



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES



**"LIVE2AFRICA: PAN-AFRICAN SUPPORT TO
THE AU-IBAR FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
LIVESTOCK FOR LIVELIHOODS IN AFRICA"
PANAF/2016/379-702**



ANNUAL REPORT 2017

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AU-IBAR (2017): LIVE2AFRICA 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

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Programme title	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK FOR LIVELIHOODS IN AFRICA
Programme budget	EUR 20,000,000.00
Duration of the action	60 MONTHS
Period covered by the report	January to December 2017
Objectives of the programme	<p>Overall objective: To support transformation of the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, socio-economic development and equitable growth.</p> <p>Specific objective: To strengthen the systemic capacity of continental, regional and national Livestock Sector stakeholders for the economically, environmentally and socially sustainable transformation of the livestock sector.</p>
Expected results	<p>Result 1: Investments in livestock value chains (LVCs) are increased</p> <p>Result 2: Animal Health Delivery Services are improved</p> <p>Result 3: Animal Production, Productivity and Ecosystem Management are enhanced</p> <p>Result 4: Resilience of Livestock Production Systems are strengthened</p> <p>Result 5: Technology adoption in the Livestock Value Chains is increased</p> <p>Result 6: Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition are increased</p> <p>Result 7: AU-IBAR capacities are strengthened</p>
Partner(s)	AU-IBAR, RECs, and African Union Member States.

I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The contribution agreement was signed on 13th December 2016 .

This report covers 2017. During the period under review, the activities centered on the establishment of the project team, support strategies development at national and regional levels, critical reflections on livestock commodities value chains across the continent, support establishment and operationalisation of continental networks for enhanced participation in value chains, and the governance of the project.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1. PROJECT LAUNCHING

The project was officially launched by **H.E. Albert Muchanga**, commissioner for Trade and Industry, African Union Commission in Addis Ababa Ethiopia on the 28th July 2017. During the launch, the project was presented to 230 stakeholders comprising of permanent secretaries, parliamentarians, directors of veterinary services among other key livestock stakeholders

2.2. RESULT 1: INVESTMENT IN LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS (LVCS) INCREASED

2.2.1. KICK OFF WORKSHOP

A continental workshop on supporting investments in African Livestock Value Chains was held in Lusaka, Zambia from 19 to 12 July 2017.

The specific objective was to document success stories and experiences of various small and medium Enterprises (SMEs) engaged in livestock value chains in order to attract investment through packaging of appropriate information on their business experiences, and also to identify areas of targeted support and innovation, mainly focussing on the following guidelines:

- economic viability of identified value chains (size of the enterprises, and age)
- main supporting policies and legislations for business viability
- capital investment and source of funding
- marketing channels and compliance with SPS and other market related standards and requirements
- potential for growth and innovation

Presentations of success stories from initiatives across the continent were made covering the nature of business or organization, how long they have been in existence, number of people employed, source of initial investment, reasons for success of the business, markets for the business and market access requirements, opportunities for future growth, government support for the business and ease of getting finance, policies or regulations that facilitate or hinder the business and suggestions for future development of the business. This was also enriched and anchored by panel discussions on these presentations.

Successful livestock value chains stories included the following:

- South Africa Wool Sheep Development Program towards market readiness and Access for small scale producers in South Africa;
- Sebo Foods from Zimbabwe;
- Use of data to make a case for support to the livestock sector-by showing its contribution to GDP and placing into the forefront the socio-economic aspects; 'the human face';
- Think Fresh Meat – SAFIKA;
- Uganda livestock producers' associations;
- Farmers pride-case study;
- IGAD Presentation which brought to the forefront the need to connect policy with the stakeholders

who are the end user or implementers of the policies, focusing on small scale farmers. Who are the beneficiaries of livestock value chains; and who is a livestock value chain investor?;

- One hen campaign project: Changing lives a hen at a time;
- Uganda Cattle Traders and Transporters Association;
- Agro-tunnel International Ltd

Key Recommendations from the value chain analysis:

- Infrastructure development
- Access to finance (Establish a regional fund)
- Provision of livestock value chain related services
- Training development
- Adherence to SPS standards
- Adherence to the Maputo and Malabo declaration and regional policies
- Good governance (PPP)
- Research and development
- Suitable livestock genetic selection
- Market intelligence
- Strengthening of horizontal and vertical linkages
- Start focusing on long term sector specific strategies
- Tax incentives for priority value chains
- Protection for young priority industries through tax barriers/tariffs
- Promoting entrepreneurship among value chain participants
- Access to land

2.3 RESULT 2: ANIMAL HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES IMPROVED

2.3.1 OIE PVS Pathway Strategic Partnership with AU-IBAR

The objective of this initiative is to develop a structured, formal and mutually beneficial partnership between the OIE and AU-IBAR based on the OIE PVS Pathway. This would involve training AU-IBAR staff as OIE certified PVS experts, PVS Pathway orientation/training delivered at continental level, partnered with the coordinated roll out of OIE PVS Pathway missions, followed by continental analysis, including a closing workshop.

