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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Nineteenth session of the Commission  
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REPORT ON EXPERT CONSULTATION ON LIVESTOCK RESEARCH  
AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 19- 23 September 1983

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#### A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The Expert Consultation on Livestock Research and Development in Africa was held at ECA headquarters, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 19 to 23 September 1983. The meeting was declared open by Mr. J.O. Aiyegbusi, Director of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office on behalf of the Executive Secretary of ECA who was on mission.

2. The meeting was attended by the representatives of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for the Campaign Against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), the Institute for Livestock and Veterinary Medicine for Tropical Countries (IEMVT), the International Laboratory for Research and Animal Diseases (ILRAD), the Organization of African Unity/International Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

3. The European Economic Community (EEC) attended the Consultation as an observer. The Institute for Development Anthropology (IDA) and the Organization Internationale des Eisodes (OIE) sent statements read at the meeting.

4. The meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Dr. P. Singh, ECA
Vice-Chairman:	Dr. P. Atang, OAU/IBAR
Rapporteur:	Dr. D.H.L. Rollinson, FAO

#### B. AGENDA

5. The following agenda was adopted after adding as working papers: Africa Bureau Livestock Development Assistance Strategy by USAID and Financing Animal Health Services in Some African Countries by ILCA:

1. Registration of participants and distribution of documents
2. Opening address by the representative of the Executive Secretary of ECA
3. Election of officers: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Rapporteur
4. Adoption of agenda and programme of work
5. Statements by leaders of delegations
6. Strategies, policies, constraints and prospects for Livestock Development in Africa by the year 2000
7. Africa Bureau Livestock Development Assistance Strategy
8. Production Systems Research in the Livestock Sector in Africa
9. Integration of Agricultural and Livestock Activities in Africa

10. Monitoring and Evaluation of Livestock Projects
11. International Co-operation in the Control and Eradication of Animal Diseases
12. Financing Animal Health Services in Some African Countries
13. Problems of Livestock Research in Africa
14. General discussions and formulation of final recommendations
15. Consideration and adoption of consultation report
16. Closing of the consultation

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Opening address

6. In his opening address to the meeting, Mr. Aiyegbusi welcomed participants on behalf of the Executive Secretary who was on mission.
7. The Expert Consultation was convened in response to the call made by the Lagos Plan of Action to search for ways and means of increasing the collaboration and co-operation of institutions, international as well as national involved in livestock research and development in Africa with the objective of improving their individual and collective capacity to contribute to the development of the livestock resources of Africa.
8. He stressed the importance of livestock sector in the economy of pastoralist society and of most African countries and requested the participants to find:  
(a) reasons for the low productivity and production of the African livestock sector;  
(b) solutions for improving the performance of the livestock sector.
9. Mr. Aiyegbusi further stressed that, if livestock production in Africa is to be enhanced, first and foremost, co-operation and mutual consultation so as to harmonize our views and integrate objectives which have a common denominator, was essential.
10. He also stated that the very fact that this Consultation is taking place is a great achievement by itself.
11. He finally expressed the hope that this Consultation would provide useful information on the subject and serve as a mechanism not only for formulating pertinent recommendations, but also for proposing subsequent follow-up actions which will ensure a rapid implementation and monitoring of the recommendations.

Statements by Leaders of Delegations (item 5)

12. Under this agenda item, opportunity was given to delegates of agencies and institutions which were not to prepare working papers to introduce their organization and state their field of experience and research activities as related to the objectives of the meeting.
13. The statements were made by the representatives of CILSS, ICIPE, IEMVT, ILRAD to the Expert Consultation. Also OIE and IDA sent statements which were presented at the meeting respectively by the representatives of IEMVT and ECA.
14. The representative of CILSS thanked ECA for inviting his institution to this meeting and introduced a document on the mandate, scope and coverage of his organization.

He stated that livestock constitutes the main socio-economic activity in the member States of CILSS. Accordingly, CILSS created a livestock unit, in 1977 at its headquarters, with the objectives of monitoring, evaluating and assisting member States in financing the 111 livestock projects included in its first generation programme. He further stated that only 33 per cent of the projects under this programme were financed and that about 53 per cent were implemented by the end of 1980.

