



The OIE 5th
Strategic Plan
in Africa

Oie

Background

THE OIE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA and the Regional Representation for Africa (RRAF) were established respectively in 1974 and 2000 in order to promote the *World Organization for Animal Health's* (OIE) activities on the African continent (Africa accounts for 30 percent of the OIE's Members). Since then, *Sub-Regional Representations* (SRR) in Gaborone (2006), Tunis (2009) and Nairobi (2010) have been set up, often also assuming leadership of the *Regional Animal Health Centres* (RAHC) alongside FAO and AU-IBAR. The approval of the OIE 5th Strategic Plan confers new responsibilities to both the Regional Commission and the Representations, as custodians of the Organisation's 52 African Member Countries and Territories. To enable this, the RRAF and the SRRs benefit from financial support from the OIE headquarters, host countries as well as external contributions through the OIE *World Animal Health and Welfare Fund*.



P. Bastiaensen

CONTENTS

- BACKGROUND
- THE LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN AFRICA
- MAJOR CHALLENGES AFFECTING ANIMAL HEALTH WORLDWIDE
- THE OIE'S RESPONSE TO THESE CHALLENGES
- AFRICA AND THE OIE'S 5th STRATEGIC PLAN
- THE OIE'S 5th STRATEGIC PLAN AND THE CAADP PILLARS
- CONCLUSIONS



THE LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN AFRICA

Over many years, the livestock sector has significantly contributed to human development and accounts for more than 30% of the agricultural gross domestic product and provides work to millions of people on the continent.

In addition, livestock farming is an essential activity to provide a livelihood to poor households, among whom pastoralists and agro-pastoralists remain the most vulnerable of the continent. Livestock contributes in various ways to increased resources of communities at risk. It is often the most important source of wealth, cash income and represents the only family assets. In mixed agricultural production systems, livestock provides animal traction, as well as manure, which helps to increase production of food or cash crops. The list of benefits of livestock to the rural world is very long and includes its social relevance as well as its impact on women's financial autonomy. Livestock plays an essential role in terms of food security as primary source of quality proteins. Ownership of a herd means better food for the family, reduces the external household food expenses and generates cash revenues. Improving living standards of urban populations increases the demand for animal products, and this trend is stronger in Africa than in other world regions.

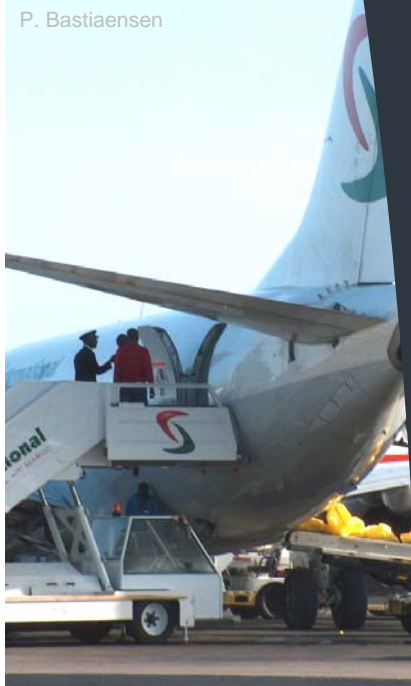


Wikipedia

Major challenges affecting animal health worldwide

GLOBALISATION

The unprecedented increase of movements of goods and persons across the globe contributes to the planet's invasion by pathogens. Indeed, nowadays pathogens travel around the world in less time than the incubation period of most epizootics. Climate change linked with modifications of human activity leads to the invasion of new territories by vectors and pathogens (e.g. in Europe, bluetongue was considered an exotic disease until 1998).



EMERGENCE OF ZONOTIC PATHOGENS IN ANIMALS

It is recognised that 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic (of animal origin) and that 75% of emerging diseases affecting humans in recent years are zoonoses. Moreover, 80% of zoonotic pathogens are considered as potential bio-terrorist threats.

