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NARRATIVE TECHNICAL REPORT

November 2018 – November 2019

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

2A2E-V	African Association of Veterinary Education Establishments
2A-VSB	African Association of Veterinary Statutory Bodies
ACP	African, Caribbean, Pacific States
AAIN	Africa Agribusiness Incubators Network
AFAO-WAWA	Association des Femmes de l'Afrique de l'Ouest/West African Women Association
AFQSA	African Feed Quality Standards Association
AnGR	Animal genetic resources
AU-IBAR	African Union – InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources
AU	African Union
AWARFA-N	African Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness Network
AYL-FAIN	African Youth in Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture Incubators Network
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CDC AMR	Centres for Disease Control – Antimicrobial Resistance
CDC	Centres for Disease Control
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CONFENABVI-AO	La Confédération des Fédérations Nationales de la Filière Bétail Viande de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
CVO(s)	Chief Veterinary Officer(s)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FETPV	Field Epidemiology Training for Veterinarians
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Tool
JAES	Joint Africa-European Union Strategy
LEWS	Livestock Early Warning System
LiDeSA	Livestock Development Strategy for Africa
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MS	Member State
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NRM	Natural resource management
NVS	National Veterinary Services
PAFO	Pan African Farmers Organization
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
QRA	Quality Risk Assessment
REC	Regional Economic Community
RLVCs	Regional Livestock Value Chains
ROM	Mission Result Oriented Monitoring Mission

A-TiChubs	Regional Technology and Innovation Incubation Hubs for Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMP-AH	The Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health Project
STSD	Surveillance of Trade Sensitive Diseases
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TAHSC	Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
TOR	Terms of Reference
UMA	Arab Maghreb Union
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VLSP	Veterinary Legislation Support Programme
WAP	World Animal Protection

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pan-African Support to the AU-IBAR for the Sustainable Development of Livestock for Livelihoods in Africa (Live2Africa) Project is implemented by AU-IBAR under Indirect Management through a Contribution Agreement with the European Union. This project is an initiative of AU-IBAR towards supporting the implementation of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa, 2015 – 2035 (LiDeSA). The project was developed on the background of a strong business case for investing in Africa's livestock sector as evidenced by recent studies and assessments.

The goal of Live2Africa project is to transform the African Livestock sector for enhanced contribution to sustainable socio economic development and equitable growth. Its purpose is to strengthen systemic capacities of continental, regional and national livestock sector stakeholders for sustainable livestock sector transformation. It focuses on the development of selected priority livestock value chains. The project has various interlinked components which are outlined in the results of the project and the Theory of Change and Results Framework.

Implementation of the Live2Africa Project is supported through a total project budget of € 20,000,000 of which € 19,000,000 from EU covers main activities under the seven results of the project, and € 1,000,000 from the African Union Commission (AUC) that covers critical supervisory and coordination actions. The cumulative financial execution on budgeted funds as in October 2019 was 34% on EU contribution and 20% on AU contribution; while execution on available funds was 75%.

Significant progress was registered during the review period in all Results. A critical activity undertaken was the Consensus Building Exercise held in Nairobi in February 2019 that selected the six priority regional Livestock Value Chains (RLVCs) that Live2Africa will focus on. These RLVCs include Dairy value chain for Eastern and Northern Africa regions; Poultry value chains for Central and Western Africa regions; and Meat and Live animals value chains for IGAD and Southern Africa regions. This key activity was followed by a Stocktaking exercise for the prioritised RLVCs which identified strategies for each region and intervention areas. The conclusion of these two critical activities paved way for development of coherent implementation plans and actions for the realisation of the project goal and objectives.

The Monitoring and Evaluation team conducted onsite monitoring exercises in select MSs to follow on project implementation progress; and also carried out assessments of key events in order to obtain feedback and recommendations. The team conducted a detailed assessment of indicator progress (see Annex I); and also, reviewed indicators and targets which were submitted to EU for approval.

