research priorities and financing research.

Governments should actively conduct policy research to confirm or reorientate livestock policy and this should include integrated extensive livestock/wildlife production systems, taking into account the protection of the environment. Special attention should be given to assessing the disease risks associated with the livestock/wildlife mixed farming interaction. The benefits of integrated farming systems and the equitable distribution should also be studied in-depth.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Governments should develop proper information management systems and communication policies based on quality, reliable and relevant data. Policies should be established to allow for effective free flow of quality information among countries and to break the isolation among professionals in the various countries. Partnerships should be established between public and private sectors in information and data

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

All levels of training should be adapted to the evolving needs of livestock producers.

Taking into account changing circumstances in various countries and the need to address the emerging challenges, all institutions of higher learning should take appropriate measures to adjust their curricula so as to make them more responsive to the emerging needs and to standardise and harmonise them for use by all Member States.

Recognising the inadequacy of trained personnel in livestock services in some countries and surplus in others, regional technical co-operation should be enhanced to allow the flow/exchange of trained personnel between countries and the utilisation of training facilities.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Government should encourage formation of farmers and trade organisations to pool resources by mobilising their own savings and credit for investment for the development of marketing infrastructure, particularly for the storage and processing of livestock products.

Considering the importance of wildlife in the epidemiology of some of the major livestock diseases as rinderpest and rabies amongst others, co-operation and collaboration between wildlife services and national veterinary services should be strengthened.

In close consultation with the countries, donors should co-ordinate their support and standardise their approaches to livestock development policies. Specifically, they should consult regularly with one another and provide timely information to beneficiary institutions and governments.

Donors as well as international organisations and national governments should offer more support to regional research organisations to enable them to better co-ordinate livestock research in Africa.

FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Any livestock policy should be consistent and coherent with other sectorial policies. The principal policy objective is to improve the livelihood of the population and therefore, governments should pay special attention to the maintenance and improvement of household resource security with the aim of alleviating poverty, especially in the rural sector, and thereby improving the food security situation.

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Considering the fact that up to 30% of rural households are headed by women, governments should ensure that special attention is paid to gender issues in the policy formulation process.

**FIFTH CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR
ANIMAL RESOURCES**

Mbabane, Swaziland (4-8 August, 1997)

**AGENDA
(DIRECTORS' MEETING)**

Monday 4th August

08.30 - 09.00 Registration and Distribution of Documents

09.00 - 10.00 **OPENING CEREMONY**

1. Welcome address by
Outgoing Chairman, the Director of Veterinary Services of
Ethiopia
2. Address by
The Director of Veterinary Services of Swaziland
3. Address by
The Director of OAU/IBAR
4. Address by
The Guest of Honour

10.00 - 10.30 **Coffee Break**

SESSION I

10.30 - 10.45 Adoption of Agenda and Election of the Bureau

10.45 - 11.00 Report of the Director, OAU/IBAR

11.00 - 12.30 Pan African Rinderpest Campaign

12.30 - 13.00 Discussion

13.0 - 14.30 **Lunch Break**

SESSION II

14.30 - 15.00 Livestock Development in Pastoralist Areas

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- 15.00 - 15.30 CBPP in Africa : Manifestation, Epidemiology, Prevention and control strategies.
- 15.30 - 16.00 Discussion
- 16.00 - 16.30 **Coffee Break**
- 16.30 - 17.30 Pan African Tsetse & Trypanosomiasis Control Programme: The Way Forward
- 17.30 - 18.00 Livestock Production and Regional Priorities Programmes

Tuesday 5th August

SESSION III

- 08.30 - 09.30 Animal Agriculture and the Environment in sub-Saharan Africa
- 09.30 - 10.30 Food Security and Animal Agriculture : The SADC Experience
- 10.30 - 11.00 **Coffee Break**
- 11.00 - 12.00 Livestock Trade and Marketing
- 12.00 - 13.00 Research for Livestock Development, ILRI
- 13.00 - 14.30 **Lunch Break**
- 14.30 - 16.00 Livestock Policy (reports and recommendations of CTA/OAU-IBAR Abidjan and Mbabane Seminars)
- 16.00 - 16.30 **Coffee Break**
- 16.30 - 18.00 Group Discussions:
- Group 1 - West and Central Africa
 - Group 2 - North Africa
 - Group 3 - Eastern Africa
 - Group 4 - Southern Africa

Wednesday 6th August

- 08.30 - 09.30 Reports by Chairpersons of Regional Groups

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10.00 - 13.00

Field Trip

13.00 - 14.30

Lunch Break

17.00 - 18.00

Adoption of Report and Recommendations
Preparation of Draft Agenda for Conference of Ministers

18.00 - 18.30

CLOSING CEREMONY