



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIRECTORATE GENERAL

DIRECTORATE Asia (except Japan and Korea)  
Policy, Planning and Coordination

Head of Unit

## CONTRIBUTION TO PANEL 'RESOURCES REQUIREMENT'

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The European Commission welcomes the outcome of the discussions held among participants over the last two days and the broad consensus which has emerged from this meeting on key principles. The Commission would like to emphasise the importance of the process leading to country plan preparation.

The important principles that should guide us in the preparation of strategic plans at country levels should be:

1. Resources requirement is to be based on a collaborative effort among actors working together towards the same objective which is responding to the challenge poses by zoonosis with the firm commitment to address it not only on a short term basis but particularly on a long term basis.
2. This collaborative effort can only be achieved through the preparation of a multi-sectoral national plan identifying gaps and weaknesses in sectors such as animal health, animal husbandry, public health, underlying the importance of sector reforms and investment, communication and information to civil society.
3. The preparation of such comprehensive plan requires a true partnership among actors working towards national sustainable development. This partnership needs to be based on following key principles:
  - 3.1. National Governments have the overall responsibility to initiate, prepare and implement such plan ensuring coherence and proper coordination at the regional and international levels. Some countries have already established national coordination mechanisms showing political commitment and leadership.
  - 3.2. Participation of the civil society and NGOs to the preparation of this plan including the definition of long term objectives and indispensable reforms is key to ensure acceptance by all sections of the community of the proposed measures as well as behaviour changes. In that respect, well targeted communication campaigns will be of key importance.
  - 3.3. The donor community working together with national governments have an important role to play (a) identifying how far they can redirect their on-going country strategy and programmes in order to contribute to the national plan in

refocusing some of their on-going activities (b) in providing additional financial resources to assist national authorities in its full implementation and (c) contributing to reducing Governments' transaction costs in refraining financing or earmarking funds for specific activities within the global action plan adding on the burden of national administration to deal with too many actors and different procedures.

- 3.4. Internal specialised agencies such as FAO, OiE and WHO have an important role to play in helping and guiding national governments in the preparation of their strategies and action plans, particularly in helping identifying priorities in the short, medium and long term. They will assist Governments and the donor community in regularly review and assess the impact of on-going activities and propose corrective measures as necessary.
  - 3.5. Last but not least, international institutions such as the Bretton Woods Institutions and IFIs working closely with national Governments on macro-economic issues have an important role to play in helping and advising Governments on the best way to take on board the socio-economic impact. The EC believes that rapid assessment of compensation issues and their associated incentives needs to be carried out rapidly.
4. The preparation of a well structured national action plan will not only allow the identification of clear objectives as well as short, medium and long term priorities tailored made country by country, but also pave the way for the preparation of the comprehensive multi-annual budget required to finance national plans. The preparation of it requires a close interaction between all partners, combining financial resources provided by the Government, bilateral and multilateral donors including IFIs. While this conference gives us an opportunity to focus on the preparation national strategy and needs assessment, the EC believes that a further effort has to be made at country level to work on structuring financial needs for the short, medium and long term with the view of identifying financial gaps.
  5. The Commission invites each affected countries and countries at risk to swiftly conduct such exercise, if not already been done, compiling it in a transparent way, preferably using the same matrix characterizing the type and the urgency of investments required, the source of financing, the reference to the sector etc. The result of such multi-annual budget exercise will be indispensable to identify financial gaps at national levels allowing the international community to respond swiftly.