



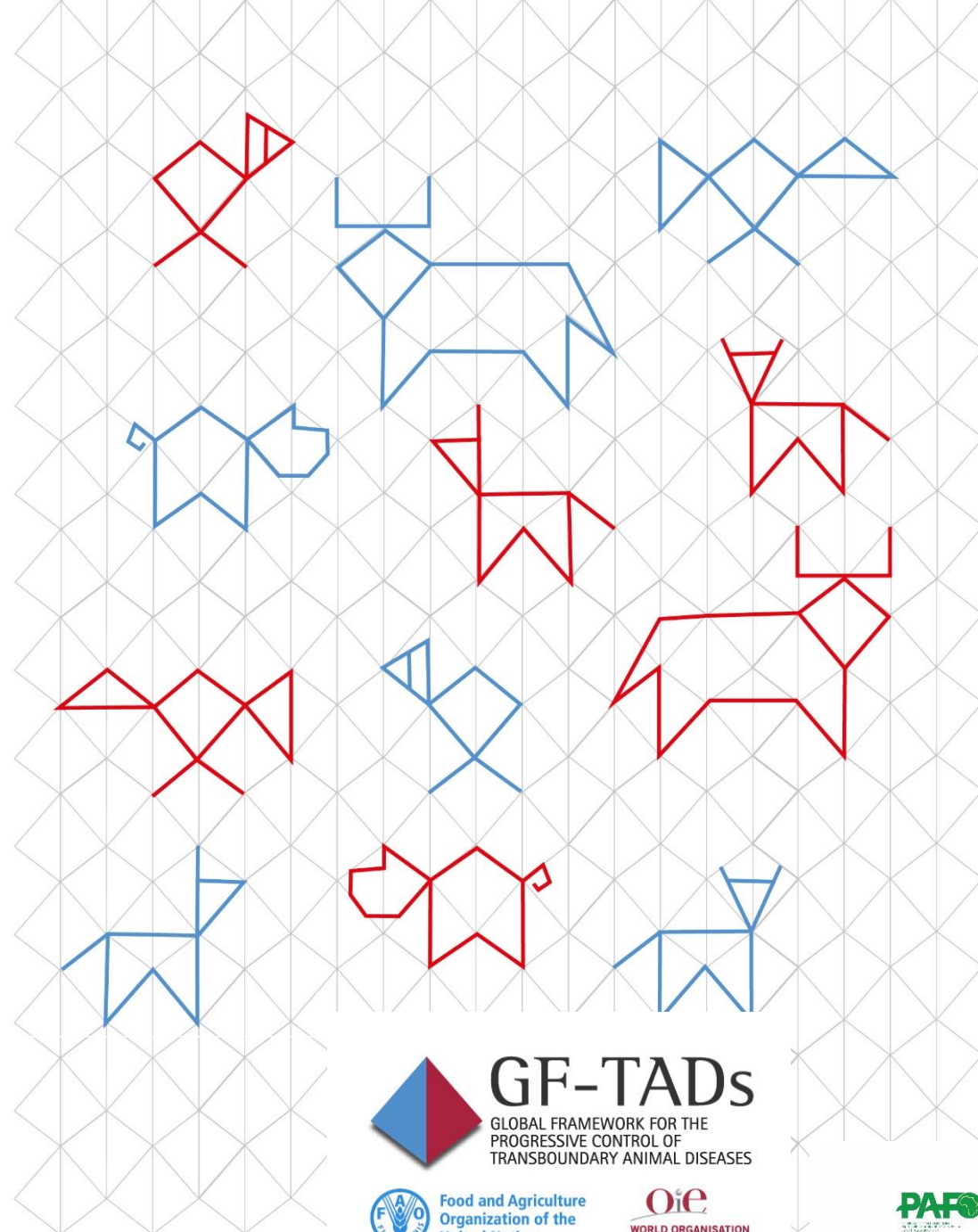
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Feedback from the *Pan-African Farmers Organisation (PAFO)*

