

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
Interafrican Bureau for
Animal Resources



OAU/IBAR

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SIXTH CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
18th - 22nd March, 2002

REPORT

MAR/RPT/M (M)

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Sixth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources

INTRODUCTION

This document reports on the 6th Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources. The Conference, organised by the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) of the Organisation of African Unity, was held at Africa Hall in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 18th to 22nd March, 2002.

OPENING CEREMONY

1. Speech by H.E. Ato Addisu Legesse, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

In an opening speech read for him by the Minister for Agriculture of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Deputy Prime Minister said that Ethiopia was honoured to host the 6th Conference of OAU Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources.

He further said that Ethiopia attaches great importance to the livestock sector, which affects by and large, not only the livelihood of the majority of the Ethiopian population but also the majority of the African peoples. The Deputy Prime Minister observed that, livestock plays an important role in the social and economic life of the people of Africa, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Some studies carried out in the past have shown that livestock products, that is meat, milk, eggs, wool, hides and skins contribute about 25% of the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP). Additionally, the most significant contribution made by livestock to mankind is the provision of the high quality protein to the human diet, which, in sub-Saharan Africa, still consists of cereals and root crops. In this regard, the Deputy Prime Minister urged all those involved in livestock production, scientists and policy makers to strive to achieve higher levels of livestock productivity in Africa in order to meet the requisite demand.

The Deputy Prime Minister commended the Decisions of the OAU Heads of State and Government at their Summits in Lome, Togo in 2000 and Lusaka, Zambia in 2001, for having declared war on tsetse flies to have them eliminated from the African continent. He further commended the OAU/IBAR, for the excellent work it has done for the last 30 years in coordinating inter-regional livestock disease control programmes. He acknowledged Ethiopia as a beneficiary of OAU regional initiatives, especially in connection with the control and eradication of rinderpest.

On globalization, the Deputy Prime Minister urged African countries to rise and face more effectively, the challenges posed by this issue. He observed that, for Africa to become truly self-sufficient in food production, it must attain global competitiveness with its agriculture and livestock production. To be globally competitive, the Deputy Prime Minister urged African countries to establish enabling legal and policy frameworks that promote efficient livestock production, health and trade.

He further observed that, under the spirit of the African Union, these policy and legal frameworks must be harmonized to encourage increased trade between African nations.

2. Speech by H.E. Mr. Amara Essy, OAU Secretary General

In a speech read on his behalf by Assistant Secretary General, Ambassador Mahamat Habib Doutoum, the Secretary General observed that Africa is grappling with a number of

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challenges among them conflicts, disease and poverty - challenges that call for collective action on the part of the peoples of Africa.

The Secretary General observed that, following the establishment of the African Economic Community in June 1991, agricultural and livestock development were among the areas of cooperation between Member States in order to increase production and productivity and ensure food security. He observed that livestock as a sub-sector of agriculture provides food for human consumption and generates a significant amount of revenue that is channelled to other development activities. However, he noted that at present the people of Africa are consuming more livestock products than they produce locally and therefore have to import the deficit.

The Secretary General further observed that Africa spends an average US\$1.5 billion worth of foreign exchange per annum on net imports of meat and milk. This was seen as an obstacle to the development of the livestock sector, and urged African countries to increase livestock exports significantly in order to stop the drain of its limited resources to pay for imports of livestock inputs. To stem this trend, the Secretary General observed that African countries should increase domestic production to a level that meets domestic demand for livestock products and also have a surplus for export to earn the revenue that is much needed for domestic investment. He noted that there are indications of a growing demand for livestock in Asian markets, for example, within the next 10 years, and Africa needs to be ready to meet such demands.

The Secretary General lamented the fact that lack of intra-African trade in livestock has resulted in the dumping of livestock products into Africa from elsewhere. He also noted that the level of public resources allocated to agriculture and livestock is consistently low relative to the size of the sector and its contribution to the economy.

He emphasized that changing Africa for the better and raising livestock productivity means great understanding of the pastoralist's production system. This would inevitably mean building strong pastoralist institutions able to understand and articulate the interests of the livestock owning communities.

The Secretary General further noted that African countries will need to change their policies and management systems to produce strong institutions that will meet the challenges of the 21st century. He urged Member States to establish strong state veterinary services that can work in close cooperation with the private sector and livestock owning communities and that, concerted efforts be made towards the control and eventual eradication of major livestock diseases ; improved trade ; and the creation of appropriate livestock sector policies.

3. Speech by the Outgoing Chairman

A statement was made by the representative of Swaziland on behalf of the Outgoing Chairman, the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives of the Kingdom of Swaziland. An apology was made on the latter's behalf for not having been able to personally attend the Conference.

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In his statement, the Outgoing Chairman, observed that many of the resolutions made at the 5th Conference in Mbabane, Swaziland in August, 1997 had been implemented with success through various pan-African and regional programmes under the stewardship of OAU/IBAR, thus demonstrating the commitment of African countries to develop their rich livestock sector. He expressed his gratitude to the international organisations and donor agencies for their continued cooperation and support.

He, however, cautioned the Member States that there were still many problems to be overcome. He urged them to address the scourge of transboundary animal diseases to make sure that these are contained and eradicated.

He further observed that the African farmer in the rural areas needs to be taught how to manage his livestock as a business enterprise for both household consumption and trade. These farmers have to internalize a market-oriented spirit from the very beginning as opposed to subsistence farming. He noted that African farmers like everyone else, given the right information, are capable of making informed decisions for themselves and their communities, that would improve and sustain their standard of living and in the long term ensure food security and poverty alleviation.

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ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

The Conference unanimously elected the following to the Bureau:

Chairperson	:	Ethiopia
Vice-Chairperson	:	Libya
2nd Vice-Chairperson	:	Tchad
3rd Vice-Chairperson	:	Burkina Faso
Rapporteur	:	South Africa

AGENDA

The Agenda was adopted and is attached as Appendix 1.