The most active PVS Pathway engagement by RECs has constituted a series of regional workshops targeting veterinary legislation harmonization within the framework of the VETGOV programme and the OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme (VLSP). There is room to explore and model a more formal, structured and active PVS Pathway engagement at regional level, building on the PVS Pathway training that was developed with the PVC countries of South America, but with a more clearly set out staging and identification of roles.

AU-IBAR – OIE PVS Pathway engagement arrangement should facilitate a range of mutual benefits to the OIE, member countries such as:

- Stronger engagement with and use by AU-IBAR of the PVS Pathway, while OIE maintains leadership and control of its own OIE PVS Pathway processes.
- Through partnering with AU-IBAR and gaining its support and promotion, a reinvigoration of PVS Pathway country mission requests should result within the African continent. Note this could be PVS Evaluation (and Follow-up), Gap Analysis or “Treatment” missions.
- Greatly improved preparations for upcoming PVS Pathway missions. As proven in other countries, PVS Pathway orientation/training of national VS staff is a really effective way to improve mission preparations, by providing staff with a close understanding of both the PVS Pathway mission methods and requirements to act on.
- The possibility to readily align OIE PVS Pathway reports with regional level prioritization of animal health activity, as well as in the targeting of regional projects and funding opportunities.
- A demystifying of the PVS Pathway for member countries. By having someone trained and engaged in the PVS Pathway, their learning can be used and bring benefits to their own national VS, including facilitating the option of OIE PVS Self-evaluation such as at the decentralized level where relevant.
- The opportunity for regional analysis of PVS Pathway results, by having staff directly involved both in missions at home and to neighbouring countries. This benefit aligns nicely with a conclusion of the PVS Pathway training/self-evaluation working group session at the recent Conference of the Regional Commission of Africa in Namibia where participants agreed that: The possibility for undertaking evaluation at regional level using peers from neighbouring countries could be an option to favor a better understanding of each other’s’ Veterinary Services and plan for regional harmonization when relevant.
- A broadening and updating of the pool of OIE PVS Pathway experts via a carefully thought through and deliberate process that maintains mission standards and meaningfully evaluates the potential of new candidates.
- The opportunity for the OIE to strongly improve its geographic representation of OIE PVS Pathway experts in Africa.

The following table sets out proposed partnership arrangements for these phases:

OIE/AU-IBAR COLLABORATION ON THE PVS PATHWAY IN AFRICA – THREE PHASED PLANNING

PHASE	ROLES	ACTIVITIES	FINANCE & ADMIN
I. OIE PVS Tool training/ mission preparation workshop	<p>OIE assures the training content and delivery of the training (3 trainers).</p> <p>AU-IBAR is invited to nominate 3 trainees for each workshop (separate workshops in English and in French).</p>	<p>OIE invitation letters to selected number Member Countries and Partners (AU-IBAR, RECs, FAO, donors) to participate in training and for Member Countries to request missions.</p> <p>Merit based pre-selection of national invitees.</p> <p>Submission of CVs by AU-IBAR and REC agencies (for information purposes, no pre-selection).</p> <p>OIE delivery of training.</p>	<p>OIE finances trainers and national participants.</p> <p>AU-IBAR self-finances its own nominees.</p>

PHASE	ROLES	ACTIVITIES	FINANCE & ADMIN
2. OIE PVS Missions	OIE-coordinated PVS (or related) missions in Africa. AU-IBAR and/or REC may provide a self-funded observer to the missions.	Coordination, team selection and delivery of national level PVS missions/reports or other activities to be managed by OIE directly with host country as per normal OIE PVS processes. A trained self-funded observer from AU-IBAR and/or REC will be invited on missions.	OIE directly funds missions as per normal processes. AU-IBAR provide support to member states ex ante and ex post OIE mission
3. AU-IBAR/OIE PVS Pathway Analysis and Follow Up Workshop (regional or national level) <i>TENTATIVE – to be reviewed after 2-4 years pending situation and a threshold of PVS missions having taken place over this time.</i>	AU-IBAR and OIE joint coordination of the event. OIE to provide technical support (staff, experts, analysis)	Analysis of PVS reports, workshop(s), development of resource planning at national or regional level for implementation of PVS recommendations. Refresher PVS training as required	AU-IBAR supports the activities, including expert analysis via OIE, and/or national and regional workshops. OIE provides key technical support.

2.3.2. Support Members States update national veterinary legislation

During the period under review and following the OIE legislation mission to the republic of the Gambia, AU-IBAR supported the establishment and operationalization of a national task force to update the national legislation in response to a request for assistance from the minister of agriculture.

An OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme (VLSP) Identification mission for the Gambia took place from 2nd to 6th May 2016.

