



MAPPING AND ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LIVESTOCK POLICY PLATFORMS IN AFRICA



AU TECHNICAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the years, various mechanisms have been put in place at the national, regional and continental levels to promote policy development, defence and the influence of the livestock sector. Among the main ones are the national/regional livestock policy platforms established under the EU-funded Veterinary Governance Project (VETGOV) implemented by the AU-IBAR and the RECs. These structures are essential for creating the supportive and participatory environment needed to analyse, formulate and implement livestock policies and legislation; Integrating the livestock sector into the national and regional development programme; justify increased investment in the livestock sector and effectively defend and communicate the need to invest and improve policies.

This study aimed to identify best practices, limits and weaknesses of livestock platforms both nationally and regionally in order to propose practical actions to strengthen their operationality.

Ten major best practices could be highlighted:

1. Most of National Platforms are legally registered entities and this status could help them to get more autonomous with support of Technical and Financial Partners;
2. Platforms are created in the aegis of Public authorities (Ministry in charge of animal resources or Ministry of Agriculture). National legislations define clearly the way to comply with standards and becoming legal Livestock Professional Organization (LPO);
3. The membership is also important. Most of platforms have a diversity of actors: public sector, private sector, civil society, farmers organizations, traders, processors, importers/exporters, retailers as well as transporters of animals and animal products;
4. About intervention areas, national platforms are working in all Livestock value chains and most of them are working specifically in a value chain namely poultry, red meats, beefs etc.;
5. The geographical scoop is first national before working at regional level with other neighbors LPO;
6. Platforms are involved in public decision making related to animal resource sector;
7. In some African Union member states (AU-MSs) and RECs, the national livestock policy hub is fully part of the national and regional CAADP Compact;
8. It is also noted that in some countries, there is National Economic Committee i.e in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Madagascar, Cameroon, Chad among others chaired by high level officials (the Vice President or Prime Minister) and coordinated by the different state governors to deliberate on any animal resource development related issues such as policy, strategies, programs and projects;
9. Under the leadership of the NLPH, most of the countries have reviewed/updated or developed their national livestock development policy/strategy, legislation, animal acts;
10. Regional agricultural policies have been developed and adopted by RECs with the support and influence of the NLPH.

The difficulties common to all countries still lie in the real political will, the allocation of resources, the development of a legal framework for the operation of the platforms. The main weaknesses of livestock players and stakeholders are related to low advocacy capacity and a weak ability to demonstrate their weight and impact in the economic and social development of their countries. Thus, the need for

support of livestock platforms has been expressed and relates to governance through the establishment of a continental coordination mechanism and the development of guidelines (good practice guide) and recommendations to Member States in addition to urgent and sustained requests. Also, capacity building in several areas is needed, including advocacies for all stakeholders; organizing workshops to raise awareness of the importance of the participatory and collaborative approach; building human resource capacity to promote participation in policymaking.

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List of Acronyms & Abbreviations

AfCTFA:	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFD :	Agence Française de Développement
AHSA:	Animal Health Strategy for Africa
ANADER:	Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural
AU:	African Union
AU-IBAR:	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
CAADP:	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBPP:	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
CEMAC :	Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale
CNRA:	Centre National de Recherche Agronomique
COFENABVI :	Confédération des Fédérations Nationales de la Filière Bétail et Viande
COMESA:	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CONFIFET :	Confédération Interprofessionnelle de la Filière Elevage au Tchad
CONORET:	Confédération Nationale des Organisations des Éleveurs du Tchad
COPAG:	Coopérative des Agriculteurs Gabonais
CORAF/WECARD:	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
DCD :	Development Cooperation Department
EAC:	East African Community
ECCAS:	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EU :	European Union
FACACI:	Fédération des associations de consommateurs actifs de Côte d'Ivoire
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIRCA :	Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles
FMD:	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FOs:	Farmers' organizations
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
HPAI:	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IAEA:	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICPALD:	IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development
IFAD:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD:	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILRI:	International Livestock Research Institute
INTERPORCI :	Interprofession porcine de Côte d'Ivoire
LANADA:	Laboratoire National d'Appui au Développement Agricole
LiDeSA:	Livestock Development Strategy for Africa
LMAC:	Livestock and Meat Advisory Council
LTC:	Livestock Technical Committee
MSs:	Member States
NEPAD:	Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique

NLPH:	National Livestock Policy Hubs
OIE :	World Organisation for Animal Health
PLANOPAC:	Plateforme Nationale des Organisations Professionnelles Agro-sylvo-pastorales du Cameroun
PPR:	Peste des petits ruminants
RECs:	Regional Economic Communities
SADC:	Southern African Development Community
TADs:	Transboundary Animal Diseases
UMA:	Union du Maghreb Arabe
USDA-APHIS:	United States Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
VETGOV:	Veterinary Governance Project

INTRODUCTION

The livestock sector contributes between 20-50% to agricultural value-added products in African countries with a continental average of 26% and is expected to become the largest contributor. This will be mainly fuelled by population growth, growth in incomes and urbanization. The sub-Saharan African population is projected to grow to 2 billion by 2050 and 3.7 billion by 2100. Within this period per capita annual consumption of livestock products is estimated to increase 2 to 8-fold by 2030 to 2050.

Despite the leverage potential, the livestock sector is seriously constrained by both technical and policy issues that include livestock diseases; inadequate investments by government and private sector; unregulated ad hoc and informal cross border and internal trade; unorganized producers; market disincentives for producers caused by market inefficiencies, weak implementation of policies, etc. The sector is further subjected to poor policy environment, gross underfunding with resultant weak implementation capacities of policies, regulations and standards and capacity to employ information and analysis in the elaboration of policies, so that policies are evidence-based.

Inadequate awareness of the contribution of livestock to national economy has hampered policymakers from facilitating institutional changes to mobilize resources while service delivery is highly constrained. It is therefore critical to revisit the mechanisms for policy formulation, analysis and implementation. To address the policy gaps, there is need to formulate evidence-based policies. Effective policies are the core of successful governance as they provide long term direction and define short term processes.

Over the years various mechanisms have been established at national, regional and continental levels to drive policy development, advocacy and influence for the livestock sector. Key amongst these is the national livestock policy hubs (NLPH) established through the EU funded Veterinary Governance Project implemented by AU-IBAR and RECs to articulate livestock policy issues. Functional NLPH or comparable platforms (based on national nomenclature) are vital in creating the conducive and participatory environment needed to: a) analyse, formulate and implement livestock policies and legislations; b) mainstream livestock sector into the national and regional CAADP compact; c) justify for increased investment in the livestock sector; d) and advocate and communicate effectively the need for investment and better policies.

The need for increased investment in the agriculture sector has been recognized at the highest levels of governments in Africa as evidenced by various initiatives that include: i) Agenda 2063 'The Africa We Want' which is Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future; ii) the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security of 2003 which serves as the corner stone for CAADP and consequently other regional and national policy frameworks; iii) the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods; iv) the comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) which aims to improve food and nutrition security by raising agricultural productivity and increasing public investment in agriculture and increasing incomes in Africa's largely farming-based economies; v) and the "Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA)", which aims to transform the livestock sector by harnessing its underutilized potential.

Nonetheless, the political will observed in the past few decades has not been fully translated into appropriate policies, legislations and investments to ensure a comprehensive livestock development. Moreover, with the entry into force of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement, the need for strategic positioning of the livestock sector in the AfCFTA to enable Africa to drive the socio-economic benefits from the sector has become more urgent. National livestock policy platforms will be vital in helping situate and attract the needed attention to the livestock sector within the context of national strategies for participation in the AfCFTA and in the broader national development agenda.

Through the Live2Africa project, AU-IBAR conducted an assessment and mapping of the national and regional livestock policy platforms in all African Union Member States to determine their functional status with regards to how they are involved in the national and regional livestock policy process, their impact and sustainability; to influence decision making and attract both public and private investment. The Live2Africa project is a five-year (2017 to 2021) project funded by the European Union and AU Member States and implemented by AU-IBAR. Its overall objective is “To support the transformation of the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, socio-economic development and equitable growth”. The objective of this consultancy mission is to map and assess the functionality of national and regional livestock policy platforms including other mechanisms for policy consultations on livestock issues, and document best practices in livestock policy/strategy analysis, formulation, advocacy and implementation at the national level and regional levels.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology approach for the assignment includes desk review, individual interviews and group discussions/meetings with stakeholders and strategic actors at national and regional levels. Interviews and group discussions/meeting sessions were done through participatory approach that allows the ideas of individuals/groups to be tested, argued, amplified and refined through constructive discussions. Given the current restrictions due to Covid-19 pandemic, all individual interviews and group discussion meetings were performed in the form of online conferences. This methodology approach is based on the following six main steps.

- **Documentation and literature review on livestock policies and legislations**

This step focused on documentation and literature review on livestock policies and legislations at national and regional levels. Documentation on successful livestock policies and legislations formulation and implementation in other continents and regions was also relevant here to support and complement the best practices that we identified in Africa under this assignment. The tasks were performed through online research and by contacting some key stakeholders at national and regional levels to collect relevant documents on livestock policies/strategies analysis, formulation, advocacy and implementation.

- **Stakeholders' consultations**

Stakeholders' consultations constitute an important step of our study. Indeed, by doing so we were able to capture national and regional key stakeholders' opinions regarding livestock policies and legislations analysis, formulation, advocacy and implementation. Focus group discussions/meetings, as participatory approach, were organized in form of brainstorming to allow different stakeholders to express their opinions and provide inputs in the analysis of livestock policy platforms at national and regional levels of the continent. This step was also the occasion to complete the inventory of livestock policy platforms in African Union (AU) Member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs). To undertake this step, contact was made with key national and regional stakeholders under the facilitation of AU-IBAR for diverse interviews and focus group discussions/meetings. Questionnaires for individual interviews and focus group discussions guides were elaborated and use for data collection. Individual interviews and focus group discussions/meetings were held entirely online, given the current travel restrictions due to COVID-19 pandemic.

- **Compilation of all national and regional livestock policy platforms**

This step is dedicated to the compilation of all national and regional livestock policy platforms based on documentation, literature reviews, and consultations with key national and regional stakeholders done in the previous steps.

- **Assessment of the functionality of the national and regional livestock policy platforms**

In this step, the functionality of national and regional livestock policy platforms compiled above is assessed, including gaps in policy and institutional capacity among the technical personnel and other stakeholders. Specific indicators were defined and used to assess the functionality of each documented livestock policy platform. These indicators were then linked to the functional status of the livestock policy platform with regards to how it is involved in the national and regional livestock policy process, it impacts and sustainability,

and how it influences decision making and attract both public and private investment. These indicators also help to understand the place occupied per each identified livestock policy platform in livestock policy/strategy analysis, formulation, advocacy, and implementation at national and regional levels.

- **Compilation of best Practices**

The results of assessment of the functionality of livestock policy platforms obtained in the previous step are used in this step to analyze, identify and document best practices in livestock policy/strategy analysis, formulation and implementation at national level and regional levels. These livestock policy platforms were then classified, from best to poor, based on the quality of their indicators, and the best practices will be so identified and selected.

I. HISTORY OF LIVESTOCK POLICY PLATFORMS

Livestock farming is one of the mainstream agricultural activities in most of the African countries, contributing significantly in terms of food security, nutrition, poverty eradication, income generation, livelihoods and socio-cultural transactions. Examples given below illustrate the significant contribution of Livestock in Socio-economic development:

- Livestock in Sub-Sahara Africa contributes on an average of 30 % of the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about 10 % of the national GDP respectively¹,
- IGAD studies have shown that the contribution of livestock to national economy is more than is officially reported, i.e. contributing 57% of the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product²
- Livestock contributes 3.2% and 36% of national GDP in Uganda and Sudan respectively³
- Livestock sector contributes 40% of agricultural GDP in Ethiopia (Alema Asresie and Lemma Zemedu, 2015)⁴.

However, the livestock sub-sector has for a long-time experienced challenge, thus limiting its contribution to socio-economic development and other spheres of life. Livestock policies and strategies in particular have been wanting – top-bottom approach in livestock policy development, inadequate capacity to develop policies, low/lack of participation by stakeholders (especially private sector and marginalized livestock keeping communities), inadequate policy implementation, donors driven, lack of political good will, lack of evaluation, poor dissemination of policies, and inadequate advocacy among others. Additionally, the livestock sub-sector has been given low priority in terms of resource allocation, inevitably locking its enormous potential. The funding of the Sub-sector, and the agricultural sector in general, has been below the recommended 10% of government budget to the agricultural sector, and specifically marginal allocation to the livestock sub-sector (Maputo Declaration, 2003)⁵.

It is within this background and context that livestock policy hubs / platforms were initiated in an effort to address the policy and policy-related gaps, and thus improve the profile of livestock sub-sector in socio-economic development at the household, national and regional levels.

1.1. Concept of Livestock Policy Platforms in VET-GOV Programme

The policy platforms for livestock are multidisciplinary groups created to ensure broad stakeholder participation in policy design and formulation. The platforms operate as a network of stakeholders interested and committed to improving the institutional environment to ensure bun effective animal health services at the national, regional and continental level.

The Veterinary Governance Programme (VET-GOV) was designed to address policy and institutional gaps to achieve effective and efficient animal health services in Africa. VET-GOV is a five-year partnership programme funded by the European Union (EU) with a contribution from the African Union Commission

¹ <https://icpald.org/livestock-policy-hubs/>

² <https://resilience.igad.int/resource/igad-animal-health-strategy-2017-2022/>

³ <https://icpald.org/library/policy-briefs/>

⁴ <https://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/ALST/article/viewFile/19767/20040>

⁵ AU 2003 Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security | AUDA-NEPAD

(AUC). The programme is being implemented by the African Union Inter-African Office of Animal Resources (AU-BIRA) in collaboration with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and regional economic communities (ERC). The program began in January 2012 and ended on August 8, 2017. After five and a half years of implementation, the VET-GOV programme has made significant progress in strengthening the institutional environment at national and regional levels: the development of policy and legal frameworks, the evaluation of veterinary services through the tools of the Veterinary Performance Assessment Process (WPV), the strengthening of regional networks, institution-building initiatives, capacity development and the development of common positions on animal health and food safety standards, the deployment of the Animal Resources Information System (ARIS), the engagement of non-state actors, the empowerment of young people and women, and the promotion of collaboration and partnerships.

The VET GOV project has contributed to the AU-BIRA's overall strategic objective of "improving the contribution of livestock to food security and security, economic growth and wealth creation in Africa."

In support of this objective, the VET-GOV project has helped to "improve the institutional environment at national and regional levels in order to provide effective and effective animal health services in Africa". The strategic focus has been on strengthening veterinary services with a view to (i) the establishment of adequate and affordable veterinary services at the national level; (ii) to strengthen regional institutions so that they can play their role of coordination, harmonisation, support and integration among their Member States, in line with the concept of "One Health"

The following results were assigned to the project:

- **Result 1:** Improved knowledge and awareness for institutional strengthening.
- **Result 2:** Strengthening institutional capacity to formulate livestock policies, animal health strategies and legislation.
- **Result 3:** Strengthening institutional capacity for policy implementation.