POVERTY, FOOD PRICES AND FOOD SECURITY

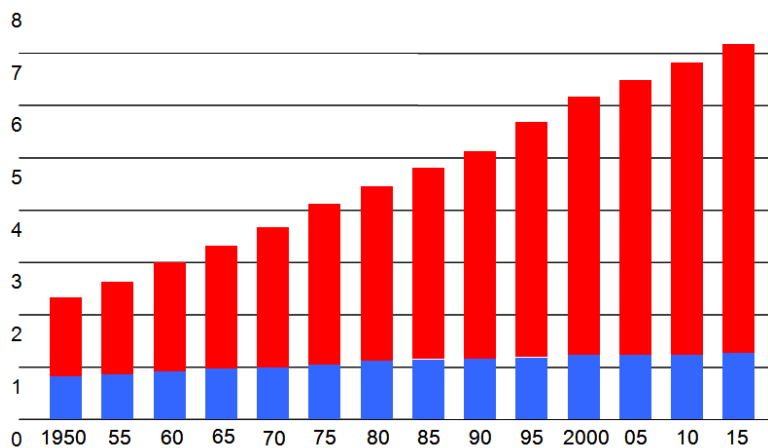
The financial and economic crisis of 2008/2009 was preceded by sharp rises in the price of agricultural commodities and foodstuffs, threatening food security in many mainly developing countries. This means that the number of people who are poor and, consequently, hungry remains high or has increased, including in cities.

EVOLUTION IN THE DEMAND FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTS

In addition to current food security issues, several forecasts for 2050 indicate the demand for animal proteins will increase by over 50% in developing countries. The demand will be strongest for milk and eggs and will be caused by the access for over one billion individuals to the middle classes involving an increase in the number of meals per day and a richer animal protein diet (eggs, meat, milk).

The world's population : 1950 – 2015

Total (in billions)



Source : US Bureau of the Census ■ developed countries ■ developing countries

Oie

OIE GLOBAL MANDATES

The overall mandate of the Organisation is to improve animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare world-wide. This includes prevention of spread of animal diseases, prevention and control of animal diseases transmissible to humans (*zoonoses*), reduction of risks from infectious diseases at the animal-human-ecosystems interface, improved animal production food safety measures and improvement of animal welfare.

Within this overall mandate, the following specific missions form part of the Organisation's competence:

- Transparency
- Veterinary services
- Scientific information
- International solidarity
- Sanitary safety in trade
- Food safety in animal production and animal welfare.



THE EUROPEAN UNION

remains a strategic partner of the OIE with regard to activities undertaken in Africa, through the funding, amongst others, of PVS pathway missions and the training of OIE delegates and focal points in Africa.



ACRONYMS

ARIS	Animal Resource Information System (IBAR)
AUC	African Union Commission
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (AUC)
ECTAD	Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (FAO)
EPT	Emerging Pandemic Threats
EU	European Union
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IBAR	Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU)
IMCAPI	Inter-Ministerial Conference on Animal and Pandemic Influenza
INAP	Integrated National Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PCP	Progressive Control Pathway for FMD
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE)
RAHC	Regional Animal Health Centre
REC	Regional Economic Community
RRAF	Regional Representation for Africa (OIE)
SRR	Sub-Regional Representation (OIE)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSIC	UN System Influenza Coordinator
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System (OIE)
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation



Sihle Mduli

The OIE response to these new challenges

AN INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC GOOD IS A common good which transcends all countries, peoples and generations, as opposed to a (national or individual) agricultural or trade good. The prevention, control and eradication of (animal) infectious diseases benefits everybody, everywhere, for present and future generations. Countries are very interdependent when facing epizootic threats and failure of a single country to prevent, control or eradicate a highly contagious animal disease, may affect the entire world, both animals and man, today and tomorrow.

THE ONE HEALTH CONCEPT WAS LAUNCHED IN the aftermath of the *highly pathogenic avian influenza* (HPAI) crisis when physicians and veterinarians had to work together to provide a global response, i.e. an emergency plan to control this often deadly zoonosis. A “*One World, One Health*” Strategy Paper prepared by the OIE, WHO, FAO, UNSIC, UNICEF and World Bank has enabled the adoption of the concept by the international community (the subsequent IMCAPI meetings in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt and Hanoi, Vietnam). In Africa, and from the beginning of the HPAI crisis, the OIE has teamed up with AU-IBAR to implement various disease control, management and mitigation programmes, including the *integrated national action plans* (INAPs). Thanks to this programme, FAO, OIE, WHO and AU-IBAR were soon able to understand the status of African states with regard to avian influenza and assess their degree of preparedness against this disease. The EU was the main donor for this operation through the multi-donor trust fund of the ALive platform, hosted by the World Bank (now AU-IBAR).

