

**"LIVE2AFRICA: PAN-AFRICAN SUPPORT TO THE AU-IBAR FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK FOR LIVELIHOODS IN AFRICA"**



## Contribution Agreement for AU-IBAR

## Annex I. Description of the Action (Proposed Amendments in Track Change)



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific
AMU	Arab-Maghreb Union
AU	African Union
AU MS	African Union Member States
AUC	African Union Commission
AU-IBAR	African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CEMAC	Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa
CENSAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk assessment
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
JAES	Joint Africa-EU Strategy
LiDeSA	Livestock Development Strategy for Africa
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PANVAC	Pan African Vaccines Centre
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign.
REC	Regional Economic Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The demand for livestock and livestock products in Africa is projected to increase two to eight fold, depending on the product, by 2050, largely based on the anticipated increased human population in urban areas and rising affluence<sup>1</sup>. Although ruminant production has relatively increased from about 100-150 million in 1960 to about 250-300 million in 2011, the increase has remained relatively low for other species<sup>2</sup>. Increasing demand for livestock products in Africa is not yet matched by increasing production<sup>3</sup>. This has led to increased importation of products in order to meet this demand.

Projections indicate that if the current scenario in the livestock sector (low levels of public and private investments and low sector growth) is maintained, the increase in demand will not be matched by a corresponding increase in production, leading to a critical shortfall in the supply of quality proteins of animal origin, with negative impacts on the food and nutritional security of many households in Africa. The alternative for meeting the increased demand will be to import the huge deficits expected.

This possible negative scenario requires government action to redress the situation, particularly in creating an enabling environment that encourages greater private sector investment in the sector; increases the number of business orientated livestock producers, traders and processors and enhances the skills and knowledge of livestock service delivering personnel - resulting in a quantum increase in livestock production, productivity and value addition. This requires public sector incentives that promote higher returns on investment and favourable risk mitigation measures, such as reforms in institutional setup, policy landscape and legislation.

The assessments carried out in the five geographical regions of Africa indicate that the sector is constrained by various issues including deficiencies in breeds, production capacities, productivity, availability of quality land, feed and water resources, animal health services and disease control measures, input supply and service delivery, value addition, market information and market infrastructure, competitiveness of African livestock products and in the application of and compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary standards. These are coupled with deficiencies in policy, legislative and institutional frameworks as well as the inadequate application of available technologies, knowledge and skills.

This action aims at giving impetus to increased investments and efforts made by African Union Member States (AU MS), Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the African Union (AU) towards achieving a significant increase in livestock production and productivity in Africa, enhancing the systemic capacity of these stakeholders to enable them lead the transformation of the African livestock sector. A stronger and more sustainable African livestock sector will better contribute to sustained food and nutritional security, economic growth and wealth creation in Africa

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<sup>1</sup>Alexandratos, N. & Bruinsma, J. 2012. *World agriculture towards 2030/2050: the 2012 revision*. ESA Working paper No. 12-03. Rome, FAO.

<sup>2</sup>Diversification and Sophistication of Livestock Products: the Case of African Countries, AfDB, No 121, Dec. 2014

<sup>3</sup>African Livestock Futures, UNSIC, 2014.

The importance of these developments was underscored by African and EU Heads of States who identified livestock and agriculture as an important priority at the 4th EU-Africa Summit in 2014 (see §56 of the EU Africa-EU “2014-2017 Roadmap”). African Heads of States reiterated this commitment of poverty reduction through agriculture transformation, in the Malabo Declaration adopted in 2014.

The action will support the implementation of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa, endorsed in 2015. The concrete planned activities of this action, coordinated by AU-IBAR in collaboration with the RECs will contribute to the transformation of the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, socio-economic development and equitable growth. Specifically, it will strengthen systemic capacity of continental, regional and national Livestock Sector stakeholders for the economical, environmental and social transformation of the livestock sector, and contribute to the following results, organised around the four LiDeSA strategic objectives:

- Result 1: Investments in livestock value chains (LVCs) are increased
- Result 2: Animal Health Delivery Services are improved
- Result 3: Animal Production, Productivity and Ecosystem Management are enhanced
- Result 4: Resilience of Livestock Production Systems are strengthened
- Result 5: Technology adoption in the Livestock Value Chains is increased
- Result 6: Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition are increased
- Result 7: AU-IBAR capacities are strengthened

The project will be implemented by the African Union-InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) under Indirect Management through the signature of a contribution agreement. This action, which will be a first concrete support for continental livestock development, with integrated health, production, natural resource management, investment, technology and market pillars, is in line with the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) and in accord with the priority areas of “Integration” and “Social and Economic Development” of the AUC “Agenda 2063”. It will contribute to the level 3 of the CAADP (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme) Result Framework 2015-2025 by “strengthening systemic capacity to deliver results” in the Livestock sector.

## 2. RATIONALE

### 2.1. Sector/ Regional Context

*2.1.1 A Large, Regionally Differentiated Livestock Resources Sector on which a third of African Livelihoods Depend*  
Africa is a livestock-rich continent, endowed with about one third of the world’s total livestock population. The aggregate estimated populations for 2014 were 304 million cattle, 1.825 billion chicken (including 25 million guinea fowls, 25 million turkeys and 13.5 million pigeons), 347 million goats, 328 million sheep and 35 million pigs, 23 million camels and 18 million equine.

While cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, pigs and camel are the predominant species, the continent is also home to a number of emerging domesticated species. These include grass cutters in Western Africa, ostriches in Southern and Eastern Africa and quail in different parts of the continent. Other types of wild

animals include buffalo, crocodiles, caviar, giant snails, grasshoppers, mopane worms, guinea pigs, cane rats, honey bees, mulberry and non-mulberry silkworms, snails, acarina, archachatina, edible frogs, turtles and snakes. This huge biodiversity and regional differences in the types, numbers and cultural uses of animals kept, underscores the importance of Africa's animal resources, and represents a huge developmental and commercial opportunity for exploiting comparative advantages.

Over 350 million people, about a third of the continent's population, are directly dependent on livestock for their livelihoods, with over half the population (an estimated 53%<sup>4</sup>) involved in some way in livestock keeping. Livestock are particularly important for rural households, with as many as 70%<sup>5</sup> of the rural poor partially dependent on livestock to sustain their livelihoods. Most livestock keepers are small holder subsistence farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

Livestock is of great importance to livelihoods in Africa exemplifying the intricate relationships and close linkages between production systems, economic activities, the socio-cultural fabric, the natural resource base, resource governance, and environmental health. Livestock are important in household/domestic consumption especially for food and nutrition security, and other livestock products; and for buffering consumption to provide food or income during periods of low food availability.<sup>6</sup> The sector provides services including manure/ nutrient recycling, draught power and transport, ecosystem functions such as sustenance of biodiversity and support for water recharge systems within the expansive rangeland ecosystems.<sup>7,8</sup>

Livestock are the main and preferred vehicle for savings for many families and communities that rely on the convertibility of livestock to retain, build, protect and transfer asset value and mobilize resources for both minor and major expenditures. Livestock are kept as insurance or security against unexpected events and as a basis for coping with and rebounding from shocks, with herd and flock accumulation a major strategy for many households. Across Africa, livestock play an important role in social cohesion and integration, being a means for defining status, building social and political capital and conducting traditional ceremonies. Livestock are central to the social exchanges that redistribute wealth and provide traditional social safety nets where there are few alternatives for spreading and managing risk among rural populations.

Landless livestock production especially poultry, small ruminant production and dairy are demonstrated important avenues for many addressing the needs of vulnerable groups especially women and youth, and for re-building the lives and re-integration of households affected by shocks such as disease, market failures, conflicts and insecurity.

The current per capita annual consumption of meat and milk of about 14 kg and 30 litres, respectively is projected to rise to 26 kg levels and 64 litres respectively by 2050. The African market for animal-source foods has been estimated at US\$ 51 billion annually in 2005/07 (FAOSTAT farmgate prices) and is expected to triple by 2050 to more than US\$ 151 billion annually. Indicators suggest that Africa has significant capacity to increase the consumption per capita of animal source foods.

<sup>4</sup> ILRI, 2002. *Mapping Poverty and Livestock in the Developing World*. ILRI, Nairobi.

<sup>5</sup> Otte, J. and V. Knips. 2005. *Livestock Development for Sub-Saharan Africa. Pro-poor Livestock Policy Initiative. A Living from Livestock. Research Report Number 05-09*, November 2005.

<sup>6</sup> Dorward

<sup>7</sup> Dorward

<sup>8</sup> Hatfield



### 2.1.2 Under-articulated and poorly resourced to harness sector potential to contribute to key continental development and economic growth objectives

It is estimated that the livestock sector contributes between 20 and over 80<sup>9</sup> percent of the agricultural value added in most African countries. In some countries and regions it is the fastest growing agricultural sector, out competing food and cash crop sectors.<sup>10</sup> Given the rising demand for animal sourced foods driven by economic growth, expansion of the middle class and urbanization registered in the last decade, there are strong indicators for livestock sector to become the largest contributor to agricultural GDP.<sup>11</sup> For at least 18 countries in Africa, increases in value-added per Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) is a driver of GDP per capita growth.<sup>12</sup>

Typically GDP estimates understate the livestock contribution, accounting for only value of production and not integrating non-production contributions and services such as manure, traction power and transport that impact on crop production and resource sustainability, multiplier effect and spill overs. Within the productive sectors, the livestock sector has the greatest capacity to stimulate a multiplier effect: it is estimated that the incremental effect of every additional \$1 spent, \$2.9 are generated in primary livestock production and \$5.9 in processing.<sup>13</sup> The sector also has high spill over effects, providing strong stimulus for growth in other agricultural sectors, manufacturing and service sectors.<sup>14</sup> There is also evidence that because of the structure of the livestock sector, with a bulk of rural producers, informal sector actors and indirect linkages across the whole value chains, the sector provides an avenue for more equitable distribution of benefits.<sup>15</sup>

Despite numerical strength of the sector, significant contributions to GDP, the expansive non production contributions and the spill over and multiplier potential, the livestock has remained under articulated and poorly resourced. Inadequate policy, institutional, budgetary and investment support, requisite for optimal performance, has undercut sector potential to contribute to food and nutritional security, livelihoods, employment, and natural resource sustainability that have been perennial challenges.

Consequently, although Africa has the second largest livestock population globally, livestock based livelihoods are unstable and non-resilient. Many livestock dependent communities especially in the arid and semi-arid areas have become increasingly vulnerable to climatic and other shocks and stresses leading to impoverishment and exit from livestock keeping. Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, especially in the Greater Horn of Africa suffer the brunt of drought and famine.

The continent still faces shortages of livestock products and has remained a net importer of animal products expending an estimated 4 billion USD per year. Imports of livestock products are expected to grow, with the net trade balance for all livestock products becoming increasingly negative unless drastic changes occur in the current production practices. During the period 2030 and 2050, 16 - 20% of the beef, pork, poultry and milk consumed in Africa will be imported from other regions with only Eastern Africa

<sup>9</sup> Nouala, S., U. Pica-Ciamarra, J. Otte and A. N'guetta. 2008. Investing in Livestock to Drive Economic Growth in Africa: Rationales and Priorities. ALive Policy Note, 2008.

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<sup>11</sup> Nouala, S., U. Pica-Ciamarra, J. Otte and A. N'guetta. 2008. Investing in Livestock to Drive Economic Growth in Africa: Rationales and Priorities. ALive Policy Note, 2008.

<sup>12</sup> Pica, G., U. Pica-Ciamarra and J. Otte. 2008. The Livestock Sector in the World Development Report 2008. Reassessing the Policy Priorities. PPLPI Research Report No. 08-07, FAO Rome.

<sup>13</sup> Roland-Holst et al. FAO.

<sup>14</sup>

<sup>15</sup>



projected to be self-sufficient. Intra-African trade in livestock is not well developed with regional markets remaining disjointed and therefore challenged in taking advantage of the increasing demand for livestock and livestock products.

### *2.1.3 Problem Analysis: Key Sector Challenges and Constraints*

During the formulation of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa, assessments carried out in the five geographical regions of Africa which identified sector issues and highlighted gaps. Key challenges and constraints include:

#### *2.1.3.1 The low and poorly structured investment in the livestock sector*

As a result of past and on-going interventions, the institutional and policy environment of the livestock sector has improved, but significant gaps and inconsistencies still remain in the quest to create an enabling environment for the realization of the sector potentials. At regional and continental levels it has taken concerted efforts to effect corrective measures to shore up the livestock components in many regional and continental initiatives. The animal resources sector was excluded from the initial conceptualization of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program. Despite the development of a companion document for inclusion of the livestock sector in the CAADP by AU-IBAR, inadequate institutional structures undermined the mainstreaming of livestock within the National Agricultural Investment Programmes, the chief investment vehicles at country level.

AVET-GOV programme review highlighted the fact that in a number of Africa countries the livestock sector has been accorded a low status, or is minimally supported by policy. The unclear policy framework has affected access to key livestock resources including land and water for production, mobility and migration, marketing and processing. Inadequate regulations and enforcement has undermined private investment.

Lack of a continental strategy has resulted in fragmented development efforts with uncoordinated financing of different initiatives and low quality of financing that is not aligned to sector realities and functionality such as short term or ad hoc funding.

#### *2.1.3.2 Weak animal service delivery systems and services*

The animal health system and services in the majority of African countries remains weak as demonstrated by the findings of the World Organization of Animal Health (OIE) PVS/ Gap analysis studies carried out in the recent past years before and during the implementation of the VetGov Project. The sector suffers from weak and outdated legislation, incoherent policy, poor enforcement of regulations, low and inconsistent funding, fragmentation with poor collaboration between public and private sector actors, poor access to quality veterinary drugs by animal owners, inadequate manpower which is further exacerbated by the poor distribution and deployment of existing manpower. As a consequence the prevalence of transboundary animal diseases is very high on the continent, and animal health service provision in many African countries does not meet the demands of animal owners and consumers to safeguard human and animal health.

#### *2.1.3.3 Suboptimal production and productivity levels and resource management capacities*

Much of the growth in the livestock sector is derived from increases in herd and flock sizes that account

for increases in supply for as much as 96% for beef, 82% for milk, 89% for poultry and 98% for sheep and goat meat<sup>16</sup>, respectively. However, the sector is dominated by primary producers who rely on indigenous breeds, knowledge and technologies and resource management approaches. Livestock productivity across Africa in terms of yield per head per annum is estimated at average 50%<sup>17</sup>, below the standard for developing countries, and much lower than that of developed countries. Therefore there remains significant scope to reduce the huge productivity through harnessing animal genetic resources, improved breeding practices especially of indigenous breeds, improved natural resource management, with tremendous opportunity for early action and quick gains from harnessing low cost already existing technologies, reducing waste and diversifying production systems.

There is low value chain development with weak organization of actors, poor coordination between actors, low product development, predominance of middlemen, and policy and regulatory frameworks that do not support innovative financing aligned to sector needs. The economic exchanges with other sectors with which the livestock is intricately associated, notably the crop sector, the conservation sector and natural resources sectors are weak and underdeveloped and often embedded in policy, legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks that undermine synergy and complementarity.

From a resource perspective, Africa is endowed with enormous diverse land, water and pasture resources, most of which are under-utilized and under-developed. While most African livestock is raised on natural pasture, the potential to enter niche organic markets remains an opportunity yet to be gainfully exploited.