It is clear that there is a real will show by the African Union, through the AU-BIRA to develop the platforms, the VET GOV project has helped to promote the establishment and strengthening of the political platforms of livestock at the regional and national level.

Following a continent-wide evaluation of national livestock policies, the VET-GOV programme has helped 50 Member States (Ms) and 4 RECs (ECOWAS, IGAD, CEEAC and COMESA) to establish national and regional livestock policy platforms.

Member States have reviewed and updated their livestock policies. The program has also supported regional economic communities (AMAS) in the development of regional livestock policies. With this in the same vein, the programme has developed and implemented a capacity-building programme in policy, advocacy and communication.

1.2. History of Livestock Policy Platforms in RECs and countries

1.2.1. In Southern Africa

SADC is a regional economic grouping of 16 southern African countries. Like in most SADC countries, 70-80% of the rural community in the intervention area are livestock farmers (SADC Reports, 2019). Livestock production is one of the major agricultural activities in all the 16 Member States of SADC. On average, livestock accounts for more than a third of the agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) of the region (SADC annual report, 2000). The existence of livestock platforms where livestock issues influencing country and regional policy formulations and implementation is therefore a common feature in all SADC member states, including those countries under the project intervention area.

At country level, livestock policy formulation and implementation are generally spearheaded by respective governments mainly through Animal Production and Veterinary Services Departments under their respective Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock. This is normally done in consultations with the livestock industry platforms established and run by the private sector and farmers unions, organizations and associations. It is at these livestock policy platforms that livestock issues which include production, health, research, product value addition and advocacy for support among other issues are discussed so as to influence Government livestock policy formulation and implementation in support of the livestock industry.

Besides the National Livestock Policy Platform established by the EU-funded Veterinary Governance Project and implemented by AU-IBAR and SADC, individual countries managed to establish their policy platforms supported by the private sector and farmer organisations. In Namibia, the major livestock policy platforms include the Namibian Meat Board established under the Animal Health Act of 1981 and other specific commodity farmer organizations based on different value chains which include Poultry, Beef, Dairy and Small ruminants. In Botswana similarly the major livestock policy platforms include the Botswana Meat Commission and value chain commodity associations as well as other farmer unions and organizations.

It is through these platforms like the Namibian Meat Board, Botswana Meat Commission, Lesotho's Farmers' Produce Marketing Corporation (LFPMC), Eswatini's Chiefdom Development Plan (CDP) Platform and Zimbabwe's National Association of Dairy Farmers (NADF) and through other value chain associations/organisations that the livestock industry influences Government livestock policies in their respective countries and collectively lobby and advocate for adequate Government financing, private sector investments and for support from international organizations and development partners.

In addition to AU-IBAR, OIE and IAEA, some of the major international organisations and development partners with histories of supporting the SADC states under the project intervention area include Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which focuses on the promotion of agriculture productivity to improve nutrition and reduce vulnerability in the region by supporting different developmental projects in different value chains which include: small stock production, animal health programmes, fisheries, pigs, beef and dairy value chains production. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) which is an African Union initiative to promote investment in agriculture for member states and initiative growth rates of more than 6% were envisaged to ensure food security and economic growth for member states.

The National Livestock Policy Hubs were also established in the SADC region through the AU-IBAR supported Veterinary Governance Project.

About REC, SADC is an inter-governmental organization whose goal is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper co-operation and integration, good governance and durable peace and security among sixteen Southern African Member States. The sixteen countries are as follows: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, The Comoros and Zimbabwe.

It is estimated that about 60% of the SADC population depends on livestock (SADC TADs project 2005). Livestock constitute about 30 to 40% of the agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) of the region and represent an asset for investment and insurance against crop failure. According to FAO 2005 release, SADC's livestock population stands at 51,3 million cattle, 75,3 million sheep and goats, 5,5 million pigs, 323 million poultry and 1,5 million equines.

International Development Partners are also represented at SADC level and some of them are housed in Botswana, Gaborone where the SADC Head Quarters is based. These include the OIE Sub-Regional office and FAO Country Office. There was a time between 2000 and 2010 when AU-IBAR and FAO ECTAD were represented in the SADC region. All these representatives' development partner played different crucial roles in animal production and health in the region. FAO has country offices in almost all SADC countries.

Table 1: Development partner representation in the selected SADC countries

Regional Representation	Development Partner	Partner Interventions
SADC Region	OIE Sub Regional Office	Animal health and trade standard setting, training, capacity building and supporting animal health and production programs
	FAO ECTAD	Training, capacity building and technology transfer, harmonisation and standardisation of OIE standards of disease diagnosis and surveillance protocols
	AU-IBAR	Training, capacity building, supporting animal health and production programs and coordinating continental development programs
Country Level		
1. Botswana	FAO Country Office	Training, capacity building, supporting animal health and production programs
2. Namibia	FAO Country Office	Training, capacity building, supporting animal health and production programs
3. Lesotho	FAO Country Office	Training, capacity building, supporting animal health and production programs
4. Swaziland/Eswatini	FAO Country Office	Training, capacity building, supporting animal health and production programs
5. South Africa	FAO Country Office	Training, capacity building, supporting animal health and production programs
6. Zimbabwe	FAO Sub Regional Office + Country Office	Training, capacity building, supporting animal health and production programs

COMESA is another regional platform for livestock production, health and marketing of animals and animal products. The platform promotes competitiveness, value addition, trade and investment in the livestock sectors of member countries. Food quality and safety standards are also part of the COMESA mandate.

1.2.2. In Central Africa

It should be recalled that the development of the agricultural sector in the ECCAS zone is linked to the process of the Detailed Program for the Development of Agriculture in Africa (CAADP) which allowed the establishment of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), and its main variation is the Regional Agricultural Investment Program for Food and Nutritional Security (PRIASAN) with related projects, as well as the platforms of actors who are stakeholders in their implementation. In the ECCAS zone, the main platforms are: - the Regional Council for Agriculture, Food and Nutrition (CRAAN); - the Country Teams and the CAADP Regional Team; - national and regional platforms for the development of the livestock sector; - the Regional Platform of Farmers' Organizations of Central Africa (PROPAC). The implementation of this process made it possible to mobilize technical assistance from international partners including FAO, OIE, USDA-APHIS, NEPAD Agency, AU - IBAR, CORAF and many other organizations that are involved in the development of the rural sector. As part of the implementation of CAADP, we will note: - The establishment of SPS committees at the level of all ECCAS countries including at the regional level for the participation of African Nations in the activities of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standardization Organizations (PANSPSO); - The Program for Strengthening Veterinary Governance in Africa (VET - GOV) with a view to strengthening Veterinary Services at the level of Member States, and which also enabled the creation of the Regional Centre for Animal Health of Central Africa (RSA - AC).

In the process outlined above, it was recommended that the regional economic communities (ECCAS, CEMAC) create an inclusive dialogue framework between decision-makers and breeders for the proper development of the livestock sub-sector in Central Africa, facilitate regional trade in livestock products, to initiate high-level consultation meetings with a view to promoting the involvement of farmers' organizations (FOs) of pastoralists in the policy-making process and the development of the farming sector breeding at the national level. Initiatives have been taken at the level of each country and supported within the framework of the Vet-Gov program.

1.2.3. In Eastern Africa

At the regional level some constraints need mention: cross border livestock movements, trans-boundary animal diseases, livestock trade barriers across countries, lack of coordination and harmonization mechanisms in cross border disease control and eradication activities; inadequate sharing of livestock related information and data among the countries in the region.

These factors have been the major trigger in the initiation, establishment and development of regional policy hubs/platforms. The regional livestock policy platforms have largely been focusing on consultative and participatory processes in the development and review of policy and regulatory frameworks. The hubs also focus on livestock policy advocacy and lobbying for better support for the livestock sector.

Regional and international bodies that have actively facilitated the initiation and establishment of livestock policy hubs include OIE, IGAD-ICPALD, FAO, EAC, and COMESA

1.2.4. In Northern Africa

As part of the program VET-GOV has helped UMA member states as well as Egypt and Sudan to set up national livestock policy platforms. This initiative has not had the faded success and in most countries the platforms have remained without real activities for various reasons including the financial aspects and the lack of human resources allocated to the management of the platforms.

The analysis of UMA countries could have been more comprehensive and realistic if countries such as Morocco, Algeria, Egypt and Libya had provided the information requested through the questionnaire.

For the analysis of the results of the survey on national platforms, it was also carried out on the basis of the questionnaire received but also on a bibliographic search and reading articles on the internet.

In Mauritania, the breeding and animal production strategy is defined in the Rural Sector Development Strategy (SDSR). It is focused on two major objectives: the sustainable increase in the added value of the sector and the reduction of the vulnerability of populations living on livestock.

The state increasingly involves certain professional organizations in the definition of policies aimed at the development of breeding. The National Group of Associations of Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Cooperatives of Mauritania (GNAP) was created in 1992 and has 45 Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral associations (approximately 450,000 members) in 10 of the 12 regions of Mauritania. The GNAP constitutes an advisory and professional body for the interests of breeding with the public authorities. It is the interface between public authorities and producers. It gives an opinion at the request of the public authorities or makes suggestions on their own initiative on issues of livestock development in Mauritania and the development of the livestock trade in West Africa.

In Tunisia, the country does not currently have a Strategic Plan for Livestock, but the State gives an important place to professional organizations, because of its involvement in their management. The involvement of professional organizations will increase with the expected effective start of the Livestock Policy Platform.

Informally, several professional organizations contribute to the definition of agricultural and livestock policies, including the Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fisheries (UTAP). Founded in 1950, UTAP brings together farmers in the agricultural and fishing sectors, large and small, as well as cooperatives. As an active member of civil society, it contributes to the realization of the major choices and the main orientations, which form the basis of the rule of law and institutions. UTAP is an effective economic and social partner, with the ultimate objective of integrating farmers into the economic and social fabric and involving them more as full partners in the development process. Particular attention is paid to the means and smaller among them which constitute a large majority of producers to enable them to participate effectively in decision-making.

Sudan became in 2014 the first African breeding nation ahead of Botswana, demonstrating the importance of this sector at the national level. Livestock policies are the responsibility of the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Pastures.

The involvement of professional organizations in decisions concerning livestock farming (policy development, involvement in crisis situations), although effective, will certainly start and formally with the next establishment of the Livestock Policy Platform. The Union of Chambers of Agriculture and Animal Production is one of the main professional organizations, created in 2002 and brings together 10 sectoral organizations (livestock, meat, poultry, etc.) effectively contributes to the definition of agricultural policies and to the organization the livestock sector.

1.2.5. In Western Africa

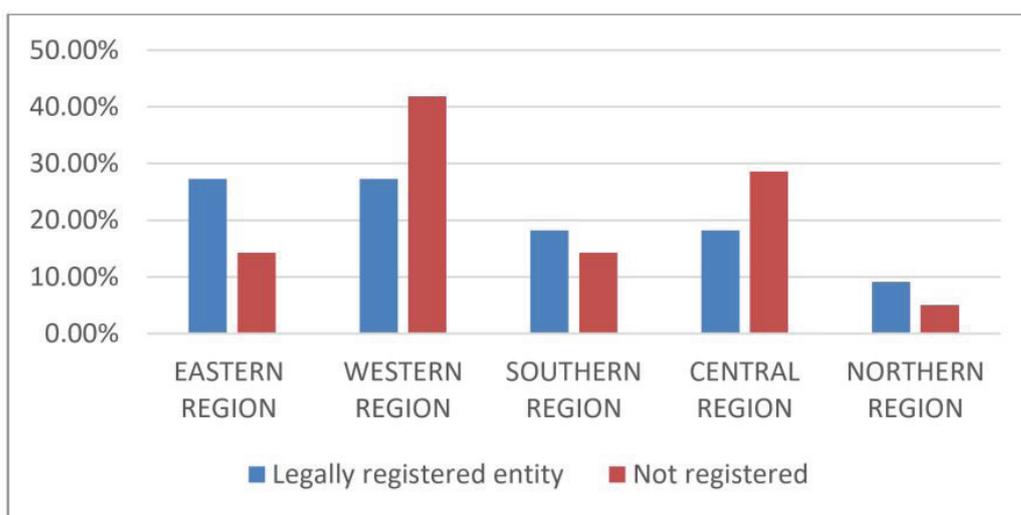
The Livestock Policy Platforms came into being with the launch and implementation of the Veterinary Governance Program in Africa (VET-GOV). This program housed at the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the African Union (AU-IBAR). The multisectoral workshops were held on various dates according to the calendars of the States. The multisectoral platforms were put in place after the multidisciplinary stakeholder workshop. These activities were all carried out between 2012 and 2013 after the launch of the program. The regional coordination for West Africa, initially housed within the premises of the ECOWAS headquarters, ended up in Mali (Bamako), at the Regional Animal Health Centre (CRSA-Bamako). A workshop was organized from October 24-25, 2016 in Banjul, The Gambia for the launch of the Regional Livestock Policy Platform (PPRE).

2. GLOBAL PERCEPTION ABOUT LIVESTOCK POLICY PLATFORMS

2.1. Situation across regions

2.1.1. Legal Status

The legal status of the livestock policy platforms determines to which extent they are formally created. It can also explain to which extent the established policy platform can undertake some administrative process and/or engage in formal dialogues with government and other structured institutions. The Graph presents the livestock policy platforms in the five African geographic regions according to their legal status.

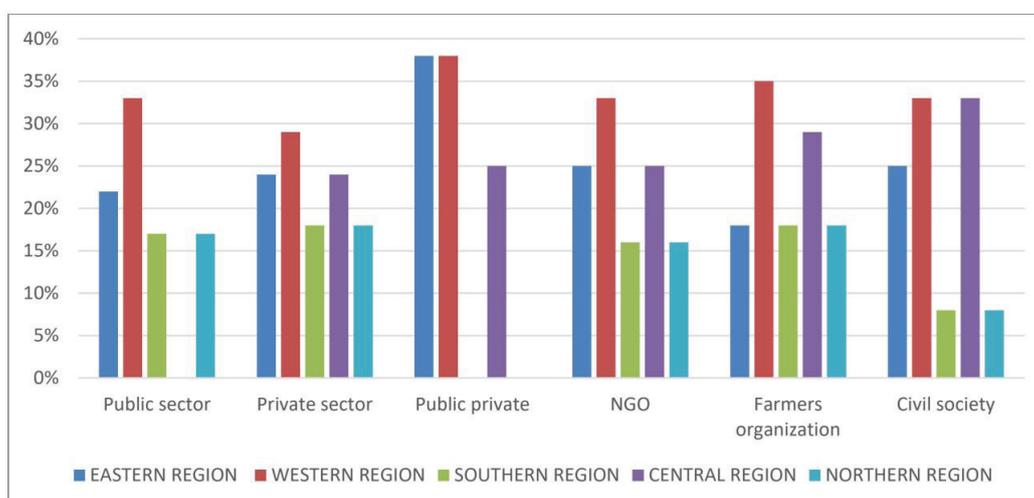


Graph 1: Legal status of livestock policy platforms in African regions

In western and Central regions, most of the livestock policy platforms are not registered entity, while in the rest of the three geographic regions they are legally registered entities.

