



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

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
11-15 April, 1994

REPORT

REPORT OF THE 4TH CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

1. OPENING CEREMONY

The Opening Ceremony was presided over by the Prime Minister of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, H.E. Ato Tamrat Layne and chaired by the Outgoing Chairman, Hon. Dr.J.K. Arap Misoi, Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing of the Republic of Kenya.

1.1 The Chairman welcomed delegates to the Conference. He noted that most of the resolutions made at the Nairobi meeting had been implemented. He further stated that Africa was beset by social and economic problems. This had to be overcome for the betterment of the people of the continent and increasing livestock production would be one way of alleviating the economic problems.

1.2 H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, stated that OAU attaches great importance to self-sufficiency in food in Africa. He went on to say that this was best illustrated by the fact that the First Chapter of the Lagos Plan of Action is on Food and Agriculture and that the OAU Heads of State and Government had set for themselves the target of achieving self-sufficiency in food by the year 2000.

He further stated that Africa's population was growing rapidly, but food production had not kept pace with the increased demand caused by this growth which is estimated at 3 percent compared to the agricultural growth of 2 percent.

He noted that, apart from bringing rinderpest under control, the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) was also addressing the issue of policy reforms in the livestock sub-sector.

Dr. Salim concluded by thanking the European Union and other donors for their financial and technical support for PARC.

1.3 Performing the Opening Ceremony H.E. Ato Tamrat Layne, Prime Minister of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, welcomed the delegates to Ethiopia.

He went on to say that Africa's challenge of the day is how to make a breakthrough in the economic stagnation. He noted that livestock is vital for subsistence and economic development of Africa, and the Conference was therefore important since it had the livestock sub-sector as its focus.

Commenting on Ethiopia's situation, he said that although Ethiopia had large populations of livestock, the sub-sector was underdeveloped and the economic benefits from the sub-sector therefore had not been commensurate with the livestock populations.

He went on to say that it was his sincere hope that the Conference would contribute to the livestock development in Africa by coming up with realistic recommendations.

The Prime Minister then officially opened the Conference.

2. ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

The Conference unanimously elected the following to the Bureau:

Chairman	:	Ethiopia
Vice-Chairman	:	Tchad
Rapporteurs	:	Cameroun
	:	Uganda

The Agenda was adopted and is attached as Appendix i.

3. ATTENDANCE

The List of Participants is attached as Appendix v.

4. STATEMENTS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Statements were given by the following International Organizations and the full texts are in Appendices ii, iii, and iv.

European Union (EU)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Office International des Epizooties (OIE)

5. CONSIDERATION OF REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Chairman of the Meeting of Directors presented his Report and Recommendations. These are attached as Appendix vi.

There were discussions on the Report and Recommendations. The main subjects were, Livestock Marketing and Trade, Livestock Research, the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign Project, Rehabilitation of Livestock Services and Privatization, Conservation of Animal Genetic Resources, Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Programme, Interaction Between Livestock and the Environment, the establishment of an OIE office in Africa, and the Pan African Vaccine Centre.

5.1 Livestock, Marketing and Trade

During the discussion the Conference drew the attention of the OAU to the activities underway in some member states in the area of inter-African livestock trade. The question of dumping of subsidized livestock products is being addressed in some countries.

It was the view of the Conference that the importation of these products may be due to demand in the hotel trade and local market. It was also stated that farmers in the traditional sector were often unwilling to market their animals. It was emphasized that good and well processed livestock products would promote inter-African trade.

5.2 Livestock Research

The Conference expressed concern about reduced funding by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) for livestock research in Africa. The Conference also agreed that funding for the international and regional research institutes in Africa should be increased.

5.3 Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC)

Regarding the PARC Programme the Conference expressed its great satisfaction for the successful implementation of Phase I of the project and noted that rinderpest had been controlled in almost the whole of Africa. However it is necessary to establish and maintain immune-buffer zones to protect countries free of rinderpest and the costs of the buffer zones should also be borne by the benefitting member states.

The Conference also agreed that the OAU should explore the possibility of co-ordinating other disease control programmes including diseases of small ruminants.

5.4 Rehabilitation of Livestock Services and Privatization

Regarding the rehabilitation of livestock services and privatization the Conference agreed that for livestock services to be efficient tasks must be well defined. The Conference also agreed that privatisation should be encouraged but warned against any hasty privatization and that certain functions must remain the domain of the state.

The Conference also agreed that the needs for veterinarians of a country must take into account the national capacities for employment and livestock populations.

5.5 Animal Genetic Resources

The Conference stressed the need to preserve African genetic resources, especially breeds threatened with extinction, for use by future generations.

5.6 Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Programme

It was emphasized by the Conference that in spite of the many research and control programmes carried out in Africa for many years tsetse and trypanosomiasis are still wide-spread in Africa.

The Conference agreed that the problem should be tackled on a pan-African basis.

5.7 Interaction Between Livestock and the Environment

The Conference noted that drought and desertification constitute a major problem for livestock development in Africa and commended the Secretary-General of the OAU for efforts being made to follow-up negotiations pertaining to the formulation and conclusion of an international convention on the control of desertification and drought in countries severely affected especially in Africa.

5.8 Establishment of an OIE office in Africa

It was discussed and agreed that OIE in collaboration with the OAU opens an office in Africa.

5.9 Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Center (PANVAC)

The Conference noted with satisfaction the achievements of PANVAC in the improvement of rinderpest and CBPP vaccines produced in African laboratories. Their activities should be expanded to cover other vaccines and veterinary drugs.

6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

6.1 Lesotho

The Minister from Lesotho briefed the Conference on political events currently taking place in his country. The Ministers expressed the wish for a rapid and peaceful solution to the problem.

6.2 Frequency of the Conference

Concern was expressed that a four-year interval for the Conference is very long. It was agreed that the Conference should be held every three years.

7. RESOLUTIONS

Nine Resolutions were tabled. These were discussed and adopted. (MAR/RES.1-9 (IV) attached)

8. Venue of the Next Conference

Swaziland offered to host the 5th Conference and the offer was unanimously accepted.

9. CLOSING CEREMONY

9.1 Vote of thanks to the President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia

The Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries of Cameroon, H.E. Mr. Hamandjoda Ajondi, in a vote of thanks on behalf of the Conference, expressed profound appreciation to the President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, H.E. Ato Melesse Zenawi, the Government and the people of Ethiopia for their warm welcome and typical African hospitality that was accorded to the delegates. He also expressed warm gratitude to the Transitional Government of Ethiopia for hosting the Conference and for putting the necessary facilities at the disposal of the delegates.

9.2. Vote of thanks to the Secretary General of the OAU

The Minister of Agriculture, Cooperatives and Marketing of Lesotho, Hon. Ntsukunyane Mphanya, expressed the Conference's gratitude to the Secretary General of the OAU for his message which had a wealth of concrete proposals for livestock development in order to ensure self sufficiency in food in African countries. He urged the Secretary General to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

10. **Chairman's Closing Statement**

In his closing statement the Chairman, H.E. Ato Awetahgne Alemayehu, Vice-Minister of Agriculture of Ethiopia said that the Conference that had just been concluded had made resolutions on pressing issues pertaining to Africa's livestock development. He hoped that the implementation of the Resolutions by the OAU Member States would promote further development in Africa. He noted that increased animal production can be achieved by controlling animal diseases, improving genetic material and by putting appropriate economic policies in place. He also expressed his Government's deepest appreciation to all the donor agencies which had assisted in the development of Africa's livestock resources and also congratulated the OAU Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources for effectively implementing the Pan African Rinderpest Control project thus bringing rinderpest under control.