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Acting CEO



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
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United Nations



WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

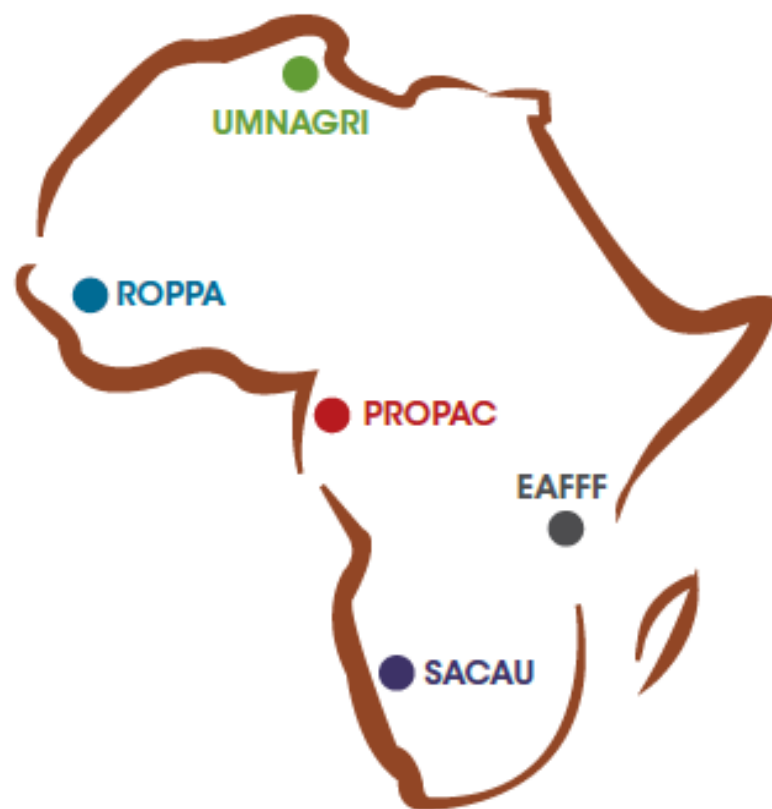




Content

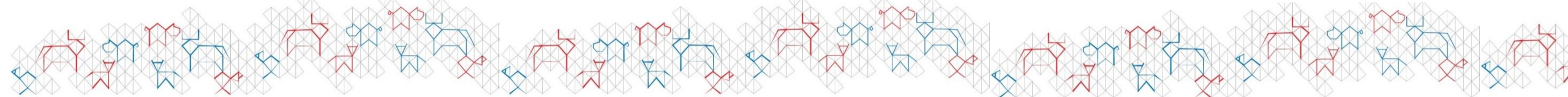
- I. PAFO Presentation
- II. Importance of livestock for Farmers
- III. Animal diseases and Pests ; Farmers challenges and proposed recommendations
- IV. Conclusion