15. He finally informed the meeting that a strategy of livestock development with a view for harmonizing the development policies of member States of CILSS was prepared in 1980.

16. One of the representatives of ICIPE introduced a paper on tsetse and trypanosomiasis research at his institution.

17. The goal of the ICIPE and field programmes in conducting this research is not to control tsetse per se, but to control the disease and, therefore, the relation between trypanosomiasis and tsetse (infection rates, sectoral capacity) is of vital importance. To achieve this goal, a programme including three sub-projects have been undertaken in a concentrated manner in two locations - Lambwe Valley and the Cost Province in Kenya. The latter station has since been closed and instead work is now being carried at Nkruman in Rift Valley. The studies undertaken within each sub-project have concentrated on *G. pallidipes*.

18. A paper on the role of the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) was introduced at the meeting by a representative of this institution.

19. He pointed out that the mandate of ILRAD which was created in 1973 is to develop safe, effective and economically feasible control measures for animal diseases which seriously limit world food production with emphasis on Africa.

20. The various approaches to the control of theileriosis and trypanosomiasis such as breaking the transmission cycle, eliminating the parasite and stimulating immunity in the host were developed.

21. The current research strategies for dealing with theileriosis and trypanosomiasis were spelled-out while the training activity of ILRAD was highlighted.

22. The representative of IEMVT introduced a document on the mandate, scope and coverage of his organization.

23. He pointed out that the mandate of IEMVT is to contribute to the development and the improvement of livestock and its related industries in hot regions, particularly of tropical and equatorial Africa, Asia and South America.

24. IEMVT is particularly involved in the training field of livestock. In 60 years, about 1977 students of 70 nationalities of which 914 French were trained.

25. He finally mentioned the need for a better co-ordination and integration of research activities within coherent development programmes.

26. The representative of IEMVT also introduced on behalf of the Director of OIE, a paper on the scope and coverage of OIE.

27. OIE is an intergovernmental organization with four regional commissions in order to take into account the diversity in the animal health problems of the various regions. The commission for Africa had its last meeting in January 1983 in Nairobi (Kenya). The organization assists member States in the control and eradication of animal diseases and in the elaboration of health regulations applicable to international trade of animal products and by-products.

28. One of the primary function of OIE is to provide to member States information on the evolution of animal diseases and the means for eradicating them. The organization prepares and distributes a certain number of publications.

29. The Institute for Development Anthropology (IDA) sent a paper on its activities related to African livestock research and Development which was introduced in the meeting by ECA.

30. This paper highlighted the activities of the Institute in African livestock sector and included a brief study on each major activity.

Strategies, policies, constraints for livestock development in Africa by the year 2000 (agenda item 6)

31. A representative of the secretariat introduced the document E/ECA/JEFAD/LS/83/1 and stated that its main purpose is to stimulate discussions by providing a framework assisting producers and policy-makers in identifying, formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating specific policies and strategies which could help in alleviating and/or eliminating the constraints hindering the livestock development activities.

32. He pointed out that livestock production in Africa is dominated by traditional methods. The average mortality rates are among the highest in the world, the productivity indices are among the lowest and the carcass weights and dressing rates, at farm level, are well below what have been achieved in other regions of the world.

33. From 1977 to 1981, the production of meat and milk in the region lagged behind demand and as a result many African countries were forced to import increasing quantities of these products from outside the continent, to meet the growing demand resulting mainly from increased income, population and urbanization.

34. The low performance of the sector is attributable to a number of inter-related factors. Very few countries have formulated comprehensive and well designed livestock development plans and strategies within an overall agricultural development framework. In many countries, enough stress has not been put on the integration of the various components of the livestock development strategy. Also the co-ordination of development strategies between the livestock and other sectors that supply input to or demand output from it, has been lacking. Livestock development has for a long period of time focussed on animal disease control and eradication, to the detriment of the equally important production aspects. It was only fairly recently, in the seventies, that interventions directed towards the introduction of modern technological packages for the average producer, through the design and implementation of projects, started. The approach to programming the sector has in most instances been the inappropriate but well-known "from top to bottom" approach and it resulted in most projects being ill-identified, wrongly formulated and badly implemented. The immediate producers did not participate in the identification, formulation, monitoring and evaluation processes

while they were often enrolled, in a compulsory manner, in the implementation phase of the projects. Accordingly, they often considered themselves "alienated" when it came to the execution of such projects, and, therefore, acted, consciously or unconsciously, as braking forces to the planned activities and objectives originally defined by project designers and staff, who in turn, refer to the them as backward, traditional and irrational. However, it must be admitted that, in the absence of well-designed educational and extension programmes, the conservatism of many of the livestock producers has made it difficult to introduce new changes.