Communication and visibility was enhanced during the period under review with the recruitment of a Senior Knowledge Management Officer. The activities implemented during the review period included: website postings and creation of temporary website; introduction of a quarterly newsletter; creation of an online album for sharing photos; Increased posting on social media; and creation of a repository for knowledge products. Activity on social media (twitter and LinkedIn) increased significantly, with website viewership increasing by 40% from 621 to 872.

Key challenges of the project included inadequate alignment of intervention areas with the results framework; and delayed implementation caused by delayed recruitment of project staff. In line with the recommendations of the first Project Steering Committee meeting and the Results Oriented Monitoring Mission (ROM), a project amendment was proposed and submitted to EU for approval.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

The African Union implements its agricultural development agenda through the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). However, the inherent potentials of the livestock sector were not well articulated CAADP Framework. Further, in reviewing CAADP (under Malabo Declaration for Acceleration Agricultural Transformation, 2014), livestock was recognised as largely an untapped sector, where appropriate investment could deliver substantive results for realising the desired accelerated transformation of the Agricultural Sector. This led to the development of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA 2015 - 2035) and later the Sustainable Development of Livestock for Livelihoods in Africa (Live2Africa) Project as an initiative by AU - IBAR towards the implementation of LiDeSA strategy.

The Live2Africa Project is implemented by AU-IBAR under Indirect Management through a Contribution Agreement with the European Union. The total Project budget is € 20,000,000 of which € 19,000,000 from EU covers main activities under the seven results of the project, and € 1,000,000 from the African Union Commission (AUC) that covers critical supervisory and coordination actions. The cumulative financial execution on budgeted funds as in October 2019 was 34% on EU contribution and 20% on AU contribution; while execution on available funds was 75%.

This report provides a narrative of progress made against agreed project indicators and targets. A detailed analysis of progress towards each indicator is provided in Annex I.

1.2 Project Context

There is a strong business case for investing in Africa's livestock sector as evidenced by FAOStat data which indicated that the African market for animal-source foods which was estimated at US\$ 51 billion annually in 2005/07, (FAOSTAT farm gate prices) is expected to triple by 2050 to more than US\$ 151 billion annually¹. The growing, increasingly affluent and urbanized African population will consume more high value food products, in particular animal source foods such as meat, milk and eggs. This trend is expected to continue to be adopted as income increases across the population in the long term². This growth in demand is driven by high population growth, rapid urbanisation and fast growing economies particularly in the past decade. The African livestock sector is fast growing and generates 20 to 80% of the added value in a number of countries³.

The importance of livestock in Africa is intrinsically linked to core continental development objectives fundamental to sustainable livelihoods, employment, food and nutrition security, stability and environmental health. A number of features make the livestock sector attractive for addressing Africa's development needs: A significant proportion of Africa's livestock are held either by resource poor small holders with 40 to 80% of rural populations directly involved in the livestock sector. In dryland and semi-arid areas, where rangeland based production is the only system able to generate value in exacting environments, livestock keeping is a core livelihood activity. In these systems food security is often mediated through

¹FAOStat data, 2008

²FAOStat data, 2008

³Nouala, S., U. Pica-Ciamarra, J. Ottee and A. N'guetta. 2008. Investing in Livestock to Drive Economic Growth in Africa: Rationales and Priorities. A Live Policy Note, 2008.

access to markets even though the overriding objective for livestock keeping is risk aversion, and livestock are engines for savings and social capital core to social networks and distribution of wealth. The livestock sector therefore offers an important pathway for improving livelihoods of rural households.

Africa's livestock sector is still poorly organized, largely informal, and value chains are neither horizontally rationalized nor vertically integrated, with low public and private sector investment. The African continent as a whole is a net importer as production has not kept pace with demand with most of the imported livestock products globally sourced⁴.

Expansion of employment opportunities particularly for women and youth, is a major agenda for Africa which has a predominantly youthful population. Africa has tremendous opportunity for value addition, with the livestock sector having the highest multiplier potential in Africa's agricultural sector⁵. Meat processing, production of livestock feeds, and processing of dairy products have multiplier effects for significant job creation and income generation through improved value addition through investment in the livestock sector⁶.

