

Recommendation No. 2

**The PVS Pathway as an advocacy tool for increased investment  
in Veterinary Services in Africa**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Livestock performance, incorporating animal health, has a major impact on economies and livelihoods in Africa given the high contribution of livestock production to agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) and the high contribution of agricultural GDP to national GDP, particularly in the poorer countries of Africa;
2. A combination of a focus on cropping, institutional weaknesses and failed historical approaches has resulted in chronic under-resourcing of the livestock and Veterinary Services sectors during the 70's and 80's, especially in proportion to their influence on economies and livelihoods, from both national governments and international donors;
3. Multi-lateral African government initiatives such as the Maputo Declaration on agriculture and food security expenditure (Maputo, 2003), the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (Malabo, 2014), the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa 2015-2035 – LiDeSA (2015), are attempting to reverse this by promoting solidarity in increasing African government investments in agriculture and livestock respectively, and that one of the four strategic objectives of LiDeSA is to enhance animal health and increase production, productivity and resilience of livestock production systems;
4. Some key OIE resource partners are also attempting to boost support to the livestock sector, citing its indispensable and growing role in agricultural and rural development, income generation, food security and nutrition, public health, national and international trade, and the environment;
5. Livestock contributes directly to 8 of the 17 United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, and indirectly to all 17;
6. There is also a growing awareness of the major role animal health and production can play, particularly in its pastoral dimension, in the prevention and mitigation of organised crime in certain parts of Africa;
7. The market for livestock products in Africa is growing rapidly with, for example, annual per capita consumption of meat and milk expected to approximately double by 2050; with the population expected to also double over this period, demand could quadruple; and
8. The livestock sector faces high economic impact diseases continuing to devastate livestock populations across Africa, with many of these diseases also posing public health risks as zoonoses.

## THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

### RECOMMENDS THAT MEMBERS

1. Actively engage with the evolved PVS Pathway and take ownership of its outputs as a means to advocate for both increased and better targeted resourcing of animal health and veterinary public health as a key contribution to livestock sector development in Africa;
2. Use the messaging as provided in the PVS Pathway Advocacy One Pager and detailed in the PVS Pathway Business Case, to advocate for resourcing to strengthen Veterinary Services and therefore the livestock sector within their governments, particularly at Ministerial levels;
3. Advocate for stronger Veterinary Services by using integration of PVS Pathway findings and recommendations as a way to promote their strategic planning and funding proposals within the agricultural sector;
4. Use PVS Pathway mission report findings and recommendations in dialogue with relevant technical and financial partners to increase and better target support available to strengthen Veterinary Services and the livestock sector based on national needs and development strategies;
5. Utilise the PVS Pathway to also support advocacy and investment targeting animal health issues affecting species other than livestock such as aquatic animals, companion animals (e.g. rabies), wildlife and bees;
6. Consider an update via requesting a PVS Evaluation Follow Up where any existing PVS Evaluation report is greater than five years old, or where significant changes to the Veterinary Services have occurred;
7. Tailor PVS Pathway engagement based on governance or technical needs via the new opportunities presented by PVS Pathway evolution; including options to receive training, conduct PVS Self-evaluation, supplement PVS Evaluation missions with specific content on PPR or rabies, and receive PVS Pathway Strategic Planning support to integrate findings in a national strategic plan to strengthen Veterinary Services;
8. Consider engaging in established PVS Pathway targeted support in One Health, veterinary legislation and veterinary laboratories, and newer forms of targeted support in veterinary and veterinary paraprofessional education and public-private partnerships;
9. Make their existing and future PVS Pathway reports publicly available, or, at a minimum, available to official OIE technical and financial partners, given their usefulness in guiding the provision of development support;

### AND THAT RELEVANT TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PARTNERS

10. Strengthen and formalise the value and use PVS Pathway outputs to inform the design of, investment in, and monitoring of relevant development strategies and projects, and financial and technical support, to strengthen Veterinary Services and the livestock sector in Africa, in close partnership with the OIE and Members concerned;

AND THAT THE OIE

11. Continue to advocate at the global level on the importance of Veterinary Services and investing in the livestock sector, including by refining messages, and accessing and providing robust supporting data and reports;
  12. Continue to provide support to Members through the PVS Pathway, especially the support to integrate findings and recommendations within national strategic plans as a mechanism to enhance country ownership and sustainability, and increase investment; and
  13. Continue to advocate and coordinate with other relevant international, regional and national technical and financial partners, to collaborate in the implementation and use of the PVS Pathway, based on complementary institutional mandates and relative strengths.
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(Adopted by the OIE Regional Commission for Africa on 1 March 2019  
and endorsed by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019)