He then wished the Ministers and all the other delegates safe journeys back to their home countries.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Interafrican Bureau for
Animal Resources



ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE

Bureau Interafricain Des
Ressources Animales

MAR/RES. 1-9 (IV)

**4TH CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR
ANIMAL RESOURCES**

RESOLUTIONS

MAR/Res.1 (IV)

**RESOLUTION ON LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCT MARKETING
AND TRADE**

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in its Fourth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11-15 April 1994;

Recalling the Treaty establishing the Economic Community for Africa;

Recalling its Resolution MAR/Res.10 (III);

Aware of the urgent need to develop intra and extra African trade in livestock and livestock products,

Cognisant of the detrimental effect to livestock development and trade in Africa of the importation of highly subsidized animal products from outside Africa;

1. **CALLS** on Member States and the Secretary General of the OAU to promote intra and extra African trade in livestock and their products, and in so doing they should
 - i) **pay attention** to the protection of Africa's livestock markets against imports of subsidised livestock products,
 - ii) **set up** structures to follow problems in trade in livestock and livestock products,
 - iii) **establish** a trade bulletin in livestock and livestock products,
2. Likewise **CALLS** on the OAU Secretary General and Member States in collaboration with OIE to follow the GATT negotiations in order to ensure that sanitary and other barriers are transparent and based on scientific criteria.
3. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of the present Resolution during the Fifth Session of the Conference.

MAR/Res.2 (IV)

RESOLUTION ON RESEARCH

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in its Fourth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11-15 April 1994,

Concerned with the reduced funding granted to ILRAD and ILCA by the Consultative Group for International agricultural Research (CGIAR);

Aware of the importance of livestock research in agricultural development in Africa;

1. **URGES** the OAU Secretary General and the African Member States of the CGIAR as well as the other non Member States to make efforts to ensure that sufficient funds are allocated to the proposed International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI),
2. **FURTHER REQUEASTS** the OAU Secretary General to seek the necessary resources in order to give technical and financial support to national laboratories,
3. **CALLS ON** the OAU Secretary General to take all necessary measures to promote the exchange of information and expertise among African countries in the field of research,
4. **CALLS ON** the Secretary General of the OAU to monitor the development of CGIAR activities to ascertain that special attention is given to research and development of livestock in Africa.

MAR/Res.3 (IV)

RESOLUTION ON THE PARC PROJECT

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in its Fourth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11-15 April, 1994,

Considering the successful implementation of the PARC Programme Phase I especially the absence of outbreaks of rinderpest in almost the whole of Africa;

Recalling its Resolution MAR/Res.2 (III) on the PARC Project;

Appreciating the financial support from the European Union and other donors as well as the commitment of PARC Member States and the political support given to the PARC programme by the OAU;

Aware of the importance of and the need for a epidemio-surveillance network;

1. **CONVEYS** its gratitude to the donor community particularly the European Union for their continued financial and technical support,
2. **RECOMMENDS** that countries which have been free from rinderpest for a number of years and which run no risk of recurrence move down the OIE pathway to the "Declaration of Freedom from Disease",
3. **URGES** countries that are free from disease to establish an intense epidemio-surveillance network for infectious diseases;
4. **REQUESTS** the Secretary General as well as OAU Member States to continue their political and financial support to the programme,
5. **REQUESTS** OAU-IBAR together with the OIE, to make every effort to facilitate the exchange of information and expertise, between African countries, on one hand and between them and the OIE on the other hand,
6. **CALLS** on the OAU Secretary General to monitor the PARC Project and extend it to countries that are not yet covered,
7. **CALLS** on the OAU Secretary General, in addition, to explore ways and means of managing other major diseases such as CBPP and Foot and Mouth Disease, CCPP and PPR,
8. **EQUESTS** the Secretary General of the OAU to continue seeking funds from donors and member states for establishment and maintenance of sanitary cordons.

RESOLUTION ON THE REHABILITATION OF LIVESTOCK SERVICES AND PRIVATIZATION

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11-15th April, 1994;

Considering

- i) the importance of the animal agriculture in the economy of African countries,
 - ii) the efforts made by governments and partners in favour of development and the fight against epizootic disease,
 - iii) that the livestock services, to be efficient, must have well defined tasks and in consequence adequate resources,
 - iv) that the privatization of the veterinary profession should be encouraged for the better delivery of veterinary services,
 - v) that the training needs for veterinarians of a country must take into account the national capacities of employment, the number of animal units and of agricultural and agro-pastoral production systems,
1. **CALLS ON** Member States to undertake policies that would promote the development of animal health and production by
 - i) the revitalization of livestock services together with the establishment of national livestock development funds and allocation or provision of the necessary financing for the correct execution of programs and projects.
 - ii) the promotion of the privatization of appropriate areas of the veterinary profession through the adoption of laws and regulations and the opening of a credit line at suitable interest rates.
 2. **REQUESTS** donors to continue their financial assistance for a better development of animal health and production.
 3. **URGES** Member States and international financing institutions to take the appropriate measures towards a larger contribution for the livestock sector to the national economy.

MAR/Res.5 (IV)

RESOLUTION ON ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in its Fourth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11-15 April, 1994;

Aware of the richness of indigenous African Animal Genetic Resources,

Cognizant of adaptation to the African environment by the indigenous genotypes,

Noting that some valuable breeds are in danger of being extinct,

REQUESTS the OAU Secretary General to:

- i) Promote the identification and conservation of Indigenous Animal Genetic Resources for sustainable use,
- ii) Facilitate the establishment of a gene bank in Africa and establish a network of information.

MAR/Res.6(IV)

**RESOLUTION OF PANAFRICAN TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS
CONTROL PROGRAMME**

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in its Fourth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11-15 April, 1994;

Noting that in spite of the various control and research activities that have been carried out for decades, the disease situation remains a concern in many states;

Considering that co-ordination of existing control projects at regional and continental level are minimal;

Aware of the need to harmonize control projects for effective control of the disease;

Noting with satisfaction the OAU/IBAR experience with the coordination of campaigns against African epizootics such as rinderpest;

REQUESTS the OAU Secretary General to:

- i) take all the necessary measures to facilitate the launching of the Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Programme under the auspices of OAU/IBAR;
- ii) mobilize the necessary resources for systematic implementation of this Recommendation and to submit a report on its progress during the Fifth Session.

MAR/Res.7(IV)

**RESOLUTION ON THE INTERACTION BETWEEN LIVESTOCK
AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in its 4th Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11-15 April, 1994,

Cognisant of the fact that drought and/or desertification constitute a major problem for livestock development in Africa;

Cognisant, further, of recent trends in drought and the effect of desertification and of the importance of it as a major environmental concern as acknowledged by the Rio de Janeiro Conference, (June 1992);

Considering the important position of livestock in national economies of the regions affected by drought and or desertification and their ecological and socio-economic impact, particularly the degradation of vegetation which is indispensable to livestock development;

1. **COMMENDS** the Secretary General of the OAU for efforts exerted to facilitate the follow-up on negotiations pertaining to the formulation and adoption of an international convention on the control of desertification and/or drought in countries severely affected, notably in Africa,
2. **REQUESTS** the Secretary General of the OAU to sensitize the African group involved in the process of negotiation on the need for the Intergovernmental Committee for Negotiation to ascertain that the convention as well the African regional annex are established on the basis of local, national and sub-regional conditions and programmes that favour:-
 - i) a global and integrated approach to rehabilitation and sustainable development of arid, semi-arid and sub-humid dry zones;
 - ii) the alleviation of poverty as a basic condition for the development of pastoral communities and for improved management of arid and semi-arid lands;

- iii) the improvement of stock breeding and livestock products as well as the development of trade infrastructures, and of human resources as a special means for the eradication of poverty and the management of desertification;
- iv) the national mobilization and application of available skills including those pertaining to traditional stock breeding systems in force in pastoral communities, such as transhumance or nomadism, which, far from being factors in environmental degradation, constitute rational stock breeding strategies.