Subsequent to the INAP programme, AU-IBAR, with the assistance of the EU, developed the IRCM initiative (*integrated regional coordination mechanism*) for the prevention and control of *transboundary animal diseases* (TADs) and zoonoses (partners include the OIE, FAO, WHO/AFRO and the *regional economic communities*, recognized by the AUC). Within this framework, the OIE has conducted regional analyses, per *regional economic community* (REC), of the situation of the different national veterinary services, based on available PVS reports and cleared for dissemination amongst donors and technical partners.

Since 2010, OIE partakes in a global capacity-building programme, funded by USAID, targeting *emerging pandemic threats* (EPT) in geographical hot-spots, such as the greater Congo basin region in central Africa. The programme represents a tangible application of the ‘One Health’ principles and OIE cooperates closely with national, regional and international (WHO and FAO) public health sectors and agencies in the field of (reference) diagnostic services to achieve timely and accurate diagnosis of animal diseases (IDENTIFY)

...veterinary services, whether public or private, find themselves in the forefront against these issues...

It is important to be aware that food in-security can also be caused by animal diseases. Losses of animals and animal products caused by animal pathologies are estimated at around 20% globally and are considered even higher in Africa.

As pointed out previously, the intensification of global animal production to meet the very strong demand for animals and animal products seems unavoidable. The 'One Health' approach takes account of broader environmental impact assessments to gauge these intensification approaches. For example, the industrial milk production sector, as compared to traditional meat production, will have to adopt radical changes in production techniques in order to address current and future environmental concerns. Likewise, the environmental impacts of pasture-fed beef production are weighed against those of grain-fed production.

In the primary production systems, pastoral resources compared to the system of grain fed animals will have to take into account the parameters of fertilization of natural grazing lands over farmlands and carbon capture in grassland.

Veterinary services, whether public or private, find themselves in the forefront against these issues, in any given country.



THE ROLE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS IN THE STRATEGIC PLAN

"...The Regional Commissions play important roles. Their main task is to assist Members to participate fully and actively in the OIE activities, and to derive the benefits of such participation. The second principal task is to assist in adapting OIE recommendations, strategies, programmes and activities to the specific conditions and needs of the individual regions and, where necessary, sub-regions. The Regional Commissions provide coordination and continuity for these tasks at the regional level; they also provide general orientation on OIE policies on animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare at a regional level. The recommendations of Regional Commissions are submitted to the Assembly for endorsement. They then become subject to implementation by the Director General, frequently through one or more of the Regional Representations.

(...)

Regular collaboration between OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations and the respective Regional Commissions will be continued and reinforced..." (from the Strategic Plan)



LINKS

www.rr-africa.oie.int

www.oie.int



Kathleen Ellis

The OIE response to these new challenges

GOOD GOVERNANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES becomes imperative as soon as Veterinary Services are recognised as a public good, i.e. to demonstrate quality governance in accordance with international standards, in particular in terms of independence and responsibility (refer to the relevant chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the Terrestrial Code). Veterinary legislation is a prerequisite to support good governance and provide the legal framework for all key activities of the Veterinary Services. Its human and financial resources must be adequate to provide:

- An efficient and transparent system of surveillance, early detection and reporting of epidemiological events
- A rapid and efficient response to epizootic outbreaks, so as to control the disease and stop its spread
- All sanitary measures in order to avoid environmental contamination by pathogenic agents
- Farmer compensation in cases of stamping out; and
- Appropriate vaccination to control or avoid major epizootics.

Recent epizootics have unfortunately demonstrated that the deregulation of Veterinary Services may lead to biological and economic disasters, hence...

...it is of paramount importance that Veterinary Services remain under governmental authority

OIE FIFTH STRATEGIC PLAN : CROSS CUTTING AREAS

- FOOD SECURITY, POVERTY ALLEVIATION, ANIMAL HEALTH AND VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH
- "ONE HEALTH" AND OTHER MATTERS OF COOPERATION WITH PARTNER ORGANISATIONS
- CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES
- COMMUNICATING OIE INFORMATION



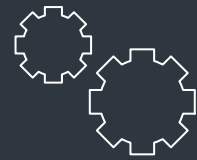
Calindragan

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT.

