

# *Reports*

**of the Meetings of the OIE Regional Commissions  
held during the 80th General Session  
in Paris, 21 May 2012**

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**NOTE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS**

Draft Recommendations proposed during the meetings of the Regional Commissions held during the General Session must be presented again for adoption during the next Regional Commission Conference held in the respective regions, so as to be examined and possibly adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates during the General Session that follows the Regional Conferences.

**REPORT OF THE MEETING  
OF THE  
OIE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

**Paris, 21 May 2012**

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The OIE Regional Commission for Africa met on 21 May 2012 at the Maison de la Chimie, Paris, at 2:00 p.m. The meeting was attended by 112 participants, including Delegates and observers from 40 Members of the Commission and 1 observer countries/territories and representatives from 9 international or regional organisations:

Members of the Commission: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Rep., Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Observer countries/territories: Liberia

International/regional organisations: AU-IBAR, EU, ECOWAS<sup>42</sup>, FAO UMA<sup>43</sup>, SADC<sup>44</sup>, WAEMU<sup>45</sup>, WB<sup>46</sup>, WTO

The meeting was chaired by Dr Marosi Molomo (Lesotho), Vice-President of the Commission, and Dr Yacouba Samaké, OIE Regional Representative for Africa.

Dr Marosi Molomo, Delegate of Lesotho and Vice-President of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa, welcomed all participants to the meeting.

**1. Adoption of the Agenda**

The Agenda, described in the Appendix, was unanimously adopted. The Agenda and the annexes concerning agenda items were circulated.

**2. Financial contributions of Members to the OIE**

Dr Marosi Molomo reported that outstanding contributions from a number of countries had become a matter of concern and urged the OIE Delegates of the region to make follow ups of their country's contribution to the OIE.

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<sup>42</sup> ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

<sup>43</sup> UMA : The Arab Maghreb Union

<sup>44</sup> SADC: Southern African Development Community

<sup>45</sup> WAEMU: West-African Economic and Monetary Union

<sup>46</sup> WB: World Bank

The Vice-President of the Commission encouraged Member Countries of the region, particularly those not listed by the UNDP as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to upgrade their contribution from 6th to the 5th or 4th category.

### **3. Report of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa**

Dr Marosi Molomo, Vice-President of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa, gave a brief review of the activities in which the OIE Regional Commission had participated since the last annual meeting of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa at the 79th General Session highlighting the key points resulting from the meeting.

She congratulated and welcomed the new staff appointed at the Regional Representation and the Sub Regional Representation and thanked the OIE for the continuous multidisciplinary support to the Africa Region.

Dr Molomo then informed that Africa has continued to be active in requesting OIE PVS Missions aiming at helping the countries to improve the performance of their Veterinary Services.

She listed the missions in which the members of the Bureau of the OIE Africa Commission have participated during the year highlighting the different capacity-building activities, training sessions and global events.

Dr Molomo also informed on the planned activities/missions for the members of the bureau of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa.

She concluded by acknowledging the financial support of donors to the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund and the in-kind and/or financial contribution from the host countries of OIE representations, namely Mali, Tunisia, Kenya and Botswana.

### **4. Report of the activities and work programme of the OIE Regional Representation for Africa and for the OIE Sub-Regional Representations**

Dr Yacouba Samaké, OIE Regional Representative for Africa, provided a summary of the activities carried out from 1 January to 1 May 2012, and the planned activities for the rest of the year, for the Regional Representation and the three OIE Sub-Regional Representations for Africa.

He explained that these activities had been designed to fulfil the Representation's obligations and aid the implementation of the OIE Fifth Strategic Plan. They had included activities which focused, with the financial support of EU and donors such as USA, Italy, France and other donors of the OIE World Fund, on the Good Governance of Veterinary Services, capacity building, providing assistance to Members, helping Member Countries to improve transparency when notifying diseases and further activities designed around issues of growing importance in the region.