MAR/Res.8(IV)

**RESOLUTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
REGIONAL OIE OFFICE FOR AFRICA**

The Conference of African Ministers responsible for Animal Resources in its 4th Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11-15 April, 1994,

Aware of the need to continue and intensify efforts already made by OIE, OAU and FAO with assistance from donor agencies, to help member states resolve some difficulties, particularly, in the organization of training courses, transfer of technology and designing of African Reference Laboratories such as PANVAC,

Cognisant of the fact that efforts should be made within the broad framework for the improvement of animal health in Africa by strengthening the Capacities of veterinary services in the field of administration and management, organization of disease surveillance Systems and Control of Veterinary drugs,

Considering that Africa, like other regions of the world, should have a regional representation of "Office International des Epizooties",

REQUESTS the Secretary General of the OAU in collaboration with the Director General of OIE, and other international organizations and donor agencies (in particular African Development Bank (ADB) and the European Union) to facilitate the opening of an OIE regional representation in Africa.

**RESOLUTION ON THE PAN AFRICAN VETERINARY VACCINE CENTRE
(PANVAC)**

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in its 4th Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11-15 April, 1994,

Considering the importance of Livestock in the African economies;

Aware of the fact that incidence of diseases is a major constraint to Livestock Development;

Noting that vaccine quality control is important in prophylactic programmes;

Considering the excellent results achieved, by PANVAC on the quality of vaccines against rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia produced in Africa;

Noting with satisfaction that the "Code of Good Practices for the Registration of Veterinary Drugs" adopted by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and the FAO/WHO *Codex Alimentaris* has already been used by a majority of OAU Member States as basis for the drawing up of their respective regulations governing registration of veterinary drugs and in harmonizing the methods and control policies of these drugs;

Concerned with the difficulties member states are experiencing with regard to the quality control of the veterinary drugs prepared locally or imported and the lack of manpower, equipment and financial resources;

RECOMMENDS that:

- i) PANVAC continues to play its role as a Continental Institution of Excellence which guarantees the quality of vaccine products used in Africa,
- ii) PANVAC serves as a Training Center for African technicians in vaccine production,
- iii) the OAU and FAO do everything possible to preserve the results already obtained and expand the range of activities of PANVAC to cover other products.

VOTE OF THANKS
TO
THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF ETHIOPIA

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources meeting in its 4th Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11 to 15 April 1994,

Considering the excellent facilities which the Government and the People of Ethiopia had provided for the organisation of this Conference, the warm welcome and the typical African hospitality extended to all delegates;

1. **EXPRESSES** its deep gratitude to the Transitional Government of Ethiopia for having accepted to host the Conference and ensured its success,
2. **NOTES** with satisfaction the Statement made at the official opening by H.E. Mr. Tamerat Layne, Prime Minister of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia,
3. **EXPRESSES** its profound gratitude to H.E. Ato Melesse Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and to the People of Ethiopia for their warm and brotherly hospitality.

Done in Addis Ababa, 15 April 1994

VOTE OF THANKS

TO

THE OAU SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in its Fourth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, from 11-15 April, 1994,

Having heard the message of His Excellency Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity,

1. **EXPRESSES** its gratitude to the Secretary-General of the OAU for his message that had a wealth of concrete proposals for livestock development in order to ensure self-sufficiency in food in African States.
2. **URGES** the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the implementation of Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

FOURTH CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS MAR/01.1 (IV)
RESPONSIBLE FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11-15 April 1994

AGENDA

DAY ONE - THURSDAY, 14TH APRIL

- 10.00 - 11.00 - **Opening Ceremony**
- 1) Welcome Address by
 Hon. Dr. J.K. Arap Misoi
 Assistant Minister for Livestock
 Development and Marketing of the
 Republic of Kenya
 - 2) Address by
 H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim
 OAU Secretary General
 - 3) Opening Speech by
 H.E. Ato Tamerat Layne
 Prime Minister of the Transitional
 Government of Ethiopia
- **Break**
- 15.00 - 17.30 - Election of Bureau
 Adoption of Programme
- Statements by
 EEC, World Bank, FAO, OIE,
- Consideration of the Report and Recommendations of
 Directors
- 18.00 - - **Reception**

DAY TWO - FRIDAY 15TH, APRIL

- 10.00 - 11.00 - Continuation of consideration of the Directors' Report
- 11.00 - 12.30 - Any Other Business
- 12.30 - 13.00 - Date and Venue of the Next Meeting
- 13.00 - - **Lunch Break**
- 16.00 - 17.00 - Adoption of the Report and Resolutions
- 17.00 - 17.30 - **Closing Ceremony**

STATEMENT ON THE "PAN AFRICAN RINDERPEST CAMPAIGN"

delivered by

G. Von Brochowski, Head of EC Delegation to Ethiopia

Your Excellency Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, OAU Secretary General,
Your Excellency The Prime Minister of Ethiopia,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Participants and Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to thank the OAU for inviting me to give a statement on the occasion of the fourth conference of Ministers responsible for animal resources. Indeed the European Commission has taken a long term interest in this sector and in particular on the need to improve animal health which remains a major problem for many African states. One key element of this problem has been the devastating effects of rinderpest.

Since 1986 when a Financing Agreement was signed between the Organization of African Unity and the European Commission concerning the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign, we have always encouraged the ministerial meetings and high level discussions which have taken place in Africa. This is because from the beginning the view in Brussels was that the control of rinderpest was not only a technical issue but also a political one.

Since the European Development Fund was established in the early sixties, Rinderpest has received considerable attention, firstly under a joint project with other donors which almost succeeded. In the beginning of the seventies we thought that we had eradicated Rinderpest from the African continent but we proclaimed victory too early. Ten years later it was obvious that rinderpest was back on a large scale. The reason that rinderpest could come back on such a large scale was in essence because veterinary services in several African countries were for a number of reasons severely underfunded.

It is to the credit of the directorate of the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources which is today still the same as it was in 1986 that the Organization of African Unity proved receptive to the idea that a policy dialogue had to be conducted on the subject of how to reach sustainable financing of the livestock services.

All these considerations led to the signing of a Financing Agreement between the OAU and the European Commission.

I would like to remind you that since the beginning of cooperation between Europe and Africa 100 million ECUs have been committed by the Commission from our regional funds. In addition a total of 100 million ECUs has been available under the respective National Indicative Programmes of the participating countries.

The approach was twofold. In those countries where rinderpest was actually ravaging, assistance was provided without conducting a policy dialogue. Moreover, funds were allocated to provide technical assistance to the Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources, and for certain research projects. As a result of the latter it has been possible to develop a thermostable vaccine which is now widely used in a number of regions in Africa.

But as the Financing Agreement stipulated, the main part of the programme is the formulation of the livestock development policies in Africa which should make it ultimately possible for the veterinary services to combat animal diseases without assistance of foreign donors. The first question that has to be answered is whether farmers can contribute directly for the services rendered. Some said that farmers were too poor to contribute but a more frequently heard argument was that in case of compulsory vaccination campaigns farmers would refuse to present their animals for vaccination. Now in 1994 with eight years of experience behind us we can only conclude that the participation rate of farmers to these vaccination campaigns is hardly any different in countries that asked a contribution from farmers than in those that did not.

In case a country is of the opinion that no direct contribution can be asked from farmers for compulsory vaccination campaigns, then it is possible to assure in an indirect way the financing of future vaccination campaigns, by way of fees, such as a slaughter fee or any other special taxation. With the introduction of these measures it is important to assure that the funds so generated do not return automatically to the treasuries but remain available for the veterinary departments.

There are however other possibilities such as support to farmer groups and associations, whenever farmers are willing to take the responsibility for guaranteeing their animal's health.

Another possibility is to provide loans to veterinarians who wish to start a private practice, and tailor the terms of the loans to the conditions where they work. This option requires that farmers be able to pay for veterinary services, and therefore the markets for their animal products must be fair. Often we have seen that the import of animal products is to the detriment of local production. An example which has obtained quite some attention lately is the import of beef in West Africa. Hence an additional option allows for an import levy to be introduced on the imported animal products and that the monies raised should be used for the functioning of the veterinary services.