ATTENDANCE

The Conference was attended by 47 Member States, 10 International Organisations and 3 Donor Agencies. The List of Participants is attached as Appendix 2.

STATEMENTS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

European Union (EU)

The representative of the EU made a statement in which he underscored the importance of livestock in the economies of African countries. He further outlined the role the European Commission is playing in terms of assistance to African countries through OAU/IBAR. He observed that it was imperative for OAU/IBAR to be strengthened in order to spearhead the campaign against animal diseases.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

The representative of USAID informed the Conference that the agency was for the promotion of regional livestock trade in the Greater Horn of Africa. He observed that livestock trade was vital to the region for various reasons, among them it's long historical tradition of pastoralism and livestock trade. He further observed that it was useful for African countries to open up regional trade because current markets within the region were fairly saturated.

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The representative noted that opportunities to improve livestock prices, and thus the income of pastoralists require expanded markets. Increasing trade would also help maintain livestock production as the cultural and economic foundation in pastoral areas.

He further informed the meeting that USAID had regional programmes focusing on the Greater Horn of Africa, namely – conflict resolution, improvement of health and nutrition, as well as prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS and, finally, the improvement of food security. He observed that the Food Security Office has made some improvement in the area of regional trade. Finally, the representative told the meeting that the USAID Programme focuses on improving agricultural and livestock production. He commended OAU/IBAR for its leadership in facilitating and promoting regional trade. He urged African countries to recognize IBAR's efforts to have in place innovative private sector mechanisms to provide animal health services.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Having expressed his thanks to the Director of OAU-IBAR for the invitation extended to FAO to attend the Directors' Meeting and Ministers' Conference as well as the first PACE Policy Committee Meeting from 18th – 22nd March, 2002, the representative made a brief report on the action so far undertaken by FAO in the field of Animal Health in Africa. He mentioned the priority Programme EMPRES (Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal Diseases and Plant Pest) created in 1994 and its normative objectives, as well as the other normative and operational activities undertaken by FAO. It was stated, in particular, that the Technical Cooperation Programme of FAO made available a total of US\$13.5 million for animal health in Africa during the last seven years.

The FAO representative went on to highlight some critical points concerning the role of OAU-IBAR in the development of animal resources in the continent :-

1. under-staffing of OAU-IBAR which raises the issue of sustainability of projects at present under the responsibility of this Bureau;
2. the future of Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Center (PANVAC) Projects which are under the responsibility of FAO, and are being terminated and wound up, with the transfer of such assets to the Government of Ethiopia to be accompanied by a transfer of responsibility for maintaining the biological materials;
3. the need to keep the eradication of rinderpest as the first objective of PACE;
4. the approaches made to strengthen the situation of veterinary services in Africa, and the ability of the same to prevent the introduction and spread of transboundary contagious animal diseases;
5. the signing of the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) Agreement by the OAU, and the harmonisation between PAAT and Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC). The FAO resolutions 5/95 and

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4/2001 were mentioned, as well as the readiness of FAO to provide scientific and technical support to PATTEC.

Office International des Epizooties (OIE)

The representative of the O.I.E. informed the Conference that the organisation was established in 1924 to fight rinderpest in Europe. At the present moment it has several activities around the world and is regarded as the World Animal Health Organisation, with a membership of 158 countries, 46 of which are in Africa.

He further told the meeting that the O.I.E. has representations in all the five regions of the world. The African representation, was the last to be established, and is funded by the PACE Programme. He stated that the establishment of the African representation resulted from the resolutions made by the OAU Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources, at their fourth Conference in Addis Ababa in 1994. He outlined the envisaged activities of O.I.E. in Africa as agreed recently at a seminar in Addis Ababa as including the following :-

- support for access for livestock and livestock products to regional and international markets;
- support for efforts of Member States to build capacity in order to comply with the requirements of the SPS agreement of WTO and with the O.I.E standards, especially in the organization and the quality of veterinary services, animal disease surveillance, and support for African veterinary scientists to better participate in the setting up of these international health standards.
- support for the policy of health quality of livestock products supplied to markets: controls at the levels of production and processing (slaughter, milk collection), good veterinary practices with respect to the use of veterinary products.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The representative of IFAD made a statement in which he informed the Conference that the mission of IFAD was to work with the poorest rural populations to eliminate hunger and poverty, and enhance food security, raise productivity and incomes, and improve the quality of their lives through improved access to productive resources and empowerment. IFAD therefore gives the highest attention to the rural poor of Africa who represent about one half of its total population.

IFAD learned, he added, from a quarter century of experience of working with the rural poor, that livestock is crucial for their livelihoods and food security. Most of the rural poor raise livestock and if given the opportunity through favourable policies and access to services, technology and markets, they could get away from the poverty trap.

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CIRAD

The representative of CIRAD outlined some of the activities with which his organisation is associated. He noted that CIRAD was taking a keen interest in the activities of OAU/IBAR in particular and the African countries in general in the campaign against animal diseases. He further outlined specific areas within the animal health sector which could be supported by CIRAD.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEETING OF DIRECTORS

The Rapporteur of the Directors' Meeting presented a summary of the report of the Conference. Some delegates indicated that they had not seen the report as had been stated by the Rapporteur. However, it was clarified that what the Rapporteur had presented contained all the salient issues raised during the Directors' Meeting. It was therefore agreed that the Conference considers the revised Draft Resolutions for adoption.

The Conference took note of the Report of the Directors' Meeting.

**THE 6th CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR
ANIMAL RESOURCES**

RESOLUTIONS

BACKGROUND

The Sixth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in Africa was held in the Africa Hall of the Economic Commission for Africa Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from March 21 – 22, 2002.

The conference was preceded by a meeting of Directors of Veterinary and Livestock Services that took place from 18 – 20 March, 2002 at the same venue.

