



AFRICAN UNION-
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

Rationale for Continental Strategy Case of African Union; LiDeSA & AHSA

2nd SGE on CBPP Workshop for GF-TADs Africa
Lusaka 23-25 July 2024

Dr. Huyam Salih
Director of AU-IBAR

Presentation Outlines



Livestock Development Strategy for Africa

LiDeSA & AHSA Implementation in Africa

AU-IBAR proposed and ongoing activities to accelerate LiDeSA & AHSA implementation

Result Chain- Agenda 2063 & AU-IBAR Priorities; ongoing & Targeted Projects

Continental strategy Aligning, rationale & Key components, risks & opportunities

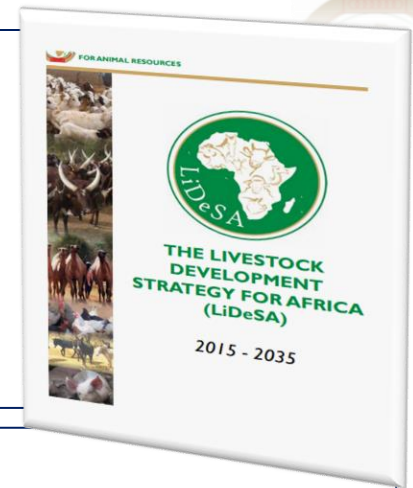
African Union Ministerial Report and Resolutions on LiDeSA



African Union Ministerial Report and Resolutions of the Inaugural Conference of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment

Theme: “Concerted actions to improve livelihoods in Africa”

08 October - 09 October 2015



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On the Implementation Modalities for the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA)

- 1. Endorse the Implementation Modalities for the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA)***
- 2. Call upon technical and development partners in the livestock sector and other***

stakeholders to mainstream their interventions through LiDeSA implementation mechanisms in order to attain the realization and impact intended by LiDeSA and the Malabo declaration

- 3. Note that Livestock in Africa is not just a way of life, but increasingly a business. Ministers resolved to support the development of the livestock business sector in Africa through a proven business incubation model.***



To realize the aspiration and commitment of the stakeholders to transform Africa Livestock Sector to a highly visible productive, sustainable, secure & resilient means of livelihood, economic growth & prosperity.

Vision. *A competitive and sustainable Livestock Sector that significantly contributes to a prosperous Africa*

Goal. *To transform the African Livestock Sector for enhanced contribution to socio-economic development and equitable growth, through well-crafted strategic approaches.*

Overall Objective. *'To support transformation of the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, socio-economic development and equitable growth.'*

Specific Objective. *'The systemic capacity of continental, regional and national Livestock Sector stakeholders for the economically, environmentally and socially sustainable transformation of the livestock sector is strengthened.'*

Strategic Objectives of LiDeSA

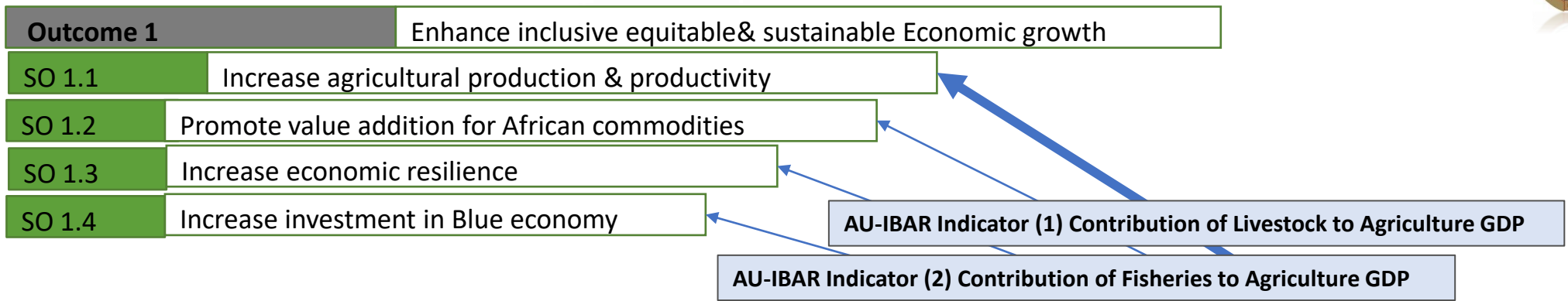
1. Attract public and private investment along the livestock value chains
2. Enhance animal health and increase production, productivity and resilience of production systems
3. Enhance innovation, generation and utilization of technologies, capacities and entrepreneurship skills of value chain actors
4. Enhance access to market, services and value addition