Dr Samaké listed some specific activities that had taken place during this period, including planning for the organisation of a round table with donors, developing a five-year Action Plan (2012–2016) for GF-TADs for Africa, a mission to alert the leaders of Togo to the forthcoming 20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa and a meeting with CVOs to harmonise the position of OIE Delegates before the 80th OIE General Session.

He also remarked that the meeting of Heads of State of ECOWAS established the RAHC in Bamako as a specialized institution of ECOWAS. Thus, in this capacity, the RAHC is eligible for international public support.

In terms of the planned activities for the period from 1 May to 31 December 2012, Dr Yacouba Samaké commented that members of the Bureau of the Regional Commission for Africa and OIE Regional Representations would take part in various OIE world conferences, such as the OIE General Session, the FAO/OIE Global Conference on FMD Control and the OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare. He also mentioned the GF-TADs/Africa Five-Year Action Plan, which will be presented during the meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Africa, the Representation's participation in the very first workshop for the programme “Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa” (VET-GOV) and Technical Committee meetings to support the VET-GOV and PAN-SPSO programmes, as well as several Regional Animal Health Centres (RAHC) coordination meetings.

**5. Selection of technical item I (with questionnaire) to be proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the 82nd General Session of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates to be held in May 2014**

The Regional Commission proposed the following technical item (including a questionnaire to Members) to be included in the agenda of the 82nd General Session:

- “The use of new information systems and technologies in the management of animal health”

**6. Selection of technical item II (without questionnaire) to be included in the agenda of the 20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa, to be held in Lomé, Togo, in February 2013**

The following technical item (without questionnaire) was adopted for the 20th Regional Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa:

- “The importance of integrating animal welfare, environmental health and veterinary legislation in improving food security and contributing to agricultural Gross Domestic Product in Africa”

**7. Update on the organisation of the 20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa**

Dr Batasse Batawui, OIE Delegate of Togo, thanked the Delegates from the OIE Regional Commission for Africa for having accepted Togo's proposal to host the next Regional Conference in February 2013.

He expressed the honour of his country to hold this important event for the Region and invited all Delegates to Lomé on February 2013.

Dr Kinam Kombiagou, from the Togo Delegation, summarized the different actions that Togo has engaged in order to start the organisation of the conference. She commented on the preparatory mission from the OIE Regional Representation and the OIE Headquarters held last February in Lomé.

Dr Kinam Kombiagou explained the organisation undertaken at ministerial level in order to ensure the success of the Conference.

To conclude, Dr Kinam Kombiagou gave general information regarding hotel accommodation and visa issuance while ensuring that all information would be sent to all participants on a timely manner.

Before continuing with the next item of the agenda, Dr Yacouba Samaké, OIE Regional Representative for Africa, read a message of gratitude and best wishes received from Dr Saley Mahamadou, former President of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa and former Delegate of Niger.

**8. Proposal of candidates for the election of the Bureau of the Regional Commission, the Council and the Specialist Commissions (Terrestrial Code, Aquatic, Laboratories and Scientific Commissions)**

After several discussions among OIE Delegates of the region regarding the proposal of candidates, Dr Yacouba Samaké, OIE Regional Representative for Africa, reminded participants that the meeting of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa was an institutional meeting in which decisions had to be taken by OIE Delegates of the region.

**Bureau of the Regional Commission:**

President:	Dr Marosi Molomo (Lesotho)
Vice-President:	Dr Adam Hassan Yacoub (Chad)
Vice-President:	Dr Theogen Rutagwenda (Rwanda)
Secretary General:	Dr Ahmed Chawky Karim Boughalem (Algeria)

**Council:**

Dr Jaouad Berrada (Morocco), as Vice-President  
Dr Botlhe Michael Modisane (South Africa), as member

**Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission:**

Dr Stuart Hargreaves (Zimbabwe)<sup>47</sup>

**Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases:**

Dr Gideon Brückner (South Africa)

**Biological Standards Commission:**

Dr Emmanuel Couacy (Côte d'Ivoire)

**Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission:**

Dr Eli Katunguka (Ouganda)

**9. OIE note related to the organisation of a round table with donors**

Dr Yacouba Samaké, OIE Regional Representative for Africa, explained the intention behind the OIE note on the organisation of a donor round table.