35. To improve the performance of the sector, drastic changes in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies of the livestock development and research are required in all African countries. In the next two decades, the focus should be on making efficient use of scarce resources and existing technologies and reconciling the objectives of producers, consumers and government in order to reach an optimum utilization of resources and maximization of social welfare. Furthermore, organized co-operation and co-ordination between producers and policy-makers, between private and public enterprises dealing with livestock production and trade within a country as well as the continent and between national/intergovernmental/international organizations involved in research and development of livestock in Africa is required. Harmonization of livestock policies and plans among member countries is also desired for the promotion of co-operation and trade at subregional and regional levels.

36. In the discussions which followed the presentation, the importance of effective planning of livestock activities was fully recognized. However, the "top to bottom" approach suggested in the paper should be given more thought as regard to its concept and application in livestock sector. Among the constraints listed, policy ones were considered to be the most criticals. The alleviation or elimination of these is sine quo none condition for improving the performance of livestock sector and facilitating the funding of projects. It was also noted that the governments should take all necessary steps to mobilize resources national and international to finance the livestock activities of national and international institutions and that the procedures for disbursement by funding agencies need to be simplified.

37. Also attention was drawn to the fact that tick borne diseases were a serious problem and one that should be given prime attention. That increase in livestock production is not keeping up with demand is a recognized fact. The most critical African veterinary manpower situation is in Southern and Western Africa. The whole problem of according the right priority to the eradication of diseases by countries is a policy issue and probably because of its long-term nature. Its importance tends to be accorded a low priority.

38. Owing to the frequency in the occurrence of drought and the importance of its impacts on cattle and small ruminants, it was suggested that camel which is relatively drought resistant be given due consideration in programming livestock sector. It was also generally agreed that the basis for livestock production is a healthy animal population and that major attention should continue to be given to disease control programmes and strengthening of veterinary services since much of the increase of livestock production in the past was due to reduced mortality.

39. Pasture improvement, apart from disease control, can play an important role in the increase of production. In arid and semi-arid zones, the accent should be on the improvement of natural pasture by involving the livestock owners directly. In humid areas, forage production should be encouraged.

40. It was generally felt that the co-operation among the international and regional organizations and the national governments was remarkably good, and that overlap of some activities did occur. The importance of organizations like FAO, IBAR, OIE and CILSS in the co-ordination of their respective fields of activity, was repeatedly stressed, while the support by technical agencies like ILCA, ILRAD, ICIPE and IEMVT is essential for livestock production in Africa.

41. The prospects to make Africa at least self-sufficient by the year 2000 were considered to be far too optimistic. And it was noted that the expectations of the countries of CILSS to arrive at the level of consumption of 1968 for the Sahelian countries are probably more realistic.

USAID African Bureau Livestock Development Assistance Strategy Paper  
E/ECA/JEFAD/LS/83/2 (item 7)

42. The relevance of livestock to overall agriculture and economic development in Africa was discussed. The paper indicated that the livestock sub-sector is characterized by low productivity imports of milk and meat products into Africa have increased significantly in recent years; in addition to the more commonly known roles and importance of livestock, they also serve as an important means of savings and capital accumulation; a hedge against uncertainty and risk; a significant instrument exist for increasing crop production through use of animal traction, manure, etc.; and a ready source of cash for purchase of production inputs. The salient constraints to livestock development identified included: unfavourable trade and pricing policies; unsatisfactory land tenure systems; institutional deficiencies; shortage of skilled manpower; technical, biological and environmental limitations; socio-economic constraints and inadequate inputs and incentives for producers.

