

RAPPORT DE MISSION/ MISSION REPORT

Dr Bernard Vallat, Directeur général

Nairobi (Kenya)

Dates de la mission/Dates of the meeting : 17-21 octobre 2005

Objet de la mission / aim of the meeting:

- Assurer la présidence du 11ème Comité Conseil du programme PACE (17 - 19 octobre 2005).
- Assurer la présidence du Comité Exécutif de la plateforme ALive (20 - 21 octobre 2005).

Autres participants / Other participants:

- Réunion PACE :
 - Dr Dewan Sibartie, Chef du Service des Actions régionales, OIE
 - Dre Caroline Planté, assistante technique auprès du représentant régional de l'OIE pour l'Afrique.
- Réunion ALive :
 - Dr Dewan Sibartie, Chef du Service des Actions régionales, OIE
 - Dr Jean-Michel Bergès, Chargé de mission au Bureau central.

Résumé et conclusion / Summary and conclusion:

Réunion Comité Conseil du programme PACE

Le programme fonctionne maintenant normalement notamment à la suite des changements de gouvernance intervenus depuis 2004. Le financement européen se terminera vers octobre-novembre 2006. Cela signifie aussi que les ressources affectées par ce programme à la Représentation régionale de l'OIE pour l'Afrique seront également tarées à cette date.

Les recommandations adoptées par le Comité Conseil ont porté sur les points suivants :

- préparation de la réunion des Ministres de l'Elevage à Kigali (Rwanda) début novembre en vue d'une mobilisation pour rechercher les ressources pour consolider les acquis prioritaires, notamment la durabilité des réseaux de surveillance dans les 32 Pays Membres ;
- le représentant de la Banque mondiale, le Dr François Le Gall a assisté à la réunion et a exprimé l'intérêt de son organisation. Les risques pesant sur l'Afrique en matière d'influenza aviaire pourraient faciliter cet engagement. En l'absence de responsables du siège de Bruxelles (nouvelle nomination en cours), l'Union européenne n'a pas été en mesure de donner une position sur son engagement éventuel dans la suite du programme.
- le PACE a été considéré par le Comité comme le support potentiel approprié pour conduire certaines opérations de prévention et/ou de contrôle de l'influenza aviaire si ses Pays Membres étaient infectés.

Il est apparu aussi qu'aucune circulation du virus de la peste bovine n'avait été mise en évidence en 2005. Il a été demandé à l'OIE d'accélérer l'examen des dossiers de reconnaissance des pays en retard en utilisant si nécessaire la consultation électronique du Groupe ad hoc. Il convient de souligner à nouveau les défaillances répétées du laboratoire de Muguga qui continuent à constituer un élément très négatif dans l'exécution de la composante peste bovine du PACE. Le Comité a proposé des mesures vigoureuses pour rectifier la situation.

- La prochaine réunion du Comité aura lieu à Bamako pendant la même semaine que le Comité régionale GF-TADs (22-24 avril 2006).
- Les recommandations exhaustives du 11ème Comité Conseil figurent en annexe.

Réunion du Comité Exécutif d'ALive

Les travaux du Comité ont été dominés par les réactions au risque d'infection de l'Afrique par l'Influenza aviaire. Un consensus sur la stratégie de prévention et le cas échéant, de contrôle a été trouvé. Il s'agira de préparer une politique de vaccination autour des zones à risque (lieux de migration d'oiseaux sauvages venant du Nord) en tant que programme d'urgence à déclencher si l'événement se produit, mais les programmes d'urgence seront systématiquement couplés à des actions de moyen terme visant à renforcer toutes les composantes des Services Vétérinaires.

Ces consensus seront présentés par l'IBAR sous forme d'un projet de recommandation à la conférence des Ministres africains de l'élevage à Kigali, puis à la Conférence internationale sur l'influenza aviaire à Genève les 7, 8 et 9 novembre.

Les autres travaux d'ALive avancent, mais plus lentement que prévu du fait des retards de paiement de l'Union européenne (500 000 euros promis maintenant pour décembre 2005) et de la BAD (aucune date fixée).

La prochaine réunion du Comité Exécutif d'ALive aura lieu à N'Djamena (Tchad) en conjonction avec le séminaire OIE-PACE sur l'évaluation des Services vétérinaires et sur le rôle des éleveurs dans l'épidémiosurveillance. Une mission préparatoire au Tchad (JM. Bergès) devra avoir lieu au plus tard en décembre.