1.3 Project Summary

The goal of Live2Africa project is to transform the African Livestock sector for enhanced contribution to sustainable socio economic development and equitable growth. The project purpose is to strengthen systemic capacities of continental, regional and national livestock sector stakeholders and infrastructures for sustainable livestock sector transformation; by developing selected priority regional livestock value chains. The project has various interlinked components which are outlined in the results framework and the Theory of Change (Figure 1) which outlines: i) the core problem that Live2Africa project is addressing, ii) project objectives (the response to the problem) and iii) the expected results at impact, outcome and output levels.

⁴UNESC and UNECA. 2012. Report on Livestock Value Chains in Eastern and Southern Africa: A Regional Perspective. Eighth Session of the Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development. 8 November 2012.

⁵UNESC and UNECA. 2012. Report on Livestock Value Chains in Eastern and Southern Africa: A Regional Perspective. Eighth Session of the Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development. 8 November 2012.

⁶UNESC and UNECA. 2012. Report on Livestock Value Chains in Eastern and Southern Africa: A Regional Perspective. Eighth Session of the Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development. 8 November 2012.

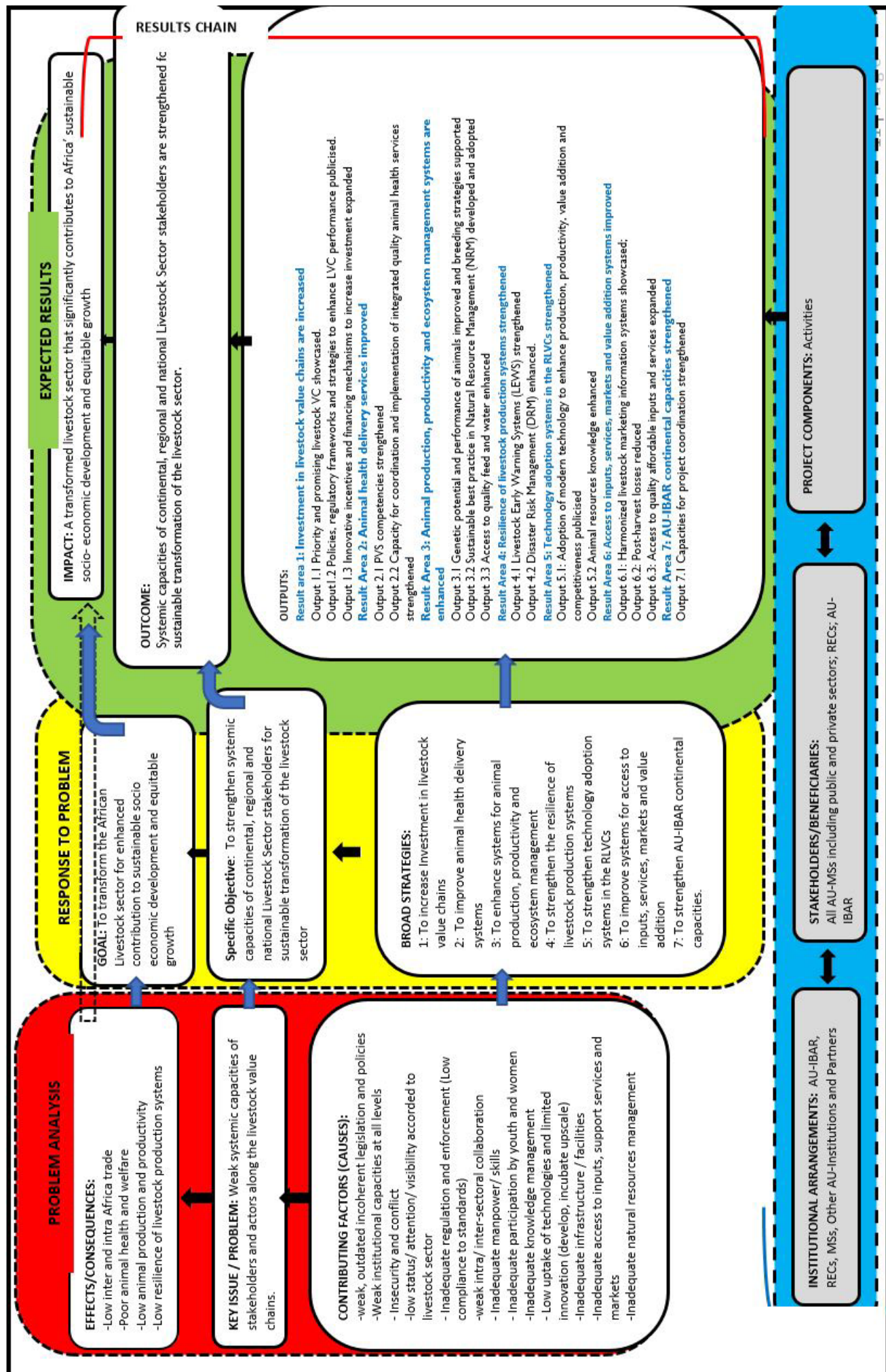


Figure 1: live2Africa theory of change

2. DETAILED REPORT OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The design and implementation of project activities is driven by a project governance structure that consists of: i) the Project Steering Committee (the apex structure with oversight function), ii) the Project Technical Committee (consisting of key experts and stakeholders), iii) the Project Management Team (Director and Heads of units) and iv) Project Team (Project staff). No significant changes occurred to the composition of these governance structures.

The First Project Technical Committee (TC) meeting was held on the 24th November 2019 and made recommendations that were adopted by the Second PSC meeting. Among the recommendations the TC included fast tracking implementation of programme activities through subcontracting to RECs based on the complementarity, subsidiarity and comparative advantage⁷. Project Management Team and Project Team meetings should be held on need basis. However, the 2nd PSC meeting recommended that Project Management Team meetings be held on a monthly basis and Project Team meetings weekly.