43. The paper largely reflected the USAID experience in sub-Saharan Africa and attempted to draw lessons from previous donor - assisted livestock projects. These lessons included:

- (i) difficulties in surmounting technical constraints such as feed and water supplies, animal health and marketing infrastructures;
- (ii) insufficient attention to ecological, social, economic and technical factors in designing projects;
- (iii) insufficient effort to muster local support for projects and to assign competent host-country staff to the projects;
- (iv) acquiring requisite information on projects through the active participation of pastoralists, livestock farmers and low level livestock agents;
- (v) efficiency and adaptability of traditional livestock trade systems under normal conditions does not always hold true under significant stress and drought situations;
- (vi) effectiveness of previous interventions in veterinary fields and the necessity for giving priority attention to closely monitoring pilot projects integrating water development with pasture management;
- (vii) need for appropriate host country policies on such things as access to water, land tenure, external trade, marketing, taxation, institution building, price policies, and incentives to producers and extension workers;

(viii) the conviction that successful livestock projects would require long-term commitments under African conditions.

44. The development of the USAID strategy for promoting livestock development in Africa was elaborated. The basic components of the strategy focused on improving the overall national policy and planning environment integrating livestock research and production into overall agricultural development, developing and strengthening research and other necessary institutions and delivery systems, supporting market-specific initiatives and opportunities; and encouraging private sector involvement.

45. The strategy favoured projects designed to improve the overall conditions of the small livestock producers within a broader framework of mixed farming and agriculture development. It paid particular attention to regional projects which would enhance inter-country cooperation in overcoming existing bottlenecks of livestock development, including the possible use of high technology. It also pointed out the need for better design and closer monitoring for projects in the more extensive pastoral production areas.

46. In the course of the discussions, some issues were raised as regards the USAID assistance in livestock development. These included protracted negotiations on project assistance, conditions attached to the acceptability of projects and delays in making disbursements.

47. The USAID representative stated that delays in concluding negotiations and in making disbursements were, unfortunately, sometimes the result of his organisation's procedural requirements. Conditions attached to acceptability of projects were considered essential owing to the need to ensure that projects are technically, socially and economically sound, that host country support is clearly evident, and that related conditions were satisfactorily in place and agreed upon by the host government to provide reasonable assurance that the project would be successfully implemented.

48. It was noted in the discussion of the papers and the previous one on strategies that most of the important constraints identified as reasons for failure of many projects to realize their goals are directly under the responsibility of local government. Major improvements on governmental level may have to be made before more encouraging results in the field of animal production can be expected. If such improvements are not forthcoming, it is possible that funding assistance for future projects may be difficult to find. However, the trends are that conditions for these improvements are becoming an integrated part of agreement between receiving and donor countries agencies. The following aspects should have primary attention and immediate action is to be taken:

- great priority given to livestock development needs (including budget allocation) by decision-makers and planners;
- formulation of national livestock production policies (marketing, trade pricing, role of private sector, other production incentives, etc.);
- better coordination between ministries and departments concerned with various aspects of the sector;
- improved cooperation between countries;
- personnel incentives and development in regard to training, posting and salaries;

- more involvement of the producer in project conceptualization and implementation;
- efficient use of locally available know-how, equipment and resources and an adequate land tenure system.

Livestock system research at ILCA - E/ECA/JEFAD/LS/S3/3 (agenda item 8)

49. Discussing the background to livestock system research in Africa, attention was drawn to the fact that over the period 1975-1981 the region's trade deficits in livestock and allied products had risen to \$1.7 billion. Efforts to halt the adverse trend and meet the demand arising from population growth through research and development had not been successful because these had been misdirected and oriented to individual disciplines.

50. To rectify this situation, it was found necessary to evolve a multi-disciplinary research approach designed to offer a clear picture of the overall production system and its various component parts such as farming practices, food production policies, the relevant social milieu and producers' potential resources. A proper understanding and analysis of these components and their inter-actions were considered crucial to research activities in livestock development.

51. To promote increased livestock production and improved human welfare, ILCA had adopted the livestock systems research approach which included significant cropping components. One advantage of this approach was that it would provide a yardstick to measure progress and effectiveness in resource utilization.