The updated version of the *Animal Resources Information System (ARIS II)*, developed by AU-IBAR will be made available to RECs and AU Member States upon request. Interconnectivity between ARIS and the OIE *World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)* and other information management systems will be established. Securing exchanges requires adaptations and developments specific to each of the systems. In the spirit of recommendation n° 83 of the meeting of African Union Ministers, responsible for animal resources, held in Entebbe (Uganda) in 2010, the added value of ARIS in most African countries, thanks to its inter-connectivity with WAHIS, will be to facilitate collection and exchange of relevant animal health data related to disease outbreaks and performance of epidemiological surveillance networks. Such exchange of data must meet OIE's requirements of transparency and facilitate the sharing of animal health information on the OIE network. The terms of reference as well as the action plan, including the characteristics of the system, will be prepared and approved jointly by AU-IBAR and the OIE. The participation of OIE experts in this area is anticipated.

DOWNLOAD THE OIE FIFTH STRATEGIC PLAN HERE

Africa and the OIE's 5th Strategic Plan



OIE'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2011–2015

Africa's major challenges (population growth, rapid urbanization, climate change and globalization) are fully taken into account in the OIE 5th Strategic Plan (2011-2015). The improvement of animal health has net positive consequences, notably for animal health (including through the control of zoonotic diseases, food security, and food safety) but also presents unquestionable advantages in terms of economic development, poverty alleviation and food production, particularly for rural communities. International cooperation and coordination of measures based on scientific assessment of animal health risks and animal welfare remain the principal means used to meet these goals. The tools for the collection and control of animal health information play an essential role in the improvement of animal and human health. The recommendation of the African Union Ministers in charge of animal resources, relative to interconnectivity of the world data base (WAHIS) with the African data base (ARIS II) is perfectly coherent with the corresponding terms of this 5th Strategic Plan.

New important elements have been incorporated in the 5th Strategic Plan. Foremost amongst these is the contribution of animal health and veterinary public health to food security. The OIE will concentrate on actions that support food security through the reduction of disease in food-producing animals and in bees, the common pollinators of food crops.

In the course of the last World Assemblies of Delegates, OIE Members have approved the different tools within the OIE's PVS pathway, necessary for the improvement of veterinary governance (evaluation of the performances of national veterinary services, gap analyses against OIE standards, accompanying modernisation of veterinary legislations, capacity-building of African veterinary laboratories thanks to the twinning programme, leading to an overall improved veterinary governance).

The other new major element is the application of the 'One Health' concept for the reduction of risks of high impact diseases at the animal–human–ecosystems interface. This will require consideration of work in certain non-traditional areas, such as infectious diseases in wild animals, working animals, competition and companion animals, in addition to food-producing animals.

Another consideration will be the relation between animal production and environment, including the contribution of climate and environmental changes to the occurrence and geographical spread of diseases, disease vectors and invasive species, as well as the contribution of animal production practices to environmental and climate changes. This will imply increased challenges for the OIE, but also increased opportunities for the Organisation to establish itself as the main point of reference for assessing climate and environment-induced changes in the geographical distribution of animal diseases (including zoonoses) or changes in breeding and production systems. OIE standards and recommendations will act as the front-line of prevention and control against such spread of disease and related challenges.

OIE's actions as an international standard setting organisation fit into an approach targeting institutional strengthening and promotes existing structures, both at the national and at the regional levels.

- Communicate timely and accurate animal disease information, including information on zoonoses, by making the best use of scientific data modelling, modern information technologies, and tracking systems for non-official information.
- Develop scientifically based standards and guidelines for the international community on all matters concerning animal health, veterinary public health, animal welfare, diagnosis and control of diseases, assessment and relevant recognition of Members' animal health status, sanitary safety in animal production and in international trade, and encourage the use of these standards and guidelines.
- Provide scientifically based recommendations on measures for the prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases including zoonoses, taking into account the economic, social and environmental impacts of such measures.
- Ensure the scientific excellence and timeliness of information and advice available to national Veterinary Services and other interested parties in all areas covered by the Organisation's mandate.
- Strengthen the capacity of Members' Veterinary Services to achieve the improvement of animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare while improving their ability to participate in the development of international standards and guidelines on these matters; and strengthen their ability to apply these standards and guidelines.
- Strengthen the OIE's involvement in policy design and governance related to decision-making in animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare, including capacity building, education, policy research, cost/benefit analysis, effective communication, and the "mediation" of potential.

The OIE Strategic Plan and the CAADP Pillars

THE 5TH STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE OIE IN Africa is coherent with all 4 pillars of the C A A D P.