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources examined and approved the report and recommendations prepared by the Directors of Veterinary and Livestock Services (Appendix 3) and made the following resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS

Considering the socio-economic importance of livestock in Africa and its role in poverty alleviation;

Considering that the demand for livestock products is increasing faster than production leading to the importation of livestock products whereas Africa has great potential in animal resources;

Taking into consideration the need for African countries to strengthen livestock development services in order to support a sustainable development of the livestock sector, improved animal health and public safety and contribute to environmental protection;

Recognizing the important role of OAU-IBAR in livestock development in Africa and the results so far achieved by the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) and taking into account the current Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE);

Considering that African countries face difficulties in promoting trade between different sub-regions and access to international markets due to their inability to meet the Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) requirements of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the minimum standards and guidelines of the OIE;

MAR/RES.1 (VI) Improvement of Animal Production

The Conference **calls on** Member States to;

1. **Strengthen** livestock services by increasing national budgetary allocations
2. **Facilitate** private sector investment and the involvement of all stake holders in the livestock sector by creating an enabling environment
3. **Harmonize** livestock policies taking into account a better articulation of these policies between OAU-IBAR and regional economic communities (SADC, COMESA, CEEAC, ECOWAS, IGAD, UMA, CEN-SAD) and sub-regional organizations (CEMAC, CILSS, EAC, UEMOA, etc.)
4. **Include** the livestock sub-sector in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) through the elaboration and implementation of a livestock development plan in Africa.
5. **Incorporate** livestock into national development policies and harmonize them on a regional level.

MAR/RES.2 (VI) Improvement of Animal Health

The Conference **requests**

1. Member States to:

- **Reorganize** animal health systems taking into account the guidelines defined in the International Animal Health Code of the World Animal Health Organization (OIE)
- **Establish** and reinforce epidemio-surveillance networks and reporting for priority animal diseases at national and regional levels for their control and eradication.

2. The OAU to:

- **Make** the eradication of Rinderpest a priority of the PACE programme
- **Have** PATTEC coordination Unit transferred to OAU-IBAR, its activities started and funding sought to make it operational
- **Facilitate** urgent resumption of the activities of the Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Center (PANVAC) by signing the site agreement

between the OAU and the Government of Ethiopia, appointment of Technical Assistants in accordance with the provisions of the PACE Programme, the institutionalization of PANVAC as a component of the OAU and the appointment of a Director of PANVAC by OAU.

MAR/RE.3 (VI) Improvement of Livestock Trade

The Conference calls on Member States and the OAU to:

1. **Strengthen** the collaboration between OAU-IBAR and African regional organizations in charge of promoting livestock trade to establish regional trade commissions that bring together government, scientific and private sector representatives from importing and exporting countries to promote export trade.
2. **Identify** and establish disease-free zones to facilitate access to international markets.
3. **Develop** a programme through OAU-IBAR to establish infrastructures for promoting trade in livestock and livestock products.

MAR/RES.4 (VI) OAU and OAU-IBAR

The Conference resolves that;

1. The restructuring, strengthening and filling of vacant posts at IBAR including that of the Director of IBAR by the OAU General Secretariat be undertaken as soon as possible to ensure the sustainability and execution of its programmes.
2. IBAR should remain one of the technical organs of the African Union and a strategic plan should be prepared accordingly. This plan should reflect the concerns of all Member States and include a reporting system.
3. OAU-IBAR should develop programmes for the improvement of animal health in regions not covered by the current OAU-IBAR programmes.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF ETHIOPIA

The Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources, meeting from 18-22 March 2002, in its sixth Ordinary Session in Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia express their appreciation for facilities placed at the disposal of the Conference by the Government and the People of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and for the warm welcome and typical African hospitality extended to all delegates.

Having come to the end of their deliberations, the Conference:

1. **EXPRESSES** its deep gratitude to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 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. Ato Addisu Legesse, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
3. **EXPRESSES** its profound gratitude to H.E. Ato Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and to the People of Ethiopia for their warm and brotherly hospitality

Done in Addis Ababa, 22nd March, 2002

The Conference

VENUE OF NEXT CONFERENCE

The Republics of Rwanda and Senegal made offers to host the 7th Conference due to be held in 2005.

It being unusual to have two offers at the same time, the Secretariat was mandated to consult with both countries and thereafter to inform the Member States of the decision.

Following informal consultations between the two delegations, Senegal stepped down in favour of Rwanda.

The next Conference will therefore be held in Kigali, Rwanda.

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

AGENDA

Thursday 21st March

10.00 – 11.00	<p>OPENING CEREMONY</p> <p>1. Welcome Address by Out-going Chairman, H.E. the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives of the Kingdom of Swaziland</p> <p>2. Statement by Secretary General of the OAU, H.E. Mr. Amara Essy</p> <p>3. Statement by The Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, H.E. Meles Zenawi</p>
11.00 – 11.30	<p>Coffee Break</p> <p>Adoption of Agenda and Election of the Bureau</p> <p>4. Statements by: <i>EU, USAID, FAO, OIE, IEAD, CIRAD-EMVT</i></p>
13.00 – 15.00	<p>Lunch Break</p> <p>Consideration of the Report and Recommendations of the Meeting of Directors</p>
18.00	<p>RECEPTION</p>

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Friday 22nd March

10.00 – 11.30	Consideration of the Report and Recommendations of the Meeting of Directors (continued)
11.30 – 12.30	Any Other Business
12.30 – 13.00	Date and Venue of the next conference
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch Break
14.30 – 16.00	Free
16.00 – 17.00	Adoption of Report and Resolutions
17.00 – 17.30	CLOSING CEREMONY

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Sixth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources
Sixième Conférence des Ministres Chargés des Ressources Animales

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REPORT OF THE MEETING OF DIRECTORS

PREAMBLE

Livestock make a significant contribution to the economic development of African countries and are essential for food security and poverty alleviation. Africa has immense natural resources and supports one fifth of the world's livestock population. They are a source of livelihood, income, wealth and security for over 40% of Africa's rapidly growing population. In addition to meeting domestic needs, significant amounts of foreign exchange earnings are derived from trade in livestock and livestock products.

Despite the preeminent position of livestock in the social and economic life of the continent, the sector faces several constraints, among them, animal health issues.