What have been the main achievements since the signing of the OAU-EC Financing Agreement in 1986?

First of all there is a considerable reduction in the number of reported cases of rinderpest. Secondly, in certain countries major progress has been made with the financing of veterinary services. In this context privatisation has become a very topical and popular issue. But in several countries it has been slow in getting off the ground. This is because it is often necessary to change legislation and to modify Government intervention to avoid undermining the new private practitioners. However, there are examples where the services have been provided by the private sector at much less cost.

In conclusion I can state that the European Commission intends to continue with its policy as stated in the Financing Agreement OAU-IBAR of 1986.

We hope that the participating Governments will progressively apply the principles explained above in order that the vaccination campaigns can be extended to finally achieve the goal of not only rinderpest eradication but sustainable livestock services.

When this is successfully done it is likely that more funds will become available for other activities as well. After all the object of the whole exercise is to increase the quality and value of animal production in Africa. But this cannot be done by putting the emphasis on animal health alone and other aspects such as animal nutrition need equal attention.

A final word should be said about the IBAR unit. This unit has been very constructive in spreading the message that veterinary services in Africa have to become self financing. In the long term we would hope that the IBAR unit can also benefit from this policy in order that it can continue its good work and broaden its engagement in the livestock sector.

We cannot conclude without expressing our appreciation of the cooperation with other donor organizations. These are most notably the World Bank, the FAO, Le Fonds d'Aide et de la Cooperation de la France, l'Office International des Epizooties, and the Overseas Development Administration

I thank you.

**FAO Statement Delivered During the Opening Ceremony
of the
Fourth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal
Resources**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11-15 April, 1994

It is my privilege and pleasure to convey the greetings and best wishes of the Director-General of FAO, Dr. Jacques Diouf to this meeting. In the following statement I wish to draw your attention to two elements: one is a brief account of the major projects the Animal Production and Health Division of FAO is promoting in Africa; the other is an indication of how the cooperation between you, the ministers responsible for livestock development, and FAO can be strengthened.

The development objective of FAO supported interventions is improved prospects for food security in all parts of Africa. Rural populations rely heavily on domestic livestock and to some extent on wild animals for their food requirements as well as for cultivation and fertilizing of the extended areas needed to produce an adequate harvest often under low levels of productivity.

Distribution and productivity of livestock in Africa is constrained by a combination of diseases, some infectious, some transmitted by tsetse and ticks, and some of a non-infectious nature as well as by poor nutrition, poor management and lack of effective development of the best suited genetic material. By way of comparison, it is interesting to note that Latin America, a developing area a little smaller than Africa but with similar ecological zones and with a slightly smaller pastoral component, where one disease constraint--trypanosomiasis--does not exist, has a cattle population twice that of Africa and a milk production per animal twice as high.

This brings me to the first programme on the list, namely African animal trypanosomiasis, or AAT for short. In 1978, FAO with funding from UNDP, established the Regional Centre for training of middle-level personnel in the control of AAT, in Lusaka, Zambia. Since then, 152 English speaking trainees from 17 countries all over Africa and particularly SADC have attended the annual 28-week course.

Other projects under preparation on AAT include a regional programme for eight countries in East Africa (funding for the Kenya/Uganda component amounting to 17 million ECU has been confirmed); the second phase of a Belgian funded FAO project in Togo; projects in Tanzania and Zanzibar supported by FAO and IAEA; development of trypanosomiasis control in 11 West African countries; etc. New techniques which are simple and environment friendly such as traps, targets and insecticide treated livestock are increasingly being used to suppress fly populations and restore low levels of disease transmission, particularly around areas suitable for mixed farming systems.

Part of such innovative approaches is the utilisation of such modern techniques as Geographical Information Systems and satellite imagery in the mapping the likely distribution of tse-tse flies which has enabled us to improve our ability to focus control measures. Such an approach is being applied in pilot scale in Togo and forms part of the integrated tse-tse and trypanosomiasis control coupled with land use programmes.

The second item on my list is a pair of twins, namely PARC, the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign and PANVAC, the Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre. Rinderpest is now confined to Sudan (in the south), Ethiopia and probably Eritrea. Recent PARC meetings in Cairo and Dakar concluded that the campaign is now set for the eradication phase. It would be recalled that FAO's activities are primarily geared at providing a solid technical back-bone for the campaign in respect of continental epidemiological analysis, sero-surveillance, assurance of the quality of vaccines and communication skills and programmes for effective participation of the rural communities. The services which have been provided by FAO were indeed crucial but funding still faces some obstacles.

The other twin is PANVAC which started rather modestly in 1986 when two FAO experts were posted, one in Addis Ababa and one in Dakar. The mandate was to develop independent quality control of priority vaccines produced in Africa, with emphasis on rinderpest; and for training in vaccine technology. The two units constituted PANVAC. However, because of lack of funds, the unit at Dakar was closed down in September 1993 and all PANVAC activities consolidated at Debre Zeit. Now funding of PANVAC has been secured for a new period of three months, and closure of PANVAC and separation of staff have just been avoided. We are very grateful to the EEC, who provided funds for the bridging period, and we are hoping that the continuity of PANVAC will be ensured.

We want to avoid the collapse of an excellent system and network set up by PANVAC and the loss of staff of exceptional expertise. The continuity of the quality control services of PANVAC is essential in order to safeguard the quality of the vaccine being used in the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign to which EC alone has contributed about \$100 million during the last 5 years.

The twins (PARC and PANVAC) have recently found a parent in GREP, the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme. FAO is expected to lead a global programme aimed at total eradication of rinderpest from the whole world by the year 2010. I am glad to report that the Director-General places a high priority in FAO's efforts to assist Member countries to overcome constraints imposed by epizootic diseases. Thus, subject to endorsement by the FAO council FAO's Animal Production and Health Division will soon receive specific funds for the activities of the GREP Secretariat to allow for coordination meetings, consultants, targeted research/investigations, global monitoring of viruses by the World Reference Laboratory, scientific advisory groups, global monitoring and harmonization of campaigns, risk analysis studies, production of technical guidelines and information/data dissemination. Furthermore, FAO's capability to respond to disease emergencies will be strongly improved by the creation of a trans-boundary animal and plant pests and diseases programme called EMPRES (Emergency Prevention System). I need to point out that international action, like that by FAO, can only enhance, but never substitute, your own programmes and policies. Therefore, we all appreciate the efforts being made in Africa to effect livestock policy reforms for sustainable veterinary services. Permit me to observe that a component of such reform needs to be a viable veterinary service, with a clear cut chain of veterinary command and authority to undertake appropriate veterinary measures in controlling epizootic disease, instituting disease surveillance programmes, prevention and rapid responsiveness, in order to consolidate gains attained in such programmes as PARC.

Thus the EMPRES programme should be able to contribute the ability of your veterinary services to prevent disease emergencies and, in the event of their occurrence, to be able to respond rapidly to such emergencies.

Although there are many more animal health related FAO projects in Africa, I wish to mention only two more. They are the New World Screwworm Eradication Programme and the Multi-Donor Programme for Integrated Tick and Tick-Borne Disease Control in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa.

Your Excellences, let me remind you that the control of animal diseases and the improvement of the health of livestock is a major component of improving food security and of poverty alleviation. I have already referred to a crude comparison of livestock statistics between Africa and Latin America. This comparison is even more unfavourable to Africa when the value of livestock and its contribution to international trade is considered. Africa has a negative balance in the supply of meat and milk, protein malnutrition is rampant in Africa and Africa plays an insignificant role in international trade of livestock and livestock products. Disease and nutrition seem to be the most important constraints to economic development of livestock in Africa. You will be aware that the new GATT arrangements which seek to remove the bulk of tariffs still recognise epizootic diseases as a legitimate trade barrier. Therefore, a concerted effort is required in Africa to be able to overcome these two major constraints.

In its work supporting the development of the meat sector in Africa during the last decade FAO placed emphasis on the availability of veterinary human resources in meat inspection, realizing that efficient meat inspection services are a prerequisite for upgrading the African meat sector.