2.1.2. Involved Actors or Stakeholders

Livestock policy platforms are also defined by the type of involved actors or stakeholders and their areas of interventions. The Figure presents the actors/stakeholders of livestock policy platforms in African geographic regions according to their areas of interventions.

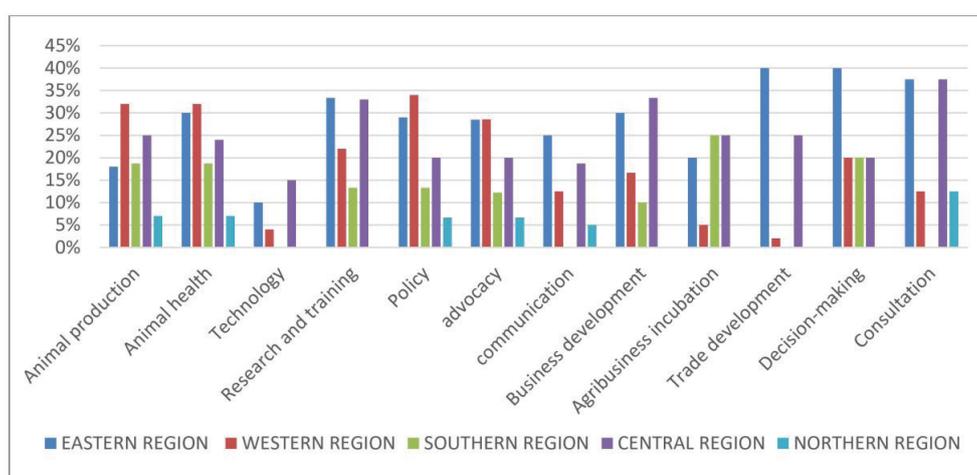


Graph 2: Actor or stakeholders of livestock policy platforms

In the Western and Eastern African regions, livestock policy platforms are dominated by public-private sector actors or stakeholders. But in the two regions, actors/stakeholders are also well represented in other entities, including farmers' organizations, civil society and NGO. In Southern and Northern, actors/stakeholders are well represented in all identified entities, except from the public-private sector entity where they are absent. In Central Africa region, livestock policy platforms are dominated by civil society, NGO, farmers' organizations and private sectors.

2.1.3. Areas of Intervention

The areas of intervention constitute the main reason of the establishment of a livestock policy platform. They also help define the type of actors/stakeholders to be part of the platform entity. The following figure presents the primary intervention areas of national livestock policy platforms in the five African geographic regions.

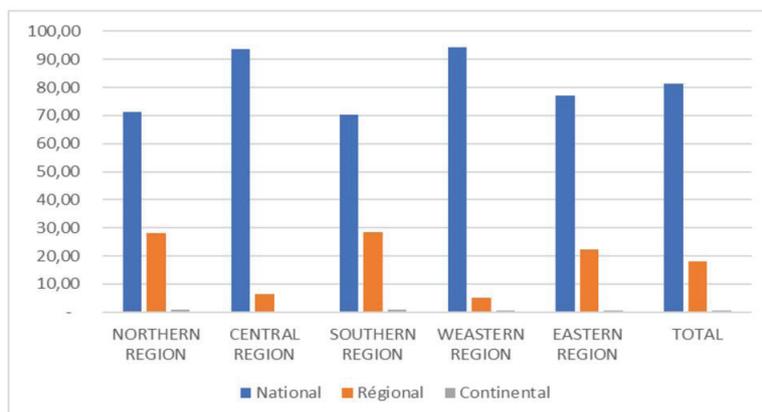


Graph 3: Primary intervention areas of national livestock policy platforms

In all the geographic regions, national livestock policy platforms intervene in a large variety of areas which some main focus in each region. In Eastern Africa region, its main focus is on decision-making, trade development, consultation, research and training, animal health, business development, policy, and advocacy. In Western Africa region, focus areas are on policy, animal production, animal health, advocacy, and research and training. In Southern region, main focus areas are on agribusiness incubation, decision-making, animal production, and animal health. In Central Africa region, focus areas are on consultation, business development, Research and training, agribusiness incubation, trade development, animal production, and animal health. In Northern region, intervention areas are limited to consultation, animal production, animal health, policy, advocacy, and communication.

2.1.4. Geographical scope in terms of actions

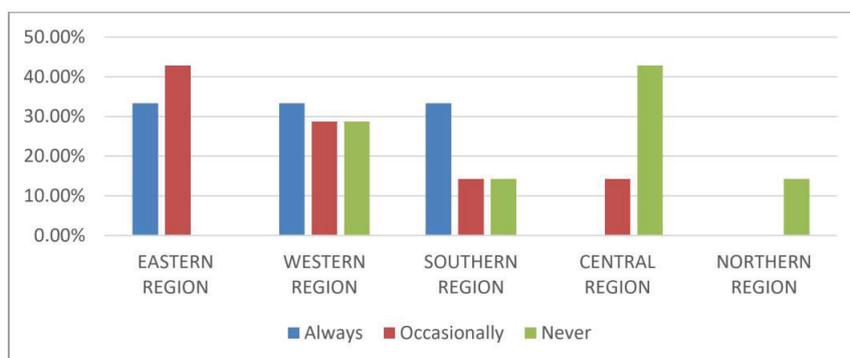
The geographical scope in terms of actions of livestock policy platforms reveal their capacity to act beyond their establishment location at the interest of their members and areas of interventions. As we can see in the figure below, African livestock policy platforms have limited actions at regional level and their actions continental are very minim. Their essential actions are at national level.



Graph 4: African livestock policy platforms and geographical scope in terms of actions

2.1.5. Impacts on Decisions Making

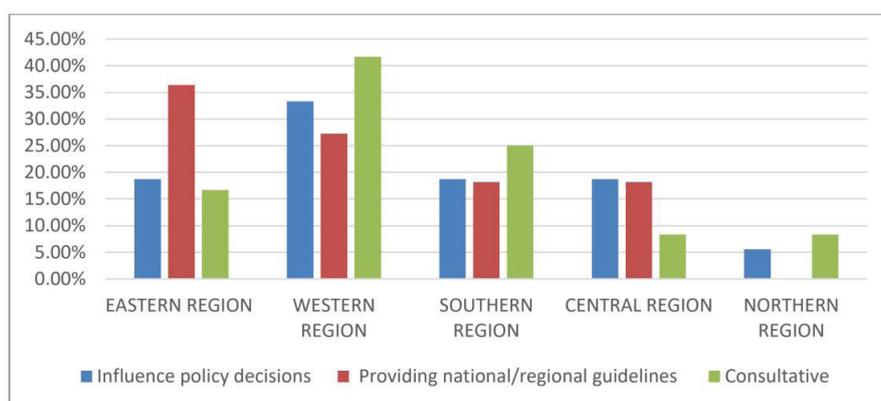
Overall, the impacts of livestock policy platforms on decision-making are currently limited, especially in Central and Northern regions. Eastern Africa is the region with more significant impacts of livestock policy platforms on decision-making. Unfortunately, conclusions on impact for Northern Africa could not be drawn due to lack of data/information.



Graph 5: Impact of livestock policy platforms on decision-making

2.1.6. Roles and objectives

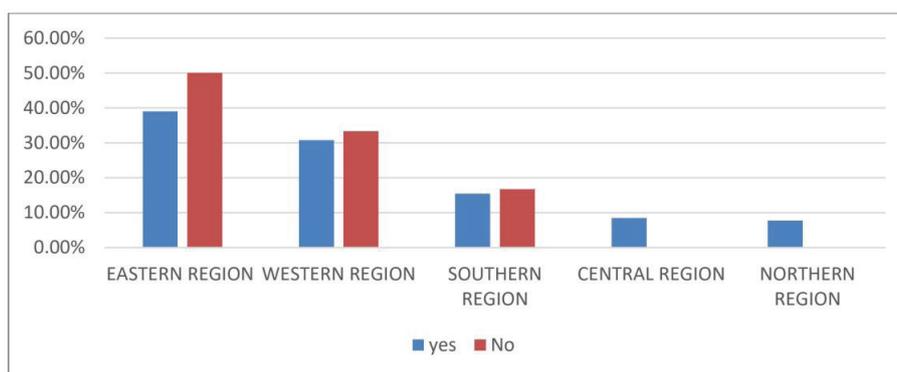
Livestock policy platforms are established to play specific roles and/or objectives, such as influencing policy decisions, providing national or regional guidelines, and performing consultative missions. In all of the regions, livestock policy platforms cover the three identified roles and/or objectives, except in the Northern region where these roles and/or objectives are limited to influence policy decisions and perform consultative missions.



Graph 6: Livestock policy platforms roles and/or objectives

2.1.7. Mechanism or criteria for setting agenda

There is a limited mechanism or criteria for setting livestock policy agenda.



Graph 7: Mechanism or criteria for setting livestock policy agenda

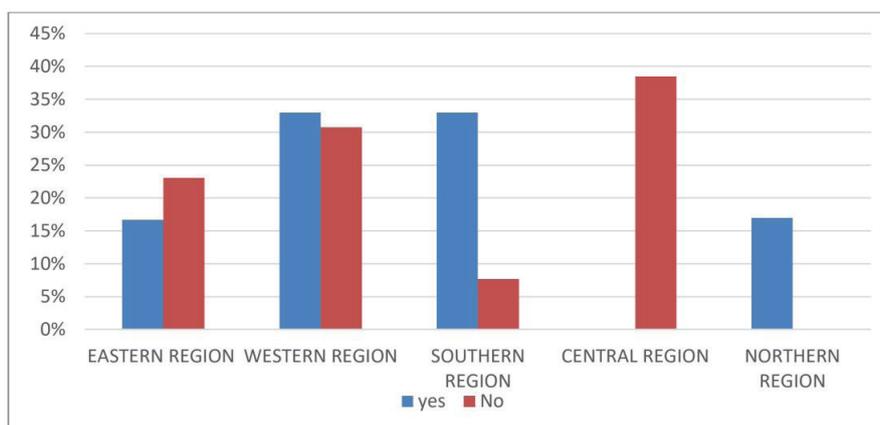
Some reasons could explain the limited criteria or mechanism for livestock policy platforms agenda setting in countries of the different regions (Table 2).

Table 2: criteria or mechanism for livestock policy platforms agenda setting in countries of the different regions

COUNTRIES OF REGIONS	REASONS FOR THE LIMITED MECHANISM OF CRITERIA
EASTERN REGION	Still at infancy level of secretariat management to run daily operations. LSPNet works on contemporary issues
WESTERN REGION	No national budget for its normal functioning; Operations not really defined.
SOUTHERN REGION	Policy hub is currently inactive
CENTRAL REGION	Non-formalized platform, awaiting the legal bases; The platform has not been institutionalized by a legal act of official creation; Usually the Ministry of Livestock sets the agenda that is mentioned on the invitation to participate in the meeting; Activities are sporadic when there is need; Decree creating the PNGDA / TCHAD is still in effect but we are in the process of anticipating the procedure for obtaining the said Decree.
NORTHERN REGION	There are mechanisms or criteria, but which are limited.

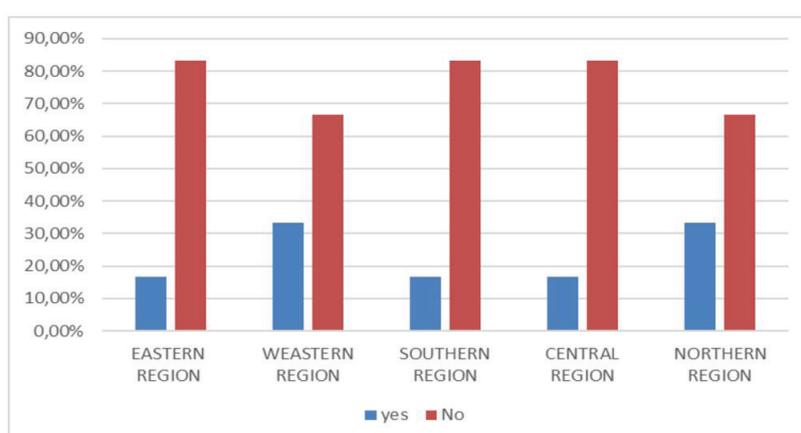
2.1.8. Activities

Except in central Africa region, where there are not planned activities, livestock policy platforms have planned activities in the rest of the four geographic regions (strategic plan, work program, periodic meetings) as presented in the following Figure.



Graph 8: Livestock policy platform planned activities

However, most parts of the identified and planned activities livestock policy platform activities have not been implemented and monitored.



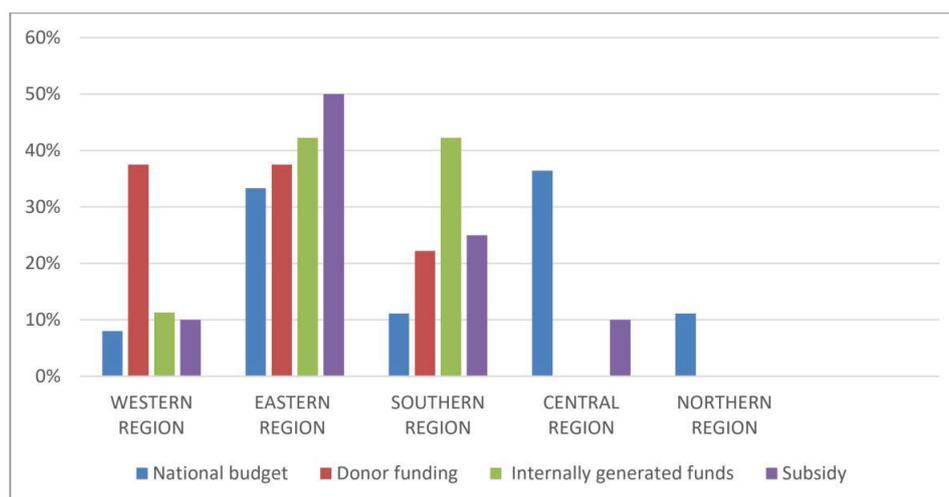
Graph 9: Implemented and monitored livestock policy platforms

For the implemented and monitored livestock policy platforms, some specific tools have been used for this end (Table 3).