#### *2.1.3.4 High vulnerability to a multiplicity shocks and stresses including climate change and variability*

Africa's livestock sector is under threat from a number of inter-related factors. Key among these is the escalating impact of climate change and over-reliance of most production systems on natural precipitation. With increasing frequency, severity and longevity of climatic shocks and stresses across the continent, the majority of livestock dependent communities, especially pastoralists and agro-pastoralist, are experiencing greater uncertainty and instability of their livelihoods. Key approaches have focused on emergency response, eroding livestock assets of especially the poor. Inadequate attention has been given to early warning and disaster risk management mechanisms to help livestock dependent households adapt and build resilience capacities to rebound from disasters.

The rising human population and high rate of urbanization have also created more demand for land resulting in an accelerating annexation of grazing lands for housing, cultivation and urban centers. Exploration for minerals and fuels is also taking up significant amounts of land from grazing. This is reducing access to land, pasture and, most critically, water for livestock resulting in increased degradation of fragile lands.

#### *2.1.3.5 Low uptake and adoption of appropriate/improved technologies*

The livestock sector has demonstrated capacity to utilize technology to expand output and enhance product development especially in the dairy and monogastric (poultry and pigs) sub-sectors. Other better known examples include innovative application of ICTs and mobile money transfers to improve functionality, marketing and trade in extensive pastoral and agro-pastoral systems; and harnessing of various

<sup>16</sup> Nouala, S., U. Pica-Ciamarra, J. Otte and A. N'guetta. 2008. Investing in Livestock to Drive Economic Growth in Africa: Rationales and Priorities. ALive Policy Note, 2008.

<sup>17</sup> Cardoso LA, 2012 Environmental and economic impacts of livestock productivity increase in sub-Saharan Africa. Trop Anim Health Prod. 2012 Dec;44(8):1879-84.

forage technologies for ruminants, among others. However, generally there is low uptake of technologies and limited investment in innovation which has undermined capacity for Africa's livestock and livestock products to access and compete favorably in the regional and international markets. This large productivity gap can only be narrowed if existing improved low cost innovations and technologies are packaged, and research into use is prioritised.

There is lack of authoritative data to provide a definitive estimate of the size of the sector, and for planning, decision making and evidence based policy making. Livestock sector actors lack access to information; there is inadequate and non-standardized training, and limited access to extension services.

Most production targets local and domestic markets, with low compliance to standards and certification requirements and enforcement of regulations which are disincentives to private sector investment. The substantive exit of the youth from the currently low rewarding occupation of livestock rearing in favor of alternative urban based livelihoods is also denying the sector much needed human resources for innovation and growth.

#### *2.1.3.6 Inadequate access to inputs, services and markets*

Inadequate access to inputs and the high cost of inputs especially for production and processing are major constraints with low development of the supply side industries. In some countries, production inputs are taxed inherently undermining the development of domestic industries. Necessary support services including extension, business development and credit facilities tailored to the needs of sector are lacking. Private participation should also be supported in the delivery of services

With 28 countries having less than 10 million people<sup>18</sup> (and two-thirds with less than 20 million) many African countries do not have the sufficient populations to undergird the development of vibrant livestock industries. Some countries especially those in the humid and sub-humid and coastal areas and islands are densely populated but disadvantaged in relation to livestock production due to high competition for land. Growth in the livestock is therefore predicated on facilitating the intra and inter-African regional trade. Currently livestock and livestock products are among the twenty most inter and intra regionally traded commodities on the continent, but Africa remains a net importer from global markets. Regional integration and intra-regional trade are therefore critical but are constrained by a number of factors including inadequate market infrastructure, high transport costs, and insecure facilitation for money transfers, poor market intelligence and access to information, poor governance creating unnecessary cross-border restrictions, open hostilities, insecurity and conflicts.

#### *2.1.3.7 Need for enhanced AU-IBAR operational capacity and efficiency to match expansion of sector initiatives*

Over the last decade the AU-IBAR initiatives have expanded to meet the demands of its mandate with the institution growing from a focus on animal health to greater coverage on animal production, trade and marketing. Over the same period, greater emphasis has been laid on improved project supervision approaches and capacity to address emerging challenges which are inherent to working with a number of stakeholders at continental, regional and Member States levels.

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<sup>18</sup> FAOSTAT 2011.

With the learning, it is envisioned that to deliver the Live2Africa actions, increased capacity especially in internal audit, procurement, and ICT for a more robust and effective operations is crucial. AU is reviewing its structures to better reflect the expansion in its remit, and these positions will be absorbed in AU-IBAR's structures.

#### *2.1.4 A Coherent Continental Programme Approach Necessary to Build Systemic Capacity to Address Key Issues and Harness Sector Potential*

To realize the 6% annual growth rate in agriculture and growth in national economy aspired to in the Malabo Declaration, livestock, which has received less attention than other productive sectors, must be facilitated to play a more central role in the agriculture led economy. The perennial challenges and constraints and untapped potential of the livestock sector, and observed areas for critical of AU-IBAR institutional operational capacity, as the lead institution for sector growth on the continent, underscored the need for a more strategic approach. ***The Livestock Development Strategy (LiDeSA) is intended to provide a coherent long term approach to livestock development that will unlock the value of the livestock resources, and the untapped multiplier potential and distributive capacity of the sector.***

The strategy takes a two pronged approach: priority actions will aim to transform Africa's livestock sector by giving it impetus, mainstreaming investments; strengthening of policy and institutional reforms; enhancing production, productivity and competitiveness; and orienting livestock production to the market. The LiDeSA will also give equal attention to advocating for sustainable systems of livestock production and promoting practices that enhance resilience to climate change and variability, as well as reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by livestock and increase of carbon sequestration in soils and vegetation in line with the "Global Agenda on Sustainable Livestock".

Live2Africa pioneers a coherent continental programme approach working across all the livestock sub-sectors, integrated health, animal production, natural resource management, investment, technology, marketing and trade to build systemic capacity. Increased capacity is expected to enable sector actors to shape or attract increased and more meaningful public and private investments critical to unlocking sector potential.

Key actions around public sector actors will therefore target creating a conducive environment including policies, legislative and regulatory framework, institutional arrangements and infrastructure that bring down the cost of doing business and lowering the risks to investors. Actions targeting the private sector will focus on attracting investors, improved multi-sectoral coordination, partnership and mutual accountability and instituting more functional and or innovative approaches and mechanisms for more appropriate and sustainable investment and increased capacity to generate and use data, information and knowledge.

## **2.2. Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework**

The 4th EU-Africa Summit in 2014 identified livestock as an important priority (see §56 of the Africa-EU "2014-2017 Roadmap"). The AU Heads of State and Government set the political agenda for the Livestock sector on the continent by endorsing a "Livestock Development Strategy for Africa" (LiDeSA) during the

January 2015 Summit. Its objective is to raise livestock production and productivity to meet the projected demands and boost trade in livestock and animal products. The LiDeSA, formulated through a wide-ranging stakeholder consultation at national, regional and international levels, will inform and guide investments in the sector for the next 20 years. Live2Africa will contribute to the implementation of LiDeSA in coherence with the livestock sector component of national and regional agricultural investment plans and the strategic plan 2014-2017 of the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR).

AU-IBAR's mandate is to support and coordinate the sustainable development and utilisation of animal resources to enhance nutrition and food security and contribute to the wellbeing and prosperity of the people in the AU Member States (AU MS). AU-IBAR's main beneficiaries are the AU MS and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to which they belong. For more than four decades, AU-IBAR has coordinated major continent-wide efforts aimed at the eradication of rinderpest and controlling other transboundary diseases, and improving animal production in Africa through several programmes. AU-IBAR has gained a lot of experience as a continental body providing leadership on animal resources issues in Africa.

The Live2Africa will make a significant contribution to the objectives of the 2025 Africa Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation agenda adopted by the Head of States and Governments of the AU in Malabo in 2014<sup>19</sup>. This will be inclusive of enhancing resilience of livestock keeping households to shocks; increasing productivity; reducing post-harvest losses; creating jobs along the livestock value chain; strengthening public private partnerships; and enhancing regional trade and increasing the contribution of livestock to national GDP. AU-IBAR has developed a tool for Member States to mainstream livestock in CAADP Agenda as guided by the CAADP Results Framework, thereby assuring adequate investment. The tool has been disseminated across the continent and used by national livestock stakeholders, strengthening the argument for national governments to increase their level of investment in the livestock sector. This aligns with the opportunity provided by the Malabo Declaration where national governments recommitted to providing at least 10% of their annual budgets in support of the agricultural sector.

### 2.3. *Lessons learned*

The design of Live2Africa benefits from learning from past and more recent AU-IBAR continental initiatives. Continental livestock initiatives in the 1990's were directed at controlling rinderpest, mitigating the devastating livestock losses caused by pandemic outbreaks of the disease resulting in the ultimate eradication of rinderpest in 2001<sup>20</sup>. Many lessons were learned from the decade's long programme that adopted a regional approach and brought together multiple stakeholders for coordinated and harmonised action.

However, despite the success achieved at the eradication of rinderpest, this programme and other initiatives did not spawn sustainable partnerships and institutional structures for delivery due to a top down approach. In reflection on the poor outcomes, AU-IBAR has adopted a more pro-active partnering approach, as evidenced in recent projects such as "Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa: 2012-2017" (VET-GOV), The Animal Genetic Project, the Fisheries Governance Project (FISHGOV) and the Bee

<sup>19</sup> Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods - Malabo, June 2014.

<sup>20</sup> Officially confirmed in 2011

Health Project. These initiatives have invested in creating greater stakeholder ownership by establishing multi-stakeholder platforms for enhanced governance, creating space for dialogue and debate, capacity development and information sharing.

An interesting practice has been the establishment of consultative forums in the framework of the 'Livestock Policy Initiative' implemented across IGAD region by FAO. The VET-GOV programme replicated these by creating national Livestock Policy Hubs, broadly representative of both private and public livestock stakeholders, to discuss and agree livestock policy and coordinated strategies. The policy hubs can raise awareness of challenges related to e.g. decentralised chains of command under-resourcing; need for improved skill and knowledge and be actively consulted and engaged in the measures needed to redress these constraints.

A number of initiatives have involved facilitation of Member States and other partners at global fora. Low initial success in pushing Africa's agendas demanded a review of approach. A more deliberate approach was taken that built capacity, and facilitated information sharing and negotiation towards a common position. This had the unprecedented impact of giving Africa a stronger voice on global platforms leading to better outcomes.

Many interventions in support of the livestock sector have suffered from the poor quality and structure of investments that have not matched the reality of implementation cycles within the sector. Funding is sub-sectoral, not recognizing the strong interlinkage between the sub-sectors. Time frames were short and misaligned to the longer time frames needed to see tangible changes in animal resources. This results in weak ownership, limited impact and, most critically, a lack of sustainability. A key lesson learnt is that livestock programme design should feature, in addition to coherence, complementarity and synergy, a long term commitment. Stakeholders often fail to understand that global and continental strategies for the control of trans-boundary animal diseases need to be prioritised, defined and coordinated at multiple levels to ensure ownership and sustainability.

Across many countries and regions of the continent, the policy environment is not inclusive nor enabling for growth of the livestock sector. Pastoral systems for example remain the most efficient use of the arid and semi-arid lands and if supported could contribute considerably to livelihoods and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However despite what is often a larger asset base than other farming communities, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists have become increasingly more vulnerable to climatic vagaries and other shocks and stresses because of the lack of appropriate strategies and support. Many have lost all or most of their livelihood assets to drought and famine, slow unfolding disasters, due to the poor investment. A more positive narrative and approach is needed that articulates the potential of the pastoral systems and offers strategic approaches that protects their asset base while reducing risks and enabling them to increase their incomes and household security through accessing markets and trade opportunities.

## **2.4. Complementary actions**

The fundamental principle that guides the design of this action is to exploit complementarities and synergies among all initiatives supporting the livestock sector at the national, regional and continental levels for



maximum impact. The action will build on the institutional foundations laid by the VET-GOV programme implemented by AU-IBAR, OIE and FAO both in terms of frameworks (policies, legislations) and processes (multi-stakeholders' policy platforms such as the Livestock Policy Hubs). The action will also provide a continuum for the EU-funded "Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Standard Setting Organisations (PAN-SPSO II)".

At national and regional level, the action will be mainstreamed and included in National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) and Regional Agricultural Investment Plans (RAIPs) developed within the CAADP framework. This action will be aligned to the AU-IBAR strategic plan that covers the period 2014-2017. It is in line with the framework initiatives led by the EU and other development partners on resilience (SHARE (Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience), IDDRSI (Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative) programme in the IGAD region, AGIR (the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative) in Sahel) and by a wider community of actors, such as the Global Alliance in the Horn of Africa.

Building on the main findings and recommendations issued from the mid-term review of the VET-GOV programme, the action will take into account other EU instruments at national, regional and thematic level to undertake consistent and complementary interventions at continental level. In Africa, some 33 EU-funded livestock projects are currently in operation or recently concluded. This action will play a linking role for these projects, to maximise synergies and reduce overlaps or gaps. More actions are to be expected - agriculture being a focal sector in about 40 EU-funded National Indicative Programmes (NIPs) in Africa, amongst which 5 have shown the willingness to intervene on the food safety and/or animal health field (Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Swaziland).

The AU-IBAR commissioned a study to identify and formulate a Complementary Programme (CP) to Live2Africa. Live2Africa will be one of the continental components of a multi-donor Comprehensive Framework Programme for the "Livestock Development Strategy for Africa" (LiDeSA-CFP), which will be used for resources mobilisation.

### **3. DESCRIPTION**

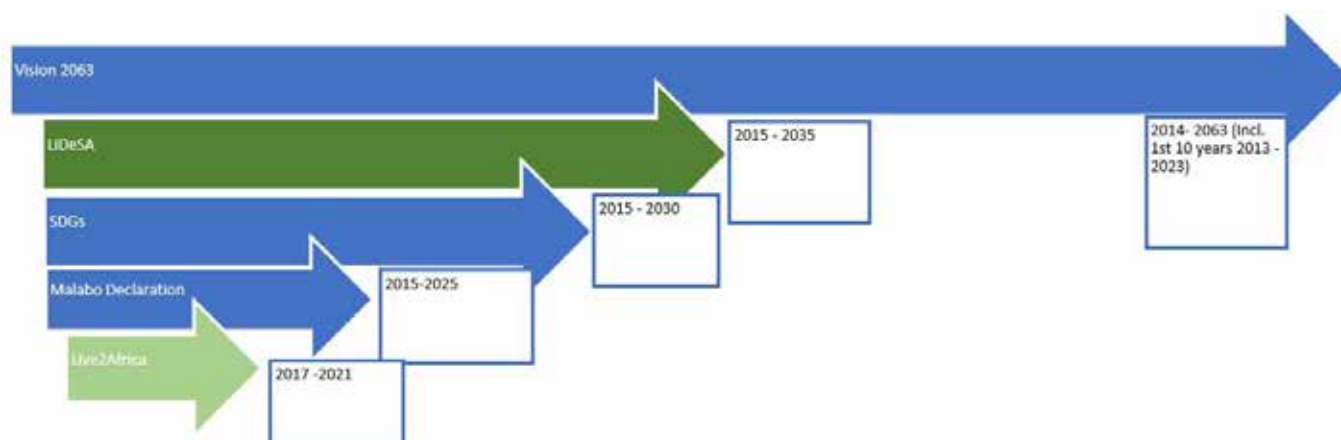
#### **3.1. Strategy and approach**

The action is designed to support AU-IBAR in delivering the continental component of the LiDeSA which was endorsed by the 24th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of the African Union in 2015. The seminal 2014 review of the first decade of implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), which lays out Africa's policy framework for agricultural transformation highlighted two critical points in relation to the contribution of the livestock sector:

- The under-valuing and under-utilization of the livestock sector's potential
- The strategic importance of the livestock sector, which has immense untapped multiplier, spill over and distributive capacities making it a pivotal sector for delivering both the desired agricultural led growth and socio-economic transformation.