As Africa's population grows, a revolution in dietary preferences is occurring as a result of which people are consuming more livestock products than they can produce.

African countries find it difficult to increase their livestock production due to several constraints among which are inappropriate policy development, weak institutional settings, inadequate investment, and diseases. These constraints hinder Africa from meeting domestic requirements for livestock products and effectively participating in the World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations and fulfilling the requirements of the Agriculture Agreement of the WTO.

In view of the above constraints, there is a dire need for Africa to formulate and implement appropriate livestock development policies so as to exploit its huge untapped resources.

Recommendations on policies to improve livestock development in Africa were formulated at a meeting of Directors of Livestock/Veterinary Services held from 18 – 19 March 2002 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

These recommendations focused on animal health, livestock production, livestock marketing and trade, OAU/IBAR and PANVAC.

The recommendations were forwarded to the Sixth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources for consideration and adoption.

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OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony was presided over by the Ethiopian Representative Mrs. Hadara in the absence of the outgoing chairman, the Director of Veterinary Services of Swaziland. In her opening remark, she emphasized the importance of livestock in the economic development of African countries.

The Acting Director of OAU/IBAR also addressed the meeting. In his address, the Director gave a brief history of the Sixth Conference and outlined the issues that the meeting would deliberate upon. He urged the participants to examine the issues objectively and enthusiastically, as their resolution was crucial for the development of livestock in Africa

The Minister for Agriculture of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia officially opened the meeting.

In his opening remarks, the Minister, His Excellency Dr. Mulatu Teshome, underscored the important role Agriculture plays in African economies. He noted that the role of livestock in addressing the problem of food security was significant. He further observed that despite the great potential available to African countries, and the high importance attached to the livestock resource, the sub-sector remains untapped.

The minister cited various constraints affecting livestock development in Africa. These impediments included, animal diseases, insufficient supply of quality feeds, poor genetic resource management, poor marketing systems and inadequate legal and institutional frameworks. The minister urged African countries to approach the issue of availability and delivery of veterinary services on a regional basis. He further noted that regional cooperation in the harmonization of laws, regulations and monitoring systems to control and eradicate transboundary diseases was essential.

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ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

The conference unanimously elected the following to the Bureau:

Chairman: Ethiopia

Vice Chairman (Northern Region): Algeria

Vice Chairman (Western Africa): Togo

Vice Chairman (Central Africa): Cameroon

Rapporteurs: South Africa
Uganda

AGENDA

Ethiopia requested that a presentation on PANVAC be included in the Agenda. The suggestion was accepted. The Agenda was then adopted and is attached as Appendix 4.

ATTENDANCE

The Meeting was attended by 48 Member States, 10 international organizations and 3 donor agencies. The List of Participants is attached as Appendix 2.

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR OAU/IBAR

The Acting Director of IBAR presented a report for the period September 1997 to February 2002.

He outlined the activities carried out by the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) that included evaluating progress made in PARC member countries towards the eradication of rinderpest and providing follow up assistance to these countries to maintain their freedom status. He reported that the number of countries officially or suspected to have the disease dropped from 18 in 1986 to just 2 in 1999 when PARC ended. Currently, apart from 3 countries in Eastern Africa, the rest of Africa is safe from rinderpest.

He observed that although SADC countries and the North Africa region did not participate in PARC, eradication of the disease from the central zone had secured protection of these areas.

The Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) covering 32 countries in sub-Saharan Africa was reported to have commenced on 1st November 1999. The Programme is funded by the European Union. Since its inception, PACE has developed a basic strategy for implementation in participating countries and has carried out consultative meetings and preparatory workshops in 22 countries. In addition, a Rinderpest Vaccine Bank has been

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established in Botswana and the PANVAC vaccine quality control activities revived. Surveillance in wildlife for rinderpest was also carried out and a research network for CBPP established.

The Community-Based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology Unit (CAPE) was initiated in 2000 with funding provided by the Department for International Development (DfID) of the United Kingdom and the European Union (EU). CAPE is a unit within the PACE Programme that incorporates older community based disease control initiatives such as PARC-VAC, PAVE and the more recent PCH. CAPE operates in pastoral areas and is engaged in developing improved access to veterinary services, providing assistance in the management of conflict, a factor that plays a significant role in the spread of animal diseases, providing relief in drought situations and developing community based approaches to disease surveillance. In addition, CAPE is also involved in promoting the development of enabling policy and legislation to support community-based animal health delivery systems.

An Economics Unit was established in 1996. Since its inception, the unit has made valuable contributions in assessing the economic impacts of disease control, assessing public sector financing of livestock and animal health services to determine how national governments can sustain contributions to animal disease control and analysing the implications of WTO rules and regulations on African livestock trade.

Other important developments during this period include the signing of a collaborative agreement in 1999 between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and OAU/IBAR/PACE for support to a project aimed at enhancing capacity at national and regional levels for the diagnosis and surveillance of animal diseases. This was followed in September 2000 by the initiation of the OAU-IBAR Pastoral Livelihoods Programme with funding from USAID. The aim of this programme is to build strategic planning, financial accounting and personnel policy capacity at IBAR and to improve pastoral livelihoods through enabling legal and policy interventions that promote livestock production and trade. The Programme's initial focus is in the Greater Horn of Africa. In late 2000, a new project in livestock marketing and trade was launched with support from USAID under the Pastoral Livelihoods Programme. Marketing studies are planned, both regionally and in existing and potential markets outside Africa. The Project will also focus on the establishment of a Livestock Trade Commission in Eastern Africa that will link livestock exporters in the region with importers in the Middle East and the Arabian Peninsula. Collaborative linkages will also be established with specialized partners to provide early warning on natural disasters such as droughts and floods that impact on livestock trade. Regional actors such as COMESA, IGAD and the Gulf Cooperation Council will also be engaged in a dialogue to harmonize regional trade policies in livestock and livestock products.