The second Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting which was held on 25th November 2019 approved the First technical committee meeting recommendations as well as proposed addition recommendations including; the re-design of the project to be more responsive to the needs of the African Livestock Sector and fast tracking of implementation of project activities for improved project efficiency and effectiveness⁸.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of Live2Africa project is ‘to transform the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient socio economic development and equitable growth’. Towards the realisation of this objective, the project sought to increase to the contribution of livestock to agriculture GDP in AU MSs, value and volume of intra-African trade in livestock and livestock products, the number of youth entering livestock related employment; and reduce the contribution of livestock to greenhouse emissions. However, being contributory and of long term nature, the impact of the project are planned to be collected from secondary sources and measured at the end of the project through an end of project external evaluation.

4. PROGRESS TOWARDS REALIZATION OF THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

The specific objective of this project is ‘to strengthen the systemic capacities of continental, regional and national livestock sector stakeholders for the environmentally and socially sustainable transformation of the livestock sector’. Towards the realization of this objective, 6 Regional Livestock Value Chains (RLVCs) were prioritized and stock taking for each regional livestock value chain was carried out, see Table 1.

⁷Minutes of the 1st Live2Africa Technical Committee meeting, 24th November 2019

⁸Communique of the 2nd Live2Africa Steering Committee meeting, 25th November 2019

Table 1: Six priority regional livestock value chains selected through the Consensus Building and REC Consultative Process

Region	Priority Livestock Value Chains (Ranked at regional level)	Selected priority Regional Livestock Value Chains
Northern Africa	Milk Beef Eggs	Milk value chain
Western Africa	Poultry Milk Meat	Poultry (Meat)
Eastern Africa;	Dairy Meat & Live animals, , poultry{meat & eggs}, pork, hides& skins, draft power animals	Dairy
IGAD Region	Not available	Meat and Live Animal
Central Africa	Poultry - eggs, Poultry - meat Beef Meat, dairy, poultry Small ruminants	Poultry (Eggs)
Southern Africa	Meat [beef & small ruminants] poultry, dairy, beef, small ruminants, leather,	Meat and Live Animal