This led to the formulation of the LiDeSA. therefore imperative that the Live2Africa Project should

contribute to accelerating the delivery of the LiDeSA. The Live2Africa Project must be strategically structured to enable reporting of the delivery of LiDeSA against the Malabo Declaration targets, to demonstrate the contribution of Live2Africa to the CAADP results framework, and ensure the inclusion of the livestock sector in the National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs). Thus, Live2Africa, will be measured against these frameworks as well as the relevant aspirations of the African Union Agenda 2063



**Figure 1:** The broader policy landscape and context of the Live2Africa Programme which the Programme should report and be measured against

and the United Nations global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

in line with the AU-IBAR Strategic Plan 2014-2017, by supporting the capacity of RECs and AU MS and creating partnerships and consensus for the implementation of designated programme activities.

Progress in the adoption and implementation of LiDeSA has been slow and only a few Member States have adopted, or refer to the Strategy for the development of their livestock sectors. It has also not had the envisioned impact of spurring increased mainstreaming of the livestock sector in the NAIPs which are the key sector investment frameworks. In reviewing the CAADP Score Card, the livestock sector was ostensibly poorly represented.

The broad strategy of LiDeSA entails enhancing the systemic capacity to drive the transformation of the livestock sector. The Theory of change of LiDeSA is to build systemic capacity through harnessing AU-IBAR's areas of comparative advantage and ways of working (Box 1). LiDeSA promotes a value chain approach that has a high potential to demonstrate transformational change and stimulate scale up for a broad continental transformation across livestock sub-sectors.

The action will contribute to the CAADP (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme) Result Framework 2015-2025, Level 3 which is dedicated to strengthening systemic capacity to deliver results. It is in accord with the priority areas of "Integration" and "Social and Economic Development" of the AUC "Agenda 2063.

The programme will focus on four main areas;

- attract public and private investments along the different livestock value chains
- enhance animal health and increase the production, productivity and resilience of livestock production systems

- enhance innovation, generation and utilization of technologies, capacities and entrepreneurship skills of livestock value chain actors
- enhance access to markets, services and value addition

The approach envisaged to attract public and private investments along the different livestock value chains, will be to create conducive conditions for stimulating private sector confidence and investment, through establishing policy, regulatory and institutional environments. This done by building onto the regional and national policy hubs created under the VETGOV, to be strengthened where they exist and established where they do not exist. These will be used as platforms for mobilising stakeholder participation in policy and legislation formulation.

Secondly in order to enhance innovation, generation and utilization of technologies, capacities and entrepreneurship skills of livestock value chain actors IBAR will facilitate institutional capacity strengthening by addressing the development of sustainable livestock value chains. To achieve this, the action will provide the stakeholders with relevant information on livestock value chains and enhance their skills in policy and legislation formulation and institutional management. The information provided will be generated through various studies and consultations. The action also will support the stock taking of existing technologies relevant to the livestock sector and encouraging the uptake of appropriate ones by stakeholders. It will further enhance animal resources information management systems in RECs and Member States

The action will also support the strengthening of animal health delivery systems in Member States and RECs and will undertake activities aimed at enhancing the management of the production, productivity and ecosystems of production systems. It will also strengthen livestock early warning systems and introduce disaster risk management approaches in production systems.

AU-IBAR will cascade actions to RECs and MS and partner with private sector and non-governmental actors. AU-IBAR will work with other continental actors, especially AU institutions such as AU-PANVAC, AU-PATTEC, IAPSC and ARSO will be the main beneficiaries through the improvement of their coordination, advisory and support capacities.

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Box 1: AU-IBAR's areas of comparative advantage and ways of working that define its scope of systemic

- **Technical leadership** in the development of Africa's animal resources
- **Convening power to change the political, policy and practice landscapes for animal resources development:** institutionalization, policy making processes for an enabling environment and involvement of the private sector, public enterprises, raising public revenue, government accountability: self-assessment, and peer review; government capacity and mediating public private partnerships/ public private producer partnerships for more functional, mobilizing substantive, sustainable and innovative investments; Agenda setting, Common positions, Sharing and learning, Multi-stakeholder platforms for networking and coordination
- **Evidenced based advocacy and awareness raising** to increase visibility and enhance knowledge systems, access to quality data and communication on different aspects of animal resources

#### capacity building

The activities to deliver the actions will be aligned to AU-IBAR core functions and its comparative advantages:

- Coordinate activities and harmonize policies, guidelines and legislation;
- Facilitate and support the formulation, harmonization and implementation of coherent policies, strategies, guidelines, legislation and investment plans;
- Assist AU MSs and RECs in mainstreaming livestock in the CAADP;
- Facilitate the formulation and adoption of common positions among MSs and RECs or Africa's leverage in negotiations and other global processes related to ARs;
- Collect, collate, analyse, share and disseminate data, information and knowledge among relevant stakeholders;
- Play an advocacy role on matters relevant to ARs, including for increased engagement of public and private sector as well civil society organizations;
- Provide technical leadership, advisory services and build expertise in RECs and MSs;
- Collaborate with research and academic institutions to identify priority needs for research and training;
- Convene, coordinate and host relevant multi-stakeholder initiatives, platforms and secretariats for the development of the ARs in Africa;
- Provide timely and strategic support to countries experiencing emergencies and those with special

**Box 2:** The scope of catalytic actions of the Live2Africa Project

- Trigger momentum for broad adoption and implementation of LiDeSA by involvement and active participation of key sector actors;
- Identify gaps, build capacities and create positive feedback loops in several areas such that the related activities become self-sustaining in the absence of further significant involvement of AU-IBAR and partners
- Broader orchestration or mediation role: for the successful execution of strategy and partnerships to drive more successful livestock sector development

needs.

### 3.2. Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of the project are the AU MS and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to which they belong, actors along priority value chains, private sector and women and youth.

- Within the AU Member States the specific beneficiaries of the project will be the Ministries or Departments responsible for livestock development. However, the enhancement of the systemic capacities of public officers is expected to trickle down to animal owners, farmers, traders and other stakeholders in the livestock sector through the improvement of the policy and institutional environment and service

delivery.

- Value chain actors along selected priority regional value chains from input suppliers, producers, aggregators, processors, to traders and consumer advocacy groups
- Special interest groups especially women and youth through initiatives to improve their recruitment into the sector; capacitation and organization, and support to start-ups, and access to incubation and credit facilities;
- Continental livestock sector networks, platforms and associations.
- At REC level the main beneficiaries will be the REC desks/departments responsible for livestock development, through the improvement of the institutional and strategic capacities.
- At continental level AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC and AU-PATTEC will be the main beneficiaries through the improvement of their coordination, advisory and support capacities.

### 3.3. *Geographical Coverage*

The action will cover all the five geographical regions of the continent (Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western Africa to cover the whole continent. This coverage will also take into account the island Member States whose special characteristics will be given particular attention to ensure their integration into the development and trade arena of the continent with regard to livestock.

### 3.4. *Objectives*

#### 3.4.1. *Overall objective: (Impact)*

To support transformation of the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, socio-economic development and equitable growth.

#### 3.4.2. *Specific Objective: (Outcome)*

The systemic capacity of continental, regional and national Livestock Sector stakeholders for the economically, environmentally and socially sustainable transformation of the livestock sector is strengthened.

### 3.5. *Expected Results and Main Activities*

The programme is organised around the four LiDeSA strategic objectives, translated into 15 outputs under 7 main results listed below and aligned to the AU-IBAR 2014-2017 strategic programme.

- 3.5.1. Result 1: Investments in livestock value chains (LVCs) are increased
- 3.5.2. Result 2: Animal Health Delivery Services are improved
- 3.5.3. Result 3: Animal Production, Productivity and Ecosystem Management are enhanced
- 3.5.4. Result 4: Resilience of Livestock Production Systems are strengthened
- 3.5.5. Result 5: Technology adoption in the Livestock Value Chains is increased
- 3.5.6. Result 6: Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition are increased
- 3.5.7. Result 7: AU-IBAR capacities are strengthened

### 3.6. *Results and their main activities*

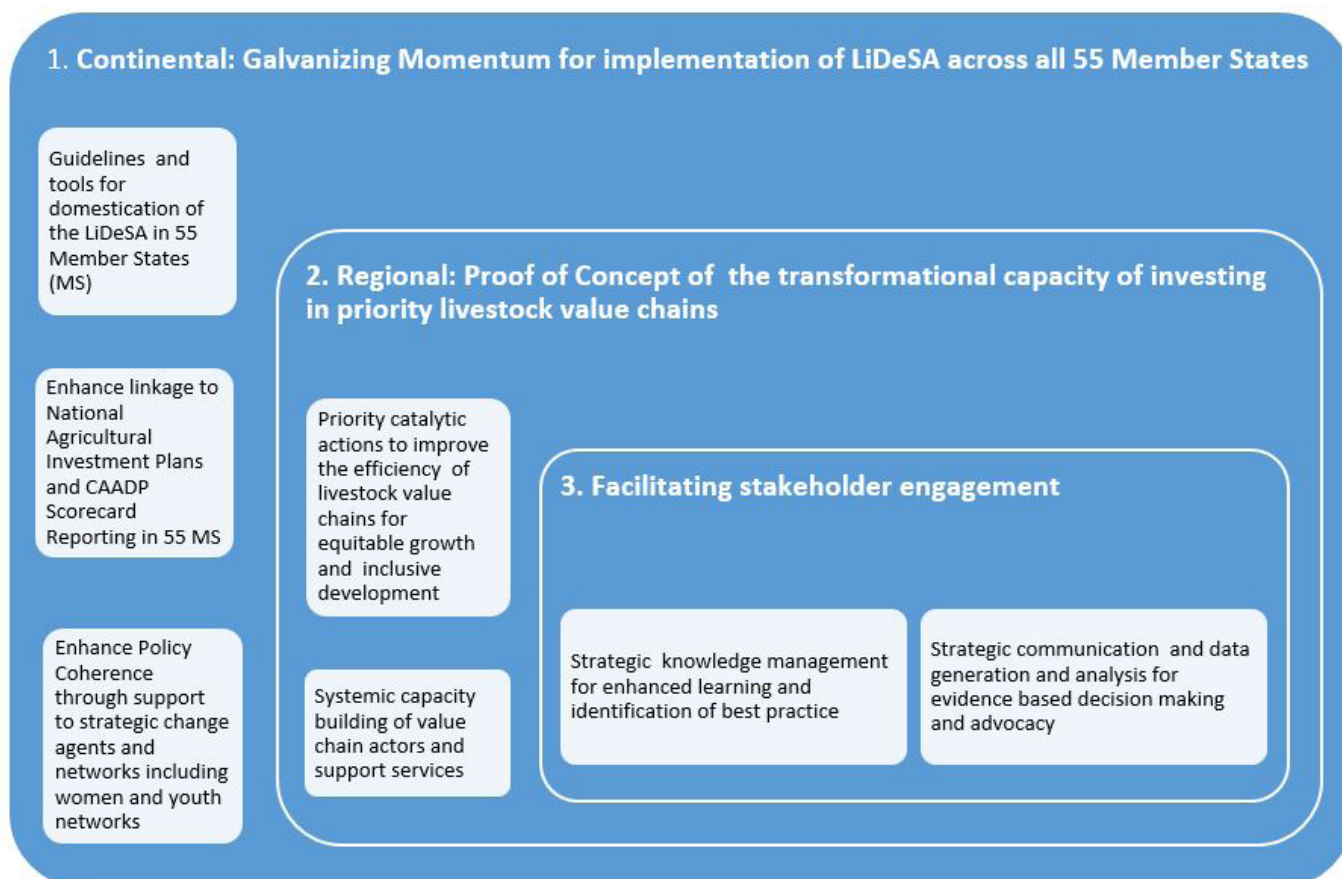
The proposed amendment to the Description of Action will retain the Results of the Live2Africa Project, but rationalise the activities and aggregation of budgets to enhance delivery, operations (how activities are implemented) and amplify impact (greater multiplied impact as Result efforts are synergised, complementary

and build on each other). The overall approach of the amendment proposes a three pronged approach (as summarized in Box 3) to:

- I. Galvanize a full continental momentum to deliver the LiDeSA, supporting domestication of the LiDeSA at Member State level, and supporting initiatives for policy coherence, data generation and management and capacitation of change agents and networks  
LiDeSA is a continental Strategy that should be implemented by all stakeholders of the livestock sector. Activities will be rationalized and budgets aggregated to
  - a. Support the domestication of LiDeSA at Member States level: providing guidelines for domestication and tools for self-assessment, strategy development, review and self-assessment so that all Member States can meaningfully align to the LiDeSA
  - b. Enhance mainstreaming of livestock in the National Agriculture Investment Plans, and access to private
  - c. Facilitate policy review and coherence through support to strategic change agents and networks, and mediate innovative investment finance.
    - i. Policy coherence support (production, health, trade, marketing)
    - ii. Policy, Investment, Communication and Advocacy (PICA) Curriculum roll out to build capacity among stakeholders for policy review and formulation
    - iii. Animal Resources Information Systems (ARIS) roll out for
    - iv. Support to Policy Hubs and Networks
2. Demonstrate proof of concept of the transformative potential of investing in priority regional livestock value chains through
  - a. Identifying and investing in catalytic action that will boost equitable growth and inclusive development in the selected value chains. Focus will be on consensus building to select priority livestock value chains, stocktaking to identify felt needs, map existing stakeholder initiatives and identification of niches and interventions that harness AU-IBARs comparative advantages
  - b. Systemic capacity building of:
    - i. Value chain actors
      - Production capacities (Inputs, Technologies, investment)
      - Animal Health management capacities (Inputs, Risk assessment, Technologies, investment)
      - Processing and value addition capacities (Technologies, investment)
      - Trade and marketing capacities (Technologies, Infrastructure, investment)
    - ii. Support services
      - Veterinary services (PVS pathway)
      - Extension services (Innovative models)
      - Financing institutions (Business models)
      - Insurance and cooperatives (Innovative models)
      - Cross cutting: climate change (adaptation & mitigation), PPP, youth and women involvement
3. Facilitating stakeholder engagement through knowledge management and strategic communications that will ensure that existing information and data are harnessed for quick wins, and there is a vibrant and robust approach to learning and upscale in Africa's livestock sector



**Box 3:** Proposed approach of the amendment to galvanize continental momentum for implementation of LiDeSA, harness comparative advantages of priority regional value chains and facilitating stakeholder engagement through strategic knowledge management and communications



### 3.6.1 Result 1: Investment in Livestock Value Chains (LVCs) increased

This result area aims to enhancing investment and the performance of the livestock value chains on the continent through identifying priority value chains, key policy intervention points and financing mechanisms, and piloting promising interventions. The following main activities and sub-activities are envisaged to achieve this result:

#### RI.1: Priority and promising new LVCs showcased

Under this sub-result area activities will consist of value chains mapping, support to national livestock policy hubs and promotion of pro-value chain policies.

