



African Union

Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources

AU-IBAR SPS related Activities

WTO SPS Committee
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History of AU-IBAR

- 1951** **Interafrican Bureau of Epizootic Diseases (IBED)**
aimed at rinderpest eradication

 - 1956** **Interafrican Bureau for Animal Health (IBAH)**
transformed to widen the scope

 - 1965** **Part of OAU**
integrated as a regional technical office

 - 1970** **Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR)**
to reflect the expansion into livestock production issues
- AU-IBAR has been specialized technical office of the AUC-DREA from 2003**



About AU-IBAR

For whom?

- AU Member States and RECs

To achieve which goal?

- **To enhance the contribution of animal resources to economic growth and food and nutrition security and poverty reduction on the continent.**



Vision / Mission / Mandate

Vision: An Africa in which animal resources contribute significantly to the reduction of poverty and hunger.

Mission: To provide leadership in the development of animal resources for Africa through supporting and empowering AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities

Mandate: To support and coordinate the utilization of animals (livestock, fisheries and wildlife) as a resource for human wellbeing in the Member States, and to contribute to economic development, particularly in rural areas



IBAR Strategic Programs

- 1. TADs and Zoonosis**
- 2. Natural Resources Management**
- 3. Investment and Competitiveness**
- 4. Standards and Regulations**
- 5. Policies and Capacity Building**
- 6. Knowledge Management**



Core functions

- **Provide technical leadership and advisory services**
- **Facilitate development and harmonisation of policies**
- **Coordination of animal resources development matters**
- **Facilitate articulation of common African positions in global processes**
- **Play advocacy role on issues relevant for Africa**
- **Collate, analyse and disseminate data and information**
- **Provide strategic support to countries in emergency situations**



Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa

Rationale

Animal diseases constraint to livestock development and trade of livestock and livestock products

Eradication of animal diseases very expensive and very long process (60 years for the rinderpest and more than 200 million euro invested through IBAR)

The prevention and control of TADs, zoonoses are national and/or global public good

Inadequate investments Public and Private

Institutional environment not conducive to the provision of affordable, accessible and sustainable quality veterinary services



Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa

- **47 ACP countries - 7 RECs** (+ non ACP states for common positions issues)
- 5 years
- Euro 31.2 M: Euro 30M from EU and Euro 1.2 M AU
- **Objective:** Improve the institutional environment at national and regional levels to provide effective and efficient animal health services in Africa
- 3 levels of intervention:
 - **Advocacy and awareness raising**
 - **CB for formulation (policies, strategies, legislations)**
 - **CB for implementation**



Activities

Result 1: Knowledge and awareness for institutional change enhanced

Activity 1: Collating and documenting data to support knowledge creation.

Activity: 2 Undertake evidence-based advocacy

Result 2: Institutional capacity for livestock policy formulation, animal health strategies and legislation enhanced

Activity 1: Build capacity for livestock policy and AH strategy formulation

Activity 2 Build capacity for the review and development of AH legislation

Activity 3 Provide guidance for adopting livestock policy, AH strategies and legislation review and harmonisation.



Activities (Ct'd)

Result 3: Institutional capacity for the implementation of policies and enforcement of regulations enhanced

Activity 1: Enhance capacities for timely collection, analysis and sharing of accurate sanitary information

Activity 2: Strengthen disease prevention and control mechanisms at national and regional level

Activity 3: Facilitate the participation of African countries in AH standard setting processes

Activity 4: Enhance capacity of RECs and countries to assess the compliance of veterinary services with OIE standards

Main expected outcome is to have policies & strategies in place and integrated in national action and investment plans (through CAADP process)

PVS and GA are the starting point



Implementation

- OIE in charge of quality control on PVS pathway and Capacity building on Vet. Legislation.
- FAO in charge of support to policy analysis and strengthening regional networks
- AU-IBAR in charge of :
 - Overall coordination
 - Support to RECs
 - Inter regional harmonization
 - Advocacy and awareness
- RECs are both: Beneficiaries and Implementing Partners

Cross-cutting issues:

- **OWOH**
- **PPP**



Others AU-IBAR's SPS related activities

Participation of African Nations to Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard Setting Organizations (PAN-SPSO)

- **Euro 3.855 M ; 3 years – 47 ACP countries**
- **Objective** : Facilitate effective participation of African Countries in the activities of the OIE, IPPC and CAC during the formulation of international SPS standards
- **Activities/achievements:**
 - Common position of African countries in Standard Setting Process
 - Capacities of African countries and mechanisms for participation strengthened
 - SPS related data and information acquired and disseminated (incl. experts database)
 - Establishment/ strengthen National SPS committee