Table 3: Livestock policy platforms' implementation and monitoring tools in countries

Countries of different regions	If yes with what kinds of tools?
EASTERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use farmer linker at farmer levels and KABO tool and record books.
WESTERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus group discussions/ questionnaire and monkey survey Meetings with stakeholders, meeting with political decision-makers raising awareness among breeders and their associations
SOUTHERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal production: genetics, breeding, nutrition, animal welfare, research Animal health: surveillance, animal health programs, diagnostics and research, movement controls, trade controls Food safety: trade controls, abattoir based surveillance, food hygiene, research
CENTRAL REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The non-formalized platform, awaiting the legal bases The platform has not been institutionalized by a legal act of official creation Usually the Ministry of Livestock sets the agenda that is mentioned on the invitation to participate in the meeting. Activities are sporadic when there is need Decree creating the PNGDA / TCHAD is still in effect but we are in the process of anticipating the procedure for obtaining the said Decree.
NORTHERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional workspace

2.1.9. Operating resources



Activity of the platform	
EASTERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of National Beekeepers Training and extension manual. Putting up a national export hub • Establishing National Chapters • Livestock Symposium during the African Association of Agricultural Economics • Funding Livestock agribusiness run by youth and women in Africa
WESTERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major institutions agreed to define roles in the interest of the livestock industry • Challenges included delayed response on organizing activities. • The many lessons learnt from previous policies and programmes and the low impact of past programmes and projects have informed the development of current strategies and implementation of new programmes. Notable of such new programmes is the AgSSIP. The lessons mentioned here draw largely from the AgSSIP document (World Bank, 2000). • The relevant lessons combine assessments of the implementation of higher national policies such as decentralisation, privatisation and liberalisation and of some agricultural projects, specifically the National Livestock Services Project (NLSP). • It is established and lacks the political will and financial support
SOUTHERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal health • Guiding tools for improvement of production and productivity of animals; Regulate animal health and production activities for trade purposes and quality control; Quality veterinary services • FMD Control Strategy (but unsuccessful)
CENTRAL REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock Development Symposium in 2016; finalization of the livestock development strategy • Review of WAAPP in 2016 • Animals and plants, price monitoring, research and extension teaching, agricultural investment
NORTHERN REGION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sensitization or advocacy on the support of the platform operation by the national budget, 2. Meeting with all relevant stakeholders. 3. Production and sharing of reports

The main challenges facing your policy platform	
EASTERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we do not have national beekeepers policy • Uniformity in African continents to support establishment of the National Chapters • Inability to meet registration requirements due to Lack of resources • Since its official approval by the AU-STC in 2019, the AYL-FAIN National Chapters are still under struggles because Governments through Youth and Employment, Agriculture and Livestock as well as Trade Ministries have not yet owned this as an official choice by the AU • Leadership to engage youth in sustainable livestock agribusinesses.
WESTERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed response to some of the activities organized • Lack political will and financial and awareness 1. Lack of national budget; 2. Dependence of external funding or projects. • The interministerial creation decree was never signed • National coordination
SOUTHERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Animal Health Act (principal Act/ legislation) is old, outdated and overdue for a review to include recent advances in animal production and animal health. The review has started, and Covid19 is slowing down the progress. • Once the platform completed its mandate of developing Policy document and draft legislation, it becomes obsolete even though if and when necessary is revived for a particular activity, (initial membership still exist in their areas of interest and can be easily mobilised for specific purpose).
CENTRAL REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal formalization for better recognition by the Government • Non-institutionalization • Once the platform completed its mandate of developing Policy document and draft legislation, it become obsolete even though if and when necessary is revived for a particular activity, (initial membership still exist in their areas of interest and can be easily mobilised for specific purpose)
NORTHERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of institutional framework but in progress • Budgetary

What do you see as priority actions for harmonization and coordination of Livestock Policy Platforms for better impact? At national level	
EASTERN REGION	<p>we need government to support the sector Youth engagement in Livestock for agribusiness development, food security and employment sustainability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration 2. Resources
WESTERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds for effective monitoring to ensure policies are implemented • Structure of the Livestock Sub-Sector • The structure of the livestock sub-sector is analysed from four perspectives; i). Livestock species kept. ii). Livestock keepers in the sub-sector. iii). Stakeholder activities in the sub-sector, and iv). Stakeholders and linkages. • Animal production, animal health, food safety and research • Support to finance the acquisition of functioning equipment, • A Training of stakeholders; • Training of trainers in communication and awareness

SOUTHERN REGION	<p>The successful roll out of the Policy platform is premised on the adequate provision of the following enablers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provision of uninterrupted key utilities such as water and electricity; ii. Subsidized rates for key utilities such as electricity to the farming community ; iii. Adequate budgetary provision and funding for strategic interventions; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacitation of the livestock and veterinary extension service delivery system; • Development of irrigation schemes along the identified water bodies for pasture belts; • Procurement of breeding stock and hay bailing equipment and establishment of strategic fodder bank warehouses along the green belts and corridors; • Improved telecommunications infrastructure and connectivity; • Prioritization of foreign currency allocation for the procurement of essential raw materials for dipping chemicals and vaccines for animal disease control; iv. Incentives for encouraging private sector participation and partnerships in agriculture investment initiatives
CENTRAL REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop its legal status; advocacy; organization and mobilization of budgetary resources • Update the Decree creating the Platform, because the Ministry of Livestock has been detached from that of Agriculture and concerns have changed a bit. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on the data collection tool: ARIS 2. Drafting of a strategic plan and institutional framework in comparison with other sub-regional and regional platforms 3. Acquisition of an international legal status 4. Financial support to the TFPs for the implementation of PNGDA / Chad activities
NORTHERN REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to have the policy hub formally adopted by government and stakeholders and development sustainability strategy beyond project funding • Budget and technical support

2.2. Situation in Each Region

2.2.1. Situation in Southern Africa

- **Institutional anchoring and statutes**

Responses from selected Southern African countries indicated that 18% of the platforms are legally registered while 14% are not legally registered.

At the global level, Southern African countries' national livestock policy platforms received support from international organizations and development partners like FAO, OIE, IAEA, EU and AU-IBAR and through signing and implementation of global agreements and strategies such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement, Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA), Animal Health Strategy for Africa (AHSA) and the AU-IBAR Continental Animal Health Actors Platform.

The major SADC regional livestock policy platform is the Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) composed National both Directors of both Animal Health and Animal production. The Platform meets at least once or twice a year to discuss regional animal health and production policy issues affecting member states and then reporting to the SADC Council of Ministers of Agriculture and Livestock for decision making in the formulation and implementation of regional livestock policies. International organizations and development partners also come to support the LTC annual meetings and livestock policy implementation activities both at regional and country levels. A number of livestock policies which include the SADC livestock policy, and regional projects facilitated by the policy environment which include the SADC Animal Genetic Resources Project, SADC Transboundary Animal Disease Project (2005 to 2010) and other capacity building and

disease control projects were supported by FAO, OIE, IAEA and EU among other donor organizations and international finance houses.

The SADC Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) derives its legal mandate from the Regional Economic Grouping agreement signed by the SADC heads of state and from their respective national Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock. The LTC therefore collects and analyze regional data on livestock statistics, disease trends, food safety and trade in animals and animal products and produce annual publications. The LTC collects and document these livestock trends through the assistance of its 4 sub-committees established between 1998 and 1999. These subcommittees include the Laboratory disease diagnostics, Epidemiology and Informatics, Veterinary Public Health (VPH) and Animal production sub-committees. The Laboratory Diagnostics and Epidemiology sub-committees have remained the most active LTC sub-committees, while the VPH and Production remained dominant.

The Animal Production and the VPH sub-committees remained inactive over the years. Failure by member states to support 5 delegates (LTC and the 4 sub-committee representatives) to attend annual meetings was cited as one of the major reasons for the collapse of the Animal Production and the VPH sub-committees. Annual attendance of annual meetings of both the LTC and its functional sub-committees was found to be very low when member states finance their respective delegates. Full attendance is only achieved when a donor or a development partner provides financial support for travel and subsistence for the delegates.

- **Quality and diversity of Members**

National Chief Veterinary Officers and Animal Production Directors attend the same LTC meetings and discuss livestock policy issues as a team. Members of the Laboratory Diagnostics Sub-committee are heads of National Central Veterinary Laboratories of SADC member states and members of the Epidemiology and Informatics are national heads of epidemiology units of their respective countries.

Representatives from the OIE, FAO, AU-IBAR, EU and other research and academic institutions are also invited. There are meetings when the donor community, farmer’s representatives and other potential investors are invited to lobby for more investment in livestock and its value chains.

Sector percentage representation in the livestock Policy platforms at SADC regional level is summarized in the table below:

Table 4: Sector levels of representation in SADC Livestock Policy Platforms

Sector	Level of representation
Public	17%
Private	18%
Farmer Organisations	18%
NGO	16%
Civil Society	8%

- **Coverage of all the livestock sectors in the countries**

There are organisations representing all major livestock commodities in all SADC countries including the 5 selected countries in this study. For example Zimbabwe has commodity associations for beef, dairy, small ruminants and poultry value chains. The major livestock value chains for the project selected SADC countries are given in Table below.

Table 5: Value chains are policy interventions in selected SADC countries

Country	Major Value Chain Policy Platform	Policy interventions
Botswana	Beef	Beef production, product processing, marketing locally, regionally and internationally
	Dairy	Dairy production, product processing and marketing.
	Goats and Sheep	Goats and Sheep production, product processing, marketing locally and in S.Africa
Namibia	Beef	Beef production, product processing, marketing locally, regionally and internationally
	Goats and Sheep	Goats and Sheep production, product processing, marketing locally and in S.Africa
	Poultry	Poultry production, product processing, marketing locally and in S.Africa
Lesotho	Beef	Beef production, product processing, marketing locally and in S.Africa
	Goats and Sheep	Goats and Sheep production, product processing, marketing locally and in S.Africa
Swaziland/ Eswatini	Goats and Sheep	Goats and Sheep production, product processing, marketing locally and in S.Africa
	Beef	Beef production, product processing, marketing locally and in S.Africa
S.Africa	Beef	Beef production, product processing, marketing locally, regionally and internationally
	Dairy	Dairy production, product processing, value addition, marketing locally, regionally and internationally
	Goats and Sheep	Goats and Sheep production, product processing, marketing locally and in S.Africa
	Poultry	Poultry production, product processing, value addition, marketing locally, regionally and internationally
	Pigs	Pig production, product processing, value addition, marketing locally, regionally and internationally
Pigs Zimbabwe	Beef	Beef production, product processing, marketing locally.
	Dairy	Dairy production, product processing, value addition, marketing locally and regionally
	Goats and Sheep	Goats and Sheep production, product processing, marketing locally.
	Poultry	Poultry production, product processing, marketing locally and regionally
	Pigs	Pig production, product processing, value addition, marketing locally and regionally

- **Regular functioning and sustainable capacity to finance their activities**

The LTC Meetings are held once or twice per annum depending on the regional programs and availability of funds. It has been observed that 80% to 100% attendance at these annual meetings happen if there is external funding and very low when member states are funding for their respective delegates.

Similar the LTC Diagnostic and Epidemiology sub-committees meet once or twice a year depending on the sub-committee programs and availability of funds. After every meeting the LTC sub-committee chairs submit reports to the LTC and the LTC in-term submits its reports through the SADC Directorate of Food and Natural Resources (FNR) to the SADC Council of Ministers of Agriculture and Livestock though in some countries there are Ministries of Livestock and fisheries or Food Safety.

Besides the SADC regional livestock policy platforms, individual countries have platforms mostly run by the livestock industry and farmers organisations. Some of these platform activities include discussing and provide recommendations to policy makers on animal health programs, disease diagnostics and research production and productivity, genetics and breeding, trade and product quality, food safety and movement controls of animals and their products.

- **Existence of Development Plan**

SADC Livestock development plans come in form of strategic plans and approval and financing of specific projects both at regional and country levels. Harmonisation of individual country strategies to prevent and control specific transboundary diseases and animal production projects have been implemented successfully. Regional animal production projects like the SADC animal genetic resource project have been developed and being implemented.

There are individual country livestock development plans like Zimbabwe's 2020 to 2025 Livestock growth plan. Regional development plans are generally in form of the SADC Regional Livestock Strategies and action plans, the development strategies are also focused on livestock commodities like beef, dairy, pigs, small ruminants or poultry.

- **Advocacy skills**

There is need for improved awareness and advocacy for Governments, development partners and the Donor community to increase their contributions to livestock production, health and marketing at country, regional and continental levels to attract investments. Regional approaches are stronger than individual country approaches.

Some of the major functions of Livestock Policy Platforms focusing on livestock and meat products are lobbying and advocacy for increased investment in livestock production and health. Some of the activities include the following:

- Recommending strategies and instruments to reduce livestock and meat product insecurity at national and household levels;
- Collection of livestock and meat industry statistics and returns;
- Repository of the national Herd Book
- Curbing of illegal importation of meat imports (chicken pieces, pork bones, offal) and dumping;
- Lobbying for the establishment of a one health port authority at the borders.

- **Policy impacts**

The regional policy impacts include improved SADC regional policy development and implementation at country and regional levels. Implementation at country levels differ from country to country hence the impacts tend to differ as well.

Some livestock policy impacts at both SADC and country levels include effective collective control of major transboundary diseases though FMD has remained a regional problem due to among other factors coexistence of infected buffalo and cattle in the region. This was achieved through successful implementation of SADC disease control projects like the SADC TADs project (2005 -2010) and harmonization and collective implementation of country and regional livestock production projects.

The other success is regional implementation of SPS trade programs for country and regional food quality and safety. Production of SADC harmonized disease diagnostic protocols for major zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases like FMD, Rabies, CBBP, HPAI and Brucellosis. and food standard protocols and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for disease prevention and control. The platforms also produced harmonized and OIE standardized SADC diagnostic and surveillance protocols for CBBP, FMD, HPAI and PPR (LTC and LTC Diagnostic and Epidemiology Subcommittee reports 2018). Implementation of regional one health programs like antimicrobial resistance and food safety was also one of the achievements.

The other major impacts are training, capacity building and technology transfer and adoption through different projects implemented by the livestock policy platforms financed by AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE and IAEA among other international donor organisations.

- **Impacts on the empowerment of livestock stakeholders**

Both the regional and country-based livestock policy platform being supported by international and development partners (AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE, IAEA) as well as institutions of higher learning and research carried numerous trainings to animal production and health officers and farmers in animal production and productivity, disease diagnostics and control, marketing and trade. Better regional control of diseases (TADs) improved production levels and quality of products.

Observing and implementation international standards set by standards setting bodies like the OIE and CODEX by SADC member states' use of harmonized protocols as well as regional and international trade in livestock and livestock products (SADC food safety and trade report 2018). Improvement of quality and safety of food products of animal origin.