Personnalités rencontrées / Key person(s) met:

- Membres des Comités PACE et ALive notamment les représentants des bailleurs de fonds (Banque Mondiale, France) et la FAO (Samuel Jutzi).

Suites à donner / Follow-up:

- Participation du Directeur général à la conférence de Kigali (DG)
- Mission au Tchad pour préparer le séminaire de N'Djamena (JM Bergès)
- Négociation avec la Banque Mondiale d'un appui à la Représentation régionale de l'OIE pour l'Afrique dans le cadre du programme global présenté par l'OIE à la Conférence de Genève (DG, JLA, DS).

Annexes : - Recommandations de la Réunion du 11ème Comité Conseil PACE
- Résolutions du Comité Exécutif de la plateforme d'ALive

Diffusion : Chefs de Service et adjoints, Chargé(e)s de mission, A. Thiermann, P. Blandin, M. Teissier, M. Zampaglione, Représentants régionaux, C. Planté, JM. Bergès.

PACE Programme: 11th Advisory Committee Meeting

17-19 October 2005

Nairobi, Kenya

Advisory Committee Members present:

Chairman: Dr B. Vallat (OIE¹)

Secretary: Dr D. Sibartie (OIE)

Members: Dr M. Traore (AU/IBAR²)
Mr O. Moller (EC³, Nairobi)
Dr T. Barrett, (IAH/ WRL⁴ for Rinderpest, Pirbright)
Dr A. Diallo (FAO⁵-IAEA⁶)
Dr W. Amanfu (FAO-AGAH⁷.)
Mr J. F. Renard (CIRAD/EMVT ⁸ WRL for CBPP⁹)

The Advisory Committee (AC) of the Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) met from 17 to 19 October 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya.

Presentations were made by the PACE personnel, their collaborators and some National PACE Coordinators as follows:

- Progress in the implementation of PACE Programme (PACE Coordination Unit),
- Assessment of national epidemio-surveillance networks (Epidemiology Unit),
- Case studies on costs-benefits and sustainability of epidemio-surveillance systems in Benin, Senegal, Ghana, Uganda, Tanzania and Mauritania (Epidemiology Unit),
- Current situation of rinderpest eradication in PACE Member Countries: Specific case of Somali ecosystem (Epidemiology Unit),
- Progress report on peste des petits ruminants (PPR) vaccine trials (Muguga, KARI),
- Establishment of Sustainable Animal Resources information network in PACE Member Countries (Information & Communication Unit),
- PACE Financial Unit Progress Unit (Finance Unit),
- Progress achievements and lessons learnt in PACE National Components (National coordinators of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau and Kenya)
- Progress in the implementation of the Somali Animal Health Services Project (SAHSP)
- Concept note on the consolidation of PACE achievements (PACE Coordination Unit)

The AC expressed appreciation for the high quality of presentations by the staff of AU/IBAR, their collaborators and the National PACE Coordinators. The AC also complimented Dr René Bessin for a clear description of the follow up actions of the PACE Programme.

¹ OIE: World Organisation for Animal Health

² AU/IBAR: African Union/Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources

³ EC: European Commission

⁴ IAH/WRL: Institute for Animal Health/World Reference Laboratory

⁵ FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

⁶ IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

⁷ AGAH: Animal Health Service

⁸ CIRAD/EMVT: Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement/Elevage et Médecine Vétérinaire des Pays Tropicaux.

⁹ CBPP: Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

The AC recognised that after a difficult start, the PACE Programme is now progressing satisfactorily. The overall approach to coordination and evaluation of the national epidemiological systems was appreciated. The AC also welcomed the importance given to national components of the programme as illustrated by the invitations extended to five National Coordinators to make presentations. The AC hoped that the same approach would be adopted for forthcoming AC meetings. The AC also appreciated the quality of posters displayed during the meeting.

The AC discussed various issues raised and made the following recommendations:

1. Future of the PACE Programme

The AC notes that the extension phase of the PACE Programme will come to an end in about a year's time and is concerned that all the objectives of PACE may be difficult to achieve despite significant progress made under the PACE Programme especially during the past two years. It is anticipated that the effective control of major animal diseases will remain an important issue in Africa. However, the AC believes that the current international situation regarding highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), the ability of the causal agent to spread to all continents including Africa as well as its potential to cause a human pandemic should be a cause of deep concern not only to the international scientific community but also to all Governments, Regional and International Organisations and Donors. The AC also takes into consideration that Africa is one of the least prepared of all continents to face outbreaks of avian influenza (AI).