IBAR participated in the formulation of a regional livestock development programme for Eastern Africa. The programme conceived by IGAD that will be funded by the European Union, cover the seven IGAD and 3 non-IGAD States and will be executed by IBAR. In response to interest by the French Government to participate in the programme, a separate agreement was signed with the French Government initiating activities focusing on peri-urban poultry and dairy development in the 10 participating countries.

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IBAR took over the co-ordination of the Regional Programme on Ticks and Tick-Borne Diseases from the FAO in 1997. The programme which covers East and Southern Africa carried out activities related to vaccine production, immunization of cattle against East Coast Fever and the training of professionals in epidemiology, livestock economics and parasitology. A total of 117 people have received training since 1999.

Over the last three years, IBAR has been implementing the Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA) Project in six East African countries. The programme focuses on poverty alleviation through promoting improvements in livestock and crop farming, tsetse control and micro financing. Following on the recommendation of the 5th Ministerial Conference for a regional project in Central and West Africa, IBAR developed a concept note that was duly endorsed by the European Union and is currently being developed into a full proposal by the 17 countries involved.

During this period, IBAR organized the 24th, 25th and 26th Biennial International Scientific Councils for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control in Maputo, Mombasa and Ouagadougou respectively. The recommendation made by the 25th Council to mount a panafrikan campaign to fight tsetse and trypanosomiasis was endorsed by the OAU Heads of State and Government in July 2001 and officially launched as the Panafrikan Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) in October 2001.

The Acting Director concluded his report by outlining the training programmes conducted by IBAR to build capacity among professionals in Africa. He also listed publications produced by IBAR that included the quarterly Bulletin of Animal Health and Production in Africa, the Panafrikan Animal Health Year Book, the Biennial Proceedings of the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control and several other publications and technical reports produced by the Economics Unit and constituent programmes within IBAR.

MAR/01.2 (VI) THE OAU/IBAR INITIATIVE FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF TSETSE FLIES IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA.

The Directors of Veterinary Services reviewed the initiatives of OAU/IBAR in controlling and eradicating tsetse flies in Sub-Saharan Africa. The meeting observed that tsetse flies are a major contributor to poverty and disease on the African Continent, affecting 37 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The meeting noted with concern that according to a WHO report, some 60 million people and 50 million cattle are at risk from the disease. The meeting further observed that African animal trypanosomiasis caused an estimated annual loss of approximately 20-26% of the total livestock production as reported by the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The gravity of the situation was noted at the OAU Council of Ministers meeting and the Heads of State and Government Summit in Lome, Togo in July 2000 and led to the launching of the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) in 2001.

Reviewing the developments that have taken place so far in controlling the tsetse menace, the meeting noted that control of the tsetse fly began with the establishment of the International

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Scientific Council for the Control of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis (ISCTRC). Thereafter, OAU-IBAR contributed to the effort by:

- Organizing 26 biennial conferences in various parts of Africa
- Conducting research and producing over 1,500 research papers that have been presented and discussed at conferences
- Implementing the Farming in Tsetse Control Areas (FITCA) project in 6 countries. The project aims at contributing to the socio-economic development of communities in tsetse infested areas.
- Launching the Pan –African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC). The PATTEC's objective is to create a tsetse free zone by eliminating the tsetse flies from carefully identified areas. The areas identified for immediate attention include the Ethiopian Rift Valley, the lake Victoria Basin, Okovango Delta, Tanzania and the cotton belt of West and Central Africa.

MAR/01.3 (VI) THE PAN-AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS (PACE)

The Meeting observed that PACE had made commendable progress since its inception in 1999 and is currently being implemented in 28 of the 32 countries. PACE's goal is to achieve enhanced food security and the significant reduction of poverty among rural communities. Active advisory and policy committees have been set up to ensure that the project addresses its objectives of enhancing national capacities for disease surveillance, improving the provision of veterinary and animal health services and consolidating the fight against rinderpest and other epizootics.

During the period under review, several international meetings were held to discuss coordination and management of the programme and reevaluate the sanitary cordon. Since the PACE programme is closely linked to the Office Internationale des Epizooties, strategies to comply and follow up on OIE procedures were developed. An Emergency Fund to be disbursed in the event of disease outbreaks and a database to manage information on sanitary topics were established. PACE's efforts to reorganize animal health networks and introduce refinements in the veterinary curricula in universities were noted as were its contributions to improve the capacity of laboratories and formulate strategies to combat African Swine Fever, CBPP and rinderpest. The meeting noted that OIE procedures to eradicate rinderpest had been initiated and involvement of the private sector in animal health services encouraged.

It was appreciated that the difficulties in starting up and implementing the project on the continent were due to the complexities of the programme. In response to a question inquiring why PACE was not active in the SADC countries, the meeting was informed that at the time of its formulation, a similar project was being developed for SADC countries.

MAR/01.4 (VI) THE PAN-AFRICAN TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS ERADICATION CAMPAIGN (PATTEC)

The meeting noted with concern that due to its distribution and insidious nature, the seriousness of Trypanosomiasis was often underestimated, yet it claimed more than 3 million animals annually and over 60 million animals were at risk. Among the reasons cited for the difficulty in controlling the disease were:

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- Changing budgets and national priorities, Wars and civil disturbances, Failure of national governments to invest in control
- Environmental concerns related to the use of insecticides like DDT
- Perception that since it is primarily a rural problem it does not merit attention
- Popular misconception that it only affects livestock
- Perception that it is an unsolvable problem
- Being restricted to Africa it has not received global attention
- Diminishing funds for research
- Historically, research has not focused on eradication

It was noted that the tsetse fly had been eliminated from the island of Zanzibar and this success augured well for other areas. It was also recommended that the resistance of Ndama cattle to the disease be exploited in combating the disease. In response to the question on how participating countries were selected for the PATTEC programme, the meeting was informed that participating countries had come forward on their own initiative and in accordance with their national priorities. There was a general feeling that PATTEC should become proactive in sourcing funds for continued work. There was also a suggestion that PATTEC be relocated to Nairobi.