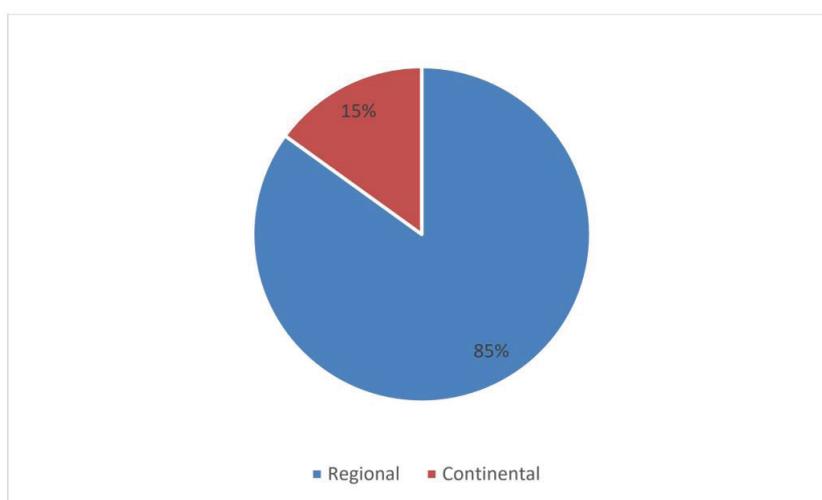
- **Impacts on private investments**

The fact that the private sector is effectively supporting country livestock policy platforms is testimony the lobbying and advocacy being done by these platforms accumulates into business viability. In most of the selected southern African countries, the private sector is effectively supporting livestock value chains for poultry, pigs, beef, dairy and small ruminants through their respective commodity associations and farmer organisations.

There is, however, a need to improve awareness for the private sector to increase its contribution to livestock production, productivity, health and marketing of livestock products at country, regional and continental levels to attract and increase investment levels in livestock. Implementation and support to the platform policies resulted in increased markets and profits by the private sector from national, regional and international trade (2019 SADC trade reports)

- **Regional and international influence**

Responses from selected countries indicated that in terms of their geographical scope of action 15% is regional and 85% is continental. The regional and international brightness therefore looks promising as evidenced by improved policy development and implementation at country, regional and continental levels, better coordination of livestock production system, increased investment in livestock value chains and improved markets at country and regional levels.



Graph 10: What is the policy hub’s geographical scope in terms of actions

International and development partners are most likely to continue supporting the SADC and country livestock policy platforms to enhance livestock production, productivity, health and marketing at country, regional and continental levels.

2.2.2. Situation in Central Africa

- **Institutional anchoring and statutes**

Overall, the institutional environment of OP platforms varies widely by country. Although almost everywhere FOs are increasingly accepted as indispensable partners for agricultural and rural development, in some countries changes in legislation are in line with their formalization and strengthening state control and structuring (in the case of Chad, CAR and Cameroon), in other countries the involvement of the state is beginning to allow the creation of more organized GOs at the base.

In the CEEAC area, many OPs exist but not formalized. This is certainly due to:

- Under-representation of livestock FOs in the national OPs platforms of Chad, Cameroon and Gabon;
- The existence of non-PROPAC dynamic breeding FOs in Chad, Gabon and Cameroon (CONFIFET, CONORET, COPAG and PLANOPAC),

- A lack of livestock-related activities at the PROPAC level that would be linked to the marginal position of livestock in the majority of CEEAC countries,
- A low capacity of PROPAC FOs to deal with livestock issues due to the lack of competent resources in the field within THE OPs platforms,
- A weak structuring of OPs,

Nevertheless, in some countries, the implementation of the CAADP has allowed for an implicit recognition of the key role of small producers and their organizations in this development. It should be noted that farmers' organisations are now increasingly involved in development processes. The increase in their number and the increase in networking and federation dynamics on national and international scales are undeniable facts, with varying modalities depending on national contexts.

In order to better understand the institutional anchorage of OPs, I also need to consider the role and modalities of engagement of OOs platforms and OP networks in the development and implementation of public policy.

Indeed, one of the reasons for being of national platforms and international networks of OP is to influence political decisions. It is therefore essential to consider the nature of the processes for the development and implementation of public policies in the countries of the CEEAC region in order to better understand how farmers' organisations seek to influence their course.

- **Quality and diversity of Members**

The diversity of actors involved in the platforms by large organizational fields: institutions, professionals, civil society and private, makes it possible to distinguish the key players of livestock, from those who are more distant while explaining the differentiation of appreciation of their role, rather central or, rather minor. These include:

- State actors (ministries and state entities concerned by the interests of the platforms: production, health, land, scientific research, vocational training; agriculture, livestock; development, trade, marketing, distribution, finance...);
- Non-state actors: the private sector, the associations of actors (farmers, herders, fish farmers, fishermen); Players in value chains; NGOs; Banks and financing and credit structures; Professional organizations (Orders of Veterinarians, Pharmacists, Interprofessionals, Religious Authorities);
- Technical and financial partners (AFD, EU, IFAD, FAO, AfDB).

The actors and stakeholders mentioned above can be supported by task forces to study specific issues such as: human-wildlife conflict, securing pastoral land; Environmental and climate problems Veterinary governance Water management transhumance...;

- **Coverage of all the livestock sectors in the countries**

Based on the principle that the value chain includes all the activities necessary to drive a product to the end consumer, in order to maximize sales and minimize losses. The value chain of animal chains includes:

- Reproductive planning and input supply;

- The production and collection of products/fishing;
- Operations such as processing, calibration, packaging, transport, storage,
- Marketing, distribution and sales,
- Support services, funding (credits), research, information sharing;
- and institutional policies and environments.

The main role of The Producers' Organisations in the value chain is to facilitate liaisons between members and other players in the chain. Of the platforms identified, none were able to cover all the activities of the value chain.

- **Regular functioning and sustainable capacity to finance their activities**

The basic operation of the platform is based on a joint commitment by stakeholders and their partners to provide the platform with the means to provide support to regional agri-pastoral and food policies and initiatives.

The regular operation, coordination and implementation of strategies should lead to success as long as financial and institutional instruments and arrangements are put in place to implement them, but we know that the platforms face organizational challenges, especially the financing problems that are part of sustainability to ensure the regular operation of the platform both at national and regional level.

This is why it is important to build the capacity of the platforms in order to provide them with their own resources and also to give them the capacity to advocate with partners.

Thus, priorities should focus on the functioning of the sectors, in order to help define ways and means of stimulating regional trade in the direction of long-term economic viability and increase the chances in the mobilization of resources and hence an increase in the budget devoted to livestock. At the same time, prioritization and the implementation of influence strategies for regional and international negotiations should ensure coherent policies that respond to the platforms' stated ambitions.

As far as resources are concerned, it should be noted that they are often scarce and not always available when needed: the platform must therefore be able to have resources predictable enough to operate regularly, thus avoiding "stop and go".

It will be a matter of putting resources into sustainability in order to capitalize on the experience. While the pooling of the resources of the various contributors will probably remain difficult to achieve in the short term, it is this objective that will have to be pursued.

- **Existence of development plan**

In some Central African countries, there is a real involvement of pastoral platforms in the process of implementing sustainable pastoral policies.

In Chad, for example, the Pastoral Platform facilitated the process of developing a pastoral development strategy for the whole of Chad between 2013 and 2016. This process of guiding sectoral national policies on Chadian pastoralism was facilitated by the Pastoral Platform, which benefited from the support of the various Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs): AFD, EU, IFAD.

- **Advocacy skills**

OP platforms face challenges that require technical and strategic capacity building. Capacity building is a key issue for the sustainability of the platform. There are several imperatives between public policy ambitions, requirements in the implementation of policy instruments or the promotion of local initiatives, and the human and institutional capacities of public and socio-professional actors.

The transformation of agriculture in the CEEAC area through the policies and initiatives of the actors to ensure a gain in productivity and economic efficiency therefore requires significant capacity-building efforts in multiple areas. Some major challenges are worth mentioning:

- Conflicts between efficiency and equity;
- Taking into account the interests of all stakeholders;
- Managerial capabilities on high value-added value chains as part of the opening up of the African common market;
- Participation in high-level negotiations (advocacy capacity);
- The management of the platform environment and the normative framework (legislation; policies, relations with the public authorities).

- **Policy Impacts**

Because of the existence of OPs platforms, most donor-supported policy makers agree that it is necessary to involve the core players (i.e., those on the platform) in policymaking. This is why synergy with OPs is important to contribute to the definition of agricultural or rural development policies; even if it is not their primary objective.

For a platform, engaging in policy influence requires building a strategy that goes beyond the interests of members. This positioning as an interface can influence policy. However, OPs are rarely alone in these processes, but rather they have relationships with other actors (NGOs, universities, technical services) with whom they can ally to support their influence strategies.

The impact of the Chad and CAR platforms can be cited with respect to:

- Contribution to the sustainable development of Sahelian Saharan spaces
- The easing of conflicts arising from competition at the level of cross-border transhumance.
- Livestock in the face of climate change, whose resilience challenges revolves around three pillars: putting actors at the center of the strategy; consider the local as a scale of action and focus on convergence of actions rather than integrated approaches.

- **Impacts on the empowerment of livestock stakeholders**

Pastoral agro-pastoral platforms have a significant impact in capacity building. Many programmes face the lack of a link between external inputs and the concrete problems faced by beneficiaries, and therefore the low capacity of beneficiaries to implement training gains. While it is clear that an assessment of the impacts of capacity building is very difficult to conduct, an exchange of practices and cross-analysis of methods appear to be one of the important avenues for improvement.

- **Impacts on private investments**

In terms of public or private investment, the animal resources sector and its Central African value chains remain marginalized today with very low investments. Moreover, the weak structuring of the actors' platforms, the legal status and the capacity for advocacy are handicaps to attract and mobilize private financing, but interesting opportunities, especially in access to the regional market the "African Continental Free Trade Area" (AfCFTA /ZLECAF) which offer opportunities in processing, packaging, transport and even production.

- **Regional and international influence**

The Central African region has significant development potential, but faces many obstacles: security problems, poor governance, lack of implementation of regional and national policies, unfavorable business climate, uncompetitive and unstructured private sector, missing and costly infrastructure, difficulties in accessing finance, etc.

To have an impact at the regional and international level, the following key issues are generally perceived by stakeholders for greater platform involvement in sectoral governance, including the need to review the legal framework governing OPs on at least the following issues:

- Protection of organizations working on sensitive or risky issues (defense of human rights, transparency in the management of public finances, gender approach, etc.);
- The lack of a binding mechanism for OPs' access to relevant information at all levels;
- The legal vacuum that characterizes the functioning of umbrella organizations, including platforms, in terms of their creation and the relationship with members
- The current framework for interaction between the state and the actors of the platform limited at the level of consultation to move them towards a new mechanism of dialogue/negotiation with a view to strengthening the link between the State platforms;
- Traditional ways of funding TFPs (calls for proposals) do not stimulate platforms to diversify their functions;
- Improving internal governance is undoubtedly one of the biggest challenges of Central African platforms.

2.2.3. Situation in Eastern Africa

- **Institutional anchoring and statutes**

Institutional anchorage of national livestock policy platforms is poor. This is largely attributed to the fact that many are formed within running projects (mostly donor funded) with no exit strategy and weak linkages to the relevant institutions, hence running into the risk of non-sustainability. An example of this is the Kenya National Livestock Policy Hub (KNLPH) formed under the VETGOV EU-funded project. The

KNLPH is no longer functional because it was not institutionalized and therefore became non-functional after the project ended. Moreover, majority of these hubs operate informally without legal recognition. They are not embedded in law or in the national livestock policy framework.

- **Quality and diversity of members**

Based on the survey results, membership representation in the livestock policy hubs is fairly balanced comprising of private sector, public sector, public private (mixed), NGOs, farmer organisations and civil society representatives.

Ideally, the livestock policy hub membership should comprise qualified, interested and committed individuals; a manageable number of multidisciplinary teams from the relevant livestock value chains; organizations should be represented by chief executive officers (CEOs) or their representatives; focal point persons or the coordinator should have the ability and capacity to communicate effectively.

- **Coverage of all the livestock sectors in the countries**

In order to cover the entire livestock value chains, the policy platforms can operate through policy hubs thematic working groups.

- **Regular functioning and sustainable capacity to finance their activities**

In order to realize the objectives and attain the desired impact the hubs should be functioning effectively within a set schedule of activities and work plans This means that they must have a well-set agenda, and adequate operating resources. Most of the national livestock policy platforms do not have adequate capacity for long term sustainability. The budgetary support from governments is limited, and the supporting donor funded projects are of short duration. Strategies for resource mobilization need to be put in place.

- **Existence of Development Plan**

The hubs that are supported by projects have development plans that are limited within the project lifespan. Some other hubs are at nascent stage and have not yet developed the criteria for setting up development agenda.

- **Advocacy skills**

Effective advocacy requires proper and adequate tools as well as operating resources. This is not the case with the majority of the national livestock policy hubs. Advocacy tools work well when developed around evidence (evidence-based advocacy).

- **Policy Impacts**

The national livestock policy hub members have been participating in policy development, policy review and legislation forums at various levels. Their advocacy and lobbying contribution are visibly significant. Examples of impact points are given below:

- Significant input in veterinary policy and surveillance strategy (Kenya).
- Laboratory policy development (Kenya).
- Significant input in the development of policy and regulatory frameworks (South Sudan).

- Input in review and updating of the veterinary legislative framework (Djibouti).
- Facilitated study on development of livestock development fund (Djibouti).
- Advocated for policy and institutional change in livestock sector leading to the establishment of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Ethiopia).

- **Impacts on the empowerment of livestock stakeholders**

Through the participatory and consultative processes, facilitated by the hubs, stakeholders gained knowledge and shared experiences. Additionally, their capacity in policy development, review and analysis was enhanced primarily through training.

- **Impacts on private investments**

The hubs may have impacted on private investment, but this could not be verified through the survey. However, the hubs fostered positive interactions between the public and private sectors.

- **Regional and international influence**

The members of the national livestock policy hubs, supported by the regional and international organisations, interacted widely within and among regional member states. These interactions constituted an important tool of enhancing visibility of the supporting organisations.

2.2.4. Situation in Northern Africa

- **Institutional anchoring and statutes**

We note that for the North Africa region and in contrast to other regions of Africa, the institutional framework for the creation of platforms is weak, yet this is a fundamental aspect to ensure the operability and sustainability of the platforms' activities. The results of the survey indicate that the key role of platforms in the region is primarily an advisory role to the Government Authority and secondary to an influence on agricultural policy and livestock decisions.

- **Quality and diversity of members**

The platforms bring together all stakeholders in the policy process, so we find representatives of civil society, agricultural professional organizations, NGOs, the private sector, the public sector and interprofessional. Coverage of all the livestock sectors in the countries

The platforms mainly cover the livestock industry in the first place. Three primary areas of national policy intervention have been identified: animal production/health; advocacy/agricultural policies and communication.