In this context, the AC recognises the significant importance to Africa of the Meeting of Ministers responsible for livestock to be held in Kigali, Rwanda in October/November 2005 and recommends that AU/IBAR submit a strong persuasive document to the Ministers detailing the achievements of PACE and making firm recommendations on the consolidation and enhancement of continent-wide initiatives. The document will be drafted with the support of AC members and will outline the importance of the Veterinary Services in their role in the early detection and rapid response to outbreaks of major transboundary animal diseases and the necessity to provide these services with adequate resources in order to enable them to comply with OIE international standards on quality of Veterinary Services and disease surveillance and control methods. This will assist countries in protecting animal and human health (including food safety) and also to boost animal production and improve market access to alleviate poverty in Africa. The recommendation should also mention that the current initiatives such as Alive and the joint FAO/OIE Framework for the Progressive control of transboundary animal diseases (GF-TADs) will be essential to support Africa in the control of animal diseases. In this context, the PACE programme will play a key role in the implementation of technical projects for which urgent additional funding is required to ensure sustainability of current achievements and future emergency actions. The progress report to Ministers by the Director of AU/IBAR will include conclusions already adopted during various meetings particularly the symposium on HPAI organised by AU/IBAR in September 2005, the meeting of the 5th Executive Committee of Alive (to be held 20-21 October 2005) and the conclusions of OIE Regional Commission meeting in Khartoum, Sudan. The outcome of the Kigali meeting will be communicated by AU/IBAR during the WHO/FAO/OIE/World Bank Conference on avian flu in Geneva, Switzerland to be held from 7 to 9 November 2005. It will also be urgently communicated to the European Commission.

2. Evaluation of country dossiers by the OIE for freedom from rinderpest

The AC notes that five PACE Member Countries were unable to submit their dossiers in time for evaluation for rinderpest freedom by the OIE Ad hoc Group of experts but acknowledges that these countries are now quite advanced in the preparation of their dossiers.

Taking into account that the recommendations of the Ad hoc Group will only be examined by the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission) in January 2006 and that the dossiers may still be evaluated electronically by members of the Ad hoc Group and their recommendations submitted to the Scientific Commission, the AC recommends that the OIE Director General request the Scientific Commission to accept an electronic evaluation of these dossiers provided all documents are received electronically at the OIE Central Bureau by 15 November 2005.

3. Coordination and harmonisation of animal disease information systems

The AC recognises with interest the development of the PACE Animal Resource Information System (ARIS) and notes the assertion of the DMU that the software is based on the 'Sequential Query Language' which allows the integration of import and export data from and to other current disease information systems in Africa. However, the AC believes that the existence of several national, regional or sub-regional systems of animal disease information in Africa may not only result in duplication of activities by different organisations, but may also cause considerable confusion and lead to erratic interpretations by other member countries as well as by international organisations that use the data.

The AC stresses the importance of coordination and harmonisation of data regarding animal diseases and recommends that a common seminar be held under the aegis of OIE, IBAR, FAO and FAO-IAEA Joint Division on a cost sharing basis, to discuss the existence and implications of current animal disease information systems with a view to harmonising the systems for use in Africa and which can confidently be used by Member Countries when reporting to AU/IBAR, OIE and other international organisations in line with their national and international needs and obligations. The AC recommends that a diagnostic test results management module be included in ARIS as soon as possible.

4. Evaluation of epidemiological networks and the role of farmers

The AC appreciates the efforts made by PACE in the assessment of the national epidemio-surveillance networks and recommends that these assessments be strengthened also taking into account the compliance of Veterinary Services with OIE international standards. In addition, the AC recommends that the PCU highlight the role of farmers as key players in the surveillance of animal diseases.

5. Somali ecosystem rinderpest eradication coordination unit (SERECU)

The AC notes that progress has been achieved with regard to the rinderpest eradication in the Somali ecosystem (SES) and considers that this is in line with the strategic plan presented and adopted during the 10th AC meeting held in Mali, Bamako. Considering the urgency of the rinderpest eradication from this last focus in the world, the AC urges the PCU to complete the programme estimate and submit it to the EC Delegation in Nairobi for endorsement to enable the programme to start with effect from 01 November 2005.

Considering the role of SERECU in harmonising and coordinating activities in the SES as well as in the support of National programmes including the Somalia Animal Health Services Project, the AC recommends that all efforts be deployed to strengthen the dialogue between PACE Epidemiology Unit and EC Somalia operations to ensure implementation of field activities through regular meetings. The AC also recommends that in order to establish and strengthen the operations in the SES as outlined in the respective Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between SERECU and the countries involved in the PEU, regular harmonisation meetings be held under the auspices of AU/IBAR.