*1.1.1 Map priority and promising regional LVCs based on a comprehensive, evidence-based, value chain analysis and stocktaking along the selected value chains to inventory felt needs, actors, the existing and planned initiatives, gaps and identify niche areas in line with AU-IBAR comparative advantage so as to define areas for catalytic action and for development of systemic capacity;*

*1.1.2 Promote development of LiDeSA implementation and alignment/domestication guidelines; the enhancement of mainstreaming livestock in the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs); linkage to the CAADP Scorecard; and systemic capacity building along selected priority regional LVCs*

*1.1.3 Support/strengthen national and regional policy hubs ensuring broader participation of women and other stakeholders; and the rollout of the PICA (Policy, Investment, communication and Advocacy) Curriculum.*

*1.1.4. Support/strengthen regional farmers' organisations to better respond to the needs of priority regional and national value chains.*

## **R1.2: Policies, regulatory frameworks and strategies to enhance LVC performance publicised**

Under this sub-result activities will consist of value chains characterisation, Identification of investment opportunities, piloting of innovative approaches and evidence-based advocacy.

*1.2.1 Document actual and putative drivers and determinants of private sector investments in priority and emergent promising LVCs inclusive of MS investments and mechanisms for blended finance; this will include developing criteria for alignment to LiDeSA*

*1.2.2 Pilot findings in RECs and MS.*

## **R.1.3: Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms for increased investment along the value chain expanded**

Under this sub-result area, activities will centre on feasibility studies of the establishment of value addition to key livestock commodities in selected high livestock density pastoral areas, support new knowledge development and establish/support mechanisms to promote cross-sectoral dialogue among stakeholders

*1.3.1 Promote equitable market policies that encourage transition from traditional to commercial livestock production in an environmentally sustainable climate resilience and low carbon framework;*

*1.3.2 Support collaboration between livestock and other sectors to broaden investment and support in LVCs.*

### **3.6.2 Result 2: Animal Health Delivery Services Improved**

Under this Result, strengthen the capacity of veterinary services, enhanced coordination, and harmonization of policies and legislation. Activities will include the following:

## **R2.1: Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) competencies strengthened**

Under this sub-result, activities will centre on follow up PVS Missions to selected Member States, veterinary legislation missions, assist Member States in formulating Investment Plans and resource mobilization and PVS, GA and Veterinary Legislation Support Programme Training for African Experts

*2.1.1 Consolidate recent advances made by MS in veterinary governance in response to the EU funded AU-IBAR VET-GOV programme, and support further progress*

*2.1.2 Strengthen surveillance, field diagnosis, reporting, prevention, control and emergency preparedness and response to priority Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and zoonoses by MS. This will build on the achievements and lessons learned under the VET-GOV, STSD and SMP-AH*

*2.1.3. Support inter-sectoral collaboration to undertake One Health Veterinary Public Health (VPH) initiatives building on the findings of the integrated regional coordination mechanism for the control of TADs and zoonoses.*

## **R2.2: Capacity for coordination and implementation of integrated and quality animal health services strengthened**

Under this sub-result, activities will centre on support to Regional Economic Communities and MSs to establish/strengthen sustainable integrated coordination mechanisms, support/establish/strengthen Regional Animal Health Centers, assessment to map status of PPP, review the regulatory and enforcement capacities of veterinary services and support to implementation of policies and strategies

*2.2.1 Promote integrated quality PPP in the delivery of veterinary services, inclusive of underserved areas, giving priority to pastoral communities. This will build on the results of pilot projects on PPP implemented by VET-GOV*

*2.2.2 Build capacity to improve compliance with and harmonisation of animal health and welfare policies, strategies, standards, methods and regulation. This will build on VET-GOV achievements in SPS capacity building, common positions, regional harmonisation of policies and legislation.*

### **3.6.3 Result 3: Animal production, productivity and ecosystem management enhanced**

Under this result area, the project will undertake activities aimed at enhancing the production, productivity and ecosystems management. These will include the improvement of breeding policies, technologies, processes and institutions, improvement of sustainable best practices in natural resources management, and improvement of the quality and availability of feed resources.

## **R3.1 Genetic potential and performance of animals improved and breeding strategies supported**

*3.1.1 Support mechanisms, policies and strategies for the development of animal resources (livestock, non-conventional livestock )including development of decisions support tools on livestock genotypes-environment and production systems interaction;*

*3.1.2 Facilitate/support integration in the national agricultural investment plans (NAIPs);*

*3.1.3 Implement breeding and conservation programmes for sustainable utilisation and management of animal genetic resources with a focus on indigenous African animal Genetic Resources.*

## **R3.2 Sustainable best practice natural resource management (NRM) adopted**

*3.2.1 Undertake scoping assessments and studies to assess the promising interventions needed to improve NRM for their promotion in regional and national planning processes; this will be done through a Comprehensive assessment of land use planning and zoning at landscape and ecosystem levels. This will be guided by the AU Pastoral Policy Framework and the AU Land Policy.*

*3.2.2 Support mainstreaming and domestication regional and national policies and planning processes at REC, and MS levels.*

*3.2.3 Support the implementation of key actions identified through pilot demonstration projects.*

## **R3.3 Access to quality feed and water enhanced**

*3.3.1 Support initiatives to enhance livestock production systems to sustainably enhance productivity, availability and accessibility of water and feed. The action will aim to enhance governance on the access to water and quality feed.*

### **3.6.4 Result 4: Resilience of Livestock Production Systems strengthened**

Under this activity the project will strengthen livestock early warning systems and disaster risk management.

## **R4.1 Livestock Early Warning Systems (LEWs) strengthened**

*4.1.1 Strengthen the capacity of LEWs in MS and RECs to effectively collect, manage and deploy early warning information;*

*4.1.2 Strengthen the planning and response capacity of the MS to adequately access and utilise harmonised LEWS information.*

## **R4.2 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) enhanced**

*4.2.1 Enhance MS and RECs capacity to develop and implement effective national DRM policies, strategies and investment plan.*

*4.2.2 Assess and identify changes in the vulnerability of livestock production systems, viability of interventions, and identify policy entry points needed to enhance resilience.*

*4.2.3 Use LEWS to predict plan and mitigate droughts/food by MS and pastoral associations to reduce famine*

### **3.6.5 Result 5: Technology Adoption in the LVCs increased**

Under this result area the project will aim at taking stock of existing technologies relevant to the livestock sector and encouraging the uptake of appropriate ones by stakeholders. It will also aim at enhancing the collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of appropriate animal resource data and information to stakeholders.

## **R5.1 Adoption of modern technology to enhance production, productivity, value addition and competitiveness publicised**

*5.1.1 Undertake studies on innovative technologies that enhance production, productivity and value addition with a focus on putting research into use;*

*5.1.2 Promote appropriate technology for water and fodder management, conservation and rational utilisation*

## **R5.2 Animal resources knowledge enhanced**

*5.2.1 Operationalise 3 Animal Resources Information System (ARIS) modules [trade & marketing; animal production and animal health]; use information technology to enhance trade and traceability along the value chain.*

*5.2.2 Build MS and RECs capacity for data collection, analysis, action planning, and monitoring of investments in the livestock sector using the animal resources information system or other interoperable information systems in RECs and MSs.*

### **3.6.6 Result 6: Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition increased**

This result aims to enhance livestock marketing systems through strengthening and harmonizing livestock market information systems, reducing post-harvest losses, and improve access to quality inputs. The key activities and sub-activities will include:

## **R6.1 Harmonised livestock marketing information systems (amalgamated under 1.1.1 and 1.1.3 and Knowledge management, communication and visibility)**

*6.1.1 Map marketing infrastructure, policies and legislation at the RECs, MS etc;*

*6.1.2 Disseminate the findings including enhancing multi-stakeholder platforms for information sharing*

*6.1.3 Integrate National Livestock Marketing Information Systems with the Regional Livestock Marketing Information Systems;*

*6.1.4 Build capacities of stakeholders on Livestock Marketing Information Systems.*

## **R6.2 Post harvest losses reduced**

- 6.2.1 Promote development and adoption of value addition and post-harvest losses reduction technology;
- 6.2.2 Support the formulation of policy frameworks or advocating for policy options that promote and encourage value addition.

### **R6.3 Access to quality affordable inputs and services expanded**

- 6.3.1 Support policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds, etc) and services;
- 6.3.2 Build the capacity of stakeholders including services and inputs providers associations at MS or regional level and regulatory agencies to enforce pricing and quality controls;
- 6.3.3 Support MS to participate in the sanitary standard setting processes and to strengthen mechanisms engendering compliance with those standards building on the achievement of PANSPSO and VET-GOV;
- 6.3.4 Support a review and revision of curricula and continuing education (CE) programmes to equip livestock service personnel with the required skills and knowledge for enhancing production, productivity and value addition along the market chain.

#### **3.6.7 Result 7: AU-IBAR capacities strengthened**

As part of an effort to strengthen the overall financial management and accountability framework and more specifically to deliver effectively the Live2Africa action, and IBAR's growing mandate, it was deemed important to strengthen the internal control system. More specifically the area of internal audit, procurement and ICT, to ensure sufficient follow up, timely delivery of actions, and increased levels of compliance for more robust, efficient and effective internal control system and operations. Activities under strengthening AU-IBAR's capacities include:

### **R 7.1 Promote better compliance in the internal processes related to Internal audit, Procurement and certifying rules**

- 7.1.1 Support an internal auditor to disseminate good audit practices within the institution;
- 7.1.2 Support a procurement officer to ensure the implementation of strong procurement practices within the institution;
- 7.1.3 Support a certifying officer to disseminate strong certifying practices within the institution.

### **R 7.2 Reinforce the AU-IBAR capacities in ICT**

- 7.2.1 Support an Information Systems Manager to ensure an optimised development and use of the Information Systems within the institution;
- 7.2.2 Support a Systems Administrator to ensure their implementation within the institution

## **3.7. Cross-cutting issues**

**Environment and Climate Change:** The Programme will advocate for sustainable systems of livestock production and promote practices that enhance resilience to climate variability and change in particular in terms of greenhouse gas emissions by livestock informed by the FAO and partners "Global Agenda on Sustainable Livestock".

**The programme is also informed by the six pillars of the AU-IBAR climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy<sup>21</sup>:** Development of a long term pathway through a challenging policy landscape to address effects of climate change on animal resources; Addressing climate change more effectively through better coordination; Building evidence base, awareness and advocacy for better understanding of impacts and consequences of climate change on animal resources ; Supporting strategic partnerships and networking of national platforms for animal resources and climate change; Ensuring that technology, innovation and skills from climate change related research is of maximum benefit to animal resources and ; Development and implementation of policies and regulatory/market-based mechanisms

**Pastoralist communities will be empowered to manage their rangeland resource to increase carbon sequestration and qualify for carbon credit payments.** Technologies and strategies for better natural resource management will be promoted, such as sylvopastoral systems, grass-legume associations, grazing rotations, fertiliser applications, development of fodder banks, improved pastures species and use of legumes, supplementation with crop-by products, improving diets and better control of animal herd numbers. Payments for ecosystem services could be proposed as an option for sustaining livelihoods of smallholders and pastoralists. .

**Animal Genetic Resources:** A strong focus will be given to the sustainable use and conservation of animal genetic resources (AGR), developing an effective framework for the management of these resources, in order to define strategic priorities, which will be implemented at regional and national level. Technical and policy related training will be provided to contribute to the development of national strategies and action plans for AGR.

**Gender and Youth:** In the rural areas of many countries in Africa, small ruminants (sheep and goats), poultry and pigs, milking and processing of milk are traditionally mainly carried out by women<sup>22</sup> and are especially important as a source of investment and income for women. Despite their contribution in livestock management, women often face greater constraints than men in accessing natural resources, extension services, marketing opportunities (information access) and financial services as well as in exercising their decision making powers. This challenge has been identified by AU-IBAR in its strategic plan 2014-2017 “Despite their role in livestock production, women’s control has traditionally declined when productivity has increased and products are marketed through organised groups such as cooperatives, whose membership predominantly consists of men”.

The programme will, through supporting community-based animal health and production initiatives, target improving the wellbeing, food security and income of this most vulnerable segment of rural communities. Increasing access to productive resources by women, improving women’s status, increasing resources controlled by women, improving women’s access to markets, will be encouraged, aiming to enhance women’s income-generating and decision-making ability. These actions are in line with EU gender equality principles.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>21</sup> AU-IBAR 2012. *Climate Change Adaptation-Mitigation Strategy for Animal Resources AU-IBAR Monographic Series No. 2*

<sup>22</sup> Okali 1998, Thornton 2001, FAO 2011.

<sup>23</sup> [www.iiaav.nl/publications/2004/toolkit\\_on\\_mainstreaming\\_gender\\_equality.PDF](http://www.iiaav.nl/publications/2004/toolkit_on_mainstreaming_gender_equality.PDF).



**Nutrition:** The programme will contribute to increasing the quantity and quality of animal products for household consumption, generating incomes for households and increasing awareness of policy makers on the importance of mainstreaming animal source foods for food security and nutrition.

**Rights of indigenous communities:** The programme will maintain cultural and social sensitivity in all respects. The mobility of pastoral communities in particular, which is a key factor contributing to resilience, should not be compromised by regulations aimed at improving the control of diseases.

**Public Private Partnerships (PPP):** The programme will promote the development and domestication of PPP frameworks and protocols at all levels to enhance the quality and quantity of livestock services available to livestock keepers and other livestock value chain stakeholders. The programme will further build on the work of the livestock policy hubs and encourage private sector participation, including farmers' organisations in livestock – focused partnership, identifying suitable collaborators, fostering engagement and collaboration, putting in place functional and consultative mechanisms, defining role and responsibilities of potential public and private partners and evaluating risks.

### 3.8. *Knowledge Management, Communication and Visibility*

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section below.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, contractors, beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

AU-IBAR is also in the piloting phase of developing a comprehensive communication strategy that will guide the development of the visibility and communication plan for this action. The strategy will be finalised during the first quarter of 2017.

A detailed communication and visibility plan with detailed budget will be annexed to this Action Document and will be reviewed and updated regularly along other planned activities.

### 3.9. *Stakeholders*

The continental programme envisages the participation of a wide range of stakeholders, based on their mandate, comparative advantage and on the principle of subsidiarity.

- **Livestock producers:** traditional, transitional and commercial livestock keepers.
- **Private Sector Actors:** private livestock value chain actors, playing a critical role in funding and implementing the livestock development agenda in Africa.

- **Civil Society and Stakeholders Organisations:** at local, national, regional and continental levels with economic advocacy and policy lobbying functions. Key stakeholders organisations will be pastoralist, dairy associations, animal welfare organisations, etc.
- **National Governments:** with the primary role of establishing the policy and regulatory frameworks for the sector – creating an enabling environment and ensuring enforcement.
- **Regional Economic Communities** play an active role in harmonising the various institutional frameworks and trade facilitation instruments, thereby occupying a crucial position in facilitating intra- and inter-regional trade.
- **Other regional public institutions** include sub-regional livestock research organisations, livestock training facilities and regional agricultural and livestock institutions.
- **Continental level:** **African Union Commission** Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) is directly responsible for the sector. Within AUC-DREA, three specialised institutions are entirely devoted to the Livestock sector: AU-IBAR, the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC), the Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC) and AU-IAPSC.
- **International/global Organisations** involved in the implementation of this strategy include the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), World Health Organisation (WHO), World Trade Organisation (WTO), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), French Agricultural Centre for International Development (CIRAD - Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement), World Animal Protection (WAP), International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), ARSO, and other similar organisations.

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

### 4.1. Indicative operational implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

### 4.2. Implementation components and modules

#### 4.2.1. Indirect management

This action will be implemented under indirect management with AU-IBAR in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails supporting AU-IBAR deliver the continental component of LideSA, through technical support to AU MS and RECs, under the principle of subsidiarity with the overall objective of contributing to transform the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to socio-economic development and equitable growth.