With DANIDA funding, FAO established the Regional Training Centre for Meat Inspectors and Meat Technologists for English-speaking Sub-saharan countries in 1984 in Botswana. During the five-year duration of the project approximately 350 meat inspectors and veterinarians were trained during three-month courses. The trainees were then to act as trainers in national meat inspection courses in their respective countries. Due to the strong demand for this type of meat inspection courses following the completion of the DANIDA project, FAO arranged additional regional courses. One course was held in Mozambique in 1992 for Portuguese-speaking African countries and another in 1993 in Sudan (in Arabic) for North African countries. For 1994/95, FAO is planning to again hold Regional Meat Inspection Courses in English, which are also open to candidates from French-speaking African countries who have proficiency in English. These courses will be held in Zimbabwe and three five-week courses are planned.

The drive for the universal use of just one or two breeds of each species of livestock used for food and agriculture has intensified in recent years. This is increasingly placing the majority of the genetic resources of each species at a serious risk of loss. FAO has been assisted by OAU Member States and other countries to commence global surveys of the status of the worlds 4,000 or so livestock species (animal genetic resources) developed over 10,000 years of domestication and adapted to cope with many combinations of environmental stresses and still being able to produce a range of food and agriculture items - meat, milk, fibre, hides, draught, fertilizer, fuel and to serve as insurance in difficult times. The surprising early results of these surveys show that some 30 to 40% of the genetic resources of livestock of the world are now at high risk of extinction. Once lost, these unique genetic resources are gone forever.

Population and economic pressures, and misuse of biotechnologies is further increasing the rate of these losses. Yet genetic diversity is essential for longer term food security and to maintain sustainable agriculture across the range of production systems and environments.

FAO has a mandate to design, secure the funding for, implement and maintain a comprehensive programme for the management of global animal genetic resources and conservation of diversity in the 40 or so species of domestic animals used for food and agriculture; following Council and Conference decisions and FAO's commitment under the Convention on Biological Diversity. A Special Action Programme has been initiated.

The technical elements and its distributed operational structure of this new programme has the potential to curb the high level of genetic erosion and better utilize the biodiversity, and OAU Member States are now being involved.

It is the intention to conduct two courses in gene bank and data bank management procedures in May and, providing funding is obtained, to undertake two regional project identification missions to cover member states. Within the next year, it is hoped to establish major sub-regional coordinating umbrella projects to help complete the inventory of African genetic resources, improve our understanding of these resources through monitoring and characterization, upgrade training and communications, establish development programmes to contribute longer term food security and deposit in gene banks samples of those substantial number of resource populations currently suffering high rates of erosion.

I am now coming to the second element of this presentation, namely our expectations regarding cooperation with you. These focus on how to strengthen cooperation, how to promote communication, and how to develop projects and keep them on your priority lists.

I should like to emphasise the excellent collaboration between FAO and OAU member states in a large number and a great variety of projects. It is always gratifying to see tangible and constructive results coming from collaborative efforts of such a diversity of people, faith, policies, interests, and approaches. We hope that our and your sustained efforts will gradually bring us closer to the common goal of food security: to assure that each person has enough to eat and possibly of a better quality tomorrow.

Communication -- Between FAO and your respective governments -- communications are improving daily along with technological advances and with better means of travelling; hence it is not my main concern. Rather, my concern is with communication among OAU member countries, particularly as it relates to trans-boundary issues. Viruses, bacteria, insect vectors and various other potential vectors of animal disease agents are notorious for not respecting boundaries. It is only through early recognition and adequate handling of boundary issues that progress can be made in preventing the spread of such diseases across boundaries. Reciprocal communication between countries with common borders and exchange of data and information is therefore a pre-requisite to successful interventions by regional and international programmes such as those mentioned above.

Finally a reminder: It is sometimes forgotten that donor agencies have a policy to subscribe to or sponsor only those projects which have received priority ranking by the concerned governments and which are prominently listed in the national development plans of the country. I would, therefore, like to remind you that all programmes and projects, whether mentioned here or not, should be viewed in the light of the development priorities of your respective countries or regions and in order to give them a chance of being funded and implemented you should make certain that these and future priority projects continue to appear in the National Development Programme.

Thank you ladies and gentlemen.

**ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE 4TH CONFERENCE OF
MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR
ANIMAL RESOURCES**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11-15 April, 1994

by

J. Blancou, Director-General, Office International des Epizooties

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellency the Minister of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia,
The Secretary General of the OAU,
Honourable Ministers,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour and privilege for the Office International des Epizooties to have been invited to participate in the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Livestock Development in Member Countries of the OAU and a very special pleasure for me to have the honour of addressing this Conference.

On behalf of the President, Dr. A.S. Sidibe, and on behalf of the International Committee of the OIE I wish to express my sincerest thanks.

As you undoubtedly know, the Office International des Epizooties is today considered as the world organization for animal health. As such, it has the weighty responsibility of immediately notifying the governments of all its Member Countries of the existence or new outbreaks of all highly contagious animal diseases worldwide, of promoting the harmonization of regulations applicable to trade in animals and animal products, and of coordinating strategies and measures for the prevention and control of these diseases. Furthermore, in line with the spirit of solidarity that has prevailed since its creation in 1924, the OIE devotes a large part of its efforts assisting developing countries, particularly countries in Africa.

The participation of the OIE at this ministerial Conference has thus become a well-established tradition. This has proved to be both effective and important, as the OIE has remained fully associated with the efforts undertaken by all the member states of the OAU to control the animal diseases that threaten the entire African continent.

It must, unfortunately, be acknowledged that many of these diseases have both their main source and reservoir in Africa, particularly with regard to rinderpest, Rift valley fever, Pestes des petits ruminants, African horse sickness, African swine fever, lumpy skin disease, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.

Specifically rinderpest, which the OAU has so successfully controlled with the assistance of the OIE since 1982 and today with that of the European Union and the FAO, has not yet been eradicated from Africa.

This situation is particularly disturbing, since at the end of this century, of all the livestock on this planet, livestock in Africa might very well be considered as the most severely contaminated by a wide range of micro-organisms.

This consideration could exclude Africa as a whole from international trade in animals. Nevertheless, the **International Animal Health Code** of OIE that makes provision for disease-free zones within a country could assist OAU member states to protect their national exports and to face competition from imported products.

Animal diseases do not only ruin individual farmers and threaten the health of their families. They are now capable of affecting everything that makes up richness of the member states of the OAU: the health of the human population, the quality of their environment, their international trade and the resources provided by foreign tourism. The most recent GATT Agreement for the freedom of international trade, will restrict trade in animals to solely those countries that are able to guarantee the quality of their livestock. Africa must prepare itself to meet this challenge.

In order to assist this region of the world, the OIE has taken numerous initiatives, in particular that of organizing training courses in methods of administration and management of Veterinary Services and in the registration and control of veterinary drugs in Arusha, Dakar, Bamako and Harare. It has also established two Collaborating Centers, in France and in South Africa, responsible for the training of African specialists in diagnostics and the control of animal diseases. The OIE is organizing an international conference on contagious animal diseases in Botswana next week. Finally, the OIE Committee took two concrete decisions in 1993 that are especially relevant to Africa; to modify the **International Animal Health Code** in order to facilitate and encourage the creation of disease-free zones, particularly in Africa, and to create an emergency fund to assist the less advanced countries. This fund was recently successfully put into action in Egypt to combat the outbreak of Rift Valley fever.

Rest assured, Honourable Ministers, that the 136 member countries of the OIE are united in their desire for Africa to be able to continue to exploit and trade the valuable asset of its domestic and wild livestock. I am here at your Conference today on their behalf, to encourage and assist all the member states of the OAU.

However, I cannot conclude, Ladies and Gentlemen, without paying tribute to the OAU and especially to Dr.W.N.Masiga, Director of IBAR, and his team, as well as all the Directors of Veterinary Services in Africa, for their courageous efforts in promoting animal health and for their valuable collaboration with the OIE.