52. The livestock systems research was performed in four stages. These were: diagnosis, design, testing and application. In the diagnostic stage, livestock production systems were studied and surveyed and production bottlenecks were identified. In the design stage, strategies for possible improvements to the systems were formulated based on transfer of technologies and/or component research and assessments of the probable impact of these improvements. The testing stage provided mechanisms for testing potential improvements in practical situations through researcher-managed, producer-executed trials as well as in trials managed and executed by the producer. In the application stage, stress would be placed on monitoring and evaluating the impact and acceptability of tested improvements. It was stressed that it was difficult to draw a distinct line between the stages as the research activities under each of them could be iterative and call for periodic adjustments emanating from regular feedback.

53. Elaborating these stages, it was indicated that the diagnostic stage necessitated detailed household studies, livestock and aerial surveys as well as satellite imagery. The design stage sought to examine such variables as national, regional or international livestock policies. In the application stage, stress was laid on the importance of cementing a close working relationship with extension and development agencies at all levels.

54. ILCA's organisational structure and field programme were outlined. Its field programmes operated in arid and semi-arid zones (Nieno Mali), Ethiopia rangelands (Addis Ababa), Kenyan rangelands (Nairobi), Botswana rangelands (Gaborone), sub-humid zone (Kaduna, Nigeria), humid zone (Ibadan, Nigeria) and Ethiopian highlands (Addis Ababa). A notable feature of ILCA's organizational set up was the recent establishment within the Central Unit of a Livestock Policy Unit, which is responsible for identifying and analysing critical policy issues affecting livestock development.

55. The discussion of the paper elicited some issues for consideration. The importance of ticks and tick-borne diseases was considered. The role of ILCA in activities following the testing stage, the length of time taken to demonstrate the technical packages, the probability of these packages being adopted at the producer level, and the useability and suitability of data collected by ILCA.

56. Commenting on this, the ILCA representative explained that tick and tick-borne diseases had not been cited in the paper but could be considered as constraints should the analysis of the production systems indicate it. It was further explained that the role of ILCA, after the testing stage, was to observe the rate and extent of practical application of proposed innovations since this would be the responsibility of national extension services. As for the time taken to demonstrate improved technical packages at producer level, it was stated that this data covers two years agricultural campaign. ILCA's experience enabled data collected to be processed immediately and quickly made available for developing required models.

Integration of agricultural and livestock activities in Africa (agenda item 9)  
E/ECA/JEFAD/LS/83/A

57. The paper on this subject was prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and emphasized at the outset that this subject matter is of great interest to FAO. The report elaborated the various advantages of integration of agricultural and livestock production both at the farm and national levels. The advantages to the farmer are: increased and more regular income, improved diet, improved use of manure, better utilization of family labour and utilization of crop residues for productive purposes. At the national level, integration is expected to foster better use of natural resources, improved productivity, conservation of natural resources, legitimate land settlement and possibility of taxation, import substitution and export possibilities.

58. On the other hand, traditional patterns of subsistence, environment, disease, tenure systems, availability of credit, poor marketing and pricing policy are considered obstacles to integration of agricultural and livestock activities.

59. The central role of the individual farmer or group leader in a community in farm decision making was emphasized. Governments could influence farm decision making through appropriate incentive measures and provision of sufficient inputs and effective extension services. The need for well-trained and motivated extension staff equipped with appropriate extension programmes was emphasized.

60. FAO's study on agro-ecological zones showing areas where integration is most likely to occur has been noted in the paper. The paper also noted the humid zone as having the highest capacity for integrating crop and livestock production had it not been for the prevalence of tsetse infestation. It was indicated that at present, the interface of the semi-arid and the sub-humid zones present the greatest possibility for integration.