The VLSP Mission made a wide range of recommendations as follows:

- The Department of Livestock Services builds on the newly formed national Livestock Policy Hub to create a national Animal Health policy to guide legislation development. Policy formulation is the first step in the legislative process.
- In conjunction with the Animal Health Policy, a legislative strategy be elaborated to determine what will be covered in which legal instruments, e.g. incorporating import/export, animal welfare etc. into a comprehensive Animal Health Act with many regulations or having several stand-alone acts.
- The Department of Livestock Services establish a library of legislation under which they operate at Abuko available to staff as a foundation for their responsibilities. They should hold an educational forum on legislation and the need for cross-appointment of staff under the multiple Acts under which they perform their duties.
- The Ministry of Justice develop, regularly update and maintain a digital repository of current law and those in progress which is made accessible to ministries to increase awareness and collaboration on initiatives which impact their mandates.
- All laws urgently require enabling regulations supported by policies and standard operating procedures to ensure consistency in delivery and enforcement. Regulations should be developed in parallel with the relevant primary legislation.

- The Food Safety and Quality Authority determine whether regulations have been developed under Section 45 (h) of the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act determining the “maximum residue limits of pesticides in food and measures to minimise such residues” and reference those in a pesticide surveillance/sampling programme regulation.
- The Medicines Control Agency ensure specific regulations for wholesale and retail of veterinary pharmaceuticals under the current Medicines and Related Products Bill 2014 to separate commerce in veterinary medicines while leaving the product registration with the better resourced Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.
- The Gambia Veterinary Council Act be updated to address the registration of veterinary para-professionals, continuing education requirements, better define the practice of veterinary medicine, facility standards and their inspection. Registration of veterinary para-professional is critical for control of veterinary medicines.
- Standards for usage of antimicrobials in food producing animals should be developed and adopted in line with the OIE/WHO initiative to reduce antimicrobial resistance, including withdrawal and monitoring programmes.
- Develop regulations on food safety standards, slaughter of animals, structural standards for abattoirs and slaughter houses and inspection principles.
- Adopt legislation mandating and outlining disease surveillance and control programmes to meet OIE requirements, Transboundary Animal Disease goals and to protect The Gambia from zoonoses.
- The Department of Livestock Services to identify whether ability to enter formal agreements with Local Government Authorities exists to address chain of command deficiencies in existing legislation.
- A formal regulatory impact assessment should be adopted in The Gambia when enacting laws including cost, financial and human resources for implementation.

The report concluded as follows:

Based on the evidence gathered and the analysis of the findings of the study, the following conclusions are pertinent:

- Legislation governing land use in The Gambia is contradictory and each statute was made to meet specific problems defined at the time it was passed.
- A comprehensive review of all legislation on natural resource is necessary in order to harmonise those that are not outdated, repeal and replace those that are outdated with modern statutes that are responsive to sustainable use of the environment and proper resource management.
- District authorities should consider opening and closing dates for grazing.
- Re-defining boundaries of cattle track and enforcing their observance.
- Livestock to have access routes to watering points free from blockage by crop farmers.
- Rotation of rice fields and pastures.
- Crop farmers and cattle herders or owners to negotiate tethering agreements for manure.
- Training for vets and building of scientific laboratories.
- Control of counterfeit veterinary drugs, and licensing and registration of veterinary drugstores and medicines.
- Domesticating international instruments on the environment, food safety and animal health.

Based on the OIE PVS, Gap Analysis and VLSP Mission reports, the ANR Policy and the Study on Legal and institutional frameworks, it is clear that Veterinary Legislation in The Gambia needs to be reviewed and updated.

The **overall objective** of the Review and Update of Veterinary Legislation in The Gambia is to enable the livestock sector contribute significantly to the economy and prosperity of the people of The Gambia.

The specific objective or purpose of the activity is to introduce non-existent and/or update existing priority legislative frameworks to enable the veterinary services of The Gambia efficiently facilitate optimal animal and public health, production, resilience and trade in the livestock sub-sector of the country.

The specific tasks to be carried out by the Task Force, given the resources and timeframe available, will include the following:

1. Review and update the Diseases of Animals Act and Regulations by carrying out an audit of the Act against OIE Standards and benchmarking it with similar pieces of legislation from other countries.
2. Formulate drafting instructions for the new legislation to replace the Diseases of Animals Act, in accordance with the format and procedure of the Legal System employed in The Gambia. The Act may include aspects of surveillance, animal disease control, veterinary public health, animal welfare, movement of animal and laboratory provisions. Care should be taken to ensure that the new act is harmonised with other existing related Acts.
3. Review and Update The Gambia Veterinary Council Act in order to address the registration of veterinary para-professionals, continuing education requirements, better define the practice of veterinary medicine, and facility standards and their inspection, among others.
4. Formulate drafting instructions for the amendments to The Gambia Veterinary Council Act, in accordance with the format and procedure of the Legal System employed in The Gambia.
5. Propose regulations on food safety, slaughter of animals, structural standards for abattoirs and slaughter houses and inspection principles.
6. Contribute the technical elements to the Ministerial Cabinet Paper/Memo for the review and update of the Veterinary Legislation.