If this Conference so wishes, this collaboration could be strengthened through the designation of a representation of the OIE in Africa. The terms of reference of this representative would be in close cooperation with the OAU/IBAR, to strengthen the capacity of African Veterinary scientists in the field of disease surveillance, administration and veterinary drug control.

In this hope, I sincerely wish you all a very successful conference and thank you for your attention.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Interafrican Bureau for
Animal Resources



ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE

Bureau Interafricain Des
Ressources Animales

Appedix v/Annexe v

**4TH CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**

**4EME CONFERENCE DES MINISTRES
CHARGES DES RESSOURCES ANIMALES**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11-15 April 1994

Addis-Abéba, Ethiopie, 11-15 Avril 1994

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Appendix vi

MAR/RPT/D (IV)

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony was chaired by the outgoing Chairman, the Director of Veterinary Services from Kenya.

The Director-General of ILCA made a brief statement in which he welcomed the delegates to ILCA Headquarters, the venue for the meeting. He also said that it was an honour for ILCA to host such an important meeting.

H.E. Amb. Pascal Gayama, OAU Assistant Secretary General, also made a statement. In his speech he said that these meetings assist the OAU to formulate sustainable policies for livestock development in OAU member states. The meetings also give the participants the opportunity to examine the programmes and activities of IBAR and to make suggestions on areas for improvement. He went on to say that rinderpest had been successfully controlled in Africa except for two countries in East Africa which had yet to effectively control the disease.

He noted that Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) was present throughout Africa and urged the countries to allocate more funds for the control of the disease. On policy reform issues that had been initiated by IBAR, he said that the countries should continue with these policy changes for the improvement of livestock sub-sector.

He also informed the meeting that IBAR was addressing the problem of tsetse and trypanosomiasis research and control.

The official opening of the Meeting was performed by H.E. Dr. Awetahgne Alemayehu, Vice-Minister of Agriculture of Ethiopia.

The Vice-Minister, in his address, welcomed the delegates to Addis Ababa. He noted that member states had accepted collective and individual responsibility to translate the resolutions made at the Third Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, into concrete action programmes. He went on to say that Africa was once a net exporter of beef, but now is a net-importer and gave statistics to support this statement. He observed that the potential for growth in the livestock sub-sector was enormous. However, the potential has not been realized because of the existing major constraints.

These were given as, inadequate feed supply, disease problems, poor genotype, poor management systems and lack of adequate trained personnel. He pointed out that Ethiopia had the highest livestock populations in Africa and was the tenth country in the world. However, livestock production and productivity were low in the country. He attributed this to poor nutrition and health.

Finally, he said that the Conference had the collective task of identifying constraints to livestock development in Africa and come up with concrete recommendations towards building a sustainable development in the livestock sub-sector.

The Vice-Minister concluded his speech by wishing the delegates successful deliberations and a happy stay in Ethiopia.

ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

The following were unanimously elected:

Chairman	:	Ethiopia
Vice Chairman	:	Senegal
Rapporteurs	:	Namibia
	:	Cote d'Ivoire

ADOPTION OF THE PROGRAMME

The Meeting unanimously adopted the Agenda and Programme of Work as presented by the OAU-IBAR Secretariat. (See Appendix vii)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The List of Participants is contained in Appendix v.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT ON IBAR ACTIVITIES

The representative of the OAU Secretariat presented a report on IBAR's activities. In his report he said that under the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) programme, rinderpest had been brought under control in African countries except two. He went on to say that the policy reform issues which were part of the PARC programme had been initiated in most of the countries participating in the PARC project.

IBAR was also paying attention to the research and control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis. Money was also available for the research and control of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP). However, member states had to allocate more funds for the control of this important disease.

In the area of animal production, the Director said that the section had been dormant for sometime, but was now active again.

The main activity in this area is the conservation of animal genetic resources. He observed that Africa had some good indigenous genetic breeds of livestock, but these had not been fully utilized. IBAR had jointly with ILCA formulated a project to deal with the Conservation and Utilization of Indigenous Animal Genetic Resources. This project also aims at setting up a gene-bank for Africa.

Discussion

The Meeting noted that success with PARC can be attributed to effective coordination by OAU/IBAR, donor support (European Union) and political will exercised by the participating countries to control the disease. To cease vaccination so as to eventually obtain free status, OAU/IBAR has a responsibility to see to it that a *Cordon Sanitaire* is being maintained. Sero-surveillance should continue after cessation of vaccination. IBAR and donor support would be required in this exercise.

On CBPP the control policy must be evaluated and OAU/IBAR and donors are to assist in the control programme as funds will be required for eventual testing and slaughtering.

On tsetse control, the Meeting requested for information on newer techniques concerning tsetse control as is contained in proceedings of meetings held biennially on this subject.

The meeting thanked OAU-IBAR for having halted rinderpest, thereby protecting countries in Southern Africa. The delegate of Liberia reported that the country suffered a severe depletion of valuable indigenous genetic material in livestock during the civil war and requested for assistance to secure the future of the Muturu breed.

The Meeting requested for more research on CBPP especially for more effective vaccines giving longer protection.

The Director of IBAR responded by saying that he agrees that one can only feel comfortable when vaccination against rinderpest is ceased, if the animals in the buffer zones have been immunized properly and that sero-surveillance is an important component to monitor the presence or absence of the disease. He agreed that the CBPP policy must be evaluated, that stamping out would be an important component and that funds would be required for compensation.

The Director of IBAR said assistance could be offered to Liberia when they are ready and to Mozambique should OAU-IBAR be so requested. He pointed out however that generally his organization would only become involved if a problem is of regional interest. On the aspect of OAU-IBAR's increased involvement in animal production - for which there seems to be a general need - he indicated that a Chief Animal Production Officer will hopefully be appointed towards the end of June 1994. In response to Uganda's interest in the aspect of conservation of germ-plasma, the Director indicated that the location of such a gene bank has not been finalized and that it will also depend on existing facilities etc., but that funds must first be obtained.

He agreed with the delegates that more research is required on CBPP including better vaccines and thanked the European Union for having made available funds for this purpose.

REPORT ON ANIMAL HEALTH

The report was presented to the meeting by the Secretariat. During the discussion it was pointed out that there were deficiencies in the disease reports from IBAR.

It was also noted that the reports were only descriptive. It was therefore suggested that IBAR should adopt the international format for disease reporting.

The Secretariat pointed out that OAU/IBAR disseminates information which is received from member states and that it is the responsibility of the states to analyze the data.

It was also stressed that the relationship between IBAR and the OIE is very good but that the two organizations are two different entities complementing one another.

The delegate from Tchad requested the Secretariat for assistance with Foot and Mouth Disease control, and the Secretariat agreed to consider the request favourably.

PANAFRICAN RINDERPEST CAMPAIGN (PARC)

The presentation on PARC was made by the PARC Coordination team of the Secretariat as follows:

1.Coordination activities in East Africa

It was stated that since the inception of PARC in 1986 much achievement has been made. Some 65 million head of cattle have been vaccinated in 11 East African states.

It was also stated that PARC allocated more than 27 million ECU for various PARC programmes in East Africa.

Four countries including Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Eritrea benefitted from emergency funds.

A package of technical and Advisory Support was presented to various countries by PARC. It included the services of a Vaccine Bank, Emergency Support for Rinderpest, Sero-surveillance Network, Rinderpest Diagnostic Kit, PARC cross-border harmonization meetings, workshops and training programmes.

It was finally observed that PARC implementation has been successful because of the support and cooperation given to IBAR by the member states, the donor community and farmers.

2. Progress Report on the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) in Central and West Africa

Evaluation meetings have been held annually to discuss Projects relating to:-

- Eradication of rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP); and
- Strengthening livestock services and privatization of the veterinary profession.