- **Regular functioning and sustainable capacity to finance their activities**

The platforms have not been institutionalized by legal acts of official creation. Their operation is intermittent, eventful and at the initiative of the Government Authority. The financing of platform activities (awareness, meetings and reporting sharing) is covered by the state budget. The platforms have not developed their own financing mechanisms to free themselves from the tutelage of the state.

- **Existence of Development Plan**

The platforms initiated in the UMA countries by the VET GOV project really do not have a real own development plan or work programme. The ministry in charge of livestock sets the agenda and issues invitations to meetings. Moreover, these meetings are sporadic and when necessary.

- **Advocacy skills**

Given the institutional situation of the platforms, advocacy capacity is extremely limited.

Impacts

The impact of platforms on livestock policies and decision-making is almost nil. The platforms created as part of the VET GOV project remained dominant and without any real activities. Thus, in the last 3 years, platforms have never been involved or consulted in the process of livestock policy.

Given the multiple inadequacies found in both the institutional and functional aspects of the platforms in the region and the impact on policy, the effects on the capacitation of livestock players and on private investment are very small with limited national and international influence.

2.2.5. Situation in Western Africa

- **Institutional anchoring and statutes**

The platform is multi-sectors in nature. It brings together several ministries with international agencies and institutions and therefore could not be under the tutelage of a single ministry, but rather tied to primacy in many countries. Unfortunately, in most cases, the platform is anchored in the ministry of guardianship, including the ministry in charge of agriculture and/or livestock.

- **Quality and diversity of Members**

The members of the platforms are state institutions and structures, producer organizations, civil society organizations. Each structure appoints a representative to sit on the platform.

- **Coverage of all the livestock sectors in the countries**

All animals and fisheries production channels and along the value chain are taken into account in the VETGOV program and are stakeholders in the multidisciplinary platform.

- **Regular functioning and sustainable capacity to finance their activities**

Platforms in general have not worked properly, given the difficulties inherent in institutional anchoring and the fact that these platforms do not have a dedicated budget. Policy platforms, for the most part, have not received funding for their operation. For some specific programs, states have received financial support through BIRA for their implementation. These include the census and geolocation of livestock and support for the analysis of regulatory texts

- **Existence of Development Plan**

For the majority of platforms, no development plan has emerged due to lack of coordination. The role of actors has not always been well perceived and there is no means of coercion.

- **Advocacy skills**

For the majority of platforms, no development plan has emerged due to lack of coordination. The role of actors has not always been well perceived and there is no means of coercion.

- **Policy Impacts**

The impact on policy is not necessarily noticeable, but the platform plays a major role in the delivery of programs and projects. Nevertheless, the EPP has made a significant contribution update the regulatory texts in order to create an environment conducive to investment in the livestock, agriculture and fisheries sectors.

- **Impacts on the empowerment of livestock stakeholders**

Livestock and aquaculture professional organizations have received at least one capacity-building session or participated in at least one out-of-country mission.

- **Impacts on private investments**

The impact on investments is not directly attributable to the platform, but the platform has often initiated the discussion that led to these improvement results.

2.3. *Situation in RECs*

2.3.1. *In Southern Africa*

2.3.1.1. *Existence of a regional strategy for Livestock Platforms*

The SADC regional livestock platform strategy resulted in the establishment of the SADC Livestock Technical committee composed animal health and production country directors and the establishment its Diagnostic and Epidemiology Subcommittees which were instrumental in the production of regional Agriculture and Livestock strategies and policies being implemented at country level at different stages is a big success for the SADC region.

The existence of operational National Livestock Policy Platforms which in-turn established different committees for different livestock commodities and farmer organisations in all SADC member states supported by the Veterinary Governance Project implemented by AU-IBAR and SADC is clear evidence of the existence of regional strategy for livestock platforms.

2.3.1.2. *Existence of an official structure dedicated to Livestock Platforms*

The SADC Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) derives its legal mandate from the Regional Economic Grouping agreement signed by the SADC heads of state and from their respective national Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock. The LTC therefore collects and analyse regional data on livestock statistics, disease trends, food safety and trade in animals and animal products and produce annual publications.

The SADC REC has animal health and production official structures which include the Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) composed animal health and production country directors and the establishment its Diagnostic and Epidemiology Subcommittees. SADC also utilises OIE focal points in member countries to

get a forum where animal production and health policy issues are also discussed, and recommendations made.

There are also National Livestock Policy Hubs established through the AU-IBAR supported Veterinary Governance Project. The OIE Sub Regional Office has been instrumental in capacity building and standards setting. IAEA and FAO remain major contributors in training. Capacity building and technology transfer in the SADC region.

2.3.1.3. Existence of national Platforms database in the REC:

The SADC LTC Platform meets at least once or twice a year to discuss regional animal health and production policy issues affecting member states and then reporting to the SADC Council of Ministers of Agriculture and Livestock for decision making in the formulation and implementation of regional livestock policies. The platform uses the Livestock Information Management system (LIMS) though yet fully operational and the Laboratory Information Management system (SILAB) to collect and analyse regional data on livestock statistics, disease diagnosis, disease trends, food safety and trade in animals and animal products and produce annual publications for reporting to the SADC secretariat.

An annual bulletin on livestock disease and production trends together with quarterly reports are produced by the SADC secretariat and shared among member states. These reports influence regional policy decisions on livestock production and health.

2.3.1.4. Existence of internal staff in the REC for Platforms activities supervision

The SADC REC is administered by the SADC secretariat, based in at SADC offices in Gaborone, Botswana. These include the Regional animal resources and food safety directorate, the livestock and food safety officers. In addition to the above permanent staff the REC also houses contract researchers and animal health and production specialists running different regional projects on behalf of SADC member states.

Representatives of international donor community and development partners funding and implementing regional projects and coordinating country projects also exist on contracts as internal REC staff.

2.3.1.5. Existence of logistic and technical Means for Platforms supervision in the REC

Supervision of SADC regional livestock policy platform projects is done through the SADC administrative structures which include the Food and Natural Resources Directorate, SADC secretariat, SADC LTC and managers of different donor funded animal health and production projects.

Logistics and operations of platform activities funded and supervised by SADC, donor and development partner funded projects are jointly implemented and supervised by the SADC secretariat and individual project managers and donors.

2.3.1.6. Dynamism of REC in the support of national platforms in the region

Although most of the SADC regional projects are run from SADC offices in Gaborone, the implementation is done at country level. There are specific country livestock policy project which are funded by the

country private sector and development partners like the OIE, FAO, IAEA and AU-IBAR or international donors are coordinated both at country and regional levels.

2.3.2. In Central Africa

2.3.2.1. Existence of regional strategy for livestock platforms

In the CEEAC region, despite the mixed economic situation, farmers' organizations have managed to structure themselves into a regional platform: PROPAC. This platform was validated in 2005, after a long process started in January 1998 in Cameroon. It brings together the national platforms of small-scale agricultural producers from the ten member countries of the Economic Community of Central African States (EEAC)/The Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (CEMAC). Its head office is in Yaounde, Cameroon.

The Regional Platform of Central African Farmers' Organizations (PROPAC), based in Yaounde, Cameroon, is an umbrella structure that oversees ten (10) national peasant organizations in the Central African sub-region, the Economic Community of Central African States (EEAC) area and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC). These ten member organisations oversee 74,973 farmers' groups, associations, joint initiative groups, cooperatives, federations and economic and community interest groups. These structures together oversee 3,248,533 family farms and affect 32,389,862 people.

PROPAC's vision is to develop an enterprising, modern and sustainable family farming that provides economic and social, cultural and ecological functions for food and nutrition security and sovereignty.

PROPAC is a member of the Pan-African Platform of Farmers' Organizations (PAFO).

Its mission is to harmonize the strategies and actions of national farmers' organizations in Central Africa in the development, implementation and evaluation of agricultural development policies. This is so that their proposals are taken into account in decisions to improve the living conditions of rural populations in a sustainable way.

PROPAC's strategy is based on the structuring of farmers' organizations, building the capacity of small producers, lobbying and advocacy for family farming and the rural world.

The objectives are:

- Promote and strengthen dialogue, solidarity, consultation and harmonization of OP strategies at local, national, regional and international levels;
- Work to strengthen organizational, institutional and managerial skills and capacities for the professionalization of umbrella farmers' organizations;
- Work to build technical capacity for the productivity and competitiveness of family farming, increase the economic capacity and livelihoods of rural people;
- Contribute to strengthening the information and communication capacity of Farmers' Organizations in the sub-region;
- Promote gender, including women's leadership, youth self-promotion and minority integration.

- Promote and establish synergies and partnerships with the various players in agricultural and rural development at regional and international levels.

2.3.2.2. Existence of an official structure in the REC dedicated to livestock platforms

In Central Africa, CEEAC has set up PROPAC to oversee agro-pastoral activities and the regional animal health centre, which is still non-operational.

2.3.2.3. Existence of database of national platforms in the REC

The livestock subsector does not have reliable and structured data to inform about the activities of national platforms. Important work remains to be done, especially as some countries such as Chad, CAR or Cameroon are making an effort to produce data.

The Economic Commission on Livestock, Meat and Fisheries Resources (CEBEVIRHA), which is in charge of these issues, will need to do more to make this database of animal resources available.

CEBEVIRHA, which includes only six CEEAC member countries, has been assigned four main objectives that in principle concern all CEEAC states, namely:

Quantitatively and qualitatively develop the livestock and fishing sectors by: (i) the implementation of an integrated policy for the management of livestock and fishing conditions at the level of all states; (ii) improving the health status of livestock and fish; (iii) control over the packing grounds of the herds and the fish environment;

2.3.2.4. Existence of internal staff in the REC for Platforms activities supervision

The institutional reform of CEMAC that led CEBEVIRHA to become an “Execution Agency” has made it possible to re-specify the fundamental objective for CEBEVIRHA, that is to say to contribute to the strengthening of the food security of the sub-region through two technopoles: the agropastoral technopole of the savannahs and the Fishing and Aquaculture Technopole.

For example, CEBEVIRHA has worked to strengthen the capacity of the sub-region’s technopoles and platforms in the development of the livestock, fishing and aquaculture sectors, and remains limited as it remains limited only to the 6 Member countries of CEMAC.

2.3.2.5. Existence of logistic and technical Means for Platforms supervision in the REC

At the REC/CEMAC level: As part of the supervision of technopoles and platforms, the means mobilised are defined in the Regional Economic Programme (PER).

As far as fishing technology is concerned, it will have the appropriate infrastructure to supervise the development of the high-yield professionalised aquaculture sector with a good mastery of livestock technology. It will be equipped with the following infrastructure:

- A system for researching and adapting high-performance species in the aquaculture environments of CEMAC countries, whether lagoon, maritime or in continental rivers and bodies of water.

- A large regional hatchery to supply fry to farms in the various CEMAC countries and beyond;
- A regional aquaculture health, control and nutrition laboratory will develop the protocols for prophylaxis and treatment of fish diseases respectively.

The agropastoral technopoles of the savannahs is a centre dedicated to aquaculture in the area of the Sudanese-Sahelian savannahs. This centre, run by PRASAC, will take over programmes to support the sectors (cotton, vege growing, dry cereals).

2.3.2.6. Dynamism of REC in the support of national platforms in the region

Since its inception, PROPAC has implemented some initiatives in collaboration with several sub-regional institutions (CEEAC, CEMAC), and development partners, including FAO, IFAD and AFD.

FAO supports the structuring and capacity building of small and non-regional organizations. It is in this context that FAO, in partnership with the Gabonese Government, helped establish the National Federation of Agricultural Product Processors of Gabon (FENATAG) in June 2017. As a result, FAO has been able to build the capacity of women processors in their cooperatives and individual enterprises, giving them organizational management tools, but above all food and nutrition processing techniques.

2.3.3. In Eastern Africa

2.3.3.1. Existence of a regional strategy for Livestock Platforms

There is no direct regional strategy for the livestock policy platforms, however regional economic communities (RECs) have developed livestock or livestock-related strategies that are relevant to the objectives of the hubs. Examples are given below:

REC	Strategy	Thrust of the Strategy
IGAD / ICPALD	IGAD Animal Health Strategy 2017 - 2022	Provide animal health framework that enhances domestic food security and increases access of livestock and livestock products markets
IGAD / ICPALD	IGAD Animal Welfare Strategy and Action Plan 2016	Compliance with animal welfare standards to enhance trade in livestock and livestock products
EAC	EAC Disease Control Strategy	Early detection and response to disease situations and the need for one health approach
EAC	Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy for EAC 2005 - 2030	Support, promote and facilitate development, production and marketing of agricultural produce and products
AU-IBAR	Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA)	Transform the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to socio economic development and equitable growth.
AU-IBAR	Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa	Compliance with the international animal welfare standards for marketing and trade purposes

2.3.3.2. Existence of an official structure dedicated to Livestock Platforms

There is no evidence showing existence of official structures dedicated to livestock platforms. However, some of the government Ministries responsible for animal resources have incorporated Livestock policy Units within their organizational structures but with virtually no bearing on Livestock policy hubs.

2.3.3.3. Existence of national Platforms database in the REC

From the few inquiries made, there is no one 'stop-shop' where complete national platforms database has been established. Existing data on national livestock policy platforms is scanty and incomplete. Personal communication with Director, IGAD-ICPALD, shows that some information on national policy hubs is with ICPALD.

2.3.3.4. Existence of internal staff in the REC for Platforms activities supervision

Existence of internal staff in the REC for platforms' activities supervision is possible within a project supporting the platforms and when such an activity (supervision of platforms activities) contributes to expected project results /outcomes.

2.3.3.5. Existence of logistic and technical Means for Platforms supervision in the REC

RECs usually support the initiation and establishment of platforms but the provision for logistic and technical means for platforms supervision is rarely made. Provision for attending platforms functions such as meetings is however ensured.

2.3.3.6. Dynamism of REC in the support of national platforms in the region

REC's financial support to national platforms is limited and sometimes not available – depending on the projects' willingness to support such an activity

2.3.4. In Northern Africa

2.3.4.1. Existence of regional strategy for livestock Policy platforms

Regional economic communities (RECs) are the building blocks of the African Union and should promote the coordination and harmonization of policies and institutions at the regional level. In 2008, the African Union adopted the "Protocol on Relations between the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities," which aims to provide a framework for the coordination and harmonization of relations between the AU and the Regional Communities.

The protocol recognises eight RECs including the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA), the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), the Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (EEAC), the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

The protocol stresses the need to coordinate and harmonize the policies and institutions of the various regional blocs and countries within the blocs.