He explained that countries which had hosted a PVS Gap Analysis mission would have received a comprehensive plan to strengthen the country's Veterinary Services, with the support of OIE experts. This five-year plan would have been accompanied by specific actions to be undertaken, and an indicative budget.

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<sup>47</sup> It is noted that Dr Hargreaves was not able to attend Code Commission meetings during the two last years because of serious health problems.

Dr Samaké pointed out that the organisation of a round table requires a country to take full institutional ownership of the process in order to ensure that it is in a position to lead that process effectively.

He added that dedicated time was required, because the participation of the relevant individuals must be secured and a costed action plan must be approved by the country at least three months prior to round-table discussions.

Dr Samaké then gave a brief review of the steps involved when preparing a donor round-table meeting:

- a) A national team is set up, comprising the Veterinary Services (public and private components) and representatives from the other Ministries concerned including Finance and Foreign Affairs.
- b) The costed action plan is updated and confirmed, detailing the country's financial contribution, and a timetable of bilateral meetings with the country's strategic partners is drawn up.
- c) The Government adopts the costed action plan and timetable of bilateral meetings.
- d) The Minister of Foreign Affairs presents the action plan to the head of the country's diplomatic and consular missions. A press release is then issued, including the World Bank and the European Union.
- e) A letter of invitation and the costed action plan are sent to strategic partners.
- f) Bilateral consultations are held between the Minister of Livestock and the strategic partners. These consultations are also attended by the Director of International Cooperation and the Director of Public Debt.
- g) The round-table meeting is held.

Dr Samaké concluded by explaining that OIE experts may be involved in steps (b), (c), (f) and (g) of the process.

## **10. Feedback from BTSF and future work on Good Governance in Africa**

Dr Daniel Bourzat, Advisor to the OIE Regional Representative for Africa, gave a summary of the activities that had been carried out under the Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) programme, reporting that OIE Delegates and Focal Points had undergone considerable training. He reminded Delegates that the programme had benefited from funding covering the period between 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2012. This subsidy to the OIE World Fund had now been completely used up.

Dr Bourzat informed the meeting that a total of 4,400 person-days of training had been provided by the OIE, with the help of experts from the OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres. All these training workshops were given high approval ratings by the participants.

Dr Bourzat added that this training had significantly improved the governance of Veterinary Services in OIE Member Countries and that it should continue in the future.

He also noted that the same programme had placed Africa well in the lead in terms of OIE Member Country participation in the OIE PVS Pathway. Thus, 51 of the 52 countries had undergone an analysis to measure the performance of their Veterinary Services against OIE quality standards (OIE PVS Evaluation) and 36 countries had undergone a further analysis

to identify ways in which to address the gaps in their ability to comply with these standards (OIE PVS Gap Analysis). Moreover, 21 were preparing to modernise their veterinary legislation while 8 had already benefited from follow-up missions or were in the preparatory phase for a round table with international technical partners. Such round tables would ensure sustainable funding of their strategic development plan, developed within the framework of the OIE PVS Pathway.

Dr Bourzat observed that the BTSF programme had also helped to strengthen the laboratory twinning programme, reporting that, in Africa, 13 twinning projects were already in progress, one had been completed and another, on Peste des Petits Ruminants, was in the process of being finalised.

Finally, Dr Bourzat commented that the new programme, “Better veterinary governance in Africa”, should be able to take over the reins of the BTSF project, at least partially, and build on its achievements.

## **11. Update on the GF-TADs mechanisms**

Dr Yacouba Samaké, OIE Regional Representative for Africa, gave a brief review of the various activities that had been undertaken in relation to GF-TADs mechanisms for Africa. He highlighted the development of the Five-Year Action Plan and the fact that provisional dates and an agenda had been set for the next meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Africa.