At the last meeting held in Dakar from 15 to 19 November, 1993 it was reported that there had been no rinderpest outbreaks for the past six years. The efficiency of vaccination had improved as a result of using quality vaccine.

In this regard, participants of the Dakar meeting expressed gratitude to PANVAC for a job well done. They however, regretted the closure of the Dakar PANVAC laboratory and appealed to FAO and EC to help to re-open the centre.

As part of the strategy to stop vaccinations against rinderpest, the Directors of Veterinary Services present recommended that effective sanitary cordons should be put in place in Central Africa and that countries registering low immunity levels in cattle should continue to vaccinate.

It was also important for the PARC project to lay down the necessary principles which would enable the Directors of Veterinary Services to have confidence in their ability to deal with emergencies as they occur.

Many projects in Central and West Africa have started implementing privatisation of the veterinary profession. The policy on cost recovery has been accepted in most countries. Many veterinarians have established private clinics through PARC funding. Regulations governing veterinary practice, distribution of veterinary drugs and veterinary councils have been adopted in most countries.

The devaluation of the CFA in Central and West Africa affected acquisition of many commodities including veterinary supplies, establishment of private veterinary practice and drug distribution.

3. Summary on Cost Recovery and Privatization

Cost recovery is one of the conditions for starting PARC Phase II.

The degree of cost recovery varies from country to country depending on the state of vaccination, laboratory and clinical services etc. It was reported that most countries had accepted cost-recovery in drug supplies.

Therefore, state controlled pharmacies are either in the process of being privatized or liquidated. It was also stressed that governments should withdraw their clinical services when private veterinary practices establish themselves.

The role of private veterinary practices in vaccination campaigns was emphasized.

4. Future Strategies of PARC

The Secretariat described the future strategies of PARC. The programme has been very successful in reducing the number of countries affected with the disease from 18 at the start of the programme to 2 at present. West and Central Africa have been free for 6 years. The eradication strategy categorizes the countries into:-

4.1 Special action countries:

- "No go areas". In these areas of civil strife, use is being made of UNICEF and NGOs to carry out vaccinations. They are making use of animal health auxiliaries using thermovax.
- "Other infected countries". A new project has been started in Ethiopia and concerted efforts are being made to tackle the remaining endemic areas and surround them with solidly vaccinated belts.

4.2 Buffer countries:

The infected countries are being surrounded by a well vaccinated sanitary cordon.

4.3 Disease free countries:

Countries which have been free from the disease for a number of years and where there is no danger of reinfection should cease vaccination and move down the OIE pathway to declaration of "Freedom from Infection". It was emphasized that only PANVAC quality controlled vaccine should be used in campaigns and all vaccinates must be permanently marked.

The development of Thermovax was briefly described. Mention was made of the two new recombinant vaccines, one vectored in capripox, the other in vaccinia. They were undergoing controlled laboratory trials and producing good immunity.

As rinderpest is being eliminated resources can be turned to the control of other diseases such as CBPP, FMD etc., and can also be channelled into the promotion of animal production.

It was noted that already some new PARC projects have components to improve nutrition, such as grazing schemes, marketing and support for dairying.

In conclusion, it was noted that PARC had come a long way in controlling rinderpest and the final goal of eradication was in sight.

5. The Control of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia in Africa

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia is part of PARC project. The disease is widespread in Sub-saharan Africa. Control programmes should take into account epidemiological, technical and economic factors.

Control methods are based on vaccination, stock movement control and stamping out by slaughter. Surveys must be conducted to determine the economic effects of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia. It was stated that mass vaccination over a three to five-year period is recommended in the control of CBPP. It was further reported that there is need for collaboration between neighbouring countries in order to improve information on epidemiology, standardize control methods and to promote training and research.

6. PANVAC

The activities of PANVAC were described. There had been a great improvement in the quality of both rinderpest and CBPP vaccines largely as a result of the quality control and training given by PANVAC.

Discussion

During the discussion it was stated that one of the objectives of PARC was to prevent desertification. Following discussions it was agreed that desertification should rather be changed to "Protection of the Environment". It was also discussed and agreed that flexibility be exercised in cost-recovery. It was further agreed that it would be difficult to give a country more than one emergency allocation.

Following discussion it was agreed that cessation of vaccination should be carefully considered and that a *cordon sanitaire* must first be established as necessary before this is carried out. Regarding the establishment of *cordon sanitaire*, it was agreed that countries being protected by the *cordon sanitaire* should contribute towards the cost of its establishment.

On PANVAC, various delegates including the FAO representative expressed appreciation for the good work of the centre and stressed that the institution be maintained in Africa.

It was emphasized that PANVAC has greatly contributed towards the quality of vaccines produced in Africa.

REPORT ON ANIMAL PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

One of the major functions of IBAR is the collection of data on livestock production parameters, especially those of ruminants.

It was stated that IBAR usually requests OAU member states for up-to-date information of livestock statistics. In the past the response has been very good but recently only eight countries responded. An appeal was made to delegates to fully cooperate with IBAR over this exercise in future.

IBAR produces distribution maps of cattle, sheep and goats, and the distribution of cattle in tsetse infested areas. These maps are updated every five years. Two editions have so far been produced and the third one is in print.

It was reported that OAU Expert Panel on Animal Genetic Resources has not met since the last meeting held in Zimbabwe in 1983. At that meeting one of the recommendations urged IBAR to closely collaborate with ILCA in the area of Conservation (preservation and sustainable utilization) and Management of Africa's Animal Genetic Resources.

Consequently, a project to be executed by IBAR and ILCA has jointly been formulated and submitted for donor funding.

IBAR also formulated projects for Multiplication of Trypanotolerant Animals and the Utilization of Agro-industrial by-products but funds have not yet been made available. This will be implemented, it is hoped, in due course.

IBAR has so far organized three workshops on small ruminant production. The first was in 1986 in Nairobi for East and Southern African countries, the second in 1988 in Ibadan for Central and West Africa and the third in 1991 in Cairo for the North African countries. The proceedings of the three workshops in English and French have been published and widely distributed.

Discussion

It was discussed and agreed that Animal Production should be closely integrated with Animal Health and that non-ruminants should be included in IBAR's programme.

The Meeting requested that special attention should be given to Conservation of Trypanotolerant Animals and Endangered Species.

The Meeting stressed the importance of livestock marketing and requested IBAR to include livestock marketing in its activities.

TRYPANOSOMIASIS CONTROL PROGRAMME

Under this programme, the following were described:

Trypanosomiasis Prevalence, Trypanotolerance, The Role of Wildlife, Control Techniques, Strategy Guidelines, Training Needs, Environmental Aspects, Economic Considerations and Community Participation for the success and sustainability of control measures.

It was reported that the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC) met in Yamoussoukro in 1991 and in Kampala in 1993. The proceedings of the Yamoussoukro meeting have been published and distributed while those of the Kampala meeting are under preparation. During the two Council meetings the OAU was requested to launch a Pan African Campaign against tsetse and trypanosomiasis.

It was also reported that Leadership Training Seminars were held in conjunction with the ISCTRC meetings.

A regional project known as "Farming in African Tsetse Infested Areas" has been launched. The project is being started in Kenya and Uganda and will be extended to the other eight Eastern African countries i.e. Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia.

During discussion it was agreed that the control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis should be organized on a Pan African basis. This is the only way to effectively control this problem throughout the continent.

Emphasis was also made on Land Use Planning and the need for the development of new drugs.

It was further agreed that IBAR should collaborate with FAO, ILRAD and ILCA and other institutions interested in the control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis in Africa.

It was emphasized that national budget allocations should be made for tsetse and trypanosomiasis control.

THE CONTROL OF TICKS AND TICK-BORNE DISEASES OF DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK IN AFRICA

Currently, IBAR is collaborating closely with FAO and ILRAD in the programme for the tick and tick-borne disease control in Eastern and Southern Africa.

