



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS



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**The Contribution of AU- IBAR
to Good Veterinary Governance in Africa**





What is Veterinary Governance ?

Veterinary Services (VS)

The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code defines Veterinary Services of a country or a group of countries as:

- The national Veterinary Administration, the Veterinary Authorities and all the persons authorized, registered or licensed by the Veterinary Statutory body;’ and
- Both the public and the private components of the national mechanisms for the control and prevention of animal diseases, including those transmissible to humans.

What is Veterinary Governance ?

- Veterinary services have a major role to play in matters of animal health and public health;
- Their mission includes animal health surveillance, early detection of and rapid response to animal disease outbreaks;
- The national Veterinary Services, which lie at the heart of the global public good represented by animal health systems, cannot fulfill this mission without the appropriate veterinary legislation and the necessary means to enforce it;
- This is the basis of good veterinary governance.

Veterinary Services must ensure:

- Early detection of diseases, transparency and immediate outbreak declarations (notifications);
- A rapid response to animal disease outbreaks, including any necessary vaccinations if appropriate;
- The application of bio-security and bio-containment measures;
- Strategies to provide farmers with compensation.

Good Veterinary Governance

Key Elements:

Building and maintaining efficient Epidemio-surveillance networks and territorial meshing in the entire national territory, potentially for all of terrestrial and aquatic diseases.

Supervision of all Governments

- Alliances between public and private sectors;
- Use of the concept and standards of « Quality of Services » democratically adopted by all the OIE Members;
- Veterinary education and research;
- National veterinary chain of command;

AU-IBAR' contribution to the improvement of Veterinary Governance in Africa

□ Historical Perspective:

- 1948 African Rinderpest Conference (Nairobi);
- 1951 Creation of the Interafrican Bureau of Epizootic Diseases (IBED) by the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa (CCTA)-Aimed at Rinderpest eradication;
- 1956 Transformation of IBED into IBAH (Interafrican Bureau for Animal Health) to widen scope;
- 1964 Replacement of CCTA by STRC (Scientific Technical and Research Commission) of the OAU (Lagos);



AU-IBAR' contribution to the improvement of Veterinary Governance in Africa

Historical Perspective *Continued*

- 1965 IBAH is posted to STRC and integrated as a regional Technical Office;
- 1970 IBAH is renamed IBAR (Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources) with expanded activities to include Animal Production and Marketing. Name Remains to date;
- 2003, IBAR is posted directly to the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the AU Commission.



AU-IBAR' contribution to the improvement of Veterinary Governance in Africa

- **AU-IBAR's Vision, Mission & Mandate**
- **Vision:** An Africa in which animal resources contribute significantly to the reduction of poverty and hunger;
- **Mission:** To provide leadership in the development of animal resources for Africa through supporting and empowering AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities;
- **Mandate:** To support and coordinate the utilization of animals (livestock, fisheries and wildlife) as a resource for human wellbeing in the Member States, and to contribute to economic development, particularly in rural areas.



AU-IBAR' contribution to the improvement of Veterinary Governance in Africa

• AU-IBAR Core Functions

- Provide technical leadership and advisory services;
- Facilitate development and harmonisation of policies;
- Coordination of animal resources development matters;
- Facilitate articulation of common African positions in global processes;
- Play advocacy role on issues relevant for Africa;
- Collate, analyse and disseminate data and Information;
- Provide strategic support to countries in emergency situations.



AU-IBAR' contribution to the improvement of Veterinary Governance in Africa

AU-IBAR Strategic Programmes & Objectives

1.Reducing the impact of TADS and Zoonoses on livelihoods and public health in Africa :

To catalyse the management of TADs & Zoonoses in Africa by facilitating the development & implementation of a continental agenda of the **Governance of Veterinary Services**;

2. Enhancing Africa's capacity to conserve and sustainably use its animal resources base and their natural resources:

To catalyse the development of policies and actions that will lead to sustainable use & management of animal resources & the natural resource base on which they depend;

3. Improving Investment opportunities and competitiveness of animal resources in Africa:

To improve public investment in animal resources in Africa & enhance the competitiveness of the animal products at national, regional & global levels;

AU-IBAR' contribution to the improvement of Veterinary Governance in Africa

AU-IBAR Strategic Programmes & Objectives continued

4. Promoting the development of, and compliance with Standards and Regulations:

To strengthen Africa's ability to set and comply with essential production & trade standards relevant for animal and animal products, that facilitate competitiveness of African animal producers to enter high value markets.