Dr Samaké stressed that the five-year plan would have to be consistent with the pillars of the African Union’s Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme, the 2004 Agreement on GF-TADs, and the recommendations of the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee over the past four years. It would also need to comply with the policy directions contained in the Strategic Plans of the OIE (2011–2015), IBAR (2010–2014) and FAO. Furthermore, Dr Samaké stressed the fact that the Plan must take into account the specificities of each regional economic community, notably in terms of priority diseases, and the lessons learned during the eradication of rinderpest.

He explained the key objectives of the plan, i.e.: 1) to contribute towards improving transparency of the global animal health situation; in particular, by notifying the OIE of any exceptional epidemiological events; 2) to reduce the potential impact of animal health crises and threats to human health; 3) to improve governance of Veterinary Services, in line with OIE quality standards; 4) to ensure adequate funding to implement disease prevention, detection and control programmes at all times and to facilitate the eradication of animal diseases and; 5) to promote a regional approach to the control of transboundary diseases.

Dr Samaké concluded by reminding the meeting that the Five-Year Action Plan would be presented for approval at the next meeting of the GF-TADs Steering Committee for Africa, to be held in July 2012.

## **12. Update on Global FMD Control Strategy and on PCP Roadmaps in Africa**

Dr Joseph Domenech from the OIE Scientific and Technical Department explained that the Global FMD Control Strategy had been prepared by a joint OIE-FAO Working Group, established in accordance with the recommendations of the First Global Conference on FMD Control, held in Asunción, Paraguay, in June 2009. An outline of the strategy had been presented at the 79th OIE General Session in Paris, in May 2011, and the OIE World Assembly of Delegates had passed a resolution supporting the proposed writing process of this strategy, under the OIE/FAO GF-TADs mechanism.



Around 50 partners from Member Countries, regional and international organisations, representatives from the private sector and selected experts, including wildlife experts, were involved in the process, as well as the members of the OIE/Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (SCAD).

Dr Domenech noted that the Global Strategy addressed the progressive control of FMD within the wider objectives of food security, poverty alleviation, income generation and rural development in developing countries, as well as biodiversity conservation. Implementing programmes for FMD progressive control (Component 1 of the Global Strategy) was taken as an entry point to improve the Veterinary Services environment (Component 2) and to decrease the impact of other major transboundary animal diseases (Component 3). For each component, the objectives, the underlying principles, the tools to be used (in particular the PCP tool for Component 1 and the PVS tool for Component 2, and the surveillance systems, laboratories and vaccines), as well as the activities to be conducted, were all described in the Global Strategy document.

He then explained that the global strategy had been built on the experience of other regions, and that working at the regional level was considered to be a key factor in the control of FMD and other Transboundary animal diseases, in addition to country commitment and global coordination. Several regional roadmap meetings had been organised to assess the PCP FMD stage of each country and to prepare a regional African strategy and vision for 2022. The results of the workshops held in Nairobi in 2009 for the entire African continent, in Gaborone in March 2011 for the SADC region and in Nairobi in March 2012 for Eastern Africa were all summarised.

Dr Domenech finally added that a workshop had also been planned for Western and Central Africa, and would take place before the end of 2012. The new and worrying SAT2 situation, now prevailing in Egypt and Libya, would specifically be addressed, as well as the objectives and agenda of the FAO/OIE Second Global Conference on FMD Control, to be held in Bangkok from 27 to 29 June 2012.

### **13. Presentation from Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC)**

Dr Karim Tounkara, Director of the Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre, made a presentation in supporting the application of PANVAC as a new OIE Collaborating Center. He explained that PANVAC vision was to build a recognized Reference Centre in the international arena for vaccine quality control, technology transfer, production of diagnostic and surveillance reagents and capacity building, driven by and for African professionals.

He then added that PANVAC was officially launched in Debre Zeit on 12th March 2004 as an African Union Regional Centre within the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture in accordance with the Decisions of the 67th Ordinary OAU Council of Ministers meeting held in Addis Ababa in 1998.