MAR/08 (VI): STRENGTHENING AFRICAN VETERINARY SERVICES WITH REFERENCE TO SUCCESS STORIES IN UNDER-SERVED AREAS

It was agreed that the market promoting, state restricting policies that have dominated African economic development in the last twenty years are by themselves unable to bring about growth and development in the livestock sector. The meeting rejected the notion that the market was the only driving force in rejuvenating and revitalizing African economies. Non-market failures such as weak public institutions were equally responsible for Africa's poor economic performance. The livestock sector plays a key role in Africa's development and there is clear evidence from across the continent that in the absence of strong institutions to serve and support the sector, it falters.

Members reviewed case studies from Mali, Central African Republic, Botswana, Guinea, Senegal, and Ethiopia that clearly illustrated the importance of strong institutions and progressive policies in maintaining animal health and promoting trade in the livestock sector. Conversely, the absence of such institutions in Somalia and Southern Sudan may have contributed to the persistence of disease and the loss of critical trading opportunities. In examining the success stories, several common factors emerged. These included strong partnerships between the public and the private sector, efficient and accountable public institutions, permissive policies and legal environments and the application of multiple strategies to achieve desired goals.

In view of the lessons emerging from these case studies, the meeting urged governments to invest in the strengthening of national veterinary services and other institutions serving the livestock sector so as to enable the sector achieve its full potential.

MAR/03 (VI): TOWARDS POVERTY-FOCUSED POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONS FOR ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY IN AFRICA.

In recent years, economic theory has highlighted the importance of institutions in creating a so-called 'enabling environment' for economic growth. This is because institutions define incentives in society by setting rules that determine the profitability and viability of economic activities.

The key institutions governing veterinary service delivery in Africa are the State Veterinary Services and veterinary boards (or councils). In terms of poverty –focused development, veterinary and allied institutions have not adequately addressed the needs and problems specific to the livestock types reared by poor people. This shortcoming appears to be widespread as revealed by a recent review of more than 800 livestock development projects supported by a range of donors and implementing agencies. The consequence of this has been failure to achieve or sustain livestock development objectives.

While economic theory and past experience indicate a clear need for poverty-focused livestock institutions, the question of how to promote pro-poor institutional change remains a subject for discussion. Equally contentious is the question of whether it makes good sense to secure greater involvement of poor people in designing better policies and rules for primary animal health service delivery. An examination of current development and business management theory and practice presents persuasive arguments for such an approach. A recent review of livestock projects by DfID identified a few "islands of success" with regard to impact on poor livestock keepers. Community-based animal health services featured prominently among the successful projects and their geographical distribution in Ethiopia, Southern Sudan, Kenya and Tanzania helped dispel the myth that such interventions are only appropriate for "war zones".

The meeting observed that the main constraint facing community- based animal health services is the lack of legal recognition. An enabling environment for such a system of service delivery requires that it be legitimised through the enactment of legislation that not only guarantees quality and conformity with professional ethics but is also flexible enough to cater for variations in conditions, needs and problems. The long and daunting task of legislative reform can be made simpler by adopting the Tanzanian proposal of placing the activities of para-veterinary professionals and community-based Animal Health Workers in the realm of subsidiary legislation that is more amenable to amendment. It was also recommended that Veterinary institutions carry out a critical review of their impact on poor people and objectively assess the opportunities and potential inherent in community-based approaches. However, the meeting strongly emphasised that the role of the public and private sector in providing veterinary services be clearly defined and appropriate measures instituted to ensure proper supervision and regulation of community –based animal health service providers.

The meeting supported the idea of greater involvement of Livestock Owner Associations in the formulation of policy and livestock development strategies.

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MAR/02(VI): POLICY FOR RE-ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORKS.

In the light of the global environment for trade in animal products introduced by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and relayed by OIE, exporting countries are obliged to certify that animal products destined for export comply with international sanitary regulations. At present most African countries are unable to fulfil this requirement because government veterinary services in many countries are under researched and unable to provide adequate national coverage or issue certificates that reflect the real sanitation situation in the field.

The meeting observed that in order to overcome these constraints to trade, an alternative way of organising the management of animal health at the national level must be adopted. Such a strategy should aim at enhancing the delivery of services and putting in place a credible certification process while relieving the burden on the state. The achievement of this goal presents a new challenge to OAU-IBAR.

The meeting recommended an approach that involves the private sector, re-organises State veterinary services and regulates the activities of all actors in the animal health sector including the farmers themselves.

THE BACKGROUND AND PRESENT STATUS OF THE PAN-AFRICAN VETERINARY VACCINE CENTER (PANVAC)

The meeting reviewed the history of PANVAC and members' concerns over recent developments in its operation. The salient points arising were as follows:

- ◆ In 1986, FAO established 2 Regional Vaccine Quality Control and Training Centres in Dakar (Senegal) and Debre Zeit (Ethiopia)
- ◆ In 1988, the two centres were amalgamated into a single project (PANVAC) funded by UNDP and placed under the responsibility of OAU-IBAR
- ◆ In 1995, PANVAC closed temporarily due to lack of funds but was reactivated the same year with funds availed by FAO and EU. It was envisaged at this time that PANVAC would ultimately be absorbed as a constituent institution of OAU and FAO would transfer all equipment to the Ethiopian government. This has not happened.
- ◆ Due to delays on the part of the Ethiopian Government to sign the host agreement, a decision was taken by OAU-IBAR, to look for an alternative host institution. The Regional Vaccine Quality Control and Training Centre in Dakar was identified to temporarily carry out the function of vaccine testing, while awaiting for OAU to resolve the issue of taking full responsibility of PANVAC.
- ◆ OAU was to have appointed a Director to head PANVAC, but because of delays due to restructuring this did not happen.

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The meeting considered the 3 suggestions proposed by Ethiopia and recommended that the Ethiopian government expedite the signing of the agreement with OAU as soon as possible, FAO transfers equipment over to the Ethiopian government and OAU and African governments source funds for the running of PANVAC.