As agreed during the 10th AC meeting, the PCU is urged to finalise the contract arrangement with FAO and the EC Delegation in Nairobi regarding the appointment of the TA Epidemiologist to SERECU.

6. PPR Vaccine Trials in Cattle

The AC notes with deep concern, the considerable delays in the implementation of scientific protocols designed and agreed to previously, on studies on the possible use of *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) vaccines to protect cattle from rinderpest. Considering the effect the delays have had and continue to have on the finalisation of the relevant Chapter in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* relating to the potential use of PPR vaccines as a form of a marked vaccine and the implications for their use in case of an inadvertent outbreak of rinderpest in future, the AC strongly recommends that all efforts be made by AU-IBAR and KARI to speed up with the studies in order to reach completion before the next AC Meeting. The AC also notes that at the time KARI was designated to act as the executing institution for these studies, it was an OIE Reference Laboratory for rinderpest. This designation having been withdrawn by the International Committee of the OIE, the AC recommends the following:

- i) The two OIE/FAO World Reference Laboratories for rinderpest and PPR i.e. CIRAD, Montpellier-France and IAH-Pirbright-UK, which were delegated the responsibility of technical

supervision of the studies, enhance their relevant support and technical direction in the conduct of the experimental studies to ensure the reliability of the results obtained.

- ii) Funds be allocated for recruitment of an independent external expert who will be responsible for providing the necessary supervision and audit in the experimental studies on PPR vaccine efficacy in cattle to be carried out by KARI.
- iii) Technical supervisory missions be conducted by the two Reference Laboratories in close collaboration with FAO/GREP and the FAO/IAEA Joint Division in Vienna under the overall coordination and leadership of IAH Pirbright, to ensure compliance with the protocols and thereby assure the quality of results obtained from the studies. The Reference Laboratories, FAO/GREP and the FAO/IAEA Joint Division should determine the modalities of how this will be carried out. The overall aim of the missions will be to ensure rapid progress in the studies and assist to remove any bottlenecks that might impede progress.

In view of the internal problems at KARI, the AC recommends that all remaining funds allocated to that project be channeled through the PCU and subsequently forwarded to Muguga. In the meantime, the Director of AU/IBAR is urged to use his good office to take up the matter with the Minister(s) responsible for KARI. A document on the position of IAH Pirbright on this matter will be submitted to the AC and annexed to the final document.

The AC also notes the suggestion of OIE Ad hoc Group of experts on rinderpest responsible for reviewing the Chapter and Appendix on rinderpest in the OIE *Terrestrial Code*, that Muguga consider giving priority to the innocuity tests of PPR vaccines in cattle, results of which may become available early in the course of the experiments. In this respect, the AC recommends that the OIE be made aware of the results regarding innocuity tests as soon as available or by the end of December 2005, for use by the OIE Ad hoc Group.

7. Cost Benefit Analysis and Sustainability of epidemio-surveillance programmes

The AC notes that for any national animal disease surveillance programme to function effectively and in line with national and international obligations, it must be adequately funded. However, convincing national Governments in African countries that are responsible for the overall sustainability of the PACE Programme to provide additional funds, has hitherto not been an easy task. The presentation by PACE on costs-benefits analysis on epidemio-surveillance systems in some selected African countries and previous studies on economic significance of outbreaks of major transboundary animal diseases, are critical steps in providing the relevant data and information to enable science-based decision for countries to invest in livestock agriculture. The AC therefore recommends the following:

- i) A consolidated but concise report on Cost Benefit Analysis of animal disease surveillance and control be presented to the AU Ministers of Agriculture Meeting in Kigali, Rwanda, in November 2005 to further sensitise them on the necessity to support livestock Agriculture, as an essential entry point to rural poverty alleviation and improvement in the living conditions of the rural poor.
- ii) Future studies on costs-benefits analysis by AU-IBAR/PACE include more countries and sub-regions and take into consideration social benefits accruing from improved animal production and animal disease control and their implications in enhancing market access, improving public health, encouraging tourism and presenting livestock production as a viable economic venture. It is also recommended that a clear distinction be made between fixed costs and marginal costs of epidemiological surveillance networks.