Why LiDeSA hasn't reach wide momentum to transform Livestock on Africa:

- 1- Low Visibility in Plans & Results Chains
- 2- Lack of effective Coordination Mechanisms
- 3- Lack of Agreed Monitoring & Reporting System
- 4- Lack of Budgeting & Resource Mobilization Plan
- 5- Weak Advocacy & Lack of Dedicated Communication Strategy

1. *Establishing AU-IBAR Dashboard for Animal Resources Performance in Arica.*
2. *Develop LiDeSA Monitoring & Evaluation Framework.*
3. *Strengthen Livestock chapter in CAADP for post-Malabo action plan.*
4. *Align AU-IBAR strategic Plan 2024-2028 & multiple year work plan & budget 2025-2027 to LiDeSA.*
5. *Implement & monitor AU-IBAR strategic programme with new impactful projects aim for: sustainable development, engaging private sector & inclusion of small holder producer in resilient livestock value chains.*
6. *Develop AU-IBAR Resource Mobilization Plan & communication strategy 2025-2028.*
7. *Strengthen coordination of Livestock development under LiDeSA with RECs & AU MSs and key partners.*
8. *Organizing "1st AU Conference for Sustainable Animal Resource Development-2028"*



1.1 PPP investments along value chains supported. 1.2 Animal feed & fodder chains supported.
 1.3 Animal Genetics improved. 1.4 Pastoral production transformed. 1.5 Fisheries & aquaculture production governed, increased & sustained.
 1.6 Aquatic biodiversity conserved & protected.

2.1 PPR eradicated. 2.2 TADs (eg, ASF, CBPP) prevented & controlled.
 2.3 National & regional veterinary services capacities strengthened.
 2.4 One Health operationalized. 2.5 Rabies, AAT & Brucellosis controlled.
 2.6 Animal welfare ensured. 2.7 PPPs for animal health supported.

3.1 SPS measures harmonization & compliance enhanced.
 3.2 Technical Barriers to African animal commodities decreased.
 3.3 Inter-African trade in animal commodities supported

1. Animal production & productivity along sustainable value chains improved & maintained

2. Animal health capacities and governance strengthened

3. Access to market for animal commodities improved

Sustainable production & improved market access for animal & animal products, while ensuring One Health for Africa

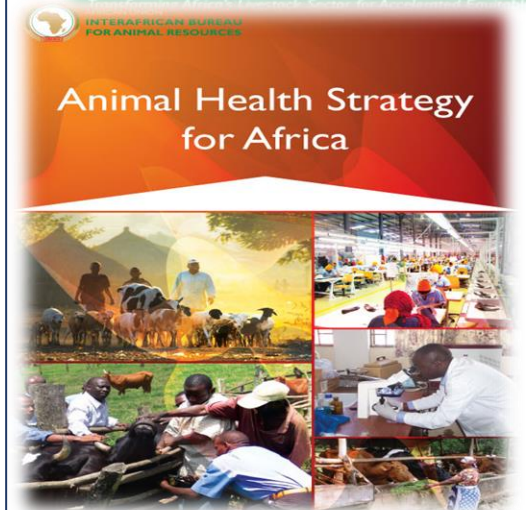
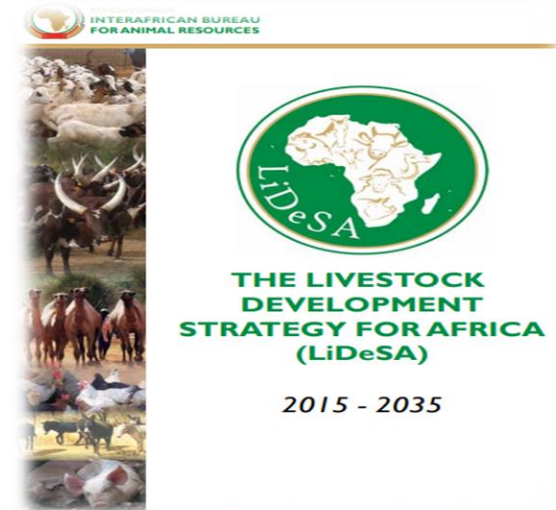


Vision: A healthy and productive animal population that enhances the economic development and social welfare of Africa

Goal: To contribute to improved animal and public health, food safety, food and nutrition security, improved livelihoods, protection of the environment and sustainable economic growth.