MAR/04 (V1): PROGRESS IN THE CONTROL OF PRIORITY ANIMAL DISEASES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.

The unparalleled abundance and diversity of ungulates in Africa has spawned an array of disease causing agents that, sometimes, infect livestock with devastating consequences. Apart from these agents, many others have been imported into the continent and have become well established. Eradication, or at least cost effective control, of these infectious agents is recognised as essential for efficient livestock production and trade and unless this is done the future holds unfavourable consequences for food production, human health and economic development for many parts of Africa.

The OIE has developed a list of 15 diseases (list A) that is generally considered to contain the "most important" epidemic (epizootic) diseases of animals. Fourteen of these diseases have been recorded in Africa and associated islands and explains the difficulty African countries have in exporting their livestock and products derived from them.

In Southern Africa generally, FMD is accorded the highest priority because of its impact on trade between countries of the region and those in Europe in particular. Tick borne diseases of cattle are the costliest erosive diseases in the region in terms of impact on animal production and control by dipping. With the exception of Angola and northern Namibia, Southern Africa is free of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP).

In Central and West Africa, the cross-border movement of livestock as a result of intra-regional trade and transhumance of pastoralists constitutes a major constraint in the control of contagious livestock diseases. Rinderpest, CBPP and peste des petits ruminants are accorded the highest priority although in the coastal belt of West Africa, African Swine Fever and New Castle Disease inflict the greatest losses.

In Eastern Africa, including the Horn of Africa, rinderpest has for many years been the disease of highest priority. CBPP has also been recognised as a constraint to animal production. The most acute animal health problem to face Eastern Africa recently has been the effect of the occurrence of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in the Arabian Peninsula.

It is clear that vaccination in isolation is inadequate for controlling or eradicating many of the epizootic infections in Africa. Movement control is vital but is difficult if not impossible to achieve in sub-Saharan Africa other than Southern Africa. Yet, failure to control animal movement is likely to perpetuate the problem indefinitely.

It was recommended that since movement of animals in pastoral systems is a necessary strategy, we should secure the participation of traders and herders in monitoring movements and maintaining surveillance of disease outbreaks. It was also recommended that African countries step up efforts in wildlife disease surveillance.

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MAR/05 (VI): POLICIES FOR IMPROVED LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE IN AFRICA

The meeting observed that livestock are essential for food security and poverty alleviation in Africa. It was also noted that African people consume more livestock products than they produce locally and thus import the deficit at an annual cost currently estimated at US\$ 1.5 billion. It was further suggested that African countries find it difficult to increase production and exports of livestock products because of weak domestic economies and political systems; absence of an enabling economic environment: inappropriate institutional settings; biophysical, technical and socio-economic constraints; and unfavourable developed countries policies. Notwithstanding these policy and non-policy constraints, African countries still find it difficult to exploit the preferential access available under the Agricultural Agreement of the World Trade Organisation. The meeting agreed that liberalisation of trade, while creating favourable conditions for increased domestic production and faster trade growth in Africa, would not alone succeed in achieving this if not accompanied by macro-economic and sectoral policies that support the development of livestock export-oriented industries. Suggestions proposed for improved livestock development and trade in Africa included:

- ◆ Promoting small holder livestock enterprises in rural and peri-urban areas
- ◆ Improving capacity for planning in the livestock sector
- ◆ Intensifying production systems and adopting improved range management practices
- ◆ Adopting improved disease control and veterinary public health practices to meet the requirements for international trade in livestock and livestock products
- ◆ Introducing cost-recovery and hence private sector involvement to instill commercial attitudes in livestock production
- ◆ Creating an enabling environment for trade through price restructuring, realignment of exchange rates, lowering of tariffs and liberalization of the regulatory environment.
- ◆ Encouraging national governments and regional trade organizations to promote trade and building the capacity of producers to market their products effectively.
- ◆ Putting up a united African front when negotiating trade agreements with organizations like the WTO and OIE

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MAR/06 (VI): PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS-NEW PARADIGMS: THE LIVESTOCK TRADE COMMISSION AND DISEASE FORECASTING

The meeting was informed that during the EL Nino rainfall of 1998, there was an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever, which affected and killed both humans and animals in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) and resulted in the Gulf States slapping a ban on trade in livestock and livestock products from the region. To compound the situation, livestock diseases and the lack of quality animal health services in pastoral areas of the GHA not only undermined local and regional trade but eroded confidence that countries in the Horn can be a reliable sources of wholesome livestock and livestock products. The meeting was informed that concerted, coordinated and focused efforts are needed to address this damaged image. The Pastoral Livelihoods Programme (PLP) of the OAU/IBAR, whose main objective is to improve animal resources so as to enhance the nutrition and incomes of the people of GHA, is best placed to coordinate these efforts. The PLP focuses on several objectives including:

1. Establishing networks to improve accessibility to market and disease information in pastoral areas.
2. Promoting the development of appropriate legal and policy frameworks in collaboration with statutory boards and professional associations in the respective countries to better address livestock production, health and marketing constraints in pastoral areas
3. Lobbying for control and distribution of veterinary drugs by veterinary professionals.
4. Promoting harmonisation of cross border livestock movement.
5. Promoting community-based conflict resolution.

To achieve these objectives the capacity of IBAR in financial and project management shall be improved.

The proposed Livestock Marketing and Trade Programme on the other hand will have several objectives including:

1. Opening dialogue and information exchange channels between exporting and importing countries.
2. Collaborating with the Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC), regional meteorology departments and other climate outlook organisations to acquire, analyse and disseminate animal diseases forecasts based on climate outlook.
3. Harmonising trade between trading partners.
- 4.. Disseminating data on trade.

MAR/07 (VI) LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT, PRODUCTION AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT.

The meeting noted that population growth; urbanisation and increasing urban incomes are greatly increasing the demand for animal products in African countries. This demand is being met by an increase in the number of domestic animals reared and not from an increase in yield.