8. PANVAC

The AC notes that AU-IBAR is responsible for providing operational funds for the activities of PANVAC up to December 2005. The AC draws the attention of the AU to the critical financial situation of PANVAC. The technical responsibilities of PANVAC will be crucial within the context of the increasing demands in the control of emerging transboundary animal diseases that require the standardisation and quality assurance of vaccines and training of personnel. This activity is expected to increase significantly in case vaccines against avian influenza are applied in Africa.

The AC therefore recommends that funds be secured by AU/IBAR for both recurrent and operational expenses of PANVAC that will strengthen its technical mandate as the only institution in Africa set up to carry out vaccine quality assurance and continuing education of laboratory personnel in quality assurance and adherence to Good Laboratory and Manufacturing practices. Securing funds for PANVAC's operations will guarantee the useful work of PANVAC beyond December 2005. The AC recommends that PACE sensitise all regional and national coordinators and vaccine producers to make optimal use of the competencies of PANVAC

9. Laboratory Network

The AC notes with satisfaction the revitalisation of the laboratory network in Africa. It endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the last laboratory network meeting held in Entebbe, Uganda in September 2005 in particular the recommendations made on quality assurances and on sampling procedures, taking into account that the quality of samples submitted to laboratories is of high importance if reliable results are to be obtained. The AC thus recommends that laboratories organise workshops at the national level to inform/train field staff in sampling procedures and submission of samples to diagnostic laboratories.

10. Epidemiological investigations on wildlife

Given the importance of wildlife surveillance in monitoring rinderpest and emerging diseases including zoonoses such as AI, the AC recommends that AU/IBAR give consideration to external support that may eventually be needed by countries or sub-regional units to address these needs.

11. Avian Influenza (AI)

The AC notes that in view of the rapidly evolving situation with AI panzootic and the AU-IBAR's commitment to the principles of the FAO/OIE GF-TADs, a meeting was convened by AU-IBAR in September 2005. The purpose of the meeting was to review the worldwide avian flu situation and its implications for Africa and the need to put in place emergency preparedness plans and strategies to control the disease should it occur in Africa. The meeting recommended that IBAR prepare as a matter of urgency, surveillance and preparedness plans. The meeting was informed of the decision of the Director General of FAO to implement three regional Technical Cooperation Projects in Africa with the principal objectives of i) investigating the potential role of wildlife in the epidemiology of AI in Africa ii) reinforcement of the capacities of diagnostic laboratories through the establishment of networks and iii) the design of AI control strategies and the preparation of contingency plans and actions. With this in mind, the AC recommends that AU-IBAR work within the FAO/OIE GF-TADS and Alive mechanisms, to seek national and international financial support from donors such as in the emergency preparedness plans and disease recognition and control of emerging zoonoses, especially AI. Collaboration with international partners such as the FAO, OIE, the World Bank and the WHO should be sought in these international efforts. The AC recognises that outbreaks of AI in Africa will cause additional socio-economic burdens, affect peoples' livelihoods, cause disruptions in trade of poultry and poultry products, adversely affect tourism and could represent a potential threat to public health. PACE should play a key role in the implementation of this project by reallocating existing resources including the emergency fund available at the OIE and the contingency funds at national and regional levels from existing work plans/programme estimates. (See also Recommendation 1).

12. Contribution of the EU/EC

The AC appreciates the continued commitment of the EU and the EC Delegation in Nairobi to the PACE Programme and recommends that this be sustained in view of the rapidly changing animal health situation in the world particularly in Africa.

13. Financial situation

The AC notes the report of the Financial Controller and encourages the Administrative and Financial Unit (AFU) at PCU to finalise the recruitment of the Financial and Administrative Officer as well as the

Accountant as soon as possible. It also advises that emphasis be laid on closure and decommitment of the old workplans/programme estimate concerning the national components of PACE in particular in those 5 countries which are required to finalise this process prior to start of year 2 of the extension with effect from 01 November 2005.

The AC also recommends the monitoring of the disbursement pattern/financial situation of the funds allocated to the national components (programme estimates) with the view to distribute any balances to epidemio-surveillance activities in support of national efforts wherever warranted.

14. Evaluation of country programmes

The AC notes with interest the presentations made on evaluations of progress in 7 countries and recommends increasing the number of evaluations to be presented at the next meeting.

15. N'Djamena Seminar

The AC notes the importance of the seminar to be organised in N'djamena in 2006 on the questionnaires to be used on the compliance of Veterinary Services with the International standards on quality. This seminar will also outline the role of farmers in the surveillance of animal diseases. Recommendations made during the seminar will be considered by AU/IBAR. The AC recommends that the organisers invite representatives of Chief Veterinary Officers from different African regions to attend the seminar.