He remarked that the major achievements of AU/PANVAC were its internationally recognized contribution to the global rinderpest eradication and the development of Xerovac technology for the production of heat tolerant live vaccine.

Dr Tounkara commented that currently, AU/PANVAC operated with two main units (vaccine quality control and reagents production) an administrative building, five physically separated laboratories (vaccine quality control, reagents production, molecular biology, Biosafety Level 3 and Process Development) and Laboratory animal facilities.

Regarding the vaccine quality control unit, Dr Tounkara informed that it ensured the certification of the following vaccines using the OIE standards: PPR, CBPP, CAPP, Sheep and Goat Pox, RVP, Hemorrhagic septicemia, Infectious Bursal Disease, Newcastle Disease and African Horse Sickness vaccines. This list could be expanded to other vaccines upon request from AU member states.

This Vaccine Quality Control Unit also maintains a repository of vaccine seeds and cells for distribution to AU member states upon request.

Dr Tounkara concluded mentioning that AU/PANVAC would continue to provide services to AU member States and implement projects contributing towards the improvement of livestock health in Africa.

#### **14. Presentation from the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)**

Dr Hassane H. Mahamat, PATTEC Coordinator, summarised the major achievements and activities of the PATTEC Coordination Unit's programme to eradicate tsetse and trypanosomosis, and the way forward.

He explained that the PATTEC initiative arose from a collective decision, urging affected countries and their neighbours to take decisive and joint action aimed at rapidly eliminating the scourge of trypanosomosis.

Dr Mahamat indicated that, as part of its role in coordinating activities for the PATTEC Initiative, the African Union Commission had been actively engaged in trying to develop a permanent mechanism through which countries could receive support. Consequently, the PATTEC Coordination Unit had been set up with a mandate to promote, organise, monitor and evaluate, as well as coordinate, activities aimed at the eradication of tsetse and trypanosomosis throughout the continent, and to mobilise the necessary resources (financial, material, human, etc.) to implement them.

#### **15. Proposal for designation of a new Collaborating Centre**

Dr Susanne Münstermann, from the OIE Scientific and Technical Department, addressed to the meeting in order to remind the procedures to be followed for the designation of new OIE Collaborating Centre. She highlighted that the endorsement of the Regional Commission is necessary before the matter is referred to a competent Specialist Commission.

The Regional Commission for Africa noted that the African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre [AU-PANVAC], located at Debre-Zeit, Ethiopia, had submitted an application to become an OIE Collaborating Centre for Quality Control of Veterinary Vaccines. Referring to the short presentation of the candidate institution on the planned activities, the Commission unanimously agreed to support this application, which will be examined by the Biological Standards Commission at its next meeting.

#### **16. WAHIS/ WAHID – Progress in its implementation by Members in the Region**

Dr Yassim Mustafa from the OIE Animal Health Information Department, presented the six-monthly and annual reporting situation for 2011 for countries/territories as well as the number of Questionnaire on Wildlife Disease reported by Members of the region and pointed out those who have not yet submitted parts or all of their reports and urged them to submit them as soon as possible. 60 % of Members belonging to the region have submitted complete Annual reports for 2011.

Dr Yassim Mustafa finally emphasised the importance of countries /territories submitting sanitary information on Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Diseases on a regular basis to the OIE.

#### **17. Presentations from Organisations that have concluded an official agreement with the OIE**

- **African Union - Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)**

Dr Henry Wamway, Acting Senior Policy Trade and Market Officer, spoke on behalf of Prof. Ahmed El Sawalhy, AU IBAR Director.

Dr Wamway explained that, AU-IBAR wanted to express its gratitude to all its member states as well as its technical and financial partners for all their support and active participation in the different activities of the Organisation.

He also highlighted how the establishment of a consensus between countries of the region was important for AU-IBAR. In order to reach a better communication within the region, he explained that AU-IBAR would continue working on the improvement of the processes related to technical common positions within the region.