Strategic Objectives:

- SO 1: Strengthen animal health policy coherence and institutional frameworks;
- SO 2: Reduce disease risks and impacts on animals, humans and environment;
- SO 3: Strengthen animal health interventions to address current and emerging issues of public health concern at the human-animal-environment interfaces
- SO 4: Strengthen science, innovation, research and knowledge management;
- SO 5: Improve capacities, access to inputs, markets and trade in animal resources
- SO 6: Enhance partnerships, investment and resourcing of the animal health sector.



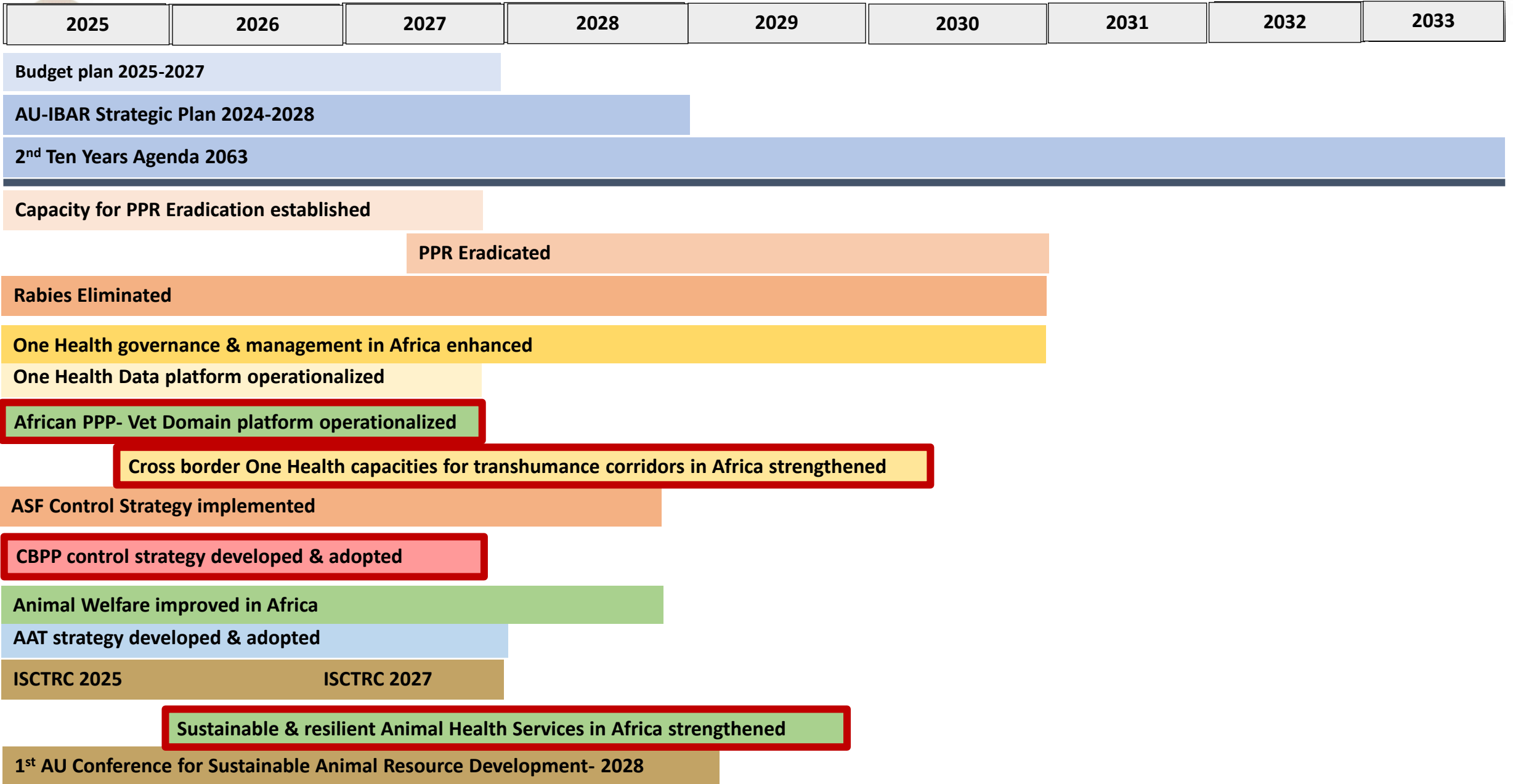


- Aligning with global, continental and regional frameworks
- Advocating for significant public and private sector investments and stakeholder's participation
- Enabling policy, legislative, regulatory and institutional environment for private sector investment and public-private partnership;
- Promoting inter-sectoral and multidisciplinary approaches such as One-Health Approach in order to address the interconnectedness of human, animal and environmental health;
- Promoting the application of technologies that leverage on science and innovation for improvement of animal health systems;

- Enhancing capacities for information and knowledge management to support evidence-based planning and practices;