61. A forthcoming FAO publication on this issue covering the sub-humid (1250-1500 mm annual rainfall) and the humid (1500-2000 mm annual rainfall) zones based on ILCA and IITA work, mainly in Nigeria would summarize recent information.
62. From the discussion, there emerged a general consensus on the benefits of integration but the complexities and problems integration integration were underscored by several participants. It was stressed that integration could be most important in the humid and sub-humid zone. The participants agreed that tsetse is a major constraint to integration and stressed that FAO's activities in the control of tsetse and integrated development of cleared areas be intensified. The introduction of trypanotolerant breeds in the humid tsetse areas was indicated as the best strategy for the development of these areas. Other control measures are at present very expensive.
63. The issue of land tenure as a major hindrance to settlement and integration of agricultural and livestock production was also stressed. Another issue of concern expressed by several participants was population pressure which pushed livestock raising into marginal areas subject to periodic drought with heavy losses of livestock. In Upper Volta, the use of land for agriculture increased by 3 per cent per annum between 1955 and 1975 resulting in serious reduction of pasture.
64. The question of legislating what farmers should produce in certain areas rather than allow the farmer to be the decision maker was discussed since several countries used such measures. The participants, however, agreed that legislation was unlikely to produce the desired results; instead they suggested persuasion and proper incentive measures to induce farmers to adopt appropriate practices.
65. Animal health problems also constitute a major constraint in the integration process although these could be successfully overcome "embouche programme".
66. The terms association and integration could be used for one or several production systems within one or several ecological zones. Association was the better term for the traditional production systems. In the sub-humid zones in fact livestock is at the service of agricultural activities and efforts are required to ensure true integration. Integration does imply that in the farming system agricultural action be taken in favour of livestock.

Monitoring and evaluation of livestock projects - E/ECA/JEFAD/LS/83/5  
(agenda item 10)

67. The paper which was prepared and presented by ILCA discussed the evolution of monitoring and evaluation, outlined definitions and the purpose of monitoring and evaluation, and distinguished between the two. Major considerations in designing, monitoring and evaluation systems for development projects, were discussed and organisation of monitoring and evaluation, problems in the acceptance and implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems and ILCA's experience in this area was outlined.
68. Monitoring and evaluation has gained considerable importance in project planning in recent years. Of the World Bank financed projects in least developed countries the number with monitoring and evaluation components rose from 48 per cent in 1973 to 79 per cent in 1977.
69. The major reason for inclusion of monitoring and evaluation in new projects is the growing concern over the poor performance of livestock development projects in tropical Africa in the past. Reviews commissioned by the World Bank and USAID as major donors have indicated that livestock development projects were planned, designed and implemented on the basis of inadequate knowledge of the dynamics of the livestock production systems they were supposed to improve, hence the need for monitoring and evaluation to provide this information.

70. When designing monitoring and evaluation systems consideration should be given to the following question:

- who needs a monitoring and evaluation system?
- what information is needed and at what frequency to ensure effective monitoring?
- for what purpose? and
- are available resources sufficient to provide the required monitoring and evaluation information?

71. In all development projects, there is a fundamental need for all those responsible for implementation and financing to have adequate knowledge of what is going on and an awareness of how different components are progressing at any given time and what the effects and impacts are likely to be.

72. The primary user of monitoring and evaluation system is the project management which needs a continuous flow of information for gauging project inputs, outputs, activities, effects and impacts against those planned, so that a quick feedback on deviation is available for timely corrective action. Because of the fact that project management may assign low priority to monitoring and evaluation participation by research institutions, universities and consultants in evaluation, activities has been recommended. On the other hand, the need for project management staff to obtain simple, on-going evaluation activities needed for quick feedback and decision-making was emphasized.

73. It was suggested that since monitoring and evaluation is essentially a management tool, it should be the direct responsibility of the project management and that the chief monitoring and evaluation officer should have an advisory role to project management. The size and sophistication of the monitoring and evaluation unit depending on availability of funds and manpower. Evaluation activities requiring multi-disciplinary expertise are recommended to be sub-contracted to institutions set up for sophisticated research.

74. Attention was drawn to the possibility of resistance to monitoring and evaluation which may expose deficiencies of operation and performance and reveal weaknesses in project management. Policy-makers and planners are often said to be skeptical of monitoring and evaluation because of the extra cost involved and the difficulty of staffing monitoring and evaluation units.

75. ILCA's experience in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems in live-stock development projects in Botswana, Ethiopia and Kenya which had faced several formidable difficulties were discussed.

76. After presentation of the ILCA paper the participants raised questions and there was consensus on the usefulness of monitoring and evaluation. Attention was drawn to experience with monitoring and evaluation in Mali. The creation of monitoring and evaluation unit at OMBEVI in 1973 and the introduction since 1981 of monitoring and evaluation as a subject in the curriculum of the Institut polytechnic rural of Katibrugon.

77. It was also indicated during the discussion that the critical problem in organisation is where to place monitoring and evaluation. Costs may be reduced by centralized monitoring but the desired services to project staff may not be available when needed.