- **World Bank**

Dr Stéphane Forman, Representative of the World Bank, briefly commented on the ongoing activities of the World Bank especially regarding the current development of a new global strategy for the next 10 years and a new action plan for the next 3 years, which would be explained in detail by Dr François Legall during the plenary session.

Dr Forman mentioned the 3 pillars of the strategy which would be focused on livestock and natural resources, livestock and social equity and livestock and health.

He finally spoke about the strong commitment of World Bank within the ALive platform as well as on the projects undertaken in some African countries following the OIE PVS Pathway.

- **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

Dr Cheikh Ly, FAO Regional Animal Production and Health Officer, addressed to the conference, stating that animal diseases remain fundamental constraints for Africa. The direct and indirect effects of these diseases impact negatively on food security, capital assets, livelihoods, public health, national and regional trade, and national and regional economic growth. Dr Ly said that, if priority and transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases were to be prevented and controlled, then regional and sub-regional mechanisms must be in place to enable collaboration between countries, value chains, sectors and regions.

Dr Ly noted that FAO had integrated several of its African projects that shared the common strategic objective of increasing sustainable livestock production by reducing the incidence of animal diseases and their associated risks to human health. This would be achieved by aiding countries and RECs to develop and implement their livestock policies and animal health action plans, with the aim of preventing and controlling priority animal and zoonotic diseases, increasing production and improving market access and veterinary public health.

He also noted that the Regional Office for Africa in Accra, in collaboration with four sub-regional offices in Libreville, Addis Ababa, Harare, and Accra, as well as ECTADs in Bamako, Nairobi and Gaborone, would join the Regional Office for the Middle East in Cairo and the sub-regional office in Tunis in covering animal health issues in sub-Saharan Africa.

Dr Ly finally reported that FAO worked closely with the OIE, AU-IBAR, WHO and RECs consistent with CAADP in implementing and strengthening regional and national capacities in African animal health systems.

- **West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)**

Dr Soumana Diallo, representative of the WAEMU Commission, spoke of the number of animal health reforms in the fields of zoonoses and food safety that had been undertaken by the WAEMU Commission, to facilitate the implementation of the WAEMU Agricultural Policy (WAP).

Dr Diallo gave details of these reforms, as follows:

- 1) the harmonisation of veterinary pharmaceutical legislation;
- 2) the evaluation of national Veterinary Services, using the OIE PVS Tool for the evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services, and the adoption of a WAEMU strategic plan for building the capacity of Veterinary Services;
- 3) reforms in the area of food safety of animals and animal products;
- 4) projects to support animal disease control and eradication, and
- 5) the adoption of a Directive on the free movement and establishment within WAEMU of veterinary surgeons who are nationals of WAEMU member states.

Dr Diallo reported that the activities planned by WAEMU for 2012 were centred around continuing programmes that were already under way on: the harmonisation of veterinary pharmaceutical legislation; quality control of medicinal products through successive campaigns to improve conditions in the veterinary medicinal products market; and animal health and food safety. In addition, WAEMU would continue to offer support to member states for animal disease control (Newcastle disease, anthrax, etc.) and for serious animal health crises.

Dr Diallo concluded by saying that, in 2012, with the support of the OIE, the WAEMU Commission will launch a study, to define a regional strategy for controlling contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP).

- **Southern African Development Community (SADC)**

Mr B. Hulman, SADC Senior Programme Officer, gave a brief review of the Livestock Development Unit of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate of the SADC, explaining the major intervention areas of the FANR Directorate and the different programmes through which these interventions were being coordinated.

In regard to livestock policy, Dr Hulman highlighted the different projects addressing such issues as: a) the SADC Farm Animal Genetic Resources Project, b) the Promotion of

Integration in the Livestock Sector, c) the SADC TADs Project, d) Food Safety and Capacity Building on Residue Control and e) the SADC FMD Project.

He also commented on the SADC Livestock Technical Committee (LTC), which comprises the Directors of Livestock and Veterinary Services of the SADC member states. The LTC steers the Livestock Sector Unit of the FANR Directorate towards the livestock development needs of its member states.