This implementation is justified because there is a strong need for a coordinated and effective livestock

development implementation for Africa. The AU-IBAR, a specialised technical office of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the AUC, is mandated to support and coordinate the sustainable development and utilisation of animal resources to enhance nutrition and food security and contribute to the wellbeing and prosperity of the people in the AU MS. This action is focused at supporting AU-IBAR to deliver that mandate. The technicality of the action and the political mandate given to AU-IBAR, justifies a support through AU-IBAR.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: sign contracts, disburse funds, recruit specific technical assistance for the various planned activities and awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement contracts.

AU-IBAR, as a specialised technical office of the AUC, is entitled to sign contracts on behalf of the African Union. It has been assessed in 2015, with the exception of its grant procedures, and considered compliant in all of the assessed pillars. Where AU-IBAR provides funds to third parties, AU-IBAR will therefore use its own assessed procedures or – if the activities fall outside the scope of such assessed procedures – the practical guide to contract procedures for European Union external actions (PRAG).

#### *4.2.2. Organisational set-up and responsibilities*

The action will be coordinated by AU-IBAR's ANIMAL HEALTH UNIT. The Project Officer will be directly in charge of technical management and day to day coordination of action activities. Both of these officers will be paid by the project.

The Project officer will be assisted by four (4) Project Experts, whose responsibilities will be planning, coordinating and implementation of activities within the specialised domain of the result areas they are responsible for as outlined in the table below. The project team will be supported by one administrative assistant and one senior accountant.

In addition the project will support five officers within Result 7, whose responsibilities cut across and support institutional functions of AU-IBAR, with the objective of strengthening the institutional capacities of AU-IBAR. These are also listed in the table below.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC), comprising representatives from the main stakeholders, technical and implementing partners, development actors and the private sector in the livestock sector (including farmer's organisation in the livestock sector) and the European Commission shall be set up to oversee and validate the overall direction and policy of the project, including the annual work plan of the indirect

Position	Responsibilities
Live2Africa Coordinator	Overall planning, coordination and implementation of the project. He or she, will ensure the timely, planning of activities, and delivery of inputs and execution of the action. He or she will also coordinate all project experts and report to AU-IBAR's management on matters of this action.
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Support planning, monitoring, risk management, evaluation and knowledge generation for learning. He/she will ensure timely monitoring of tasks and activities and the production of outputs in accordance with the requirements of the RBM system.
Finance Officer	Management of finances and accounts of the project in accordance with acceptable international accounting standards. He/she will deal with all financial transactions of the project, and ensure timely financial reporting and maintenance of a sound financial management system.
Assistant Finance Officer	Management of finances and accounts of the project in accordance with acceptable international accounting standards. He/she will deal with all financial transactions of the project, and ensure timely financial reporting and maintenance of a sound financial management system.
Project Expert: Investments and Marketing	The planning, coordination and execution of results 1 and 6 of the project. He/she will be responsible for ensuring that activities related to investments and markets, including value chains are included in project plans and timely executed and reported on. He/she will also provide technical support to the project officer on investments and marketing.
Project Expert: Animal Health	The planning, coordination and execution of result 2 of the project. He/she will be responsible for ensuring that activities related to animal health, including animal health standards are included in project plans and timely executed and reported on. He/she will also provide technical support to the project officer on animal health.
Project Expert: Animal production and Resilience	The planning, coordination and execution of results 3 and 4 of the project. He or she will be responsible for ensuring that activities related to animal production and resilience including breeding, feeds and natural resources management are included in project plans and timely executed and reported on. He or she will also provide technical support to the project officer on investments and marketing.
Project Expert: Technology, Research and Skills Development	The planning, coordination and execution of result 5 of the project. He or she will be responsible for ensuring that activities related to technology, research and skills development are included in project plans and timely executed and reported on. He or she will also provide technical support to the project officer on technology, research and skills development.
Two Administrative Assistants	Day to day administrative support to the project. He or she will support, among others document management, meetings and logistics of the project.
Internal Auditor	All AU-IBAR Internal audit functions, including, monitoring internal controls and financial systems. The internal auditor will support the action by ensuring that all transactions relating to the action are in compliance to the AUC financial rules & regulations, international accounting standards are adequately applied, an effective and efficient internal control system is in place and risks are timely identified, and mitigated.
Certifying Officer	The Certifying officer will ensure that all transactions relating to the action are adequately supported and ensures compliance to the action requirements and the financial rules and regulations for AUC.
Procurement Officer	The procurement officer will support the action by ensuring adequate Planning, processing, analysis, execution and reporting of all procurement processes and transactions for the action.
Information Systems Manager	Day to day management of the technical database, including systems monitoring, data management and reporting.
Systems Administrator	Day to day monitoring and control of IT systems. Will provide technical support to ICT requirements of the project.

Management instrument by AU-IBAR, and shall meet on an average twice a year.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC), comprising representatives from the main stakeholders, technical and implementing partners, development actors and the private sector in the livestock sector (including farmer's organisation in the livestock sector) and the European Commission shall be set up to oversee and validate the overall direction and policy of the project, including the annual work plan of the indirect

Management instrument by AU-IBAR, and shall meet on an average twice a year.

#### **4.3. *Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants.***

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of ***unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly*** substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realization of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

## **5. DONOR COORDINATION**

Within the context of the LiDeSA, a complementary programme (CP) has been formulated in addition to the Live2Africa. The objective of the CP is to leverage support from other donors for the implementation of the strategy. Live2Africa will support the coordination of efforts aimed at mobilising additional resources for the implementation of the LiDeSA. This will be monitored and reported during steering committee meetings.

Other donors envisaged for the RECs and AU MS components of LiDeSA-CFP include the Gates Foundation, AfDB, USAID, French International Cooperation, Italian Aid, Spanish Cooperation Agency, DANIDA, Germany Cooperation, and the Netherlands. Further, once the value chain investment profiles, planned under the Live2Africa will be established, a specific communication strategy will be developed in order to leverage funding from private sector operators, at national and regional levels, through grant and loan blending mechanisms within the new EU African Investment Facility (Afif) and/or by other finance institutions.

## **6. RESULT BASED MONITORING**

### **6.1. *Performance monitoring and reporting***

The Project will lean on the LiDeSa monitoring framework on the strategic objectives and expected results. The Impact results of Live2Africa contribute to the four objectives of LiDeSa and in turn, LiDeSa monitoring framework contributes to AU-IBAR Monitoring & Evaluation Framework. AU-IBAR M&E framework, which is executed in accordance and in alignment to the Strategic Plan 2014-2017, effectively guides performance tracking, assessment, validate the progress realized, challenges and lessons learned following programme/project implementation, guides data collection, analysis, and use besides providing information that will lead to improved quality interventions aimed at improving decision making process, programming and the delivery by the institution. AU-IBAR is not an autonomous entity as it operates under the auspices of AUC-DREA, and adheres to AUC policies, regulations, guidelines, work plans and requirements for reporting done through a system of Africa Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Tool (AMERT).

To monitor and report progress of performance and ensure successful implementation of Live2Africa, results-based management (RBM) will be the core approach used to track, monitor and assess performance, management and value for money of the program. The overarching aim of the LiDeSa monitoring framework is to provide an integrated, encompassing framework of M&E principles, methodologies, practices and standards. The framework will function as an apex-level information system that will draw from the RECs, MS and other partners to deliver useful information for its users and will be based on the results-based management (RBM) approach.

Effective monitoring and evaluation of the LiDeSA will remain an essential function for providing critical information and evidence regarding the performance of the strategic options implemented at Member States, regional and continental levels. The goal will be to provide an evidence base for determining the accomplishment of results and resource allocation decisions and to help identify how challenges will be addressed and successes replicated. The framework will also assist in strengthening programme planning and improving effectiveness of the actions and interventions implemented.

The technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities, however, IBAR will support compliance on the required standards in monitoring, evaluation, reporting, learning and knowledge management. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports.

## **7. EVALUATION AND AUDIT**

### **7.1. Evaluation**

Having regard to the importance and nature of the action, a final evaluation may be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake other evaluations for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

The Commission shall inform AU-IBAR at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. AU-IBAR shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with key stakeholders. AU-IBAR and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure (VET GOV contract decision N° de



décision CRIS:FED/2010/022-156 .) constituting a financing decision which is already ongoing.

## 7.2. Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

# 8. PROJECT COSTS AND FINANCING

## 8.1. Budget Estimates

	EU contribution (EUR)	AUC contribution (EUR)
Indirect management- Delegation Agreement with AU-IBAR	–	
R1: Investment in livestock value chains [LVC] increased	3 900 000	
R2. Animal Health Delivery Services Improved	3 600 000	
R3. Animal Production, Productivity and Ecosystem Management Enhanced	2 800 000	
R4. Resilience of Livestock Production Systems strengthened	1 400 000	
R5. Technology adoption in the LVCs increased	1 600 000	
R6. Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition increased	2 900 000	
R7 AU-IBAR continental management capacities are strengthened	1 320 000	1 000 000
<b>Subtotal Activities</b>	<b>17 520 000</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>
Communication and visibility	150 000	
Evaluation,	N.A	N.A.
Administrative costs	<b>1 330 000</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 000 000</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>

# 9. PROJECT RISKS AND SUSTAINABILITY

## 9.1. Risks and Assumptions

During the design of the project a number of risks and assumptions were identified. These are outlined here below, together with the corresponding mitigation measures for the risks.

Risks	Level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
The diversity of the technical competencies available particularly in AU MS and RECs public sector	H	Tailoring technical support based on a thorough stakeholders /situational analysis of the technical capacities for each given situation. Giving more focus on recognising and supporting technical competence of personnel within AU MS and RECs. Continuing Professional Development (CPD) based on the identification and capacity building support for subject matter experienced personnel to develop and deliver CPD learning materials for LiDeSA targeted topics.
Insufficient interaction with and support for the private sector, including youth and women	H	Pro-actively engaging the private sector, including farmers' organisations out of which youth and women's interests will be represented, in the design, implementation and evaluation of LiDeSA. Building on the multi-stakeholder livestock policy hubs established through the VET-GOV project, and ensuring broader participation of women into these public and private mechanisms for policy dialogue.

Risks	Level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Poor market linkages and poor cross border market integration	H	Strengthening the organisational capacity of the value chain actors, identifying pathways and enhancing farmers skills and knowledge (including women) to foster agreed and fair arrangements. Awareness raising and capacity building for the benefits of creating an enabling environment for cross border trade.
Weak linkages between the pan-African, regional and national level	M	Making effective the LiDeSA multi-donor Comprehensive Framework Programme (CFP) organisational arrangement with continental coordination by AU-IBAR, regional coordination by RECs and implementation by AU MS. Creation of the LiDeSA Stakeholders Engagement Platform, which will regularly convene the stakeholders to review progress, learn lessons from each and take decisions on corrective measures to address constrained implementation.
Inadequate participation in, commitment to and ownership of processes by AU MS and RECs	M	Ensuring a participatory programme formulation process through national and regional policy forums and active involvement by the European Commission in the sensitisation process. Earmarking resources for the sector at the national, regional and continental levels with mechanisms, such as the livestock investment monitoring tool, to ensure consensus on programme financing, implementation and monitoring at each level.
Overconsumption of natural resources in the drive for greater livestock production and productivity	L	Practicing advocacy, training and dissemination of appropriate guidance on Natural Resources Management. Enhancing the capacity of the stakeholders at the national, regional and continental levels to access effective Livestock Early Warning Systems (LEWS) based on appropriate qualitative risk assessments. Adopting intensive production technologies embracing sustainable natural resource management practices that utilise less space but lead to higher productivity and yields with adequate environmental safeguards.
<b>Assumptions</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The economy in the African region will continue to show a steady growth;</li> <li>Member States will increase their financial commitments and prioritise the agricultural sector (including the livestock sector) as agreed in the Malabo Declaration and now being actively followed up by the AUC;</li> <li>Livestock development will be mainstreamed in existing national livestock strategies and other existing governments' operating systems building on achievements already made in this respect by other livestock initiatives;</li> <li>Good governance of the sector will be reinforced through institutional development, generating increased capacity to implement the mandates stated in the Livestock Development Strategy;</li> <li>National governments and RECs will be willing to fully participate in the implementation of their components of the programme;</li> <li>Enabling environment such as political willingness, peace, security, macroeconomic stability and the rule of law;</li> <li>Shocks from climate change, natural disasters and conflict will not significantly affect the process of implementation of the programme thanks to well-established risk management capacities and institutions Shocks from climate change, natural disasters and conflict will not significantly affect the process of implementation of the programme thanks to well-established risk management capacities and institutions and specific actions tailored to tackle climate variability and change;</li> <li>Political recognition of the importance of livestock development allowing farmer organisations to participate in policy making at all levels, to advocate for smallholder farming and to be better positioned in the value chains.</li> </ul>		

## 9.2. Sustainability

LiDeSA is a 20 years strategy and the Live2Africa contributes to its implementation. Subsequent programmes in the framework of LiDeSA will build or strengthen the achievements of Live2Africa

- Since the LiDeSA is aligned to the Agenda 2063, the CAADP and the Malabo Declaration, any programme implemented under it is likely to attract support from stakeholders such as the decision and policy makers.
- The action will utilise a participatory approach of all stakeholders to enhance ownership and

mainstreaming into their respective institutions building on tools used within the VET-GOV programme.

- An exit strategy clearly stipulating the trajectory of project and beneficiaries engagement level for each activity will be formulated at an early stage of project implementation, to ensure that it is implemented alongside the action
- Most of the outputs of Live2Africa will be structured and packed information aimed at promoting the livestock sector and attracting both public and private sector investment. This will ensure long term support to the development of the livestock sector.