The expected outputs of the task force are:

1. Drafting Instructions for a new Act and Regulations (on food safety, slaughter of animals, structural standards for abattoirs and slaughter houses and inspection principles) to replace the Diseases of Animals Act and its Regulations
2. Drafting Instructions for amendment of The Gambia Veterinary Council Act
3. Write-up on the technical elements for the Cabinet Memorandum/Paper for the review of Veterinary Legislation

The table below outlines the key activities of the road map for the review and update of Veterinary Legislation in the Gambia.

Phase	Activity	Objective	Deliverable	Responsible	Time Frame/ Deadline
I. Preliminary Work	1.1 Appointment of the National Task Force Members by the Minister	To constitute a group of experts to spearhead the review and update	Official List of Experts, duly appointed and signed by the Minister	The Minister of Agriculture (Responsible for Livestock)	By 15th November 2017
	Designation of the Technical Facilitator by AU-IBAR	To provide a Veterinary Legislation expert to support the process of reviewing and updating legislation in The Gambia	The name of the designated Expert officially communicated to the Minister of Agriculture	The Director of AU-IBAR	By 15th November 2017
	1.2 Inaugural Meeting of the Task Force	To meet and orient the Task Force Members on the review and update of veterinary Legislation and agree on the road map for the review and update of veterinary Legislation	Report of the Inaugural meeting of the Task Force	Technical Facilitator (Dr. Bruce Mukanda)	29th November 2017
	1.3 Formulation of the road map for the task	To document and give clear timelines for the process of review and update of the VL in The Gambia	Road map Submitted for consideration to the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Gambia and the Director of AU-IBAR	Technical Facilitator and Task Force Members (Dr Bakary N Touray, Dr. Badara Loum, Dr Abdou Ceesay, Dr Ousman Ceesay and Mr Abubakarr Kabbah)	By 15th December 2017
	1.4 Signing of contracts by Task Force Members	To ensure contractual fidelity by the parties	Contracts Signed by all the Task Force Members	Technical Facilitator	By 31st March 2018
	1.5 Gathering of existing national and regional policies and veterinary legislation documents	To have baseline documentation to inform the identification of gaps and priorities in the review and update of veterinary legislation in The Gambia	A list and electronic and physical library of national and regional documentation relevant to veterinary Legislation	Dr. Ousman Cessay (Deputy Director General of Livestock and Task Force Member)	By 8th April 2018
	1.6 Gathering of existing Global and Continental Policy, strategic and veterinary legislative Instruments and references	To have baseline documentation to inform the identification of gaps and priorities in the review and update of veterinary legislation in The Gambia	A list and electronic and physical library of global and continental documentation relevant to veterinary Legislation	Dr. Bruce Mukanda (Veterinary Legislation Expert, Technical Facilitator)	By 8th April 2018

Phase	Activity	Objective	Deliverable	Responsible	Time Frame/ Deadline
	1.7 Formulation of a Concept Note on the Review of the Veterinary Legislation in the Gambia	To provide a comprehensive brief synthesis of the status of veterinary legislation in The Gambia and the identified gaps and priorities for review and update	Draft Concept Note on the Review of Veterinary Legislation in The Gambia	Technical Facilitator and Task Force Members	By 30th April 2018
2. Review and Update of Veterinary Legislation	2.1 Workshop to launch the Review of Veterinary Legislation in the Gambia	To officially and publicly sensitize stakeholders on the need to review and update veterinary legislation and solicit their participation in and support for the process	Report on the launch containing stakeholder views, inputs to the process and their commitment to supporting the process	Task Force Members	The week of 1-2 May 2018
	2.2 Formulation of Elements for the Cabinet Memo (Ministry of Agriculture to provide guidance on format) and Drafting Instructions (Ministry of Justice to provide guidance on format)	To produce an Outline of the technical elements to be included in the Cabinet Memo from the Ministry and Drafting Instruction for each required piece of legislation	Elements for the Cabinet Memo and Drafting Instructions	Task Force	20th May to 17th June 2018
	2.3 Stakeholders Validation Workshop	To validate the Drafting Instructions	Report of the Workshop with Validated Drafting Instructions	Task Force and Technical Facilitator	By the week of 26 to 30 June 2018
	2.4 Official Handover of elements of Cabinet Memo and Drafting Instructions to the Ministry of Agriculture	To initiate the official process of enacting the reviewed and updated veterinary legislation	Validated Drafting Instructions and elements of Cabinet Memo	Task Force and Technical Facilitator	By 1st July 2018
3. Enactment of Legislation	3.1 Drafting of Veterinary Legislation	To draft proposed bills for presentation to parliament	Drafts of Proposed Bills	Ministry of Justice and Task force members.	By 31st July 2018.
	3.2 Validation of Bills (number will depend on those identified by the Task Force in the Concept Note) at a Stakeholders (Government as well as private sector) Workshop,	To ensure stakeholder buy in and support for the bills when presented to parliament	Report of the Stakeholders Validation Workshop and Validated Bills	Ministry of Agriculture, (sponsor of the Bill).	