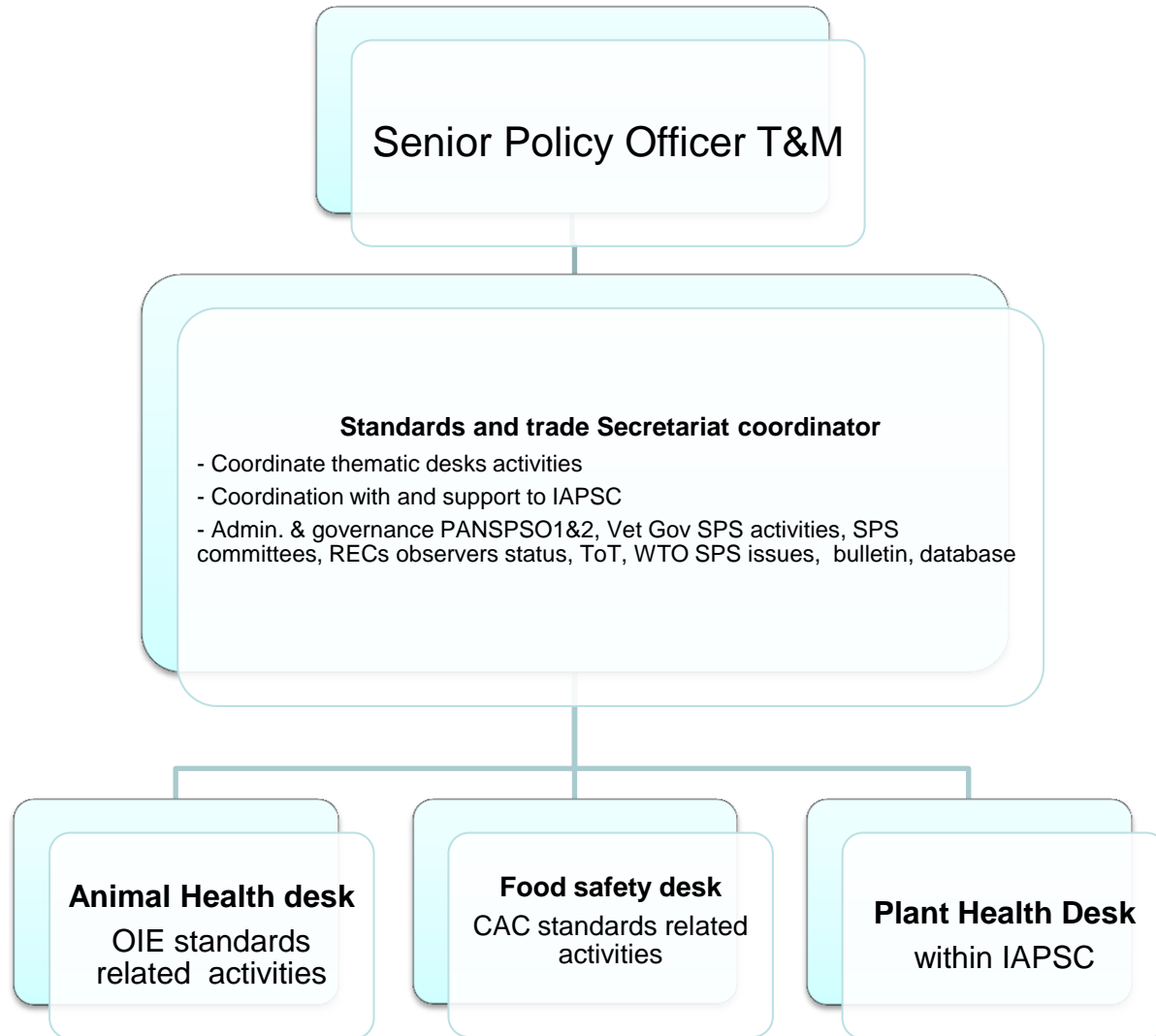
Others AU-IBAR's SPS related activities

Establishment of Standard Secretariat

- **Need to address the three components in more equitable way (animal health, plant health and food safety)**
- **Need to deliver on other aspects (information sharing, capacity building)**
- **Strengthen the capacity of IAPSC on PH standard**
- **Need to coordinate multiple funding sources for SPS activities (Vet Gov , PAN-SPSO, PAN-SPSO II etc)**



Establishment of Standard Secretariat.





Thank You



AU-IBAR: Providing leadership in the development of animal resources for Africa