## 10. WORKPLAN

Decription	EU Contribution				Implementation Year 1				Implementation Year 2 to 5			
Expected Results	Overall Budget (€)		Year 1	Year 2 to 5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
R1: Investment in livestock value chains [LVC] increased.	3,900,000		781,598	3,118,402								
R1.1 Priority and promising livestock value chains showcased	1,832,718		366,541	1,466,177								
I.1.1 Map priority and promising LVCs based on a comprehensive, evidence-based, value chain analysis;	637,710		127,539	510,171								
I.1.1.1 Carry out desk and field study of key value chains, including the impact of current policies on the welfare of value chain stakeholders, youth, women and other vulnerable groups	360,000		72,000	288,000								
I.1.1.2 Consultations to review and validate findings, build consensus on the best policy options and adopt recommended value chains characterization	252,463		50,490	201,973								
I.1.1.3 Publish and disseminate information on adopted value chains to Member States	25,247		5,049	20,198								
I.1.2 Promote policies / regulatory frameworks / strategies that enhance the performance (including environmental performance and climate resilience) of priority and promising LVCs;	521,763		104,352	417,411								
I.1.2.1 Based on VETGOV Inventory of Policies and legislative instruments, identify and address gaps to effectively support equitable and sustainable value chain development, including their environmental sustainability	16,830		3,366	13,464								
I.1.2.2 Support Member States with Expertise, knowledge and logistics to improve identified policy and legislative gaps using models developed by VETGOV	84,156		16,831	67,325								
I.1.2.3 Regional consultations for Member States to harmonize policies and legislation and identify aspects for regional and continental policy frameworks	168,310		33,662	134,648								
I.1.2.4 Support implementation of 2 priority actions for each priority regional commodity value chain.	252,467		50,493	201,974								
I.1.3 Support/strengthen national and regional policy hubs ensuring broader participation of women and other stakeholders.;	673,245		134,650	538,595								

Decription	EU Contribution				Implementation Year 1				Implementation Year 2 to 5			
Expected Results	Overall Budget (€)		Year 1	Year 2 to 5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
I.1.3.1 Regional Meetings for national policy hub representatives to review progress (through M&E) and agree on practical actions to strengthen National Hubs operations and forming Regional Hubs	126,233		25,247	100,986								
I.1.3.2 Regional Policy hub Meetings to review progress (through M&E) and agreed on regional actions and resource mobilization.	126,233		25,247	100,986								
I.1.3.3 Support capacity building of livestock policy hubs (stakeholder engagement, governance, organizational development, communication, resource mobilization, mutual accountability frameworks, office set up and operations, ICT etc)	420,779		84,156	336,623								
R.1.2 Policies, regulatory frameworks and strategies to enhance LVC performance publicized.	604,459		120,893	483,566								
I.2.1 Document and publicize actual and putative drivers and determinants of private sector investments in priority and emergent promising LVCs inclusive of MS investments and mechanisms for blended finance.	221,331		44,267	177,064								
I.2.1.1 Compile Value Chain Characterization information and policies into Booklets for publication and dissemination	10,940		2,188	8,752								
I.2.1.2 Organize investment opportunity seminars to publicize promising value chains among potential investors, including development actors, NGOs, banks, cooperatives etc	126,233		25,247	100,986								
I.2.1.3 Publicize investment policies, strategies and value chains through electronic and print media in promising MSs and regions	42,079		8,416	33,663								
I.2.1.4 Develop and roll-out advocacy strategy for implementation of pro-private sector investment policies	42,079		8,416	33,663								
I.2.1 Document and publicize actual and putative drivers and determinants of private sector investments in priority and emergent promising LVCs inclusive of MS investments and mechanisms for blended finance.	383,128		76,626	306,502								
I.2.2.1 Draft and agree on Criteria for selecting pilot Member States and Regions	4,209		842	3,367								
I.2.2.2 Facilitate a participatory/ competitive process of selection of the Members and RECs for Piloting relevant high priority value chains	4,209		842	3,367								
I.2.2.3 Provide support to pilot value chains in selected Member States and Regions	374,710		74,942	299,768								
R.1.3 Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms for increased investment along the LVC expanded.	505,823		101,164	404,659								

Decription	EU Contribution				Implementation Year 1				Implementation Year 2 to 5			
Expected Results	Overall Budget (€)		Year 1	Year 2 to 5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
I.3.1 Promote equitable market policies that encourage transition from traditional to commercial livestock production in an environmentally sustainable climate resilience framework;	421,667		84,333	337,334								
I.3.1.1 Conduct feasibility studies of the establishment of value addition to key livestock commodities in selected high livestock density pastoral areas (milk, meat and hides and skins), including stakeholder organization, market access, investment models, infrastructural interventions among others needed for sustainability	84,156		16,831	67,325								
I.3.1.2 Support new knowledge development (training) and attitudinal transformation among traditional livestock systems to embrace modernization and commercialization	337,511		67,502	270,009								
I.3.2 Support collaboration between livestock and other sectors to broaden investment and support in LVCs;	84,156		16,831	67,325								
I.3.2.1 Establish/support mechanisms to promote cross-sectoral dialogue among stakeholders in livestock, infrastructure, rural development and other relevant sub-sectors to formulate collaborative strategies in the pastoral areas for an integrated approach the development of LVCs	84,156		16,831	67,325								
R1.4 Operational Costs	957,000		193,000	764,000								
I.4.1 Project Expert -Investment&Marketing (Responsible for R1&R6)	450,000		90,000	360,000								
I.4.2 Office Equipment	32,000		8,000	24,000								
I.4.3 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	150,000		30,000	120,000								
I.4.4 Steering Committee Expenses	300,000		60,000	240,000								
I.4.5 Vehicle expenses	25,000		5,000	20,000								
R2. Animal Health Delivery Services Improved	3,600,000		928,720	2,671,279								
R2.1 PVS competencies strengthened	2,138,600		636,240	1,502,360								
2.1.1 Consolidate recent advances made by MS in veterinary governance in response to the EU funded AU-IBAR VET-GOV programme, and support further progress	589,089		117,818	471,271								
2.1.1.1 Carry out follow up PVS Missions to selected Member States to determine the current state of play of the NVSs	84,156		16,831	67,324								
2.1.1.2 Carry out Veterinary Legislation Missions to selected Member States	84,156		16,831	67,324								
2.1.1.3 Assist Member States in formulating Investment Plans and resource mobilization to address outstanding gaps in Veterinary Governance and Veterinary Legislation	42,078		8,416	33,662								

Decription	EU Contribution				Implementation Year 1				Implementation Year 2 to 5			
Expected Results	Overall Budget (€)		Year 1	Year 2 to 5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
2.1.1.3 Carry out PVS, GA and Veterinary Legislation Support programme Training for African Experts	42,078		8,416	33,662								
2.1.1.4 Support capacity building programs to enhance technical competences of veterinary professionals in key areas of concern	336,622		67,324	269,298								
2.1.2 Develop guidelines, inclusive of QRA (Quality risk assessment), that inform MS vet services advance to higher levels of OIE PVS critical competency;	67,324		13,465	53,860								
2.1.2.1 Draft Guidelines for PVS advancement	25,247		5,049	20,197								
2.1.2.2 Meeting to Discuss and Adopt Guidelines	33,662		6,732	26,930								
2.1.2.3 Publish and Distribute Guidelines	8,416		1,683	6,732								
2.1.3 Strengthen surveillance, field diagnosis, reporting, prevention, control and emergency preparedness and response to priority TADs and zoonoses by MS	950,956		398,712	552,245								
2.1.3.1 Review the surveillance, field diagnosis, reporting, prevention, control and emergency preparedness capacity of Member States based on the PVS reports and other sources to Identify areas of support based on priority diseases for each country	109,402		21,880	87,522								
2.1.3.2 Assist Identified Member States and RECs to formulate investment/ project Proposals and mobilize resources for addressing identified deficiencies and gaps	84,156		16,831	67,324								
2.1.3.3 Support strategies/approaches to strengthen and harmonize TADs control systems at MSs and regional levels	757,399		360,000	397,399								
2.1.4. Support inter-sectoral collaboration to undertake One Health VPH initiatives	531,231		106,246	424,985								
2.1.4.1 Take stock of OH initiatives at MS and REC levels for the past decade and formulate strategies for the broadening and institutionalization of the OH approach	25,247		5,049	20,197								
2.1.4.2: Pilot recommendations from above in 10 countries and 2 RECs.	421,829		84,366	337,463								
2.1.4.3 Review the state of play of the veterinary public health function in Africa's NVS and develop a road map for their enhancement to strengthen food and public health safety of livestock products	84,156		16,831	67,324								
R2.2 Capacity for coordination and implementation of integrated and quality animal health services strengthened	757,400		151,480	605,920								
2.2.1 Promote the establishment of coordination mechanisms for the delivery of animal health services and control of Transboundary Animal Diseases	269,298		53,860	215,438								



Decription	EU Contribution				Implementation Year I				Implementation Year 2 to 5			
Expected Results	Overall Budget (€)		Year I	Year 2 to 5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
2.2.1.1 Support Regional Economic Communities and MSs to establish/ strengthen sustainable integrated coordination mechanisms to harmonize and enhance animal health service delivery, SPS standards and the control of TADs and zoonoses	252,467		50,493	201,973								
2.2.1.2 Support/establish/strengthen Regional Animal Health Centers	16,831		3,366	13,465								
2.2.2 Promote PPP in the delivery of veterinary services, inclusive of underserved areas, giving priority to pastoral communities.	109,402		21,880	87,522								
2.2.2.1 Conduct Surveys/assessment to map status of PPP in the delivery of veterinary services in Africa	25,247		5,049	20,197								
2.2.1.2 Continental Workshop to deliberate on the finding, validate the studies and agree on a common framework for application of PPP	75,740		15,148	60,592								
2.2.1.3 Publish Continental Framework on PPP	8,416		1,683	6,732								
2.2.2 Build capacity to improve compliance with and harmonisation of animal health and welfare policies, strategies, standards, methods and regulation;	378,700		75,740	302,960								
2.2.2.1 Review the regulatory and enforcement capacities of veterinary services to identify capacity and policy gaps and needs	42,078		8,416	33,662								
2.2.2.2 Devise and facilitate the implementation of policy review programs	84,156		16,831	67,324								
2.2.2.3 Develop strategies/programs for capacity building on sanitary regulation and enforcement	168,311		33,662	134,649								
2.2.2.4 Support to African Animal Welfare Platform	84,156		16,831	67,324								
<b>R2.3 Operational Costs</b>	<b>704,000</b>		<b>141,000</b>	<b>563,000</b>								
2.3.1 Project Expert -Animal Health (Responsible for R2)	450,000		90,000	360,000								
2.3.2 Office Equipment	10,000		2,000	8,000								
2.3.3 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	85,000		17,000	68,000								
2.3.4 Steering Committee Expenses	150,000		30,000	120,000								
2.3.5 Vehicle expenses	9,000		2,000	7,000								
<b>R3. Animal Production, Productivity and Ecosystem Management Enhanced</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>		<b>561,200</b>	<b>2,238,800</b>								
<b>R3.1 Genetic potential and performance of animals improved and breeding strategies supported</b>	<b>1,314,445</b>		<b>262,889</b>	<b>1,051,556</b>								
3.1.1 Support mechanisms, policies and strategies for the development of animal resources (livestock, non-conventional livestock & apiculture)	420,778		84,156	336,622								
3.1.1.1 Based on the inventory from the Animal Genetic Resources Project, review and identify gaps in policies, strategies and legislation for the development of animal resources	25,247		5,049	20,197								

Decription	EU Contribution				Implementation Year 1				Implementation Year 2 to 5			
Expected Results	Overall Budget (€)		Year 1	Year 2 to 5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
3.1.1.2 Assist Member States and RECs in formulating and/or updating their AnGR policies and legislation	58,909		11,782	47,127								
3.1.1.3. Support the implementation of AnGR-related policies and legislation in MS and RECs	336,622		67,324	269,298								
3.1.2 Facilitate/support integration in the national agricultural investment plans (NAIPs);	50,493		10,099	40,395								
3.1.2.1 Assist Member States and RECs in including AnGR in NAIPs, national budgets and implementation of AnGR activities	50,493		10,099	40,395								
3.1.3 Implement breeding and conservation programmes for sustainable utilization and management of animal genetic resources	843,174		168,635	674,539								
3.1.3.1 Support the implementation of National and Regional AnGR policies and legislation on breeding and conservation programmes to gradually transition from traditional to climate-smart breeds	674,863		134,973	539,890								
3.1.3.2 Support Member States and RECs in implementing Investment plans for AnGR to enhance its contribution to the livestock sector	168,311		33,662	134,649								
R3.2 Sustainable best practice natural resource management (NRM) adopted.	252,467		50,493	201,973								
3.2.1 Undertake scoping assessments and studies to identify promising interventions needed to improve NRM	252,467		50,493	201,973								
3.2.1.1. Carry out scoping studies in each region to identify interventions for upscaling in NRM	117,818		23,564	94,254								
3.2.1.2 Support MSs and RECs in formulating project proposals for upscaling appropriate technologies/ interventions for improved NRM	50,493		10,099	40,395								
3.2.1.3 Promote promising approaches to sustainable NRM through appropriate for a and pilot actions	84,156		16,831	67,324								
R3.3. Access to quality feed and water enhanced	589,089		117,818	471,271								
3.3.1 Promote improved and more sustainable utilization of limited water and feed resources in pastoral areas	589,089		117,818	471,271								
3.3.1.1 Carry out scoping study of pastoral systems to identify areas of intervention and best practices in feed and water resources management	117,818		23,564	94,254								
3.3.1.2 Support MSs and RECs in formulating proposals for enhancing productivity and resilience of pastoral systems consistent with the Policy Framework of Pastoralism in Africa	50,493		10,099	40,395								
3.3.1.3 Promote proven water harvesting and feed conservation technologies in the drier areas and other livestock production region	420,778		84,156	336,622								
R3.4 Operational Costs	644,000		130,000	514,000								

Decription	EU Contribution				Implementation Year 1				Implementation Year 2 to 5			
Expected Results	Overall Budget (€)		Year 1	Year 2 to 5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
3.4.1 Project Expert -Animal Production and Resilience (Responsible for R3&R4)	450,000		90,000	360,000								
3.4.2 Office Equipment	9,000		3,000	6,000								
3.4.3 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	50,000		10,000	40,000								
3.4.4 Steering Committee Expenses	125,000		25,000	100,000								
3.4.5 Vehicle expenses	10,000		2,000	8,000								
R4. Resilience of Livestock Production Systems strengthened	1,400,000		280,000	1,120,000								
R4 .1 Livestock Early Warning Systems [LEWS] strengthened	328,804		65,761	263,043								
4.1.1 Strengthen the capacity of LEWs in MS and RECs to effectively collect, manage and deploy early warning information.	134,649		26,930	107,719								
4.1.1.1 Carry out status review of existng LEWs in MS and RECs to identify gaps for improvements	84,156		16,831	67,324								
4.1.1.2 Support MS and RECs in formulating proposals for addressing gaps in LEWs and for establishing new ones where necessary	50,493		10,099	40,395								
4.1.2Strengthen the planning and response capacity of the MS to adequately access and utilise harmonised LEWS information	194,156		38,831	155,324								
4.1.3.1 Streamline MS and RECs systems for collecting, analyzing and applying LEWs information	84,156		16,831	67,324								
4.1.3.2 Carry out Training of relevant personnel in MS and RECs in collecting, analyzing and application of LEWs Information	110,000		22,000	88,000								
R4.2 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) enhanced	546,195		109,239	436,956								
4.2.1 Develop MS and RECs capacity to implement and advocate for budgetary allocation for effective and harmonised national DRM policies and contingency plans;	328,804		65,761	263,043								
4.2.1.1 Training of Operatives from MS and RECs on DRM	84,156		16,831	67,324								
4.2.1.2 Support MS and RECs in Formulating strategies for DRM	134,649		26,930	107,719								
4.2.1.3 Identify and promote the role of women in DRM and build their capacities for effective participation	110,000		22,000	88,000								
4.2.2 Support initiatives to transform the pastoral production system to sustainably enhance productivity and resilience including resilience to climate variability and change	217,391		43,478	173,913								