Some RECs have developed regional policies for agriculture such as Rural Development Strategy and Natural Resource Management in the Cen-Sad Region (CEN-SAD, 2007); Agricultural and Rural Development Policy 2006 for the East African Community (EAC, 2006); COMESA's agricultural strategy and COMESA's proposed CAADP regional pact (COMESA, 2010); IGAD's Food Security Strategy (2005). Under the impetus of the AU-BIRA and as part of the VET GOV project regional platforms have been created.

The UMA, and for considerations related to the geopolitical situation of the region that limit its scope of manoeuvre, has not been able to develop regional strategies/policies for livestock and therefore platforms dedicated to livestock.

2.3.4.2. Existence of an Official structure in the REC dedicated to livestock policy platforms

The UMA was founded on 17 February 1989, when the Arab Maghreb Union Treaty was signed by the Five Heads of State in Marrakech.

The AMU Constitution has set the following objectives:

- The consolidation of the fraternity relations that bind the member states and their peoples; Achieving the progress and well-being of their communities and defending their rights;
- The gradual realization of the free movement of people of services, goods and capital between member states;
- The adoption of a common policy in all areas. In economic matters, the common policy aims to ensure the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of the Member States.

With a view to eventually establishing a Maghreb economic union between the five member states, the following steps have been set:

- The establishment of a free trade area with the dismantling of all tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade between member countries;
- The customs union to establish a unified customs area with the adoption of a common external tariff vis-à-vis the rest of the world;
- The common market, which must enshrine the integration of Maghreb economies with the lifting of restrictions on the movement of factors of production across the national borders of member countries.

Four specialized ministerial commissions responsible for food security, economics and finance, infrastructure and human resources respectively.

The livestock sector is the responsibility of the Food Security Commission, which deals with the agriculture and animal resources sector, water and forests, agri-food industries and land reforms, fisheries, agronomic and veterinary research, the environment and the agricultural sector support structure. It must be noted that the livestock sector, despite its importance in the region, does not occupy the place it deserves in the internal organization of the AMU.

Indeed, there are more than 7 agreements between and among the UMA Member States since 1994 concerning the free trade of veterinary medicines, customs, tariffs and cooperation in animal health, but none explicitly concern livestock

2.3.4.3. Existence of database of national platforms in the REC and logistical and technical means of supervision

As with the official structure dedicated to livestock platforms, it made sense to note that there is no database of national platforms or a team with technical and logistical means of monitoring platforms at the

UMA. Meanwhile, UMA supports activities of national and regional platforms.

2.3.5. In Western Africa

2.3.5.1. Existence of regional strategy for livestock Policy platforms

The regional strategy for livestock platforms in West Africa ceased to work at the end of the VETGOV programme.

2.3.5.2. Existence of an Official structure in the REC dedicated to livestock policy platforms

Regional coordination is normally hosted at the Regional Centre for Animal Resources (CRSA) in Bamako, Mali. This institution is home to the regional representation of the OIE Africa and FAO-ECTAD is under the aegis of ECOWAS, which provides funding for its operation. There is an internal team within the REC in charge of overseeing the activities of the platforms.

2.3.5.3. Existence of Database of national platforms in the REC

No database but majors Livestock Policy Platforms are well known.

2.3.5.4. Existence of Logistics and technical means for supervising platforms in the REC

ECOWAS have means to support activities of Livestock Platforms.

2.3.5.5. Dynamism of REC in the support of national platforms in the region

ECOWAS support activities of Livestock Platforms. The regional coordinator provides ongoing support to focal points. He supports the conduct of the workshops.

3. BEST PRACTICES IN NATIONAL PLATFORMS

Ten major findings:

1. Most of National Platforms are legally registered entities and this status could help them to get more autonomous with support of Technical and Financial Partners;
2. Platforms are created in the aegis of Public authorities (Ministry in charge of animal resources or Ministry of Agriculture). National legislations define clearly the way to comply with standards and becoming legal Livestock Professional Organization (LPO);
3. The membership is also important. Most of platforms have a diversity of actors: public sector, private sector, civil society, farmers organizations, traders, processors, importers/exporters, retailers as well as transporters of animals and animal products;
4. About intervention areas, national platforms are working in all Livestock value chains and most of them are working specifically in a value chain namely poultry, red meats, beefs etc.;
5. The geographical scope is first national before working at regional level with other neighbors LPO;
6. Platforms are involved in public decision making related to animal resource sector;
7. In some African Union member states (AU-MSs) and RECs, the national livestock policy hub is fully part of the national and regional CAADP Compact;
8. It is also noted that in some countries, there is National Economic Committee i.e in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Madagascar, Cameroon, Chad among others chaired by high level officials (the Vice President or Prime Minister) and coordinated by the different state governors to deliberate on any animal resource development related issues such as policy, strategies, programs and projects;
9. Under the leadership of the NLPH, most of the countries have reviewed/updated or developed their national livestock development policy/strategy, legislation, animal acts;
10. Regional agricultural policies have been developed and adopted by RECs with the support and influence of the NLPH.

4. LIMITS AND PROBLEMS OF PLATFORMS

4.1. National platforms

Limitations and problems of national livestock policy platforms range from inadequate financing, administration, old and outdated legislation to support platform activities and sustainability issues, and limited participation of the private sector. Recently, implementation of livestock policy platform activities was greatly affected by the COVID-19 lockdowns also.

4.2. Regional platforms

Major limitations and problems of regional platforms include limited financing of platform activities, limited implementation of regional projects and activities at country level, limited enforcement of compliance to regional policies by member states, limited participation of the private sector and effects of COVID-19 lockdowns.

Some of the major limitations and challenges of regional platforms include:

- Unsustainable funding and inadequacy of qualified and competent human resources RECs level
- Limited funding to run periodic platform meeting and for implementation of planned activities
- Need to develop coordination mechanism/guidelines, build technical capacity of actors and to need to acquire tools such as ICT for communication.
- Internal budgetary problems affecting REC secretariat operationalization

5. SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RECs and MMs wish to implement livestock platforms • Existence of strategic partners like AU-IBAR, OIE, FAO, AfDB, World Bank, etc. which can support and finance livestock platforms at national and regional levels • Existence instances or institutions that can technically support livestock platform initiatives at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sustainable funding, as well as adequate human resources at RECs and national levels for effective operationalization of livestock platforms • Dependence on external funding or projects • Delayed response to some of the activities organized • The non-formalization, most platforms are informal or awaiting the legal status • Lack of institutional frameworks • Lack of data on livestock platforms • Limited impacts of livestock platforms on decision-making or to influence policies.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Platforms with big impact in Livestock in Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public authorities' disinterest in Livestock policy • Change at country level with the discovery or exploitation of natural resources • Herd decimated due to conflicts

6. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Support needs

5.1.1. About governance

AU-IBAR and other International Governmental Organizations such as FAO and OIE should work to support the governance of Livestock Policy Platform/mechanism at continental, national and regional levels. This can be done essentially through:

- Financial support for establishment and operationalization of national and regional livestock platforms;
- Establishment of continental livestock platforms;
- Formalize and update Livestock Platforms databases both in national and regional levels;
- Develop a comprehensive framework for concerted reforms and policies;
- Formalize Strategic plan for livestock platforms;
- Facilitate access by Farmers' Organisations to existing financing mechanisms or to promote in the sub-region and women's and young people's access to production resources;
- Establish a coordination mechanism within and between RECs;
- Strengthen information sharing and communication.
- Involve platforms in decisions relating to the livestock sector;
- Include in projects and programs actions to strengthen capacities of the platforms,
- Assist in advocating, so that the RECs include the platform in the livestock policy document and provide in operational documents (strategies, programs, laws and regulations) the mechanisms for its viability and in particular its financing.
- Structured funds for continuous advocacy, dialogue and monitoring and evaluation.

5.1.2. About capacity building

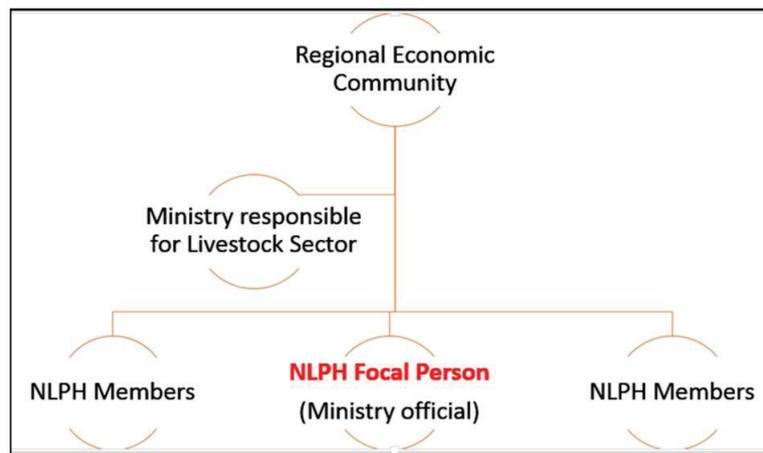
AU-IBAR and other International Governmental Organizations such as FAO and OIE should work to support the capacity building of Livestock Policy Platform/mechanism at continental, national and regional levels. This can be done essentially through:

- Establishment and / or strengthening of national and regional platforms, technical assistance for the creation of continental platforms;
- Building advocacy capacity for all stakeholders;
- Organizing workshops to raise awareness of the importance of a participatory and collaborative approach;
- Strengthening human resource capacity to promote participation in policymaking;
- Strengthening of consultations for better coordination and harmonization;
- Undertake monitoring studies, facilitate information sharing, and promote learning and dissemination of best practices;
- Utilization of the hub by livestock initiatives, including regional projects and programs for better impact and sustainability;
- Technical support (IT System Implementation, website and social media monitoring, Quality management of platforms, support in benchmark trips);
- Continuous engagement of stakeholders to ascertain progress,

5.2. Coordination mechanisms for high impact of platforms

5.2.1. At the subregional level

At the sub-regional level, it is important to give agriculture and livestock a central position in the activities of RECs by launching without delay the regional platforms for livestock policies and identifying sustainable funding and sufficient human resources at the Secretariat level. In each region the coordination will be ensured by different stakeholders, including a representative of REC, the ministry responsible for livestock sector; the national livestock policy hub (NLPH) members and the NLPH focal person (Figure 9).

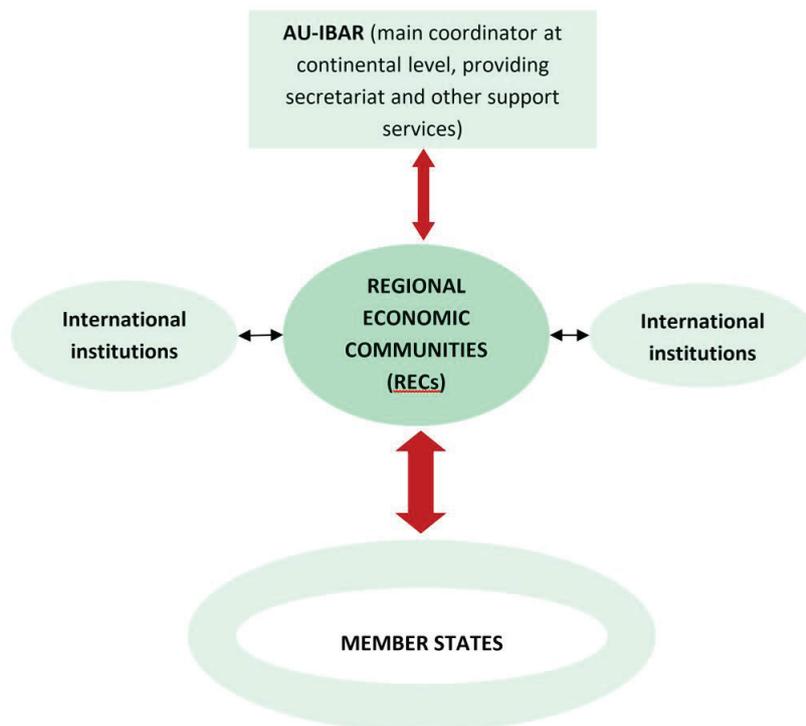


Graph 11: Coordination of livestock platforms at sub-regional level

5.2.2. At the continental level

The AU-BIRA's 2018-2023 strategic plan sets out human and institutional capacity building as one of its objectives; promoting policy development and coherence for the development of animal resources in Africa and knowledge management, information, communication and advocacy. On the other hand, and in accordance with the mandate and mission of the AU-IBAR, it is responsible for supporting and coordinating the use of animals (breeding, aquatic animals and wildlife) as a resource for human well-being in African Union Member States and contributing to economic development. Given these elements, it is only natural to entrust the AU-IBAR with the heavy and noble task of implementing continental coordination mechanisms through a continental platform of livestock policies with a dedicated website with discussion forums open to all stakeholders. This proposal is widely shared by the MS consulted.

The proposed coordination mechanism is presented in the figure 12 below.



Graph 12: Coordination of livestock platforms at continental level

CONCLUSION

The current “African Livestock Development Strategy (LiDeSA)” aims ‘to transform the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to socio-economic development and equitable growth’. The outcome of such a process requires an inclusive approach to the number of stakeholders involved in the transformation of the livestock sector. Over the years, various mechanisms have been put in place at the national, regional and continental levels to promote policy development, defence and the influence of the livestock sector. Among the main ones are the national/regional livestock policy platforms established under the EU-funded Veterinary Governance Project (VETGOV) implemented by the AU-BIRA and the RECs.

These structures are essential for creating the supportive and participatory environment needed to analyse, formulate and implement livestock policies and legislation; integrating the livestock sector into the national and regional development programme; justify increased investment in the livestock sector and effectively defend and communicate the need to invest and improve policies.

Therefore, this study aimed to identify best practices, limits and weaknesses of livestock platforms both nationally and regionally in order to propose practical actions to strengthen their operationality, and thus improve their relevance in a rapidly changing livestock policy environment.

Ten best practices could be highlighted:

- Most of National Platforms are legally registered entities and this status could help them to get more autonomous with support of Technical and Financial Partners;
- Platforms are created in the aegis of Public authorities (Ministry in charge of animal resources or Ministry of Agriculture). National legislations define clearly the way to comply with standards and becoming legal Livestock Professional Organization (LPO);
- The membership is also important. Most of platforms have a diversity of actors: public sector, private sector, civil society, farmers organizations, traders, processors, importers/exporters, retailers as well as transporters of animals and animal products;
- About intervention areas, national platforms are working in all Livestock value chains and most of them are working specifically in a value chain namely poultry, red meats, beefs etc.;
- The geographical scope is first national before working at regional level with other neighbors LPO;
- Platforms are involved in public decision making related to animal resource sector;
- In some African Union member states (AU-MSs) and RECs, the national livestock policy hub is fully part of the national and regional CAADP Compact;
- It is also noted that in some countries, there is National Economic Committee i.e in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Madagascar, Cameroon, Chad among others chaired by high level officials (the Vice President or Prime Minister) and coordinated by the different state governors to deliberate on any animal resource development related issues such as policy, strategies, programs and projects;
- Under the leadership of the NLPH, most of the countries have reviewed/updated or developed their national livestock development policy/strategy, legislation, animal acts;
- Regional agricultural policies have been developed and adopted by RECs with the support and influence of the NLPH.