78. It was agreed that there is a positive correlation between good management and the degree of monitoring and evaluation activities. Monitoring activities should be by the project manager and evaluation could be centrally located.

International cooperation in the control and eradication of animal diseases  
E/ECA/JEFAD/LS/83/6 (agenda item 11)

79. The development and role of the Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources (IBAR) was briefly outlined in a paper presented by IBAR. IBAR is the main organisation responsible for the coordination of efforts in the African region for the control and eradication of animal diseases. The need for improvement in the veterinary services of African countries and for close cooperation between all countries was stressed. A resume on the animal health situation in the region was given with reference to the major diseases and the extent to which they have affected the countries in the region.

80. The programmes in operation so far for combating animal diseases in the region were discussed at length, in particular, the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign. The history, development and present state of this programme was detailed and the way in which the programme has been designed to overcome previous difficulties, in particular, "follow up actions" was described. The need for more donor inputs was stressed.

81. The FAO programme for the control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis was described as well as its training component. In the field of training, the cooperation of efforts between the OAU, ODA, FAO, WHO, GTZ and IEMVT were mentioned as well as the bilateral and multilateral technical assistance programmes. National institutions were being backstopped and assisted in their efforts to improve veterinary services as well as the diagnostic capabilities of national laboratories.

82. In the ensuing discussion, mention was made of the need for governments to accord the right priority to livestock development and to increase their financial and other support in the control and eradication of animal diseases. The tendency to rely on external assistance for the control of animal diseases in the region is unacceptable and should be gradually eliminated.

83. For instance, a rough estimate of the losses caused by rinderpest during a single year in selected countries of Africa were found to be equal to the projected budget of 50 billion CFA, which would be required to implement the current Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign. It was noted that a political will and concerted efforts among African countries were essential as a starting point to secure the needed money so as to eliminate this serious disease.

84. Governments should participate more actively in projects of this nature, especially those in their own countries and should provide more financial and other support for such projects. The official financial participation of owners to animal diseases control and eradication was highly recommended.

Financing animal health services in some African countries - E/ECA/JEFAD/LS/83/7  
(agenda item 12)

85. This topic was presented by ILCA. Reference was made to earlier interventions on the importance of providing adequate finance for livestock operations and services in African countries. The ILCA's Livestock Policy Unit intended to study the financing of five sectors relating to animal services namely: animal health, animal husbandry (involving extension and training), marketing, management and research services. Experience in the financing of animal services in thirteen countries of west and

central Africa and Madagascar had been analysed with assistance of studies carried out by IEMVT, GTZ and SEDES. Study of recurrent budgetary allocations by Central Governments indicated falling trends in the financing of animal services and pointed to several shortcomings.

86. Certain major conclusions could be made: Animal health services have not generally been funded to the extent that they should have been. In spite of the significant contribution of the livestock sector to national GDP in general and to agricultural GDP in particular, financing provided for the livestock sector could at best be described as "very meagre". The contribution to the livestock sector had increased in absolute terms over the years but much more could be done, especially in view of the contribution of the sector and its role in the economy of most countries. In fact, the share of animal health services in total national budgets relative to all the sectors showed a consistent decline in most cases.

87. The share of staff costs has greatly increased without a corresponding increase in equipment facilities. The decline in the share of non-staff expenditure in terms of the quality of services provided, contributed to the wastage of expensively trained but underutilized manpower.

88. There is a disproportionate and dangerous tendency to depend on external sources for financing, particularly for investment expenditure.

89. There is urgent need for further investigations on financing of animal services and more access to national data in the countries is necessary. The need for governments to do more in the area of financing of animal services was emphasized and the contribution of information documents on the subject, such as the one presented, was underscored. ILCA was doing its utmost to influence the situation in such ways and more would be done as and when more resources become available, ILCA was encouraged to extend the scope and coverage of the study. It was mentioned that more could be done by the Veterinary Services themselves towards attracting more funds especially if they budget more accurately, taking account of inflationary trends, and justify their requests. Lack of data, the tendency to rely on external financing and the imbalance between staff salaries and running costs were all symptoms of the fact that priorities were not set right by the governments. International organisations such as the ECA, FAO, OAU, etc. should assist governments in this regard.