- Promoting innovative market orientation within the context of a safe animal health environment;
- Promoting risk based interventions based on inclusive prioritization and stakeholder engagements
- Expanding the participation of other actors in animal health services delivery system.

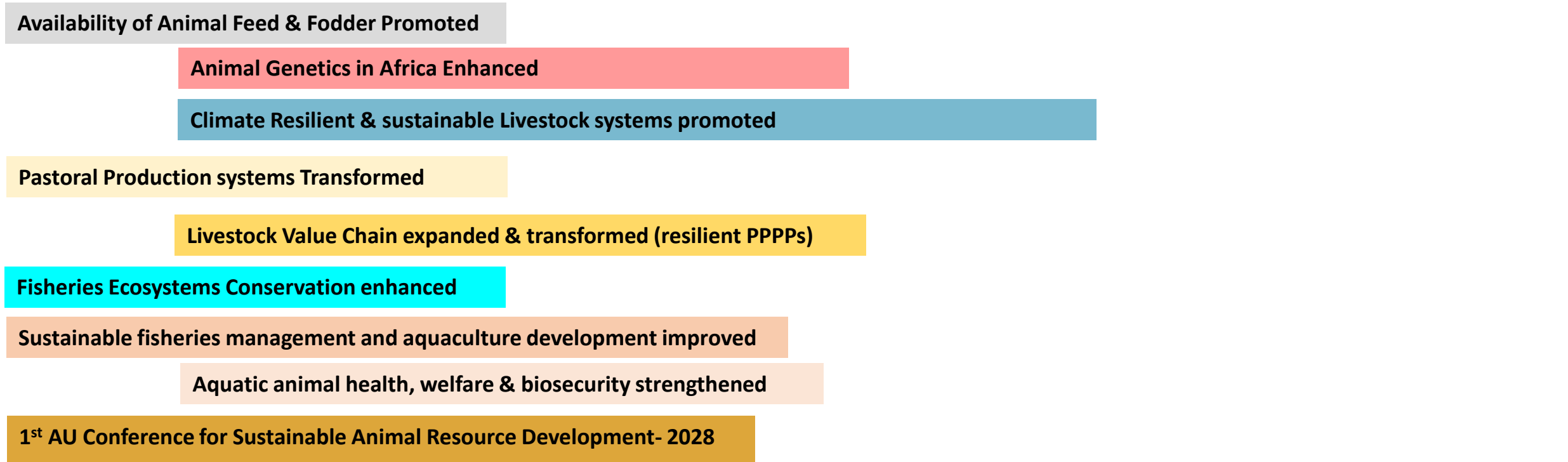


AU-IBAR Planned projects 2025-2028- Animal Health





2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
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2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
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Budget plan 2025-2027

AU-IBAR Strategic Plan 2024-2028

2nd Ten Years Agenda 2063

Africa Common Position in standard setting bodies coordinated & supported

SPS governance, compliance & partnership investments strengthened

AU MSs capacities on risk-based sanitary measure for market access strengthened

AU MSs competencies for AMR monitoring in animal health sector improved

Traceability, market integration & PPP for leather investments strengthened

1st AU Conference for Sustainable Animal Resource Development- 2028



Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) significantly impacts cattle production, food security, and rural livelihoods in Africa.