Pillar 1 aims to extend the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems.

Initially dedicated to crop-agriculture only, the initial document evolved to consider the sustainable management of pastoral Sahelian and Sudano-Sahelian areas in terms of crops-livestock integration, as well as carbon neutrality, management of watering holes and animal health risks related to the seasonal movement of animals.

The new document underlines the essential contribution of livestock production to food security in these ecosystems. The OIE Strategic Plan very clearly integrates this relationship animal - farming system - environment. The sustainable management of these pastoral areas requires a sound knowledge of the epidemiological situation, under which one assumes well-managed and effective veterinary services, active at grass-roots level and able to respond rapidly to any epizootic event. Good governance of the national veterinary services, supported by the tools developed under OIE auspices, is at the heart of the OIE Strategic Plan. The WAHIS and WAHID notification system enables a real-time spatial and temporal follow-up of the occurrence of OIE-listed diseases. Finally the OIE Strategic Plan supports initiatives like GF-TADs for the control of trans-boundary infectious diseases.

Pillar 2 aims to increase market access through improved rural infrastructure and other trade-related interventions. The objectives of Pillar 2 are to:

1. Accelerate growth in the agricultural sector by raising the capacities of private entrepreneurs (including commercial and small-holder farmers) to meet the increasingly complex quality and logistic requirements of markets, focusing on selected agricultural commodities that offer the potential to raise rural (on- and off-farm) incomes.
2. Create the required regulatory and policy framework that would facilitate the emergence of regional economic spaces that would spur the expansion of regional trade and cross-country investments.

The unique role of the OIE through its standard setting mandate entrusted by WTO, resorting to a process of development of sanitary standards for animals and animal products based on science and their adoption by democratic principles by its Members is a precious tool for the capacity building in the area of trade for the country which is implementing OIE's standards. The *performance of veterinary services* approach (PVS), the PVS gap analysis against the quality standards for Veterinary Services, the modernisation of veterinary legislation as well as the monitoring and assistance missions to OIE Member Countries, supported by development partners (EU, World Bank) fully meet both goals of the second pillar of the CAADP.



Vincent Brioudes

CAADP'S WORK FALLS UNDER FOUR PILLARS, EACH DEALING WITH KEY ISSUES:

Pillar 1: Land & water management

Pillar 2: Market access

Pillar 3: Food supply and hunger

Pillar 4: Agricultural research



Nicolas Denormandie

Pillar 3 aims to increase food supply and reduce hunger across the region by raising smallholder productivity and improving responses to food emergencies. The Pillar focuses on the chronically food insecure, and on populations vulnerable to and affected by various crises and emergencies in order to ensure that the CAADP agenda simultaneously achieves the agricultural growth agenda and *Millennium Development Goal* targets for addressing poverty and hunger. This focus draws together the central elements of the CAADP vision to ensure that growing agricultural productivity, well-integrated markets and expanded purchasing power of vulnerable groups combine to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and poverty.

The objectives of Pillar 3 are to:

- improve domestic production and marketing
- facilitate regional trade in food staples, and
- build household productivity and assets.

The main goal of the OIE to improve animal health throughout the world is in perfect harmony with Pillar 3. As a matter of fact, it has been demonstrated that national animal health systems which are in line with OIE's quality standards contribute to reduce risks of disease transmission, particularly zoonoses, but will also significantly enhance the food security of households which own animals and use them. Acknowledging the social, economic and environmental relevance of livestock rearing in remote and harsh environments, as is being promoted by the OIE, goes a long way in addressing broader political challenges in these semi-arid and arid parts, e.g. the Sahelo-Saharan regions of Africa .

Pillar 4 aims at improving agricultural research and systems in order to disseminate appropriate new technologies.

The global and regional networks of Reference Laboratories, Collaborating Centres and designated OIE experts, along with regularly updated documentation represent major tools for veterinary research on the continent and for animal health and production researchers. Stronger links between the OIE's scientific and technical services and the fourth pillar of the CAADP will help the continent draw advantages from progress in animal production and health on other continents through these OIE networks.

The twinning programme between OIE Laboratories supports the veterinary scientific community in Africa in order to better participate in the development of international standards



Jon Daamen

CAADP

Africa-owned and Africa-led, the *Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme* (CAADP) is the continent's highly ambitious and innovative keystone program to combat poverty and hunger through agricultural development.