A joint OAU, FAO and ILRAD Workshop was held in Kampala, Uganda from 12-14 September, 1991. Another is scheduled for Lilongwe, Malawi from 25-29 April, 1994.

It was stated that regional approach to ticks and tick-borne disease control should be encouraged.

It was agreed that Dermatophilosis was an important disease in West Africa and therefore research on it should be promoted in international and local institutions.

VETERINARY AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

A paper was presented by the representative of FAO on the above subject and it was followed by a discussion on the planning of veterinary manpower needs which not only relies on the number of livestock units but should also consider:

- size of the human population,
- gross national product,
- total value of the livestock industry,

- density of the animal population,
- affordable needs,
- increasing involvement of veterinarians in public health,
- increasing number of women in the profession,
- tighter control in international trade,
- public interest in animal welfare and ethical matters, and
- political imperatives.

The issue of privatization was raised as well as the incorporation of animal health auxiliaries in the system of delivery of animal health care.

Veterinary faculties should be established on a regional basis and the number of graduates regulated according to needs.

The question of relationship between veterinarian and auxiliaries was also discussed and agreed that auxiliaries should, ideally, be closely supervised by veterinarians.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING AND TRADE IN AFRICA

A paper was presented on the above topic by Dr. M. Tall. It generated lively discussion.

Discussion

The meeting stressed the importance of IBAR including livestock marketing in its programme of activities. The meeting expressed concern about dumping of highly subsidized livestock products in African markets.

The meeting noted the impact of devaluation on trade in Western and Central Africa. The long term effect of the devaluation will be assessed in due course.

VETERINARY DRUG REGISTRATION

A paper was presented on Veterinary Drug Registration by the representative of the OIE.

1. Regarding the problem of Harmonizing Registration of Veterinary Drugs in OAU Member States it was emphasized that there is need for a regional approach.

The meeting was also informed that international harmonization is now contemplated at global level and that OIE has already been asked to play a leading role in this process.

2. Regarding the necessity to avoid the importation into Africa of veterinary drugs which are not registered in their countries of origin the meeting urged member states to institute stringent regulations to avoid exploitation of African markets.
3. Regarding the quality of veterinary drugs, the meeting pointed out that this control is essential to avoid distribution of dangerous products by unscrupulous dealers. The meeting agreed that very often this control can be instituted on regional or international basis using reference laboratories.

The Director General of the OIE recommended the establishment of a representation of the OIE in Africa. This representation should be established in close collaboration with OAU.

ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Secretariat presented a paper on the Organization and Structure of Animal Health Services which emphasized the value of the livestock industry in Africa.

The paper stressed that livestock services have to be improved if the continent is to be self-sufficient in food production and supplies.

The functions of the services have to be clearly defined into field laboratory and extension services. For the services to be effective there should be strong central authority with an effective line of communication.

A structure of veterinary services was presented stressing that animal health and production should be combined in a single department to produce good results.

All countries are facing budgetary constraints as governments are unable to fully fund these functions. Services such as clinical treatments, drug sales etc., should be privatized. Payments should be made for many government services even for compulsory vaccinations.

Veterinary Public Health and Meat Hygiene should be the responsibility of the Veterinary Services but the control of zoonoses could be shared between the Ministries of Health and Agriculture.

Human resource requirements should be carefully planned. It is more cost effective to have a relatively few well trained veterinarians to carry out the skilled work and supported by well trained technicians, animal health assistants and in certain areas animal health auxiliaries. For the veterinary services to function properly staff have to be motivated and have high morale.

There was general agreement that Animal Health and Production services worked most efficiently when combined but if this was not possible then they must work very closely together.

Livestock extension services should be separate from those of crop production.

It was emphasized that animal production, the impact of drought, grazing pressures and production systems, genetic improvement, sources of feed etc. must be considered.

ENVIRONMENT

Regarding livestock development and its impact on environment, the Secretariat presented a report on the progress of ongoing international negotiations pertaining to the formulation and adoption of an international convention on the control of desertification in countries severely affected by drought and or desertification, notably in Africa.

The issue of drought and desertification in relation to pastoral areas is a major concern of African Governments.

It was reported that progress has been made in this area since the Rio de Janeiro Conference on the Environment and Development (June, 1992) highlighting in particular Resolution 47/188 which established the Intergovernmental Committee for Negotiation (ICN), conclusions of subsequent meetings of this committee which were held in; New-York (organizational meeting held in October 1992), Nairobi (1st meeting dealing with fundamental issues May - June 1993), Geneva (2nd meeting dealing with fundamental issues, held in September 1993), New-York (3rd session dealing with fundamental issues, held in January 1993) and in Geneva (4th meeting on fundamental issues, held in March 1993).

The Secretariat hoped that the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources would contribute to the process of negotiation regarding the above mentioned convention, through recommendations that are likely to provide guidance to the African Group during the next and last session of the INCD, scheduled to be held in Paris in June 1994.

PRESENTATION BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The following international organisations gave statements:

International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA),

Institut d'Élevage et de Médecine Vétérinaire des Pays Tropicaux (IEMVT),

Office International des Epizooties (OIE),

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and

The University of California.

COUNTRY REPORTS

There was a presentaion of country reports, copies of which were circulated. The quality of reports was much better than in the past.

Disease control had improved and there had also been an increase in livestock populations in all the countries that presented their reports.

Some countries reported that they had already started the restructuring of their veterinary services.

**FOURTH CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS MAR/01 (IV)
RESPONSIBLE FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11-15 April 1994

AGENDA

(DIRECTORS' MEETING)

MONDAY, 11TH APRIL

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| 08.30-09.30 | - | Registration |
| 09.30-10.00 | - | Opening Ceremony |
| | - | Address by Outgoing Chairman,
Dr. Richard S. Kimanzi
Ag. Director of Veterinary Services of
Kenya |
| | - | Address by
Amb. Pascal Gayama
Asistant Secretary General, ESCAS
Deparment |
| | - | Address by
H.E Dr. Awetaghne Alemayehu,
Vice Minister of Agriculture of
Ethiopia |
| 10.00-10.30 | - | Coffee Break |
| 10.30-10.45 | - | Adoption of Agenda and Election of Bureau. |
| 10.45-11.30 | - | Report of Director, IBAR MAR/02 (IV)
Discussion |
| 11.30-12.15 | - | Report on Animal Health, MAR/03(IV)
Discussion |
| 12.15-13.00 | - | Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC),
MAR/04(IV)
Discussion |
| 13.00-14.30 | - | Lunch Break |

- 14.30-16.00 - Pan African Rinderpest Campaign, (PARC)
- 16.00-16.30 - **Coffee Break**
- 16.30-17.15 - Animal Production Activities, MAR/05(IV)
Discussion
- 17.15-18.00 - Trypanasomiasis Control Programme,
MAR/06(IV)
Discussion

TUESDAY, 12TH APRIL

- 09.00-9.30 - Human Resource Development for the
Livestock Industry (FAO)
- 09.30-10.00 - Drug Registration (OIE)
- 10.00-10.30 - **Coffee Break**
- 10.30-11.30 - Livestock Marketing and Trade in Africa,
(MAR/10(IV))
- 11.30-11.45 - Livestock Development and its Effects on
Environment in Africa, MAR/O7(IV)
- 11.45-13.00 - Presentation by International and Sub-
regional Organisations
- 13.00-14.30 - **Lunch Break**
- 14.30-15.45 - Organisation and Structure of Livestock
Services, MAR/O8(IV) (ODA)
- 15.45-16.30 - The Control of Ticks and Tick-borne
Diseases of Domestic Livestock in Africa,
MAR/09 (IV)
- 16.30-17.00 - **Coffee Break**
- 17.00-18.00 - Country Reports

WEDNESDAY, 13TH APRIL

- 09.00-13.00 - Country Reports
Preparation of Report and Recommendations
- 13.00-15.00 - **Lunch**
- 14.00-18.00 - Field Visit
- 18.00-19.00 - Adoption of Report and Recommendations