At the same time, competing land uses are limiting the availability of land and other resources for traditional livestock production thereby forcing producers towards more intensive systems of management. In the absence of mitigation measures, serious impacts have begun to emerge that pose a threat to human, animal and environmental health.

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In arid and semi-arid zones, the increase in livestock numbers has disrupted the traditional way in which nomadic and transhumant breeders manage their herds. Traditional agreements between users of shared resources break down when the numbers of animals exceed critical limits and conflict frequently ensues. Examples of this were cited from many parts of the continent.

Population growth and the advancing agricultural frontier have displaced pastoral populations and led to the fragmentation of pastoral lands. Dry season grazing areas have shrunk and their subsequent over utilisation has led to environmental degradation and a decrease in the floral and faunal biodiversity.

Although significant progress has been made in the control of major epizootics, animal health is still a concern in most extensive farming systems. Concern stems from the emergence or re-emergence of diseases related to environmental change caused directly or indirectly by human activity. The incidence of bovine and ovine schistosomiasis in central Senegal provides a case in point. The concentration of livestock of mixed origin along cattle routes, at watering points and at overnight stops en route to markets (usually small towns or big villages) has resulted in overgrazing and denudation of pastures along the route, pollution of water sources and increased transmission of disease between animals and between animal and human populations.

Large wild mammals and domestic ruminants share the same range in savannah areas. Even when confined to national parks, wildlife act as a reservoir for several diseases of domestic ruminants.

Recent trends in livestock development show a rapid increase in the number of intensive and semi-intensive livestock units established at the periphery of large towns and within the suburbs and town centres. These units raise ruminants, pigs and poultry and act as foci for the dissemination of disease. In the absence of appropriate sanitary measures, poultry and pig units pose a threat to human health through transmission of zoonotic diseases. The sale of animal products that circumvent sanitary inspection has resulted in an increase in "process related" bacterial diseases among urban consumers.

The discharge of untreated effluent from slaughterhouses into rivers has resulted in pollution effects that pose a serious threat to the health of downstream users. Effluent from livestock units located in towns with inadequate waste collection and treatment facilities pose a growing threat to surface and ground water resources.

PROGRESS IN DISEASE REPORTING

The meeting noted that countries need information on the status of animal disease within and beyond their borders to enable them take informed decisions and actions. It was also reiterated that adequate disease reporting is one of the major criteria for progress along the OIE pathway. One of the four major objectives of OAU/IBAR is to collect and disseminate information on all aspects of animal health and production. Article 7 of the SPS agreement stipulates that members "shall notify changes in their sanitary or phytosanitary measures and provide information on them promptly through a designated enquiry point".

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The meeting noted that the performance of disease reporting by African countries to the OIE had declined since 1999. In the year 2001, only 350 reports were filed which fell far short of the optimum level of 550 reports/annum.

During the period 1998 to 2001, reporting performance by PACE area countries trailed behind non-PACE area countries. Neither group attained the optimum level of reporting.

In 2001, Algeria and Somalia led the field in submitting reports to OAU-IBAR. They were followed by Senegal and Tunisia.

The meeting was appraised of some of the problems encountered by OAU-IBAR in relation to reports submitted in 2001. The absence of a standard reporting format and spatial data were mentioned. It was noted that important figures such as the number of cases, deaths and number of PAR were frequently omitted, as was data on the species affected in multi-species disease reports. The meeting agreed that governments should be requested to invest more resources in disease surveillance so as to improve the quality and quantity of data collected. The private sector should also be involved in data collection. A recommendation was made for countries to share information on disease status with each other and with trading partners.

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

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (18 –22 March, 2002)

AGENDA
(DIRECTORS' MEETING)

Monday 18th March

08.30 – 09.00	Registration and Distribution of Documents
09.00 – 10.00	<p>OPENING CEREMONY</p> <p>1. Welcome address by Outgoing Chairman, the Director of Veterinary Services of Swaziland</p> <p>2. Address by The Director of Veterinary Services of Ethiopia</p> <p>3. Address by The Ag. Director of OAU/IBAR</p> <p>4. Address by The Guest of Honour</p>
10.00 – 10.30	Coffee Break
	<p>SESSION I</p> <p>Adoption of Agenda and Election of the Bureau</p> <hr/> <p>Report of the Ag. Director OAU/IBAR including presentation of IBAR's main regional programmes: PATTEC, FITCA & PACE</p> <p>MAR/01.1 (V1) - <i>Dr. Jotham Musiime</i></p> <p>MAR/01.2 (V1) - <i>Dr. Solomon Haile Mariam</i></p> <p>MAR/01.3 (V1) - <i>Dr. John Kabayo</i></p> <p>MAR/01.4 (V1) - <i>Dr. René Bessin</i></p> <hr/> <p>Discussions</p>
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch Break

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	SESSION II Strengthening African Veterinary Services with reference to Success Stories in Under-served Areas MAR/08 (V1) - <i>Dr. Tim Leyland</i>
	Policies, Legislation and Institutions for Animal Health Service Delivery: Approaches for Poverty Alleviation MAR/03 (V1) - <i>Dr. Andy Catley</i> MAR/02 (V1) - <i>Dr. Yvon Le Brun</i>
	Discussions
16.00 – 16.30	Coffee Break
	Draft Recommendations

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Tuesday 19th March

	SESSION III Progress of Priority Disease Control in Africa MAR/04 (V1) – <i>Dr. Gavin Thomson</i>
	Discussions
	Policies for Improved Livestock Development & Trade in Africa MAR/05 (V1) – <i>Dr. Emmanuel Tambi</i>
	Pastoral Livelihoods - New Paradigms: The Livestock Trade Commission and Disease Forecasting MAR/06 (V1) - <i>Dr. Solomon Munyua</i>
	Discussions
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee Break
	Livestock Management, Production and its Environmental Impact MAR/07 (V1) – <i>Dr. Daniel Bourzat</i>
	Discussions
	Draft Recommendations
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch Break
	Adoption of Report and Recommendations
18.00 – 18.30	Closing Ceremony
19.00 - 21.00	Reception