It is the agricultural programme of the *New Partnership for Africa's Development* (NEPAD), which in turn is a programme of the *African Union* (AU). Established by the AU assembly in 2003, CAADP focuses on improving food security, nutrition, and increasing incomes in Africa's largely farming based economies. It aims to do this by raising agricultural productivity by at least 6% per year and increasing public investment in agriculture to 10% of national budgets per year. By 2015, African leaders hope to see:

- Dynamic agricultural markets within countries and between regions in Africa;
- Farmers taking part in the market economy and enjoying good access to markets so that Africa, capitalising on its comparative and competitive advantages, becomes a net exporter of agricultural products;
- A more equitable distribution of wealth for rural populations - in terms of higher real incomes and relative wealth. Rural populations will have more equitable access to land, physical and financial resources, and knowledge, information and technology for sustainable development;
- Africa as a strategic player in agricultural science and technology, meeting the growing needs and demands of African agriculture; and
- Environmentally sound agricultural production and a culture of sustainable management of natural resources as a result of better knowledge, more information and the application of technology.



LINKS

<http://www.nepad-caadp.net/>

“...The Fifth Strategic Plan will continue to stress the regional dimension of the OIE's work through both the Regional Commissions and the Regional and Sub-Regional Representations. This will include:

- Enhanced resources for regional activities in the Regular Budget of the OIE based on voluntary contributions;
- Promotion of mechanisms to involve the regions in concrete action and policy development in the framework of the Strategic Plan and the annual Programme of Work;
- Promotion of appropriate mechanisms to harmonise the activities of the Regional Representations;
- Improved arrangements for annual meetings of the elected members of the Bureaux of the Regional Commissions and the respective Regional Representatives to organise activities and determine priorities, taking into account also proposals from the sub-regions. ...” (from the Strategic Plan)

OIE REPRESENTATIONS IN AFRICA

BAMAKO, MALI : REGIONAL
REPRESENTATION FOR AFRICA
rr.africa@oie.int

GABORONE, BOTSWANA : SUB-REGIONAL
REPRESENTATION FOR
SOUTHERN AFRICA (SADC)
srr.southern-africa@oie.int

TUNIS, TUNISIA : SUB-REGIONAL
REPRESENTATION FOR NORTH AFRICA
rsr.afriquedunord@oie.int

NAIROBI, KENYA : SUB-REGIONAL
REPRESENTATION FOR EASTERN
AFRICA AND THE HORN OF AFRICA
srr.eastern-africa@oie.int

IN ORDER TO ATTAIN THE OBJECTIVES OF THE OIE 5th Strategic Plan at global level, numerous actions will have to be pursued, consolidated, if not initiated, in Africa, for the better of the African farmers, the African economies and the global public good. These entail but are not limited to :

1. Strengthen technical capacities and capabilities, legislation and good governance of national Veterinary Services (a) using the OIE PVS pathway, if necessary, in collaboration with global partners such as FAO, regional institutions and international collaborating partners; and (b) through the implementation of effective and intensive capacity-building programmes for delegates and focal points, as well as the OIE twinning programmes targeting *Veterinary Educational Establishments* (VEE), *Veterinary Statutory Bodies* (VSB), diagnostic laboratories and centres of excellence, leading to more OIE recognized reference laboratories and institutions in Africa;
2. Collaborate with relevant public and private organizations in Africa to ensure that private or commercial animal health and welfare requirements, where applicable, are consistent with and do not conflict with OIE standards and guidelines;
3. Promote the application of the One Health approach, as per defined in the FAO-OIE-WHO Tripartite concept note, especially within inter-agency cooperative frameworks to reduce risks of infectious diseases at the animal-human-ecosystem interface;
4. Provide support to OIE member countries in Africa wishing to advance their disease status in the country, or parts of it, in relation to animal diseases specified by the World Assembly of Delegates using, if needed, the FMD *Progressive Control Pathway* (PCP);
5. Support to food security through reduction of diseases in food-producing animals (terrestrial and aquatic) and in bees;
6. Promote the assessment of the impact of climate and environmental changes as possible causes of the occurrence and geographical spread of diseases, disease vectors and invasive species and promote the animal health and environmental measures;
7. Establish and implement specific OIE communication strategies for Africa including an interface with veterinary professionals, public health authorities and the media.
8. Collaborate with academic institutions, *Veterinary Statutory Bodies*, professional veterinary associations and other relevant organizations to encourage training and retention of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals in the African continent;
9. Develop resource mobilization strategies aimed at ensuring that adequate and sustainable resources are available from Africa to implement OIE activities in Africa; and
10. Support the creation or strengthening of veterinary committee at REC level.