16. Technical and financial assessments

The AC considers that the conclusions and recommendations of the final PACE assessment are relevant and recommends that AU/IBAR take these into account when designing future animal health policies and projects in Africa.

17. Twelfth AC Meeting

The twelfth AC Meeting will be held from 26 to 28 April 2006 in Bamako, Mali.



ALIVE – FIFTH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EC5)

Nairobi, October 20-21, 2005

Resolution N° 1 (EC5-01)

Follow up of the activities of the Partnership

CONSIDERING

- That the Livestock portfolio review in Sub-Saharan Africa was set as a top priority activity during the EC2;
- The necessity to provide policy notes standardized in terms of process and format;
- The needs in animal health research in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- The appropriate framework provided by ALive for the exchanges of experiences;
- The opportunities provided by regional and international markets for animal production in developing countries with regard to the poverty reduction objective;
- The existence of several functional epidemiosurveillance networks in African countries such as those supported by the PACE program;
- The need for the rural development sector, notably the livestock sub-sector, to have tools available for decision making based on socio-economic analysis;
- The current animal health crisis regarding Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and its possible pandemic evolution, and the consensus reached by the international community to tackle the disease at the animal source;
- The necessity for ALive to have sufficient funds to address its mandates as defined in its founding texts;
- The decision approved during the EC3 to have regular meetings in person;

THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ALIVE RESOLVES

1. (i) That a letter signed by the President of the Executive Committee of ALive be sent to all the actors targeted by the portfolio review to urge them to provide data using the endorsed collecting form; (ii) that an external services provider be recruited to collect data from information holders, provided that funds from the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) are available and (iii) that permanent update of the data be ensured by the information holders and the Secretariat of ALive;
2. That the Executive Committee endorse the process and format of the policy notes presented at the EC5, during its next committee meeting;
3. (i) To ask FARA to share with the EC members the conclusions of the Arusha Conference (September 20, 2005) regarding priority on Animal Health Research; (ii) that, with the support of the Caucus of Research and Training Institutions, the terms of reference of the ALive activity on animal health research be revised to allow the creation of North-South and/or South-South twinning between labs ; (iii) that the research activities that will be identified through the consultation process led by FARA be implemented under the form of a Challenge Program using as a basis for discussions the project already presented by CGIAR in 2002;
4. That, under the activities related to strengthening Veterinary Services, the WAEMU experience legislating and regulating on veterinary drugs be of benefit to the other African RECs;
5. That terms of reference to assess country needs to access regional and international markets in compliance with the OIE² recommendations be revised to take into account the opportunity of zoning and compartmentalization;

² Without consideration of food safety aspects

6. That the DAMS be developed taking account the recommendations made during the EC4 and that a priority module dedicated to assessing the socio-economic impacts of animal diseases that will be tested on the HPAI among other cases;
7. That terms of reference of GF-TADs for Africa take into account, among others, the ALive mechanism and the PACE program experience in terms of epidemiosurveillance in Africa;
8. To take a specific resolution on HPAI (EC5-02);
9. (i) that a letter be sent by the President of the Executive Committee to the European Commission and the African Development Bank to speed up the implementation of administrative formalities to allocate the funds already pledged to the MDTF of ALive and (ii) that a letter be sent by the President of the Executive Committee of ALive to potential new contributors (donors to allocate funds to the MDTF and private sector entities for their possible contribution to the activities generated by ALive);
10. That its next Executive Committee meeting be held in conjunction with the OIE-AU/IBAR workshops scheduled in February, 2006.

Nairobi, October 21, 2005



ALIVE – CINQUIEME COMITE EXECUTIF (CE5)

Nairobi, 20-21 octobre 2005

Résolution N° 1 (CE5-01)

Suivi des activités du Partenariat

CONSIDERANT

- Le caractère prioritaire établi lors du CE2 de pouvoir disposer d'une revue quantitative et qualitative des programmes de développement de l'élevage en Afrique Sub-Saharienne ;
- La nécessité de disposer de notes de politiques élaborées selon un processus et un format standards ;
- Les besoins de la recherche en santé animale en Afrique Sub-Saharienne ;
- Le cadre d'échanges d'expériences privilégié qu'offre ALive,
- Les opportunités que représentent les marchés régionaux et internationaux pour les productions animales des pays en voie de développement en terme de lutte contre la pauvreté ;
- L'existence de plusieurs réseaux d'épidémiosurveillance fonctionnels en Afrique, notamment dans les pays couverts par le programme PACE;
- Le besoin pour le secteur développement rural, en particulier de l'élevage, de disposer d'outils d'aide à la décision sur la base d'analyses socio-économiques ;
- La crise sanitaire actuelle liée à l'Influenza Aviaire Hautement Pathogène (IAHP) et à sa possible évolution pandémique, et le consensus de la Communauté Internationale de s'attaquer à la source animale de la maladie ;
- La nécessité pour ALive de disposer de fonds suffisants pour remplir ses mandats conformément aux textes fondateurs du Partenariat ;
- La décision prise en CE3 de systématiser les réunions physiques.