Phase	Activity	Objective	Deliverable	Responsible	Time Frame/ Deadline
	3.3 Briefing of the Minister on the drafted Bills	To ensure the Minister of Agriculture is familiar with the essence and contents of the Bills, as he may be required to answer questions in parliament	Minister adequately Briefed	Department of Livestock Services.	
	3.4 Finalisation of the Bills for presentation to Parliament	To ensure that the Bills have taken into account the valid views of stakeholders and is ready for presentation to Parliament	Bills ready for Parliament	Ministry of Justice.	
	3.5 Introduction of the Bills in Parliament	To start the necessary parliamentary process	Bills Passed in Parliament	Ministry of Agriculture	The exact timeframe for this depends on the legislative calendar of the National Assembly for the 2018 legislative year.
	3.6 Presidential assent to the Bills passed by the National Assembly	To complete the enactment process of the new legislation	Assented copies of Acts of the National Assembly	Clerk of the National Assembly in collaboration with the Office of the President	Within thirty days of the presentation of each Bill to the President
	*Publication of Acts of the National Assembly in The Gazette	*To ensure that Acts of the National Assembly come into operation	*Gazette copies of Acts of the National Assembly	* Clerk of the National Assembly in collaboration with the Office of the President	Within thirty days of assent

2.3.3. Support Member States development National PPR eradication strategies and 5 year programme

Within the framework of the global initiative to eradicate PPR by 2030 and in line with the continental strategy, AU-IBAR is supporting Member States develop national control and eradication strategies. During the period under review, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Ghana, Gambia, Benin, Nigeria, Sierra Leone were supported.

In addition to the above mentioned initiative, AU-IBAR is coordinating resources mobilization with RECs and member States and to this effect, an Africa common position is being developed. The first step in this direction was the convening of a workshop with all RECs and selected Member States.

The objectives of the meeting were:

- To share updates on the status and progress in implementation of the Pan-African and Regional Strategies and programmes for the control and eradication of PPR.
- To share information on efforts and challenges towards resource mobilization for the implementation

of the PPR eradication strategies and programmes

- To reflection on potential gaps and overlaps, roles and responsibilities of the MS, continental, regional and international organizations in the PPR eradication programme
- To agree on approaches for a coordinated resource mobilization effort for PPR eradication and the control of other priority diseases of small ruminants in Africa

The meeting agreed on the following roles and responsibilities:

S/N	STAKEHOLDER	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES
1	Member States a) Ministry Responsible for Animal Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of national control and eradication strategies • Provision of human resource for field activities • Provision of control inputs and consumables • Legal framework and policy direction • Livestock Movement control • Organisation of stakeholders (producers, processors, transporters, marketers, etc) • Regular capacity building for operators in the industry
	b) Ministry for Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgetary provision for control activities • Facilitation of resource mobilisation
	c) Ministry responsible for communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy, publicity stakeholders And mobilisation of all the
2	Regional Economic Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization of policy, strategy, and regulatory frameworks • Coordination of strategy and programme implementation at regional level • Capacity building of stakeholders at regional and national level • Monitoring and evaluation of progress of implementation • Resource mobilization • Reporting • Information sharing • Advocacy and sensitization /Lobby EU delegation, World Bank Office
3.	African Union Commission Institutions (AU-IBAR & AU-PANVAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of Member States national PPR Strategy formulation (AU-IBAR) • Resource mobilisation for the pan-African coordination (AU-IBAR) • Promote production of thermostable PPRV (AU-PANVAC) • Quality assurance of vaccines (AU-PANVAC) • Technical back-stopping to MS labs (AU-PANVAC) • Promote production of test kits for PPR (AU-PANVAC) • Vaccine bank (AU-PANVAC)
4.	Food and Agriculture Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global PPR Eradication Strategy • Coordination of global control and eradication programme • Resource mobilisation • Technical back-stopping of AUC Institutions, RECS and MS.
5.	World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global PPR Eradication Strategy • Coordination of global control and eradication programme • Resource mobilisation • Technical back-stopping • PPR Vaccine bank
6.	Reference Laboratories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral diagnostics testing • Technical back-stopping of national laboratories • Relevant research on PPR

S/N	STAKEHOLDER	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES
7.	Non-Governmental Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and public awareness • Resource mobilisation e.g. BMGF – complement government efforts • Support information dissemination
8.	Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitary mandates (Animal Health providers) • Resource provision support to national
9.	Research Organisations & Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on PPR • Extension of technologies
10.	Producers, Processors, Transporters, Marketers, Exporters Associations;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease reporting channel/chain • Disease intelligence gathering chain • Compliance with government regulations on movement control, animal vaccination, biosecurity procedures, surveillance • Buy-in to the programme • Advocacy and awareness campaign for their members • Resource mobilisation
11.	Professional Associations & Academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure groups • Advocacy

