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ECOWAS REGIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES
Presentation Outline

- What is ECOWAS?
- The Agriculture Mandate
- Overview of the ECOWAS agric. policy
- ECOWAS Livestock Strategy
- ECOWAS PPR Strategy
- Related Actions
- Conclusion
What is ECOWAS

- The Economic Community of West African States created by a treaty on 28th May 1975
- The treaty has been revised twice— in 1993 and 2006
- The ECOWAS Community is headed by the Summit of Heads of States
The operating arms of the ECOWAS Community include:

- The ECOWAS Commission *(transformed from a Secretariat in 2006 and headed by a President)*
- The ECOWAS Parliament
- The ECOWAS Court of Justice
- Agencies: ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID); West African Health Organization (WAHO), and others

- ECOWAS Strategic Vision by 2020 is an ‘ECOWAS of People’, from an ‘ECOWAS of States’
- Regional Market of 400 consumers by 2020 (currently ≈ 300 Million);
- In 2020: 60/40 (urban/rural) - currently 40/60
Chapter IV, Article 25 of the ECOWAS Treaty mandates the Commission to develop all aspects of Agriculture in order to:

- Ensure food security
- Increase productivity
- Improve value addition
- Protect prices of export commodities
Overview of the ECOWAS agric policy

- 2002: The HOS/Govt of ECOWAS in 2002 mandated the Commission to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the CAADP/NEPAD text in the sub-region.
- ECOWAS engaged in policy dialogue with various stakeholders - MS, CSOs, PPOs, academia and others
- 2005: The emergence and adoption of the ECOWAP document by the HOS/govt
Overview Contd - ECOWAP

ECOWAP/CAADP (2008-2012)

(Regional) Reg. Agric. Invest. Plan. (RAIP)

Mob. & Fed. Prog. (MFP)

Component 1

Component 2

Component 3

(15 Member States) National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP)


Public Instruments to support the MFP

Component 4: Governance, Coordination, M&E: ARAA–ECOWADF (SOP defined)
RAIP GOAL: To modernize the agriculture sector to achieve food security in the perspective a regional integration.

Major Principles: Subsidiarity – Complementarity – Solidarity – etc.
Overview – RAIP Objectives

- OBJ 1: To promote strategic products for food security and food sovereignty
- OBJ 2: To promote an enabling environment for agribusiness
- OBJ 3: To promote sustainable access to food by vulnerable population
- OBJ 4: Governance, coordination, M&E,

- Strategic products identified: rice, maize, cassava, livestock, meat, and milk
Objective 1: To promote strategic products for food security and food sovereignty: rice, cassava, maize, meat, dairy, livestock etc

Output 1.1: ECOWAS is able to meet its food needs through the promotion of strategic products

Output 1.2: Regional imports of animal products and by-products is reduced by improving livestock systems and value chains

Outcome 1.3: Policies and strategies for the sustainable management of fisheries resources defined
ECOWAS Livestock Strategy

- Developed under the ECOWAP framework
- A 10-year strategy
- Transformation of the livestock sector for improved production and productivity utilizing the value chain approach
Livestock Strategy - Components

- Component 1: Promotion of the livestock, meat and milk sector
- Component 2: Improving of cross-border transformation and reduction of conflicts
- Component 3: Structuring the animal production sector for efficiency and effectiveness
- Component 4: Creating a favorable business environment for livestock, meat and milk sector
Livestock Strategy – Component 1

• Aims at improving production and productivity, and increasing competitiveness of the livestock, meat and milk sector

• Sub-component 1: Improving animal health

• Through capacity building, improved early warning and response systems, improved access to veterinary services and inputs, strengthening regulatory frameworks, supporting regional livestock networks
ECOWAS PPR Strategy

• Sub-component 1 of the ECOWAS livestock strategy provides the basis for the development of the PPR strategy
• The strategy aims at the progressive control of PPR in the region
• Draws on the lessons of success of other disease control programs (PARC, PACE, etc)
• It is structured in five steps (Preparatory, Implementation, Ongoing Activities, Elimination of Infection Foci, Exit)
• The strategy will be reviewed every five years
PPR Strategy – Preparatory/Planning

- Preparatory/planning phase: engaging stakeholders, creating awareness, etc
- Develop communication strategy
- Assess laboratory capabilities
- Conduct relevant trainings of networks
- Expected Result: ECOWAS region prepared to confront PPR, Communication frameworks developed, and Knowledge on PPR improved
PPR Strategy – Implementation

• Implementation phase: Support MS and coordinate implementation of vaccination campaigns and zoo-sanitary measures

• Expected Result: attain vaccination of 50% of sheep and goats
PPR Strategy – Continuing Action

• Continuing actions to ensure control of PPR including surveillance, data collection, etc

• Expected Result: Reduced incidence of PPR in the ECOWAS region
PPR Strategy – Exit

• Exit strategy: continuing surveillance, review of strategy, etc
• Expected Results: Completion and documentation of lessons learned
• Management: ECOWAS will coordinate Epi-surveillance and laboratory networks, directors of veterinary services network, producer/professional organizations

• Communication, monitoring and evaluation, and funding plans will be developed

• Attention to research
Related Actions

- Decision A/DEC.5/10/98 and its Council regulation on transhumance
- Decision C/DEC.8/6/89 and its Council regulation on the prevention and control of disease
- Regulation C/REG.22/11/10 on management of Veterinary drugs and biologics
- Act adopting the RAHC, Bamako with responsibility for animal health
- Epi-surveillance and laboratory networks, directors of veterinary services network, producer/professional networks organized
- Identification of two regional laboratories and vaccine production facilities
Challenges

• Funding
• Availability of quality vaccines
• Limited information sharing among stakeholders
• Inadequate/lack of implementation of ECOWAS text
• Inadequate veterinary infrastructure for the delivery of veterinary services
• Farmers aversion to investing in their own livestock
Conclusion

• Eliminating PPR is important for food security, income generation and improved livelihoods for small ruminant farmers in the ECOWAS region

• ECOWAS approach is holistic, involves pertinent stakeholders and management structure, and is supported by a legal framework

• Continuing political support for implementation of ECOWAS text in MS, and adequate funding will be helpful

• Continuing improvement of national veterinary infrastructure for delivery of quality veterinary services

• ECOWAS will need all the support it can get from its friends for the successful eradication of PPR in the region!
Thank you

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