LE CINQUIEME COMITE EXECUTIF DE LA PLATEFORME ALIVE A DECIDE

1. (i) Qu'une lettre signée du Président du CE d'ALive au nom du CE soit adressée à l'ensemble des acteurs ciblés par la revue des programmes de développement de l'élevage les invitant à transmettre dans les meilleurs délais leurs données par le biais du formulaire de collecte validé ; (ii) de recourir aux services d'un prestataire extérieur pour la collecte des données auprès des détenteurs d'informations sous réserve de fonds disponibles dans le Fonds Fiduciaire Multi-Baillleurs (FFMB) ; (iii) que l'état des lieux ainsi constitué soit mis à jour de façon permanente par les détenteurs d'informations et le Secrétariat d'ALive ;
2. Que le Comité Exécutif valide lors de sa prochaine réunion les processus et formats des notes de politique présentés en CE5 ;
3. (i) De demander au FARA de porter à la connaissance des membres du CE les conclusions de la Conférence d'Arusha le 20 septembre 2005 relatives aux priorités à accorder au programme de recherche en santé animale en Afrique ; (ii) qu'avec l'appui du Collège des institutions de recherche et de formation d'ALive, les termes de référence de l'activité de recherche en santé animale soient amendés pour favoriser la création de jumelages Nord-Sud et/ou Sud-Sud entre laboratoires ; (iii) que les activités de recherche identifiées à travers le processus de consultations mené par le FARA soient mises en œuvre sous la forme d'un challenge programme en utilisant comme base de discussion le projet déjà présenté en 2002 au CGIAR ;
4. Que, dans le cadre des activités relatives au renforcement des Services Vétérinaires, l'expérience acquise par l'UEMOA dans le domaine de la législation et de la réglementation sur le médicament vétérinaire puisse bénéficier aux autres CERs africains ;
5. Que les termes de référence de l'étude sur l'identification des besoins des pays pour accéder aux marchés régionaux et internationaux selon les recommandations de l'OIE³ soient amendés en prenant en compte les options offertes par le zonage et la compartimentation ;
6. Que les termes de référence du GF-TADs Afrique prennent en compte notamment le mécanisme ALive et les acquis du PACE en matière d'épidémiosurveillance en Afrique ;

³ Sans préjuger des aspects relatifs à la sécurité sanitaire des aliments

7. Que le DAMS se développe conformément aux recommandations de l'EC4, tout en prenant en compte un module prioritaire consacré à l'impact socio-économique des maladies animales, testé notamment sur l'exemple concret de l'influenza aviaire hautement pathogène ;
8. De prendre une résolution spécifique relative à l'IAHP (CE5-02) ;
9. (i) Qu'une lettre de rappel soit envoyée par le Président du Comité Exécutif à l'UE et à la BAD pour accélérer l'accomplissement des formalités administratives nécessaires à la mobilisation des ressources promises au FFMB et (ii) qu'une lettre soit envoyée par le Président du Comité Exécutif à l'attention de nouveaux contributeurs potentiels (bailleurs de fonds pour abonder le FFMB et opérateurs du secteur privé pour leurs contributions aux activités générées par ALive) ;
10. Que sa prochaine réunion se tiendra en liaison avec les ateliers OIE-UA/IBAR de février 2006.