Antonio Petrini

Conclusions

THE OIE STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2015 is perfectly in line with three of the four CAADP pillars, whether in terms of efficient resource management and utilization, improved market access, both regional and international, enhanced household or national food security, or greater commitment in supporting scientific knowledge and research and veterinary education in the process of development and poverty alleviation in Africa.

The outcomes of the PVS evaluations conducted to date in Africa illustrate the fact that great strides can (and must) be made in years to come and that major impacts can be expected from improvements in veterinary governance.

This document has been prepared by the OIE management team in Africa, based on the OIE 5th Strategic Plan adopted in the course of the 78th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates in May 2010, with the primary aim to increase the political, financial and technical visibility which necessary for the smooth implementation of the relevant African components, in the course of the overall implementation of the 5th Strategic Plan.

The 5th OIE Strategic Plan acknowledges the specific characteristics of the various regions of the world and therefore the need for customized implementation strategies and mechanisms for the African continent and its building-blocks, the *regional economic communities (REC)*.



Oie

THE ROLE OF REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL REPRESENTATIONS IN THE FIFTH STRATEGIC PLAN

“...The Regional Representations will be called upon to continue to play an active role in the new strategic area of capacity building, in particular in facilitating the training of Delegates both in regard to their status as representatives of their Members at meetings of the Assembly and other OIE bodies as well as their role and obligations within their own countries. The Regional Representatives will also be called upon to provide information and training for Delegates in the important function of ensuring that official OIE positions are taken into account at the national level when formulating national inputs to the work of FAO, WHO, WTO, the Codex Alimentarius Commission and other bodies whose work has a link with the work of the OIE...”

(from the Strategic Plan)



THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES (REC) RECOGNISED BY THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

- CENSAD** Community of Sahelo-Saharan States
- COMESA** Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa
- EAC** East Africa Community
- ECCAS** Economic Community of Central African States
- ECOWAS** Economic Community of West African States
- IGAD** Inter-Governmental Authority for Development
- SADC** Southern Africa Development Community
- AMU** Arab Maghreb Union



In 2004, FAO and the OIE signed an agreement setting up the GF-TADs (*Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases*), which is designed to combine the experience and expertise of the two organisations in the progressive control and prevention of *Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)* and related zoonoses so as to

strengthen the capacities of countries and help them establish control programmes for specific TADs according to the priorities in each region. A specific GF-TADs programme for Africa is implemented with the support of AU-IBAR and the Africa-based *regional economic communities*.

OIE MEMBERS IN AFRICA

1. ALGERIA
2. ANGOLA
3. BENIN
4. BOTSWANA
5. BURKINA FASO
6. BURUNDI
7. CAMEROON
8. CAPE VERDE
9. CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
10. CHAD
11. COMOROS
12. CONGO (REP. OF THE ~)
13. CONGO (DEM. REP. OF THE ~)
14. CÔTE D'IVOIRE
15. DJIBOUTI
16. EGYPT
17. EQUATORIAL GUINEA
18. ERITREA
19. ETHIOPIA
20. GABON
21. GAMBIA
22. GHANA
23. GUINEA
24. GUINEA BISSAU
25. KENYA
26. LESOTHO
27. LIBYA
28. MADAGASCAR
29. MALAWI
30. MALI
31. MAURITANIA
32. MAURITIUS
33. MOROCCO
34. MOZAMBIQUE
35. NAMIBIA
36. NIGER
37. NIGERIA
38. RWANDA
39. SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
40. SENEGAL
41. SEYCHELLES
42. SIERRA LEONE
43. SOMALIA
44. SOUTH AFRICA
45. SUDAN
46. SWAZILAND
47. TANZANIA
48. TOGO
49. TUNISIA
50. UGANDA
51. ZAMBIA
52. ZIMBABWE



Parc de Sotuba
P.o.box 2954
Bamako MALI
rr.africa@oie.int
Tel. (223) 20 24 60 53
Fax (223) 20 24 15 83
rr-africa.oie.int