II. PAFO Presentation



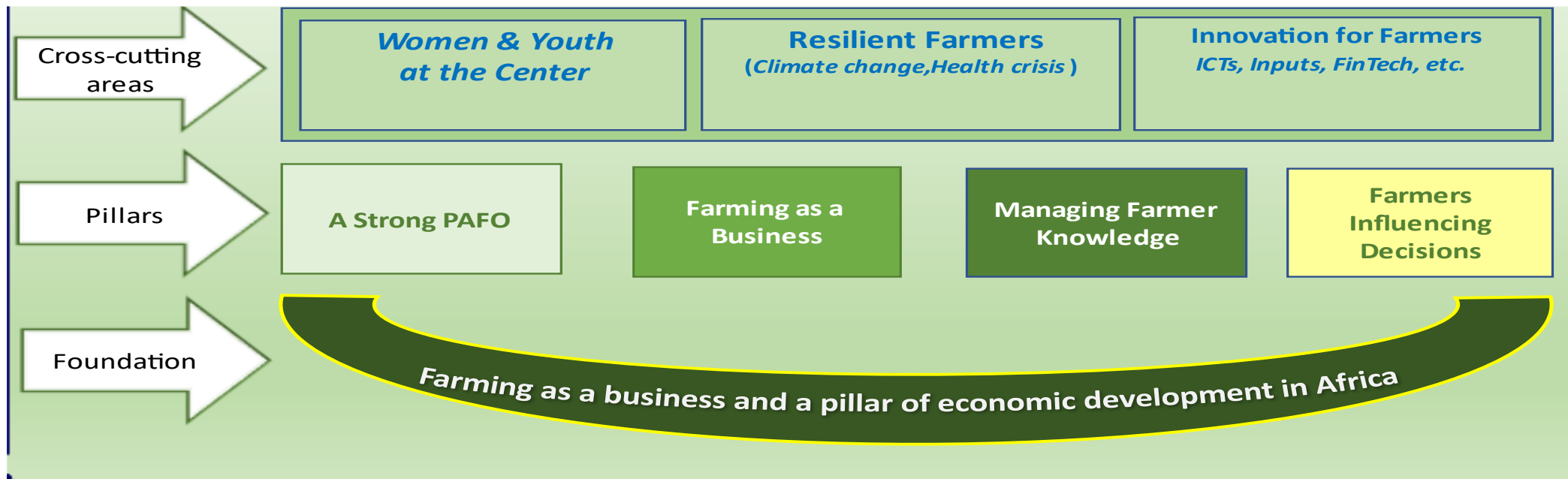
- **EAFF** represent smallholder farmers belonging to 14 Nationals Farmer organizations (NFOs) across 8 countries In Eastern Africa region.
- **PROPAC** has a membership of 10 member-organisations from 10 countries in Central Africa
- **ROPPA** has a membership of 15 member-organisations from 15 countries in West Africa
- **SACAU** has a membership of 19 member-organisations from 12 countries in southern Africa
- **UMNAGRI** has a membership of 7 member-organisations from 7 countries in Northern Africa





I. PAFO Presentation

- **Vision:** A vibrant, prosperous and sustainable African agriculture that ensures food security and sovereignty, including socio-economic and cultural development.
- **Mission:** Representing the interests of African farmers and promoting the development of African agriculture.
- **Our strategic orientation**





II. Importance of livestock for Farmers

Why livestock for farmers

- **Livestock employs the a big number of people in Africa**; it is one of the major assets owned by families of farmers a and can be crucial in maintaining household survival in times of crisis
- **Livestock is a largest source of revenue generation** for the agro-pastoral communities in Africa
- **Livestock is a central to farming systems**, They provide manure, which is an efficient and sustainable method for maintaining soil fertility, quality, and water retention.
- **Livestock is a major source of nutritional values** in milk, meat, and blood and so on.



III. Animal diseases and Pests

Researches revealed that pests and diseases are a major constraint to livestock production.

Farmers challenges

- Limited access to adequate knowledge on diseases and preventive measures Including the importance of vaccines and existing vaccination programs.
- Limited extension of animal health services among pastoral and agro-pastoral areas; services are most centered in towns and do not reach to the rural farmers
- Absence of animal diseases laboratory in rural areas
- Absence of specialized pharmacy for animal diseases drugs



III. Animal diseases and Pests cont;

Farmers Challenges cont;

- Limited access to information; farmers are not aware of existing diseases policies and strategy however we believe the effective implementation is possible when all the set provisions are followed by both the farmers and the enforcers
- Limited participation of farmers and their organizations in policy and programs formulation as well as research.
- Absence of customized risk insurance mechanism; mechanism to ensure livestock against mortality due to crises situations can constitute a powerful incentive for pastoralists to continue investing in livestock production



III. Animal diseases and Pests cont;

Proposed recommendation

- Increasing the capacity of farmers, at least to have a basic knowledge to detect disease and to do basic relief.
- Government and different stakeholders needs to work together to strengthen the extension of animal health services to farmers mostly in rural areas.
- Government and concerned stakeholders needs to look for more investment in animal diseases facilities including laboratories and other veterinarians kits, to be available in rural communities.
- Information should be available to farmers and should be translated in simplified manner for farmers to understand. For this we believe it is important to target the most used communication channels by farmers. (radios, campaigns, etc.).