Problems of livestock research in Africa -- E/ECA/JEFAD/LS/83/8  
(agenda item 13)

90. A paper on problems of livestock research in Africa was presented by the secretariat. This paper included constraints, coverage, scope and effectiveness of livestock research in Africa; evaluation of the role of intergovernmental, international, regional livestock research organisations and associations in Africa with emphasis on assessment of their assistance to strengthen national institutions in general and in particular to alleviate or eliminate the constraints identified in the study. Gaps in livestock research were identified and recommendations were presented at the meeting.

91. Participants considered the documents as being informative. The report was found to be useful and most interventions were for supplying additional information and making corrections.

92. It was noted that the absence of integration between agriculture and livestock institutions dealing with research is a major constraint. It was also observed that the African subregional and regional financing institutions contribute for very little in the budget of research institutions.

93. It was emphasized that the research staff should be given adequate treatments and incentives and appropriate job for optimum use of his skill and knowledge.

94. Finally, it was noted that to minimize the expenditures for research, it is necessary to involve relevant national academic institutions in conducting research.

General discussions and formulation of final recommendations (agenda item 14)

95. The consultation agreed that the aide memoire be examined item by item and recommendations made in those areas where it was considered necessary.

Consideration and adoption of consultation report (agenda item 15)

96. The consultation adopted its report and a number of recommendations which appear as annex to this report.

Closure of the Consultation (agenda item 16)

97. During the closing ceremony, the Officer-in-Charge of the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division, Dr. P. Singh, on behalf of the Executive Secretary on mission made a statement in which he thanked participants for their attendance and commended them for the serious work which they had done.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The experts noted with great concern that many similar technical consultations had made detailed recommendations for action by government organizations. This implies that little or no action is taken. The meeting concluded that a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the implementation of such recommendations at national, subregional and regional levels is urgently required.

### Recommendation I

Recognizing that enhancement of the contribution of the livestock sector to the overall socio-economic development of Africa requires national political decisions on allocation of funds, land tenure, price policies, marketing and extension services and incentives:

Recommends that priority efforts be given by decision-makers at the national level to elaborate and implement comprehensive integrated consistent long term livestock development programmes.

It is further recommended that such programmes should be co-ordinated and integrated at subregional and regional levels.

### Recommendation II

Recognizing that the livestock sector does not receive an equitable share of national GDP in relation to the contribution made to the national accounts and that national support for the livestock sector in many countries of the region has been decreasing in real terms and that up to 90 per cent of expenditures are utilized for staff wages;

Recommends that efforts should be made to ensure proper mobilization of national resources for the livestock sector, and international centres and institutes.

### Recommendation III

Recognizing that diseases continue to cause serious loss of livestock in Africa, and that methods of diagnosis and control for several major diseases

are well understood, the current serious resurgence of rinderpest in many countries of the region requires priority attention:

The meeting recommends that immediate steps be taken by national governments of affected countries and those at risk to ensure finance, staff and equipment to control current outbreaks of rinderpest.

It is further recommended that a Pan-African Rinderpest Control Campaign be supported as a matter of urgency by all the countries concerned and by international and bilateral agencies with the aim of eradication of rinderpest from the African Continent by the year 2000.

#### Recommendation IV

Recognizing the urgent need to develop livestock production in the sub-humid and humid areas of Africa;

Recommends that the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development be vigorously pursued, and that **considerable** attention be given to the control of ticks and tick borne diseases.

#### Recommendation V

Recognizing the importance of nutrition in livestock production;

Recommends that greater importance be given to range management, fodder production and the utilization of agricultural by-products.

#### Recommendation VI

Recognizing the need for increased and sustained production at the farm level, the meeting,

Recommends that the livestock system approach to research developed at ILCA be widely utilized by national governments in programming livestock research and development and as a means of enhancing the efficiency of the extension services.

Recommendation VII

Recognizing that considerable efforts have already been successfully made to develop collaboration and coordination on a regular basis among international and national institutions both directly and through networks of collaborating institutions dealing with specific subjects (e.g. Draft Animal Power, Trypanotolerant livestock, Documentation, etc.);

Recommends that these efforts be continued and expanded wherever possible particularly following the example of the Nairobi Cluster network which involves International Agricultural Research Centres, national institutions and local farmers.

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