5. Improving Knowledge Management in animal resources to facilitate timely decision making:

To collate, analyse and & timely disseminate reliable and up-to-date data, information and knowledge on animal resources to support planning & decision making



AU-IBAR' contribution to the improvement of Veterinary Governance in Africa

Strategic Programs *continued*

6. To facilitate development of policies and Institutional capacities for improved utilization of animal resources in Africa:

To facilitate the formulation and harmonisation of evidence-based & coherent policies & to strengthen the capacities of public & private institutions to effectively perform their core roles in order to transform the animal resources sector for greater impact on poverty alleviation

**AU-IBAR' contribution to the improvement of Veterinary
Governance in Africa**

AU-IBAR MAIN COMPLETED PROJECTS

- **Joint Project 15 (JP 15): 1962 – 1975**
- **Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC): 1986 - 1998**
- **Regional Program on Ticks and Tick borne Disease (RTTDC): 1998**
- **African Wildlife Veterinary Project (AWVP): 1998-2000**
- **Regional Project for Poultry and Milk Production in East Africa: 1999-2005**

AU-IBAR Completed Projects cont'd

- Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA): 1999-2004
- Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE): 1999 – 2007
- Community Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology(CAPE): 1999 – 2005.



AU-IBAR Completed Projects cont'd

- Pastoral Livelihoods Programme (PLP): 2000 – 2005
- Pastoral Livelihoods Programme (PLP HIV/AIDS): 2003 – 2006
- PACE/SERECUI (Ethiopia – Kenya – Somalia)
- (Pan African Program for Control Of Epizootics / Somali Ecosystem. Established the Rinderpest Eradication and Control Unit)
- Outlined last areas of rinderpest occurrence and effected final Eradication Plan.

AU-IBAR Completed Projects cont'd

- NEPDP (North Eastern Pastoralist Development Program). Enhance Food Security & Pastoral Livelihoods in NE Kenya (2005 –2008);
- Avian Influenza Emergency Program (11 countries)
- PACE/SERECU II (Ethiopia – Kenya – Somalia) Pan African Program for Control Of Epizootics Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication;
- PANSPSO (ACP Countries / EU). Participation of African countries in standards setting organisations

AU-IBAR Completed Projects cont'd

- PAFLEC(Pan African Forum for Livestock Exporting Countries)
- SPINAP-Support Programme for Integrated National Action Plans .





AU-IBAR' contribution to the improvement of Veterinary Governance in Africa

AU-IBAR Current Projects

1. **Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa (VETGOV):** AU-IBAR is in charge of the overall coordination of the VETGOV project and implementation of most activities in Africa, in partnership with the FAO and OIE

Objective: Improve the institutional capacity of veterinary services at national and regional levels to provide effective and efficient animal health services in Africa.

Main expected Results:

- Knowledge and awareness for institutional change enhanced;
- Institutional capacity for livestock policy formulation, animal health strategies and legislation enhanced; and
- Institutional capacity for the implementation of policies and enforcement of regulations enhanced.

AU-IBAR Projects continued

Continued: VET-GOV Programme

□ Programme implementation:

- Project Launching 16 January 2012, Nairobi, Kenya
- Induction workshop 15 Jan – 7 Feb 2012, Nairobi, Kenya
- Signing of Contracts and Partnership Agreements with RECs
- Deployment of Staff
- TCM 17 May 2012, Paris, France
- Inception workshop 18-19 May 2012, Paris, France
- SCM 5 June, 2012, Arusha, Tanzania
- Team Building, Naivasha, 13-15th June 2012

AU-IBAR Projects continued

Continued: VET-GOV Programme implementation

- Development and circulation of preliminary data format
- Assessment of preliminary baseline data sent by CVOs
- Develop TORs and contracts and start country visits to 54 MS
- Development of TORs and criteria call for proposals, for the selection of pilot activities,
- Conduct 6 stakeholders policy workshops
 - ❑ EAC/IGAD: 26-28 April, Nairobi, Kenya
 - ❑ SADC : 1-4 May 2012, Gaborone, Botswana
 - ❑ COMESA 7-8 May 2012, Lusaka, Zambia
 - ❑ ECOWAS: 8-10 May 2012, Lome, Togo
 - ❑ UMA & CENSAD, 18-21 June 2012, Cairo, Egypt
 - ❑ ECCAS: 3-5 July 2012, Libreville, Gabon