III. Animal diseases and Pests cont;

Proposed recommendations

- Farmers being the key actors in livestock value chain , should be at the center of discussions for the policies and programs formulation . Good examples like PAFO being part of this committee is a good example to be duplicated at all levels.
- Preventing and controlling epidemic diseases : We believe Integration of indigenous and local knowledge into research is an opportunity to better predict calamities that would lead to devastating livestock loss and environmental degradation. A participatory research could be a better mechanism to base on indigenous knowledge in finding sustainable solutions.



III. Animal diseases and Pests cont;

Proposed recommendation

- Promoting indigenous breeds ; it has been identifies that some of indigenous breeds are more resistant to resistance to diseases and harsh environments . We believe it is important to promote research in this aspect, to conserve these indigenous breeds while improving their ability to production.
- Climate change mitigation and adoption should be treated as a crosscutting thematic in all programs around value chain because in order to eradicate the epidemic diseases we must tackle the root cause.
- Risk and disease insurance mechanism should be encouraged and should be accessible and affordable to farmers. (Example: Rwanda case).



III. Animal diseases and Pests cont;

Proposed recommendation

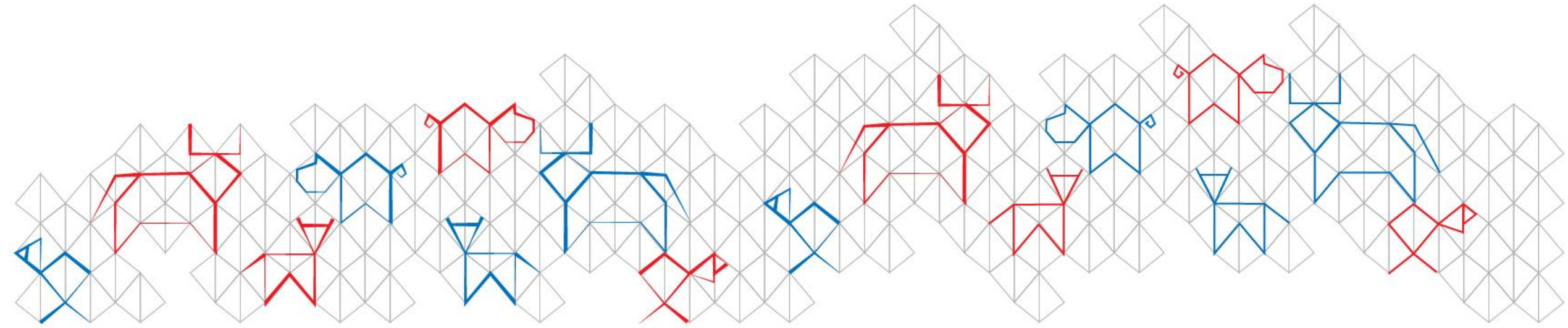
- Farmers have well structured bodies from village level, National , regional and continental . We believe there is a need to promote synergies between Farmers Organisations and key relevant partners including the government bodies.
- Promotion of ethno veterinary services and medicine: Livestock keepers in rural areas with no access to or underserved with drugs and veterinary services usually rely on ethnic solutions for treating their livestock. Various medicinal plants have been identified and utilized for treatment of animal diseases.

More research on the potential of ethno-veterinary services can be carried, more importantly on the characterization, assessment of effectiveness, scaling-up.



IV. Conclusion

As farmers; we believe it is about time . We stop being considered as beneficiaries but important partners in livestock value chain . Via our organizations , farmers are willing to work with all stakeholders including governments to find solutions on presented challenges to ensure a more resilient and productive livestock value chain.



Thank you!