The following resources mobilisation plan was agreed upon

S/N	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	TIME LINE (2018)				OUTPUT
A)	Development of an Action Plan for Resource Mobilisation						
1	Official endorsement of national strategy	Ministry in-charge of Animal Health					National approved strategy
2	Provision of adequate resources in national budgets dedicated for PPR control and	Ministeries responsible for Animal Health, Finance & the Parliament					Budget line for PPR control provided in national budget
3	Engagement of stakeholders	Ministry responsible for Animal Health & the CVO					Stakeholders engaged
4	Mapping of potential funding stakeholders	CVO					Key funding mapped sources
5	Engagement of potential sources of funding	Ministry responsible for Animal Health & the CVO					Funding sources engaged & commitment made
6	Production of Proposals to donor agencies	CVO					Proposals submitted
7	Pledging conference	Ministry responsible for Animal Health & Finance					Conference held
B)	Modalities for Advocacy						
1	Meetings with stakeholders	Ministry responsible for Animal Health & CVO					Stakeholders sensitised
2	Media channels (print & audio-visual)	CVO					Media engaged; public sensitised
3	Demonstration of socioeconomic impacts of PPR	CVO					Impacts of PPR demonstrated
4	Pledging conference	Ministers responsible for Animal Health & Finance ; RECS; AUC (DREA, AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC)					Conference held

The table below outlines the roadmap for the development of the Africa common position

No	Activity	Responsible	By When	Comments
1.	Preparation of the first draft	AUC (AU-IBAR & AU-PANVAC)	Mid-March	In line with MS and RECs draft document
2	Sharing of the draft paper	AU-IBAR	Mid-March	
3	Feedback on first draft	MSs, RECs	23rd March 2018	During CVO meeting in Nairobi
4	Update and finalise and share the final draft	AUC (AU-IBAR & AU-PANVAC)	31st March 2018	Final draft produced
5	Validation of the final draft	AU-IBAR	26th April 2018	
6	Secure Goodwill notes from African national, regional and continental Authorities	RECs with from support AUC	15th May 2018	AU-IBAR to make use of Ministerial platform to get buy-in by Ministers
7	Develop visibility and advocacy tools	AU-IBAR	15th May 2018	
8	Dissemination to stakeholders	AUC, RECs and MS	20th May 2018	
9	Presentation to MS, RECs, all technical and development partners	AUC	Mid-June 2018	

2.4. RESULT 5. TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION IN THE LVCs INCREASED

During the period under review, 2 initiatives have been undertaken to enhance the interoperability between AU-IBAR animal resources information system and RECs information system. The COMESASTAT (For COMESA) and ECOAGRIS (for ECOWAS) databases were reviewed with the aim of creating harmony and improve data sharing between them and ARIS. This is in an attempt to strengthen the trade and marketing database of ARIS.

The major objective of the collaboration with COMESA and ECOWAS was to benchmark the COMSTAT and ECOAGRIS respectively and to develop a strategy on how the relevant data components of the systems can be integrated into ARIS. This effort will also target the harmonization of data collection and reporting between AU-IBAR and RECs, starting with COMESA and ECOWAS as a pilot. The expected outcome of the collaboration is the improvement in data capture and reporting in ARIS, especially on Livestock marketing and trade data which would contribute to increased intra-regional trade in animal and animal products in line with the Malabo Targets.

The agreed way forward with regards to interoperability between ARIS on one hand and COMSTAT and ECOAGRIS on the other hand include the following:

1. Building capacity of AU-IBAR and other RECs on use of the EUROTRACE - especially to enable AU-IBAR to access or obtain data from other AU Member States across the continent through the RECs in order to build a continental profile.
2. IBAR to define dataset (based on a harmonized template for all countries on the continent) and COMSTAT and the ECOAGRIS teams to regularly download and manually send data from COMESA and ECOWAS Member States respectively to ARIS. This approach if successful will be adopted for other RECs. In this respect ARIS Team to share all spreadsheets for data collection to the ECOAGRIS team. The ECOWAS team would also define and share the identified trade corridors to AU-IBAR.
3. AU-IBAR would continue to share ARIS-2 Animal Health data with the RECs from their respective

member states. Training would in future be conducted for REC focal points on how to access data from ARIS directly.

4. AU-IBAR would continue to encourage and support Member States to submit monthly Animal Health reports to the RECs through ARIS.
5. Exploit possibility of automatic data transfer ie interoperability between COMSTAT/ECPAGRIS and ARIS-3 (using webservices). Both COMESA/ECOWAS and IBAR to define and share the necessary parameters respectively in order to proceed with the process.
6. AU-IBAR and the RECs would conduct joint training of Member States on data collection and management.
7. The AU-IBAR Trade &Marketing unit to work in collaboration with the COMSTAT and the ECOAGRIS team on collection of Livestock and commodity price data, cross border prices and quantity and other relevant animal production and marketing data.
8. AU-IBAR to involve COMESA/ECOWAS and other RECs in implementation of the national Animal Resources Data management platforms (ARDMP) initiative started under the VetGov. It was also recognized for instance there is need to merge the ARDMP with National technical committee (NTC) of the ECOAGRIS initiative in future.
9. AU-IBAR would continue to work closely with the RECs in resource mobilization to support data collection and management.
10. AU-IBAR trade and Marketing unit would share the investment tool with COMESA and ECOWAS (and other RECs) and request for support to populate the tool and feed the information to AU-IBAR
11. There is need for AU-IBAR and the RECs to jointly develop a sustainability arrangement for animal resources data collection and management across the African continent. This would require collaboration with other national and regional Institutions (after a comprehensive stakeholder mapping) and organization of a round table conference on animal resources data collection and management in general.
12. AU-IBAR would support the RECs on the Identification of priority value chains based on regional and national investment plans.