A continental strategy to control CBPP is essential because of :

- ✓ Transboundary Nature of the Disease; CBPP spreads across borders, necessitating a coordinated regional approach to control and eradicate it.
- ✓ Economic Impact; CBPP causes substantial economic losses due to decreased productivity, high mortality rates, and trade restrictions.
- ✓ Food Security: Cattle are a primary source of food and income for many African communities, and controlling CBPP is critical to ensuring food security and nutritional well-being.
- ✓ Public Health: While CBPP itself does not directly affect human health, controlling it can help reduce the misuse of antibiotics in livestock, thereby mitigating the spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
- ✓ Sustainable Livelihoods: Many rural communities depend on cattle for their livelihoods, and controlling CBPP can enhance economic stability and improve quality of life.

A continental strategy to control CBPP is needed to achieve:

1. **Reduced Incidence and Prevalence of CBPP**: Effective implementation of the strategy will lead to a significant reduction in CBPP cases across the continent.
2. **Decreased economic losses**: due to improved cattle productivity, reduced mortality rates, and enhanced trade opportunities.
3. **Improved Food Security**: Increased availability of milk and meat, contributing to better nutrition and food security for communities.
4. **Sustainable Livelihoods**: Enhanced income and economic stability for rural households that depend on cattle farming.
5. **Strengthened Veterinary Services**: Improved veterinary infrastructure and capacity, leading to better overall animal health management.
6. **Regional Cooperation**: Strengthened collaboration among African countries in disease surveillance, information sharing, and joint response efforts.
7. **Mitigation of Antimicrobial Resistance**: Reduced misuse of antibiotics in livestock due to better disease control measures, contributing to the fight against AMR.

Continental Strategy for CBPP Control- ALIGNMENT TO AU STRATEGIES & GOALS



A comprehensive continental strategy to control CBPP in Africa is crucial for improving cattle health, boosting economic stability, ensuring food security, and fostering sustainable development in the livestock sector.

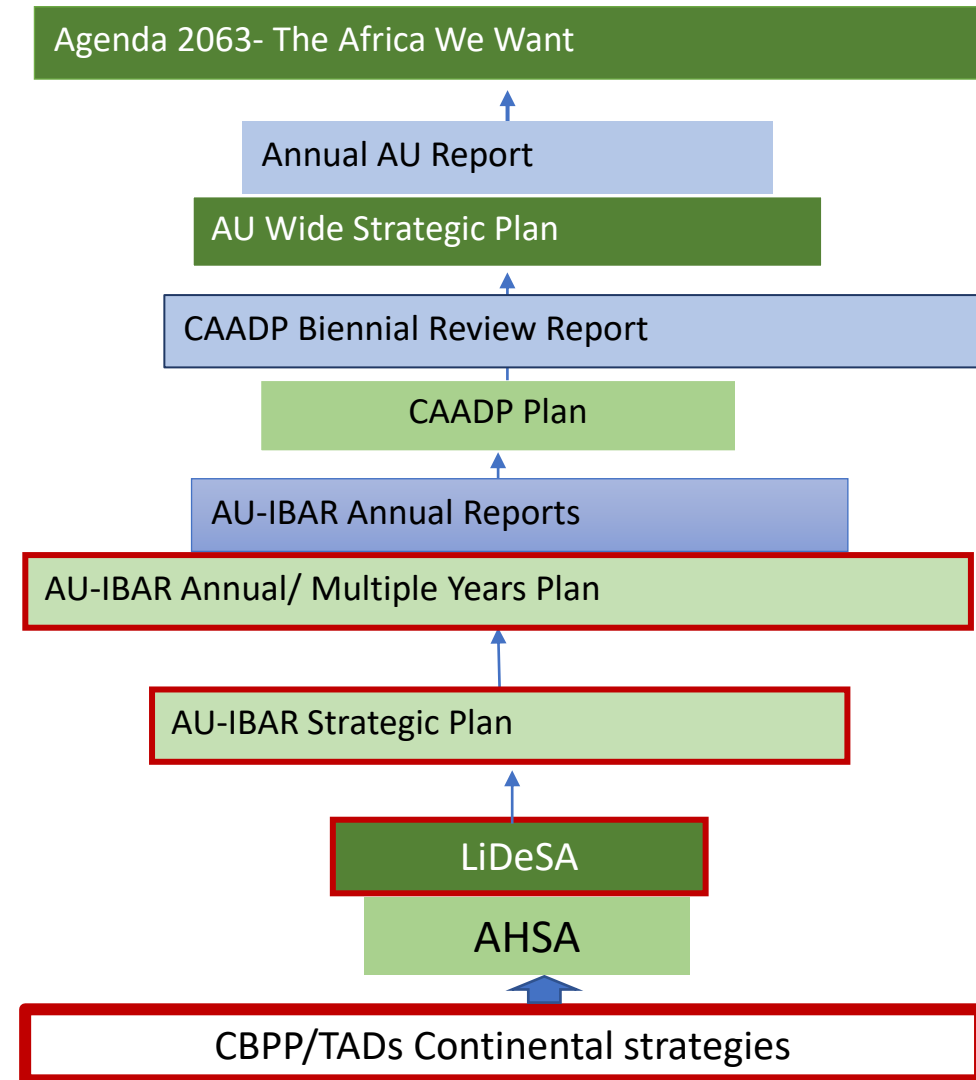
The CBPP Control strategy will contribute to the achievement of:

AHSA

LiDeSA

CAADP

Agenda 2063; The Africa we want





- ✓ **Enhanced Surveillance and Reporting:** Establish Surveillance Systems WITH Regional Coordination.
- ✓ **Vaccination:** Mass Vaccination Campaigns to enhance herd` immunity, with ensuring vaccine availability and accessibility across the continent.
- ✓ **Quarantine and Movement Control;** Enforce quarantine protocols in outbreak & Regulate Animal Movement.
- ✓ **Education/ Extension and Capacity Building;** Animal keepers & veterinary personnel.
- ✓ **Strengthening Veterinary Services;** Improve Infrastructure & Increase Access to Veterinary Care.
- ✓ **Policy and Regulatory Framework;** Harmonize Policies & Enforce Regulations.
- ✓ **Research and Innovation;** Promote Research & Innovative Solutions.
- ✓ **Collaboration coordinate with international initiatives:** technical & financial support can bolster national efforts to combat CBPP and reduce its economic impact





1. **Epidemiological Factors;**

- Understanding the modes of transmission (direct contact, inhalation of droplets) and the role of carriers.
- Identifying and mapping regions where CBPP is endemic to target control measures effectively.

2. **Vaccination Strategy;**

- Vaccine Efficacy
- Vaccination Coverage
- Cold Chain Management

3. **Surveillance and Diagnostics;**

- robust surveillance systems for early detection and reporting of CBPP cases, among potential TADs
- Enhancing diagnostic capabilities to accurately identify CBPP and differentiate it from other respiratory diseases

4. **Veterinary services Access** to pastoralists and in remote/ disconnected areas





Risks

1. Economic Constraints; Funding Limitations & Limited financial capacity of farmers/ producers to afford vaccination and veterinary care.
2. Logistical Challenges; Remote Areas & poor infrastructure
3. Resistance to Control Measures
4. Political and Administrative Factors; Political Will & coordination
5. Environmental and Climatic Factors;
6. Wildlife Reservoirs.

Proposed mitigation measures

Developing the disease control strategy in participatory approach, involving all stakeholders on top of them PRODUCERS, using surveys, interviews...,etc?!!

Action plan to guide to strengthen advocacy & seek political support with well crafted cases with economic impact and clear solutions/ proposed projects?!!

National/ Regional actions to control & eradicate TADs from value chain involving private sector to ensure fund availability & sustainability?!!

Continental/ International actions- to be WELL COORDINATED- to support Sustainable & resilient Animal Health Services in Africa instead of targeting fund for diseases by disease?!!



**BOTTOM UP APPROACH IN
CONSULTATION,
SITUATIONAL & RISKS
ANALYSES**

**CONSIDER
STAKEHOLDERS
ACTIONS AT
DIFFERENT LEVELS
COMMUNITIES, SUB-
REGIONS, REGIONS,
COUNTRIES, RECS,
CONTINENTAL LEVELS**

**The strategy should contain
COST EFFECTIVE ACTION
PLAN, GUIDING TO
SUSTAINABLE
IMPLEMENTATION, WELL
MONITORED USING ROBUST
M&E SYSTEM**



Thank you

Access AU-IBAR Annual
report for 2023 here:
<https://lnkd.in/d-zZ-kcc>



*Providing Leadership in the
Development of Animal Resources in
Africa*



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