The difficulties common to all countries still lie in the real political will, the allocation of resources, the development of a legal framework for the operation of the platforms. The main weaknesses of livestock players and stakeholders are related to low advocacy capacity and a weak ability to demonstrate their weight and impact in the economic and social development of their countries.

Thus, the need for support of livestock platforms has been expressed and relates to governance through the establishment of a continental coordination mechanism and the development of guidelines (good practice guide) and recommendations to MS in addition to urgent and sustained requests. Also, capacity building in several areas is needed, including advocacies for all stakeholders; organizing workshops to raise awareness of the importance of the participatory and collaborative approach; building human resource capacity to promote participation in policymaking.

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APPENDIX

Appendix I: The Zimbabwe Livestock and Meat Advisory Council (LMAC) in Southern Africa

Scoop I	The Zimbabwe Livestock and Meat Advisory Council (LMAC)
<p>a) History:</p> <p>The Livestock and Meat Advisory Council (LMAC) was inaugurated as a Council at a meeting held at the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Water Development on Friday 2nd December 1994. The main objective of having the council was to bring together all players and allied associations in the livestock and meat industry under one roof for better coordination and representation of their interests in livestock and meat production, processing and marketing policy issues. Such a unified council was better positioned to lobby and promote the industry's interests to Government policy decision makers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The LMAC has been mandated to protect, promote and further the interests of stakeholders in the livestock and meat industry and ensure the economic viability of the sector in Zimbabwe. 2. The council is composed of 6 allied associations namely; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock feed Manufacturers Association, • Zimbabwe Poultry Association, • Zimbabwe Herd Book, • Pig Producers Association of Zimbabwe, the • Livestock Identification Trust • Zimbabwe Association of Abattoirs. <p>b) Organisation</p> <p>The Zimbabwe Livestock and Meat Advisory Council (LMAC) is a voluntary organization for players in the Livestock and Meat industry which include individuals, livestock farmers, processors, traders, companies, cooperates and associations with the objective of protecting, promoting and further the interests of the livestock and meat industry in Zimbabwe and ensure the economic viability of the sector. The organization has a constitution registered under the Zimbabwean legislative process and recognized by the Zimbabwe Ministries of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Rural Development and the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.</p> <p>c) Composition</p> <p>LMAC Membership comprises representation from the following associations/ organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auctioneers • Livestock Identification Trust • Pig Producers Association of Zimbabwe • Stock feed Manufacturers Association of Zimbabwe • Zimbabwe Association of Abattoirs • Zimbabwe Herd Book • Zimbabwe Poultry Association • Meat Processors Association of Zimbabwe • Rabbit Breeders & Producers Association of Zimbabwe • Zimbabwe Quails & Aviculture Association • Zimbabwe Fish Producers Association • Market Linkages Association <p>d) Operation</p> <p>LMAC's scope of work involves identifying key constraints affecting the growth of the industry, deliberations and discussions on a wide range of issues of concern to the industry as well as passing recommendations on a regular basis to the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development on industry concerning and covering meat, dairy, hides, feeds and feedstuff and import and export applications. The LMAC seeks to promote the development of a sound, healthy, vibrant and economically viable livestock and meat industry in Zimbabwe through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying and advocacy. • Identification of key constraints affecting livestock and meat production and making recommendations to improve production and marketing with particular reference to smallholder farmers; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the implementation of strategies for the increase in livestock production and improved meat security; • Recommending methods of strengthening linkages between government and private sector production activities; • Proposing measures to promote a balanced and broad based production system; • Providing counsel on strategies and instruments to reduce livestock and meat product insecurity at national and household levels; • Recommending methods of maximizing benefits from international and regional trade agreements. 	

e) Good Practices

LMAC is determined to observe and implement national, regional (SADC), continental (AU-IBAR) and international standards in livestock production, meat processing, value addition and marketing. All members of LMAC are expected to comply with OIE, CODEX and SPS standard and along the whole livestock production and processing and marketing value chain so as to guarantee availability of local, regional and international markets for its livestock products.

f) Main Impacts

Some of the lobbying and advocacy issues that the Council has been working on and endeavours to address include:

- Establishment of consumer meat and dairy consumption patterns and markets in Zimbabwe;
- Recommendation of strategies and instruments to reduce and mitigate livestock and meat product insecurity at national and household levels;
- Collection of livestock and meat industry statistics and returns;
- Coordination and establishment of standard criteria and draw up quality assurance schemes for livestock, dairy and meat products for the various Associations;
- Curbing of the illegal importation of meat imports (chicken pieces, pork bones, offal) and dumping;
- Lobbying for the establishment of a multi-ministerial health port health authority to bolster meat and livestock products movement checks across the borders;
- Regulatory review;
- Assessment of the impact of high Rural District Council levies charged to cattle producers;
- Imposition of duty on wheat flour to encourage the importation of wheat for processing into wheat flour and bran.
- Assessment and impacts of the importation of Botswana beef cattle on the local meat industry.

Appendix 2: Confédération Nationale des Organisations d'Éleveurs du Congo in Central Africa

Scoop 2	Confédération Nationale des Organisations d'Éleveurs du Congo, Central Africa
a) History	<p>Creation: On 10 December 2012 in the Constituent General Assembly in N'Djamena in the great filth of ENATE under the sponsorship of Minister of Pastoral Development and Animal Productions; it was restructured in 2013 after the structuring of the breeders' organizations.</p> <p>Legal status: Adoption of the basic texts and the elections of the governing bodies: 07 November 2013 in the General Assembly comprising all the presidents of regional federations and national associations (the opening ceremony was presided over by the Director General of Pastoral Development and Animal Productions representing the Minister);</p> <p>Authorization to operate: January 27, 2014 under folio No.4132</p>
b) Organization	<p>The General Assembly: the supreme body of the organization;</p> <p>The National Council of Breeders: a decision-making body and brings together the presidents of regional federations and member associations;</p> <p>The Executive Office: a 13-member enforcement body elected by the GA</p>
c) Composition	<p>All groups and unions of existing breeders' groups in the various localities and legally recognized by the Sub-prefectures and administrative departments of the Regions of Chad.</p>
Operation	<p>It unites Chad's 23 national federations. It is an organization for the defence of breeders officially recognized by the state. It works for security for pastoral systems (pastoral code, secure pastoral mobility, etc.), by facilitating access to basic health and education services.</p>
d) Good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability of actors/pastors as end users of natural resources and at the centre of the management of these resources (water, pasture, land..); • The consultation of stakeholders instead of conflict; • Awareness of the environmental dimension; • Awareness of the context of risk (cross-border diseases, COVID 19...);
e) Key impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better organization of the peasant world; • Securing pastoral mobility and transhumance; • Access to basic services (water, pasture, land); • Reducing conflict • Involvement of OPs in policy-making and decision-making; • Management of cross-border diseases; • Access to the funding mechanism; • Taking into account the gender approach. • The organization of the value chain: the Bovine Line Support Project (PAFIB) supported the implementation of the 18 Regional Inter OP meetings that led to the emergence of regional federations by professional family (breeders, cattle traders and butchers-tanner-transformative women) including those of breeders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to quality basic education, functional literacy and non-formal basic education for nomadic pastoralists; • the cultural, artistic and sporting development of nomadic communities; • strengthening the institutional framework for the development of traditional herders' communities.

Appendix 3: The Pastoralist Parliamentary Group of Kenya, Eastern Africa

Scoop 3

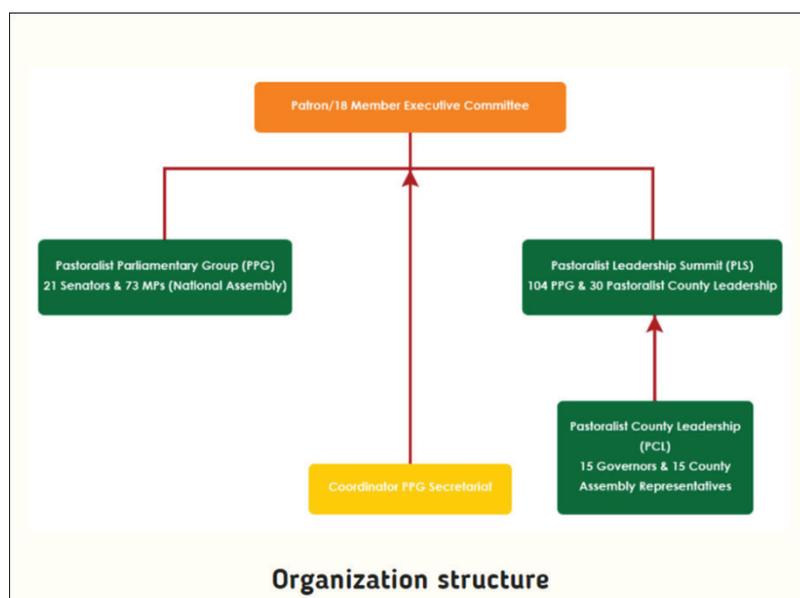
The Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (Kenya)/ Eastern Africa

a) History

The rise of the Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (PPG), an informal grouping of approximately 30 MPs from pastoralist areas, aimed at improving policy towards the ASALs. Fundamentally, the rise of the PPG brings hope that these parliamentarians will be able to place pastoralist issues on the policy-making agenda by providing a forum for collective action among pastoralists. Realistically, however, the Kenyan PPG – like its counterparts in Uganda and Ethiopia – remains informal, weak in capacity and internally divided along lines of the region, ethnicity and religion. Nevertheless, the PPG has been able to bring pastoralist issues onto the radar in small ways and may, in the future, offer pastoralists a strong voice in the parliament.

b) Organization

While the PPG remains informal with very rare organized meetings, no permanent secretariat, nor a constitution, it has attempted to work as a coordinated lobbying group within parliament.



c) Composition

PPG is led informally by a core group of MPs with a sophisticated understanding of the most important policy issues and the processes of parliament.

d) Operation

PPG MPs operate by consulting with each other informally before approaching Ministers, Permanent Secretaries (PSs) or members of parliamentary committees (Livingstone, 2005).

e) Good practices

One success from these efforts was to gain budgetary funds for boarding schools in pastoralist areas as part of Government's Universal Primary Education strategy. Although the PPG members largely appear to be sincere in their interest in improving quality of life and economic opportunities for their constituents; they still face several major challenges.

f) Main Impact

The biggest of these, as for Kenya generally, is the divisive ethnicization of politics among PPG members along tribal and religious lines, which impedes members' ability to see and promote their collective interests. Despite these obstacles, investment in the development of the PPG may help this group to overcome collective action dilemmas to advance the interests of pastoralists in Kenya.

Appendix 4: Plateforme de politique d'élevage de la Cote d'Ivoire, Western Africa

Scoop 4 Plateforme de politique d'élevage de la Cote d'Ivoire; Western Africa

a) History

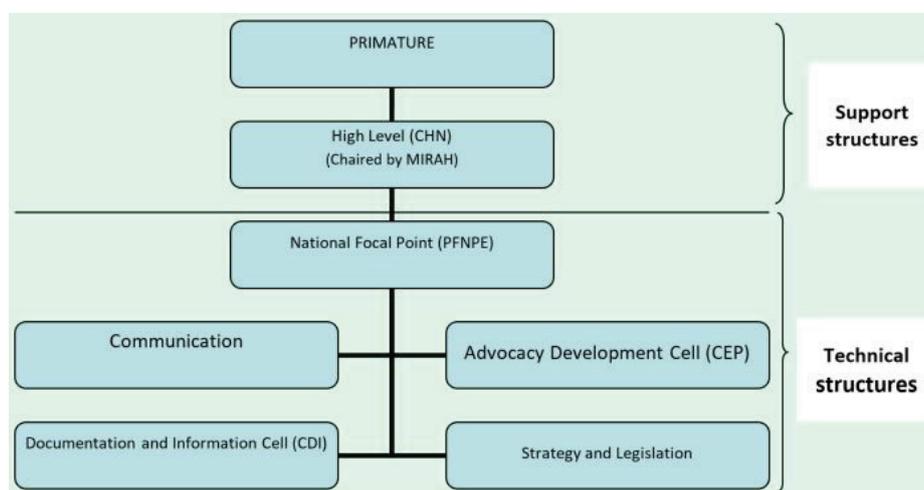
Cote d'Ivoire livestock policy platform was created in 2013 after a multidisciplinary workshop. Several structures of government, professional organizations and civil society have played an important role.

b) Organization and composition

Technical structure

Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources; Ministry of State Ministry of Planning and Development; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Budget; IPRAVI; National Federation of Livestock and Meat (s/c COFENABVI); INTERPORCI; LANADA; FIRCA; CNRA; ANADER; FACACI.

c) Technical and Financial Partners



UA-BIRA; FAO; EU.

Organizational structure and composition of Cote d'Ivoire Livestock Policy Platform

d) Operation

In practice, the focal point being at the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DSV), the platform is ipso facto sheltered by this direction. Since the platform did not receive a dedicated budget, the activities were only partially carried out.

e) Good Practices and Key Impacts

The organization of the platform has inspired other organizations, structures and projects that have relied on its structure to build up. These structures worked well because they were backed by projects that received pre-funding.

PART 3. GOVERNANCE/FUNCTIONALITY

3.1. What is the legal status of the platform and its institutional linkage?

3.2. Are they always involved in the livestock decision making and or policy/advocacy at national and regional levels?

3.3. What are the key roles and objectives of the platforms? Consultative ? Influence decision? Providing national/regional guidelines on livestock related issues with common interests?

3.4. Does the platform have a mechanism or criteria for setting its agenda? If yes kindly indicate

3.5. What are the operating resources of the platform (budget, subsidy, functional work area, logistics)?

3.6. Does the platform have planned activities (strategic plan, work programs, periodic meetings)?

3.7. Are these activities implemented and monitored? With what kinds of tools?

3.8. What are the main achievements of the platform (activities, period and impact)?

ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	INTERVENTIONS AREAS (Animal Production and Infrastructure, Animal Health and Food Safety, Research and training, Technology, agribusiness development, agribusiness incubation Policy/ Communication/ Advocacy, Financial Support)	NATURE OF IMPACT (specify)

3.9. What are the main problem(s) facing your platform?

3.10. What are the main support needs for your platform?

3.11. What do you see as priority actions for harmonization and coordination of Livestock Platforms for better impact?

3.12. Suggestions to AU-IBAR and other International Governmental Organizations (e.g. FAO) to strengthen Livestock Policy Platform/mechanism in Africa

3.12.1. At national level

3.12.2. At regional level

3.12.3. At continental level

Thank you for your collaboration