Nairobi, le 21 octobre 2005



ALIVE – FIFTH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EC5)

Nairobi, October 20-21, 2005

Resolution N° 2 (EC5-02)

The possible entry and spread of avian influenza in Africa

CONSIDERING THAT

- Several regions of the world are currently experiencing outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) which are unprecedented in scope, severity and distribution;
- The disease is responsible in the world for enormous social and economic disruptions and is threatening the livelihoods of millions of rural families;
- The disease is currently spreading to other areas of the world at an alarming rate;
- The load of animal origin virus excretion and spread in the environment increases the probability of the genetic changes of the virus which could lead to a human pandemic capable of killing millions of people throughout the world;
- Recent scientific evidence indicates that wild birds play a role in the spread of the virus from one country or region to another;
- With winter setting in the North, the arrival of infected migratory birds from Siberia in Africa is now imminent;
- The African continent is one of the least prepared continents to effectively respond to outbreaks of the disease;
- Outbreaks of the disease in Africa will cause additional socio-economic burdens, affect livelihoods of millions of people, cause major disruptions in the trade of poultry and poultry products, affect tourism and represent a potential threat to human health;
- The Meeting of African Ministers responsible for livestock to be held in November 2005 in Kigali, Rwanda will be of crucial importance to livestock production and veterinary public health in Africa.

THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ALIVE PLATFORM RESOLVES THAT THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS BE SUBMITTED:

1. The Kigali Conference of Ministers of Animal Resources alert African Governments and the international donor community of the pressing need for African countries to be fully prepared and equipped in order to be able to fight Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza at animal source;
2. National Governments and the Donor community provide urgently the necessary resources for the Veterinary Services to put in place emergency preparedness plans and strategies at short, medium and longer term for the control of the disease should it occur on the continent;
3. African Governments mandate AU/IBAR to mobilize the international community to seek the support of OIE, FAO, WHO and donors to assist member countries in the design and implementation of their emergency preparedness and surveillance plans including animal vaccinations policy and tools.

Nairobi, October 21, 2005



ALIVE – CINQUIEME COMITE EXECUTIF (CE5)

Nairobi, 20-21 octobre 2005

Résolution N° 2 (CE5-02)

L'introduction et la dissémination de l'influenza aviaire en Afrique

CONSIDERANT QUE

- Plusieurs régions du monde sont actuellement atteintes par des foyers d'influenza aviaire hautement pathogène (IAHP) qui sont sans précédent par leur ampleur, leur sévérité et leur distribution ;
- La maladie est responsable dans le monde de graves conséquences sociales et économiques, menaçant le mode de vie de millions de familles rurales ;
- La maladie se répand actuellement aux autres régions du monde à un rythme alarmant ;
- La quantité de virus d'origine animale excrétée et disséminée dans l'environnement augmente la probabilité de changement génétique du virus qui pourrait conduire à une pandémie humaine capable de tuer des millions de personnes à travers le monde ;
- Les dernières informations scientifiques indiquent que les oiseaux sauvages jouent un rôle dans la dissémination du virus d'un pays ou d'une région à l'autre ;
- Avec l'arrivée de l'hiver au Nord, les migrations d'oiseaux infectés en provenance de Sibérie vers l'Afrique sont maintenant imminentes ;
- L'Afrique est un des continents les moins bien préparés pour combattre efficacement les foyers de cette maladie ;
- L'apparition de la maladie en Afrique entraînerait des conséquences sociales et économiques supplémentaires, touchant l'existence même de millions de gens, causant des crises majeures dans le commerce des volailles et de leurs produits, affectant le tourisme et représentant un risque potentiel pour la santé humaine ;
- La réunion des ministres africains responsables de l'élevage qui doit se tenir en novembre 2005 à Kigali au Rwanda sera d'une importance cruciale pour l'élevage et la santé publique vétérinaire en Afrique.

LE CINQUIEME COMITE EXECUTIF DE LA PLATEFORME ALIVE A DECIDE QUE LES RECOMMANDATIONS SUIVANTES SOIENT SOUMISES:

4. Lors de la 7ème Conférence des Ministres des Ressources Animales à Kigali, les ministres alertent les gouvernements africains et la communauté internationale des bailleurs du besoin urgent pour les pays africains d'être parfaitement préparés et équipés afin de combattre l'influenza aviaire hautement pathogène à la source animale ;
5. Les gouvernements nationaux et la communauté des bailleurs fournissent en urgence les ressources nécessaires aux Services Vétérinaires pour mettre en place des plans d'urgences et des stratégies à court, moyen et plus long terme pour le contrôle de la maladie en cas d'apparition sur le continent ;
6. Les gouvernements africains mandatent l'UA/BIRA pour mobiliser la communauté internationale afin d'obtenir le soutien de l'OIE, de la FAO, de l'OMS ainsi que des bailleurs de fonds pour aider les pays membres dans l'élaboration et la mise en oeuvre des plans d'urgence et de surveillance comprenant des politiques et outils de vaccination animale.

Nairobi, le 21 octobre 2005