In the area of data collection and management, AU-IBAR has continued to support AU-MSs on data collection and management using ARIS-2. Additional operational modules were added to the system during the reporting period. The operational modules being used by MSs for data generation and reporting as at the end of the reporting period include:

- a. Animal Health – Emergency reporting, Monthly disease outbreak and Meat Inspection;
- b. Animal Production – Animal population and composition
- c. Capacity – Infrastructure and Institutions, Human Resource (including database of experts and consultants) and Database of Livestock farmers associations;
- d. Fisheries and Aquaculture – Fisheries capacity and Fisheries production
- e. Trade and Marketing – Import and Export

Some of the data collected by the MSs and reported to AU-IBAR were used in the publication of the Pan-African Animal Resources Yearbook (PARYB) on annual basis.

2.5. RESULT 6. ACCESS TO INPUTS, SERVICES, MARKETS AND VALUE ADDITION INCREASED

During the period under review, the project supported the process of establishing continental networks of stakeholders for enhanced participation in value chains. In this regard, 4 networks are in the process of being established and operationalized; these are:

- The Africa network of veterinary education establishments (2A2E-V)

A Continental Meeting on Veterinary Education whose theme was “Improving Quality of Veterinary training for enhanced veterinary services and socio-economic development” was held between 05 to 07 July 2017 in Dakar, Senegal. The meeting was organized under the aegis of the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and the Inter-State School of Veterinary Sciences and Medicine of Dakar (EISMV). It was attended by 105 delegates from 37 African countries. The delegates were Deans or their representatives from Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs) from 26 countries and Heads of Veterinary Statutory Boards (VSBs) from 33 countries. Other delegates were the Director of AU-IBAR, Prof. Ahmed El Sawahy and Director General of the EISMV, Prof. Kaboret. The meeting was opened by Dr. Khadim GUEYE, representing the Senegalese Minister of Livestock Breeding and Animal Production. The meeting was closed by H. E. Madame Aminata MBENGUE NDIAYE, Minister of Livestock and Animal production.



OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

The global objective of the meeting was to contribute to the improvement of veterinary training for enhanced veterinary services and socio-economic development in African Countries. The specific objectives of the workshop were:

- To share information on continental strategic frameworks and other guidelines informing transformation of livestock and agriculture education and training;
- To take stock of the quality of the veterinary education;
- To share knowledge and experiences on the harmonization of veterinary training curricula, the development of accreditation mechanisms to promote the mobility of students and to agree on the way forward;

- To propose a roadmap for the establishment and operationalization of the African Association of Veterinary Education Institutions (2A2E-V);
- To discuss strategies for mobilizing resources for sustaining the activities of the network.

The following recommendations:

1. Reform training programs to reflect global dimensions and at the same time meeting the continental, regional and national needs of the industry and the Society;
 2. Integrate OIE day one competencies in the training curriculum and support this with requisite infrastructure including skills laboratories, libraries, clinics and hospitals;
 3. Develop/strengthen pedagogical skills of the faculty and delivery approaches centered on the student and based on practical training with coaching and mentorship up to professional integration;
 4. That Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs) should observe a stepwise approach towards regional and continental harmonization of veterinary curriculum including content and duration of the study programs;
 5. Strengthen Quality Assurance systems in veterinary education establishments (continental, regional and national levels) and work towards the establishment of a continental framework and a mechanism for quality assurance/management;
 6. That a Continental Framework for the evaluation of the quality of veterinary education including the periodicity of evaluations should be put in place;
 7. That VEEs should undertake progressive upgrading of their facilities to meet emerging needs and challenges;
 8. That networking of African VEES with other VEEs in other regions and associations such as the World Veterinary Association, with opportunities for learning should be enhanced and that initial steps should include sharing the outcomes of the meeting with the World Veterinary Association;
 9. That AU-IBAR and Technical partners should lobby with Member States that have not established Veterinary Statutory Bodies to do so with clear mandate and responsibilities through an act of parliament;
 10. That the ongoing efforts by AU-IBAR and technical partners for the establishment of databases for Veterinary Colleges/veterinary schools/faculties and Veterinary Statutory Bodies/veterinary Orders should be enhanced;
 11. That VEEs should take advantage of emerging ICT technologies for exchange of information among members of networks;
 12. That the establishment of a Network for the Veterinary Statutory Bodies in Africa be given priority by AU-IBAR and Technical partners to enhance their regulatory role;
 13. Accelerate the process of setting up of the African Association of Veterinary Education Institutions (2A2E-V) and plan the launch of the Association in July 2018 in Cairo. The platform will be a platform for peer learning, information sharing and a catalyst for the implementation of the recommendations.
- The Africa network of veterinary statutory bodies (2A-VSB)
Following the recommendation that was made 'That the establishment of a Network for the Veterinary Statutory Bodies in Africa be given priority by AU-IBAR and Technical partners to enhance their regulatory role' AU-IBAR held a meeting of VSB Experts in Dakar to follow up on the recommendation

and prepare the road map for the launch of the VSB network.