Decription	EU Contribution				Implementation Year 1				Implementation Year 2 to 5			
Expected Results	Overall Budget (€)		Year 1	Year 2 to 5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
4.2.2.1 Assess and identify evolutionary / transformational changes in the vulnerability of livestock production systems related to population trends, land tenure markets, animal disease patterns and climate change amongst others, and identify interventions needed to enhance resilience to these changes	80,000		16,000	64,000								
4.2.2.2 Develop a pastoral livestock production transformation strategy taking into account findings from the above assessment and existing interventions and policies	67,391		13,478	53,913								
4.2.2.3 Support MS and RECs in formulating proposals for enhancing resilience of livestock production systems	70,000		14,000	56,000								
<b>R4.3 Operational Costs</b>	<b>525,000</b>		<b>105,000</b>	<b>420,000</b>								
4.3.1 Project Expert -Monitoring and Evaluation	450,000		90,000	360,000								
4.3.2 Office Equipment	5,000		1,000	4,000								
4.3.3 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	25,000		5,000	20,000								
4.3.4 Steering Committee Expenses	40,000		8,000	32,000								
4.3.5 Vehicle expenses	5,000		1,000	4,000								
<b>R5. Technology adoption in the LVCs increased</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>		<b>320,200</b>	<b>1,279,800</b>								
<b>R5.1 Adoption of modern technology to enhance production, productivity, value addition and competitiveness publicized</b>	<b>380,678</b>		<b>76,136</b>	<b>304,543</b>								
5.1.1 Undertake studies on innovative technologies that enhance production, productivity, sustainability, climate resilience and value addition with a focus	212,367		42,473	169,894								
5.1.1.1 Carry out a desk and field study of existing appropriate technologies for enhancing selected livestock value chains, and identify their applicability in enhancing production, productivity and profitability of selected livestock value chains	128,212		25,642	102,569								
5.1.1.2 Incorporate recommendations on appropriate technologies in the value chain booklets	42,078		8,416	33,662								
5.1.1.3 Assess the suitability of existing livestock production and processing technologies for women and promote/ develop/adapt appropriately	42,078		8,416	33,662								
5.1.2 Promote appropriate technology for production, processing, energy, water and fodder management, conservation and rational utilization; contributing to climate resilience	168,311		33,662	134,649								
5.1.2.1 Carry out a study of existing appropriate technology for water and fodder management, conservation and rational utilization and identify ones appropriate for adoption	42,078		8,416	33,662								

5.1.2.2 support MS and RECs in formulating proposals for adopting appropriate technologies in water and fodder management, conservation and rational utilization	126,233		25,247	100,987									
<b>R5.2 Animal resources knowledge enhanced;</b>	<b>675,322</b>		<b>135,064</b>	<b>540,257</b>									
5.2.1 Operationalise 3 ARIS modules [trade & marketing; animal production and animal health];	422,855		84,571	338,284									
5.2.1.1 Undertake review of existing data management tools and development of new ARIS modules	100,987		20,197	80,789									
5.2.1.2 Training of operatives in the new modules	296,622		59,324	237,298									
5.2.1.3 Support the operations of E-FORA	25,247		5,049	20,197									
5.2.2 Build MS and RECs capacity for data collection, analysis, action planning, domestication of LiDeSA and monitoring of investments in the livestock sector	252,467		50,493	201,973									
5.2.2.1 Training of MS and REC operatives on data management and ARIS operations	84,156		16,831	67,324									
5.2.2.2 Strengthen national data management platforms	126,233		25,247	100,987									
5.2.2.3 Broaden the establishment and operationalization of data working groups within the national policy hubs	42,078		8,416	33,662									
<b>R5.3 Operational Costs</b>	<b>544,000</b>		<b>109,000</b>	<b>435,000</b>									
5.3.1 Project Expert -Technology, Research and Skill Development (Responsible for R5)	450,000		90,000	360,000									
5.3.2 Office Equipment	20,000		4,000	16,000									
5.3.3 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	30,000		6,000	24,000									
5.3.4 Steering Committee Expenses	40,000		8,000	32,000									
5.3.5 Vehicle expenses	4,000		1,000	3,000									
<b>R6. Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition increased</b>	<b>2,900,001</b>		<b>579,996</b>	<b>2,320,005</b>									
<b>R6.1 Harmonized livestock marketing information systems showcased</b>	<b>507,649</b>		<b>101,536</b>	<b>406,113</b>									
6.1.1 Map marketing infrastructure, policies and legislations to identify and address gaps;	398,244		79,655	318,589									
6.1.1.1 Carry out desk and field study of livestock market infrastructure, policies and legislation to identify Gaps	252,466		50,492	201,974									
6.1.1.2 Support Member MS in formulating proposals for enhancing market infrastructure, policies and legislation	42,079		8,416	33,663									
6.1.1.3 Disseminate the findings of livestock market infrastructure, policies and legislation study	103,699		20,747	82,952									
6.1.2 Integrate National Livestock Marketing Information Systems with the Regional Livestock Marketing Information Systems;	84,158		16,832	67,326									
6.1.2.1 Carry out an inventory of national and Regional livestock market Information systems	42,079		8,416	33,663									

Decription	EU Contribution				Implementation Year I				Implementation Year 2 to 5			
Expected Results	Overall Budget (€)		Year I	Year 2 to 5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
6.1.2.2 Workshop to validate findings and recommend modalities for integrating livestock information systems	42,079		8,416	33,663								
6.1.3 Build capacities of stakeholders on Livestock Marketing Information System;	25,247		5,049	20,198								
6.1.3.1 Training of relevant national and regional operatives on livestock market Information systems	25,247		5,049	20,198								
R6.2 Post- harvest losses reduced	227,220		45,443	181,777								
6.2.1 Promote development and adoption of value addition and post-harvest losses reduction technology;	117,817		23,563	94,254								
6.2.1.1 Carry out inventory of appropriate technologies for value addition and identify applicable technologies for selected value chains	100,987		20,197	80,790								
6.2.1.2 incorporate identified technologies into promotional materials for publication	16,830		3,366	13,464								
6.2.2 Support the formulation of policy frameworks or advocating for policy options that promote and encourage value addition	109,403		21,880	87,523								
6.2.2.1 Formulate a continental strategy on value addition and disseminate for adoption by relevant policy organs	84,156		16,831	67,325								
6.2.2.1 Support promotion of adopted strategies and appropriate technologies	25,247		5,049	20,198								
R6.3 Access to quality affordable inputs and services expanded	1,075,132		215,017	860,115								
6.3.1. Support policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds etc) and services	154,681		30,936	123,745								
6.3.1.1 Inventory of policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds etc) and services	42,079		8,416	33,663								
6.3.1.2 Promotion of policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds etc) and services	25,247		5,049	20,198								
6.3.1.3 develop a strategic framework for the delivery of technical services through innovative PPPs and delegation of functions e.g. sanitary mandate programs	42,079		8,416	33,663								
6.3.1.4 Establish linkages between interested investors with financial and technical support organizations, supply chains etc	45,276		9,055	36,221								
6.3.2 Build the capacity of stakeholders and regulatory agencies to enforce/ comply quality controls	210,379		42,068	168,311								
6.3.2.1 Training on enforcement of quality of inputs	126,223		25,237	100,986								
6.3.2.2 Advocacy and support for self-regulation among livestock value chain actors	84,156		16,831	67,325								



Decription	EU Contribution				Implementation Year I				Implementation Year 2 to 5			
Expected Results	Overall Budget (€)		Year I	Year 2 to 5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
6.3.3 Support MS to participate in the sanitary standard setting processes and to strengthen mechanisms engendering compliance with those standards	440,000		88,000	352,000								
6.3.3.1 Build the capacity of Technical Experts to assist CVOs and other stakeholders in the formulation of Common Positions	80,000		16,000	64,000								
6.3.3.2 Support CVOs' Meetings for adoption of Common Positions	180,000		36,000	144,000								
6.3.3.3 Support livestock stakeholders to participate in livestock standard setting processes	180,000		36,000	144,000								
6.3.4 Support a review and revision of curricula and continuing education (CE) programmes to equip livestock service personnel with the required skills and knowledge for enhancing production, productivity, sustainability, resilience and value addition along the market chain.	270,072		54,013	216,059								
6.3.4.1 Undertake mapping of livestock institutions of higher learning and the training offered	25,247		5,049	20,198								
6.3.4.2 Conduct an in-depth analysis of the training curricula and propose required improvements, including harmonization to enable labour mobility	58,910		11,782	47,128								
6.3.4.3 Workshop to discuss and validate study finding and to agree on common elements of curriculum harmonization	100,987		20,197	80,790								
6.3.4.4 Compile and publish harmonized framework on livestock education curriculum	25,247		5,049	20,198								
6.3.4.5 Pilot CPD for Livestock / Veterinary professionals and para-professionals	59,681		11,936	47,745								
<b>R6.4 Operational Costs</b>	<b>1,090,000</b>		<b>218,000</b>	<b>872,000</b>								
6.4.1 Live2AfricaProject Officer (Responsible for the management of the whole project)	450,000		90,000	360,000								
6.4.2 Finance Officer (Responsible for managing the finances of the whole project)	360,000		72,000	288,000								
6.4.3 Administrative Assistant	180,000		36,000	144,000								
6.4.4 Office Equipment	20,000		4,000	16,000								
6.4.5 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	30,000		6,000	24,000								
6.4.6 Steering Committee Expenses	40,000		8,000	32,000								
6.4.7 Vehicle expenses	10,000		2,000	8,000								
<b>R7.AU-IBAR continental management capacities are strengthened</b>	<b>1,320,000</b>		<b>396,000</b>	<b>924,000</b>								
7.1 Internal Auditor	300,000		90,000	210,000								
7.2 Certifying Officer	300,000		90,000	210,000								
7.3 Procurement Officer	300,000		90,000	210,000								
7.4 Information Systems Manager	300,000		90,000	210,000								
7.5 Systems Administrator	120,000		36,000	84,000								
<b>Subtotal Activities</b>	<b>17,520,000</b>		<b>3,847,714</b>	<b>13,672,286</b>								

Decription	EU Contribution				Implementation Year 1				Implementation Year 2 to 5			
Expected Results	Overall Budget (€)		Year 1	Year 2 to 5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Permanent Support Staff (AU Contribution) <sup>24</sup>												
Director and Head of Mission	34,720		6,944	27,776								
Senior Programmes and Projects Officer	153,164		30,633	122,531								
Finance & admin officer	104,384		20,877	83,507								
Senior HR Officer & Officer	85,140		17,028	68,112								
Driver	10,000		2,000	8,000								
Messenger	24,592		4,918	19,674								
REC Staff: Livestock desk Officer	400,000		80,000	320,000								
National Livestock Focal Points	188,000		37,600	150,400								

<sup>24</sup> Paid from the regular AUC budget

# 11. Live2Africa LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Overall objective:</b> <b>Impact:</b> To transform the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, socio-economic development and equitable growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OO 11: Change in contribution of livestock to agriculture GDP;</li> <li>• OO 12: Change in value and volume of intra-African trade in livestock and livestock products;</li> <li>• OO 13: Change in poverty gap ratio among livestock dependent communities;</li> <li>• OO 14: Change in number of youth entering livestock related employment;</li> <li>• OO 15: Change in contribution of livestock to greenhouse emissions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current Contribution of livestock to agriculture GDP is estimated at 30%</li> <li>• Intra-African trade is less than 15%</li> <li>• employment is about 65%</li> <li>• Greenhouse emissions is 18%<sup>25</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5% contribution to Malabo targets on;</li> <li>• GDP contribution by 2025;</li> <li>• Trade by 2025;</li> <li>• Wealth creation by 2025;</li> <li>• Employment by 2025</li> <li>• Greenhouse emissions by 2030</li> </ul>	UN & African Union Reports (financial, economic, surveys, country progress, environmental)	
<b>Specific Objective:</b> <b>Outcome:</b> The systemic capacity of continental, regional and national Livestock Sector stakeholders for the economically, environmentally and socially sustainable transformation of the livestock sector is strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SO 11: Change in capacity-induced operating environment [policies; procedures; regulatory frameworks; governance; resource management; skills and knowledge; accountability frameworks];</li> <li>• SO 12: Change derived from improved capacities [cost reduction; quicker response time; increased investments; improved regulatory climate;]</li> <li>• SO 13: Change in profile of livestock sector workforce (in particular youth and Women);</li> <li>• SO 14: Change in retention rates of trained livestock sector workforce;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of countries have formulated or reviewed their livestock policies, AH strategies and action plans by the end of 2016</li> <li>• 50% of countries have livestock policies and AH strategies adopted and livestock plans or programmes budgeted by end 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SO 11B: At least 80 % of MS have progressed to the final performance level in the policy index tool<sup>26</sup> in 30% of their livestock policies by 2019;</li> <li>• SO 12B: 80% of MS consistently exhibit application of improved capacities in 7 core operating competencies by 2019;</li> <li>• SO 13 and 14 B: 80% of MS realising benefits in 4 domains<sup>27</sup>;</li> </ul>	Reports (progress, reports from AUIBAR, MS and RECs)	HR motivated and willing to adopt enhanced approaches to transformation of the sector

<sup>25</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations

<sup>26</sup> A tool that is used to determine at what level and quality of policy formulation a country is in relation to the policies it needs to formulate

<sup>27</sup> Domains include Animal Health, Animal Genetics, Animal Nutrition, livestock trade, etc

Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Result 1: Investment in livestock value chains increased.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R1.1: Priority and promising new VC showcased.</li> <li>R1.2: Policies, regulatory frameworks and strategies to enhance LVC performance publicised.</li> <li>R1.3: Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms to increase investment expanded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in policy-induced investment climate [bureaucratic red tape – licensing, property registration &amp; ownership; employment regulations; contract enforcement and incentives - ease of doing business; tax exemptions; tax holidays, import duty set offs; investment deduction allowances];</li> <li>Change in amount of investments in LVC derived from NAIPs, innovative incentives and financing mechanisms;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less than 10% of MS have increased their budgetary allocations to livestock</li> <li>Other baselines to be generated from Ex-ante studies of value chains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% of MS have increased budgetary allocation to livestock by 30% in NAIPs;</li> <li>80% of LVC actors record a 40% investment increase;</li> <li>80% of MS exhibit an improved investment climate in 5 domains;</li> </ul>	Project progress Reports (technical, financial, progress, PPP surveys) from AU-IBAR, RECs and MS	MS willing to adopt policies and legal frameworks designed to enhance the performance of their LVCs
<b>Result 2: Animal health delivery services improved.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R2.1: PVS competencies strengthened.</li> <li>R2.2: Capacity for coordination and implementation of integrated quality animal health services strengthened.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in level of PVS competencies;</li> <li>Change derived from improved multi-sectoral approaches [cost reduction; increased coverage; sustainable resource generation and rationalisation];</li> <li>Change derived from adopting regionally harmonised strategies/ protocols/policies; [reduced livestock &amp; livestock products losses; increased standards compliance; increased regional trade;]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the MS are below level 3 in all 4 areas of critical competences);</li> <li>Baselines to be generated from Ex-ante studies of value chains</li> <li>20% of national veterinary services have developed a strategic plan based on the OIE PVS Gap - Analysis recommendations by end 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 50% of MS have progressed at least 1 step on in core critical competences of the PVS;</li> <li>70% of targeted LVC actors record a 50% regional trade increase;</li> <li>50% of national veterinary services have developed a strategic plan based on the OIE PVS Gap - Analysis recommendations by end 2019</li> </ul>	PVS assessments, REC reports, AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE reports	MS willing to implement and resource required improvements
<b>Result 3: Animal production, productivity and ecosystem management enhanced.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R3.1: Genetic potential and performance of animals improved.</li> <li>R3.2: Sustainable best practice in NRM adopted;</li> <li>R3.3: Access to quality feed and water enhanced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change derived from improved livestock breeding policies and institutional frameworks [ranking; investments]</li> <li>Change in yield per head [milk, carcass weight, growth rates, parturition rate]</li> <li>Change in nutritional status of animals on range productive systems;</li> <li>Change in deforestation rate;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline information to be collected during the inception phase of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of MS have increased funding to breeding programmes by 30%;</li> <li>80% of MS record 40% yield increase in 6 variables;</li> <li>80% of MS record a 60% reduction in resource based conflicts;</li> <li>80% of MS have increased reforestation rate by 20%;</li> </ul>	Project progress Reports (progress, guidelines, policies, technical from AU-IBAR, MS and RECs)  Surveys and technical reports	MS willing to implement studies on genetic performance and implement improved strategies

Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Result 4: Resilience of livestock production systems strengthened.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R4.1: Livestock Early Warning Systems (LEWS) strengthened.</li> <li>R4.2: Disaster Risk Management (DRM) enhanced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in information asymmetry between policy makers, planners and livestock stakeholders;</li> <li>Change derived from improved DRM policies and institutional frameworks [ranking; investments; reduction of losses; reduced response time;] and preparedness plans</li> <li>Change in drought-induced food insecurity and asset losses;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline information to be collected during the inception phase of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of target audiences (including at least 30% women) have equitable access to forage and drought information and are able to forecast scenarios 30, 60 and 90 days into the future;</li> <li>80% of MS record 50% decrease in drought related food insecurity and asset losses;</li> </ul>	Project progress reports Compiled data bases Survey Reports Technical and progress reports	MS willing to adopt and field harmonised / strengthened LEWS
<b>Result 5: Technology adoption in the LVC increased.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R5.1: Adoption of modern technology to enhance production, productivity, value addition and competitiveness publicised;</li> <li>R5.2: Animal resources knowledge enhanced;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in value on return on investment derived from technology adoption [increased output; cost to sales ratio; labour cost competitiveness];</li> <li>Change in product ranking in competitiveness index;</li> <li>Change in information asymmetry on animal resources across stakeholders (segregated by different categories of users, including women and youth);</li> <li>Change in response lead time for service delivery and market access;</li> <li>Change in value derived from improved decision making;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to be collected during the inception phase of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of LVC actors record a 50% return on investment derived from technology adoption (segregated by different categories of users, including women and youth); ;</li> <li>80% of LVC actors record a 40% increased market demand on 7 of their products;</li> <li>80% of LVC actors and MS record evidence informed decision making;</li> </ul>	Project progress Reports (technical, progress, adoption surveys, Livestock field Schools; added or developed VCs)	Existing and new technologies relevant to needs. Livestock keepers in the traditional sector willing and capable of transition to commercial practice
<b>Result 6: Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition increased.</b> R6.1: Harmonised livestock marketing information systems showcased; R6.2: Post harvest losses reduced; R6.3: Access to quality affordable inputs and services expanded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in asymmetry of marketing information;</li> <li>Change derived from harmonised marketing services;</li> <li>Change in investments along the LVCs;</li> <li>Change in level of contaminants in livestock products;</li> <li>Change in value and volume of post-harvest losses;</li> <li>Change derived from improved quality inputs and services policies and institutional frameworks;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to be collected during the inception phase of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of LVCs recording a 40% increase in investments;</li> <li>80% of LVC actors recording a 50% reduction in post-harvest losses;</li> <li>80% LVCs recording a 50% reduction in levels of contaminants in livestock products;</li> <li>80% LVC actors recording a 50% increase in market access;</li> <li>80% of LVC actors recording a 60% increase in timely access to market data;</li> </ul>	Project progress Reports (Reports on market survey, progress etc.) Livestock Information Management System (LIMS) reports Trade protocol agreements	MS willing and able to adopt and deploy marketing services policies

Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Result 7: AU-IBAR continental capacities strengthened</p> <p>R 7.1 Promote better compliance in the institution related to Internal audit, Procurement and certifying rules</p> <p>R 7.2 Reinforce the AU-IBAR capacities in ICT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yearly SAP Overall Appraisal Performance Evaluation (APE)<sup>28</sup> for each Positions supported</li> <li>Number of compliance officers engaged (desegregated by function)</li> <li>Number of ICT officers engaged segregated by function</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current APE for each incumbent in the position</li> <li>All positions currently supported up to the end of 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A SAP APE of at least "meets all objectives"</li> <li>To be further defined based on the appraisal evaluation scores for each compliance officer</li> <li>To be further defined based on the appraisal evaluation scores for each ICT officer</li> </ul>	SAP Human Resource (appraisal evaluation) and Expenditure reports for all positions	Recruitment process carried out and completed for all positions

<sup>28</sup> AUC carries out the Annual Appraisal Evaluation for its staff using the SAP platform, which grades the performance of its staff in terms of "does not meet the objectives", "partially meets the objectives", "meets all the objectives" and "surpasses the objectives".



## Indicatives Activities including targets (with specific attention to women and youth)

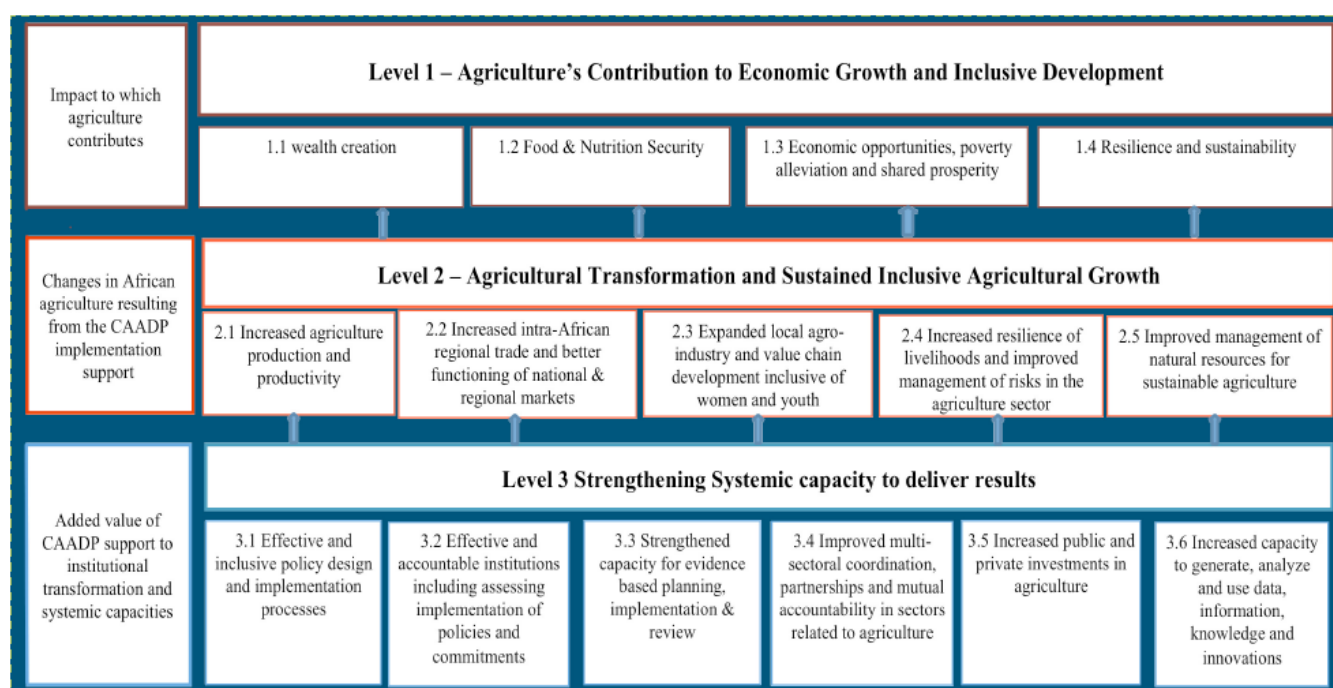
<b>Activities: R1: Investment in livestock value chains [LVC] increased.</b>	
<b>R1.1: Priority and promising new LVC showcased</b>	
<p>1.1.1 Map priority and promising new LVCs based on a comprehensive, evidence-based, value chain analysis;</p> <p>1.1.2 Promote policies / regulatory frameworks / strategies that enhance the performance of priority and promising new LVCs;</p> <p>1.1.3 Support/strengthen national and regional policy hubs; [FO stakeholder engagement, organization, communication, resource mobilization, mutual accountability frameworks]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of promising LVCs mapped, including the one benefitting to women and youth? ;</li> <li>• Change in performance in the policy index tool;</li> <li>• Change in policy hubs status, including participation of women;</li> </ul>
<b>R1.2: Policies, regulatory frameworks and strategies to enhance LVC performance publicized.</b>	
<p>1.1.1 Document actual and putative drivers and determinants of private sector investments in priority and emergent promising LVCs inclusive of MS investments and mechanisms for blended finance.</p> <p>1.1.2 Pilot findings in RECs and MS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of documented drivers and determinants of private sector investments in priority and promising LVCs ;involving youth and women participation</li> <li>• Number of pilot activities implemented and designed to include women, and youth as beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Number of LVC showing best practices with environmentally-sustainable, low-carbon and climate resilient techniques.</li> </ul>
<b>R1.3: Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms for increased investment along the LVC expanded.</b>	
<p>1.1.1 Promote equitable market policies that encourage transition from traditional to commercial livestock production;</p> <p>1.1.2 Support collaboration between livestock and other sectors to broaden investment and support in LVCs;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in performance in the policy index tool;</li> <li>• Change in alliances between livestock and other sectors;</li> </ul>
<b>Activities: R2: Animal health delivery services improved.</b>	
<b>R2.1: PVS competencies strengthened</b>	
<p>2.1.1. Consolidate recent advances made by MS in veterinary governance in response to the EU funded AU-IBAR VET-GOV programme, and support further progress</p> <p>2.1.2 Develop guidelines, inclusive of QRA (quality risk assessment), that inform MS vet services on how to improve their OIE PVS critical competency rating;</p> <p>2.1.3 Strengthen surveillance, field diagnosis, reporting, prevention, control and emergency preparedness and response to priority TADs and zoonoses by MS</p> <p>2.1.4. Support inter-sectoral collaboration to undertake One Health VPH initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of MS with complete gap analysis;</li> <li>• Change in surveillance field diagnosis, reporting, prevention, control and emergency response to priority TADs and zoonoses;</li> <li>• Number and type of One Health initiatives adopted;</li> <li>• Change in inter-sectoral approaches;</li> </ul>
<b>R2.2: Capacity for coordination and implementation of integrated and quality animal health services strengthened</b>	
<p>2.2.1 Promote integrated quality PPP in the delivery of veterinary services, inclusive of underserved areas, giving priority to pastoral communities;</p> <p>2.2.2 Build capacity to improve compliance with and harmonisation of animal health and welfare policies, strategies, standards, methods and regulation;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new PPPs delivering veterinary services in underserved areas;</li> <li>• Change in performance in the policy index tool;</li> </ul>
<b>Activities: R3: Animal production, productivity and ecosystem management enhanced</b>	
<b>R3.1: Genetic potential and performance of animals improved and breeding strategies supported</b>	
<p>3.1.1 Support mechanisms, policies and strategies for the development of animal resources (livestock, non-conventional livestock &amp; apiculture)</p> <p>3.1.2 Facilitate integration in the national agricultural investment plans (NAIPs);</p> <p>3.1.3 Implement breeding and conservation programmes for sustainable utilization and management of animal genetic resources with a focus on indigenous AGR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in performance in the policy index tool;</li> <li>• Change in animal health and welfare policies, strategies, standards, methods and regulations;</li> <li>• Number of NAIPs that have integrated animal resources development;</li> <li>• Number of functional breeding and conservation programs implemented;</li> </ul>

<b>R3.2 Sustainable best practice natural resource management (NRM) adopted</b>	
3.2.1 Undertake scoping assessments and studies to assess the promising interventions needed to scale up NRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and type of new NRM interventions implemented based on findings from scoping assessments; (be a bit more precise, concrete based on the assessments realised?)</li> <li>Change in NRM practices;</li> </ul>
<b>R3.3 Access to quality feed and water enhanced</b>	
3.3.1 Support initiatives to transform the pastoral production system to enhance productivity and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and type of new interventions implemented that enhances productivity and resilience;</li> </ul>
<b>Activities: R4: Resilience of Livestock Production Systems strengthened</b>	
<b>R4 .1 Livestock Early Warning Systems (LEWS) strengthened.</b>	
4.1.1 Strengthen the capacity of LEWs in MS to effectively collect, manage and deploy early warning information. 4.1.2 Strengthen the planning and response capacity of the MS to adequately access and utilise harmonised LEWS information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of harmonized LEWs;</li> <li>Number of communities capable of deploying LEWs;</li> <li>Change in preparedness and response capacity of MS</li> </ul>
<b>R4.2: Disaster Risk Management (DRM) enhanced.</b>	
4.2.1 Develop MS and RECs capacity to implement and advocate for budgetary allocation for effective and harmonized national DRM policies and contingency plans; 4.2.2 Assess and identify evolutionary / transformational changes in the vulnerability of livestock production systems related to population trends, land tenure markets, animal disease patterns and climate change amongst others, and identify interventions needed to enhance resilience to these changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in performance in the policy index tool;</li> <li>Change in DRM budgetary allocations;</li> <li>Change in preparedness and response capacity of MS;</li> </ul>
<b>Activities: R5: Technology adoption in the LVCs increased.</b>	
5.1.1 Undertake studies on innovative technologies that enhance production, productivity and value addition with a focus on putting research into use; 5.1.2 Promote appropriate technology for water and fodder management, conservation and rational utilization;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and type of technologies adopted based on information promoted;</li> <li>Change in LVCs productivity;</li> <li>Proportion of LVCs adopting technology;</li> </ul>
<b>R5.2: Animal resources knowledge enhanced;</b>	
5.2.1 Operationalize 3 ARIS modules [trade & marketing; animal production and animal health]; 5.2.2 Build MS and RECs capacity for data collection, analysis, action planning, domestication of LiDeSA and monitoring of investments in the livestock sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new ARIS modules functional;</li> <li>Change in MS capacity to collect and analyze data (in particular from a gender sensitive view) and monitor livestock investments;</li> <li>Proportion of MS and RECs that have domesticated LiDeSA;</li> </ul>
<b>Activities: R6: Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition increased</b>	
<b>R6.1: Harmonized livestock marketing information systems showcased</b>	
6.1.1 Map marketing infrastructure, policies and legislations; 6.1.2 Disseminate the findings; 6.1.3 Integrate National Livestock Marketing Information Systems with the Regional Livestock Marketing Information Systems; 6.1.4 Build capacities of stakeholders on Livestock Marketing Information System;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of LVC actors, including Youth and women, reached with marketing information;</li> <li>Change in Livestock Marketing Information Systems;</li> <li>Proportion of LVC actors , including Youth and women, accessing markets and services through LIMs;</li> </ul>
<b>R6.2: Post harvest losses reduced;</b>	
6.2.1 Promote development and adoption of value addition and post-harvest losses reduction technology; 6.2.2 Support the formulation of policy frameworks or advocating for policy options that promote and encourage value addition;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and type of technologies adopted based on information promoted; % of women benefiting from these technologies</li> <li>Proportion of LVC actors reporting change in post-harvest losses;</li> <li>Change in performance in the policy index tool;</li> </ul>

<b>R6.3: Access to quality affordable inputs and services expanded.</b>	
<p>6.3.1. Support policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds etc.) and services</p> <p>6.3.2 Build the capacity of stakeholders and regulatory agencies to enforce pricing and quality controls</p> <p>6.3.3 Support MS to participate in the sanitary standard setting processes and to strengthen mechanisms engendering compliance with those standards</p> <p>6.3.4 Support a review and revision of curricula and continuing education (CE) programmes to equip livestock service personnel with the required skills and knowledge for enhancing production, productivity and value addition along the market chain;</p>	<p>Change in performance in the policy index tool;</p> <p>Change in pricing and quality controls;</p> <p>Change in training curricular and CE programmes;</p> <p>Number and type of learning materials developed/updated;</p>

## 12. CAADP Result Framework

Figure 1: The CAADP Results Framework: 2015-2025





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