Mr Hulman concluded by expressing concerns regarding the SADC member states “Undetermined BSE Risk” status. He requested the OIE to provide guidance for getting historical free status for BSE.

- **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**

Dr Vivian Iwar, Head of Animal Resources of the ECOWAS Commission, submitted a report on the activities of ECOWAS to the Commission which was provided to all participants in the working document. Due to time constraints, Dr Iwar could not present. However, her report can be summarized as follow:

The ECOWAS Commission had put in place a strategic plan to transform the livestock sector, between 2011 and 2020, within the framework of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP). This plan was composed of four main elements: the promotion of meat and dairy value chains, cross-border transhumance, re-structuring the animal production sector, and financing.

The ECOWAS Commission had conducted capacity-building workshop on SPS in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, with EU support, aimed at strengthening national SPS committees (NSPSC) in international trade negotiations. Sensitisation training had also been conducted in collaboration with AU-IBAR under the PAN-SPSO project in Bamako.

The ECOWAS Commission convened the inaugural Regional Veterinary Committee meeting in Accra, Ghana. The Committee made far-reaching recommendations on the strengthening of epi-surveillance and laboratory networks in the region, the prioritisation of major TADs and zoonoses for control, and the development of an advocacy plan for reviving the livestock sector.

Finally, ECOWAS Commission had convened a regional technical meeting of Directors of Animal Production in Accra, Ghana, to validate a study on cross-border transhumance. This study had been carried out in collaboration with the FAO sub-regional office. The ECOWAS text on transhumance had also been reviewed, in an attempt to seek solutions to the perennial problems of transhumance in the region.

The meeting officially ended at 7:25 p.m.

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**MEETING OF THE  
OIE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

**Paris, Monday 21 May 2012**

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**Agenda**

1. Adoption of the Agenda (Dr Marosi Molomo, Delegate of Lesotho and Vice President of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa)
2. Financial contributions of Members to the OIE (Dr Marosi Molomo)
3. Report of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa (Dr Marosi Molomo)
4. Report of the Activities and work programme of the OIE Regional Representation for Africa and for the OIE Sub-Regional Representations (Dr Yacouba Samaké, OIE Regional Representative for Africa)
5. Selection of a technical item I (with questionnaire) to be proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the 82nd General Session of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates to be held in May 2014 (Dr Yacouba Samaké)
6. Selection of a technical item II (without questionnaire) to be included in the agenda of the 20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa to be held in Lomé, Togo in February 2013 (Dr Yacouba Samaké)
7. Update in the organisation of the 20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa (Dr Batasse Batawui, OIE Delegate of Togo)
8. Proposal of candidates for the election of the Bureau of the Regional Commission, the Council and the Specialist Commissions (Terrestrial Code, Aquatic, Laboratories and Scientific Commissions) (Dr Marosi Molomo)
9. OIE note related to the organisation of a roundtable with donors (Dr Yacouba Samaké)
10. Feedback from BTSF and future work on Good Governance in Africa (Dr Daniel Bourzat, Advisor to the OIE Regional Representative for Africa)
11. Update on the GF-TADs mechanisms (Dr Yacouba Samaké)
12. Update on Global FMD Control Strategy and on PCP Roadmaps in Africa (Dr Domenech, OIE Scientific and Technical Dept)
13. Presentation from the Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC) (Dr Karim Tounkara, AU/PANVAC)
14. Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) (Dr Hassane Mahamat, AU/PATTEC)
15. Proposal for designation of a new Collaborating Centres
16. WAHIS/ WAHID – Progress in its implementation by Members in the Region (Animal Health Inf. Dept.)

17. Presentations from Organisations that have concluded an official agreement with the OIE

- African Union - Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
  - World Bank
  - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
  - West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)
  - Southern African Development Community (SADC)
  - Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
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**Organisation  
Mondiale  
de la santé  
Animale**

**World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health**

**Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal**