- The Africa network of women in livestock
- The Africa network of youths in livestock agribusiness

3. GOVERNANCE

The first (1st) LIVE2AFRICA Programme Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting was held at the AU-IBAR Conference Hall, Nairobi, Kenya, on the 7th of December 2017. It was attended by the Steering Committee Members from AU-IBAR, OIE, FAO, ILRI and RECs (COMESA, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD and SADC), WAP, AIN, Brooke, COFENABVI, ISNV and AFAO-WAWA

After detailed deliberations the 1st LIVE2AFRICA Programme Steering Committee meeting agreed on the following:

1. The Terms of Reference for the steering committee and Project Management committee
 - Terms of Reference for the Steering committee were endorsed with amendments on some aspect of the Mandate and Functions of the programme steering committee (PSC), Composition and Membership, and Functioning Modalities;
 - AU-IBAR to finalise the TORs for the Project Management Committee by end of December 2017;
 - Members to provide feedback on the TORs by 15th of January 2018;
2. LIVE2AFRICA programme orientation
 - The members appreciated AU-IBAR for developing an innovative programme with a business orientation involving all stakeholders and addressing poverty, livelihoods, food and nutrition security and economic development and **endorsed the programme and the year one work plan to be adapted to field situation across the RECs and progress report;**
3. Commitment for the implementation of the Programme
 - The members of the Steering Committee thanked EU for funding the programme and expressed strong commitment for the implementation of the programme to achieve the desired results ;
4. Implementation of the programme
 - That there will be **consensus building** at continental, regional and Member States' levels for proper targeting of resources to undertake those activities that will produce significant impacts
 - Given the need for frequent programme meeting and the critical role played by RECs the meeting agreed on a **quarterly Project Management Meetings**, in addition to internal meetings and the PSC, where all the RECs will be represented. The need to enter into agreement with RECS to facilitate the meetings at REC level;
 - That the SC recognised the critical role played by capacity development in the implementation of the programme and agreed that **capacity development be undertaken for all actors at all levels including women and youth with a strong engagement of the private sector;**
 - To enhance the engagement of the private sector in programme implementation the meeting agreed that the private sector from all the regions be represented in the Programme Steering committee through their respective **regional value chains associations;**
 - Noting the strategic role that the PSC members play in advocacy work about the programme

and noting the need for availability of information to facilitate this, the meeting **requested that regular updates on programme implementation preferably on quarterly basis be availed to members;**

- The meeting agreed that the programme implementation will take advantage of **leveraging resources of the different stakeholders** including those focussing on animal welfare for effectiveness and impacts
 - Considering that the activities were developed three years ago and considering the need to address current issues the meeting **requested** to have the **programme activities revised and refocussed and also to review, the budget, the log frame and indicators with a view to have them disaggregated.**
5. Communication and Visibility
- The meeting **requested** that communication and visibility activities be incorporated
6. Sub-delegation of activities
- The meeting **requested** that where some Institutions are better able to undertake an activity due to comparative advantage, that they be subcontracted using the AU-IBAR procedures as contained in the Sub-delegation manual

4. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

With the support of the EU, AU-IBAR recently developed a communication strategy that will be the basis on which Live2Africa communication and visibility will be rolled out.

5. ISSUES THAT NEED IMMEDIATE ACTION

- **RECRUITMENT OF STAFF**
Interviews for all positions have been completed and reports submitted for approval and offer of contracts. The reports have been approved and the AUC is in the process of issuing contracts, receiving acceptance, facilitating medical clearance and deployment of staff from member states. It is expected that by early May, the whole team will be in office. Meanwhile AU-IBAR is putting in place all the prerequisites for a smooth induction of all staff upon arrival; this consists of offices preparations, induction documentations etc.
- **NEED TO PREPARE A RIDER**
The centre of gravity of Live2Africa being livestock value chains and considering the various initiatives across the continent, it is of paramount importance to map stakeholders and initiatives with a view to identifying intervention niches for value addition. This will enable the project to make a difference and have a lasting impact. The rider is also justified by the need to revisit the logical framework and come up with more realistic key performance indicators. It is further justified by the need to better focus the activities and clearly demonstrate that their effective implementation will inevitably lead to the expected results. As at now the number of activities stands at 36 with 100 sub activities. Finally, based on the intervention niches identified for value addition and lasting impact, there is a need to refocus the budget.



African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
(AU-IBAR)

Kenindia Business Park
Museum Hill, Westlands Road
PO Box 30786
00100 Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: +254 (20) 3674 000
Fax: +254 (20) 3674 341 / 3674 342
Email: ibar.office@au-ibar.org
Website: www.au-ibar.org