AU-IBAR Projects continued

- *Continued: VET-GOV Programme implementation*
- *Implementation of the VET-GOV Programme component of the following AU-IBAR projects:*
 - *IRCM*
 - *ALIVE*
 - *PANSPSO*

AU-IBAR Projects continued

2. Participation of African Nations to Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard Setting Organizations (PANSPSO II)

- **Objective** : Strengthen & sustain effective participation of African Countries in the activities of the OIE, IPPC and CAC during the formulation of international SPS standards on animal (terrestrial and aquatic) health, plant health and food safety.
- **Expected Results:**
 - Relevant animal/ plant health and food safety Standards enhanced and made available to key stakeholders in Africa countries;
 - Consultation and Coordination mechanism established and reinforced for building common positions on sanitary & phytosanitary issues at the national, regional and continental levels;

AU-IBAR Current Projects *continued*

PANSPSO II: Expected Results *Continued*

- The technical capacity of African countries to develop standards and science-based arguments strengthened;
- Participation of relevant stakeholders in the standards setting process strengthened through the establishment of SPS committees;
- Decision makers sensitized on the necessity of adequate involvement and investment of countries in SPS standards setting process

AU-IBAR Current Projects *continued*

3. Integrated Coordination Mechanism (IRCM) for TADs and Zoonoses

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of REC & their Member States to effectively coordinate, harmonise & execute interventions in the prevention and control of TADS & Zoonoses including the emerging & re-emerging diseases.



AU-IBAR Current Projects *continued*

IRCM *continued*

Expected Results:

- Road map for coordination of TADS & Zoonoses control & prevention within & between RECs established;
- Formal mechanisms for interaction between Member States, sectors and actors with regard to TADs & Zoonoses established;
- Objective plans for capacity building and support to the coordination of TADs & Zoonoses in the RECs, their Member States and institutions developed and operationilised.
- The means to streamline investments in the coordination of TADS & Zoonoses control and prevention in Africa established; and
- Trade and free movement of goods in Africa's animal resources sector in line with Africa's integration agenda accelerated



AU-IBAR Current Projects *continued*

4. ARIS II

Objective: To enhance the capacity of AU-IBAR, RECs and Member States to collect, analyse, enterprete and distribute animal resource information for timely decision making

Expected Results:

- Collaborate with regional & international organisations for data sharing (interoperability) and enhance synergies;
- Enable Geographical coverage of all AU Member States;
- Implement swift transfer of standardised reports from field, to national Vet. Authorities, RECs, AU-IBAR, OIE &FAO
- Enhance information management capacity at national and Regional level

AU-IBAR Current Projects *continued*

5. Partnership for Livestock Development, poverty alleviation and sustainable Economic growth in Africa (ALIVE).

Objective:

- Improve decision making;
- Raise awareness and access to knowledge;
- Facilitate better policy-making; and
- support evidence-based advocacy for investment in livestock development.

AU-IBAR Current Projects *continued*

ALIVE Expected Results:

- African and non-African decision makers positioned to prepare for emerging issues & to take advantage of new opportunities in African Animal Agriculture;
- Well informed public and private opinions supporting rational and equitable investment in animal agriculture formed;
- Poor livestock policies improved; and
- Access to information and knowledge on demand by end users improved.

Concluding Remarks

- The earlier initiatives laid the foundation for of fairly credible Veterinary services in Africa;
Through the past and ongoing AU-IBAR programmes, capacity of Vet. Services has been enhanced by:
 - Supporting improvement of veterinary infrastructure in general;
 - Policy development and advocacy;
 - Training and retooling of veterinary and para-veterinary professionals;
 - Improving Laboratory disease diagnostic capacity;

Concluding Remarks *continued*

- Supporting the development of Regional (PANVAC) and national vaccine production facilities;
- Improvement of epidemio-surveillance systems;
- Improvement of disease reporting, animal health information system and information gathering and dissemination in many sub-Saharan African countries;
- It has been against this fairly credible veterinary services with fairly good governance, supported by AU-IBAR and other Development Partners that lead to the eventual eradication of Rinderpest and the containment of the spread of Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza on the African continent.



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Thank you