Further, a Continental Roadmap for the dairy value chain was developed and two regional dairy sector development strategies (for ECCAS and UMA) were developed. The capacities of veterinary services were strengthened through among others efforts made to address the gaps noted during OIE PVS Evaluations and Gap analysis. A total of 23 countries were supported to review and update their Veterinary Legislations and the Animal Health Strategy for Africa (AHSA) was also completed and endorsed by Ministers in Charge of Agriculture, Rural Development, Environment and Water. Roadmaps for the development of core critical competencies for delivery of veterinary services were developed and validated for Central Africa and West Africa regions. The governance of the Africa Association of the Veterinary Education Establishments (2A2E-V) and Africa Association of Veterinary Statutory Bodies (2A-VSB) were strengthened and as a result contributed towards improvement of quality of veterinary training in the continent. Critical competencies needed by veterinary staff working in the African continent and for newly appointed Chief Veterinary officers were identified and developed through the support of the associations and they will inform the review of training curriculum in Veterinary Education Establishment (VEEs) in the Continent and for continuous professional development for Senior Veterinary staff, respectively. In addition, a hybrid continental business model for the Regional Technology and innovation incubation hubs for Africa (A-TiCHUBs) was developed and validated to spearhead the drive towards promoting knowledge-based economies in the African livestock sector.

5. PROGRESS ON RESULT AREAS

This section provides report on the progress towards the realization of results against set targets. It discusses the progress towards attainment of output indicators and targets. Progress towards completion of planned activities and sub-activities is also discussed.

RESULT AREA 1: INVESTMENT IN LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS IS ENHANCED

Key progress indicators under this output were not measured as the activities leading to the realisation of key indicator targets under this had just commenced and enough time had not lapsed to realise change.

Output 1.1 Priority and promising Livestock Value Chains showcased.

1.1.1 Map priority and promising RLVCs based on a comprehensive, evidence-based, value chain analysis;

Live2Africa undertook a consensus building exercise on the 19th to 21st February 2019, which resulted in the identification six regional livestock priority value chains. The process to define regional livestock value chains was scientific. It used robust tools (the livestock value chain prioritisation tool and the value added SWOT tool) developed through expert consultation. The Prioritization Workshop under the theme “Catalysing Commercialization and Transformation of Africa’s Livestock Value Chains’ brought together 85 participants from 22 AU MSs, strategic partners including EU, FAO, FARM Africa, GALVMED and ILRI, a number of continental and regional partners including AAIN, CORAF, CORET, COFENABVI-AO, EAFF, EISMV, ESADA, FARA, I-COW, NEALCO, PENHA, PROPAC, RPLRP, USAID and Africa Lead II.

The selected priority regional livestock value chains were subjected to a value added SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats). The outputs of the SWOT provided the basis to explore the direction that the identification of a niche and interventions that Live2Africa would consider for developing its programming. The five identified RLVCs were further validated through the engagement with RECs. A key change that resulted from the REC Consultative process was the division of Eastern Africa into East Africa and IGAD regions due to geo-economic differences that warranted focus on different regional priorities. In this regard Eastern Africa has two value chains (Dairy- East Africa and Meat and Live Animals – IGAD), (refer to table 1 above).

1.1.2 Promote policies / regulatory frameworks / strategies that enhance the performance (including environmental performance and climate resilience and low carbon path) of priority and promising RLVCs;

A stakeholder Stocktaking exercise to define intervention areas along the Selected Priority Livestock Value Chains under the theme ‘Catalytic Actions to Boost Equitable Growth’ was held from 5th to 8th August 2019. It was officially opened by the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Egypt and attended by 240 participants from 49 AU MSs, four RECs, EU Delegation, and strategic partners [CEBEVIRHA, Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), World Animal Protection, World Relief, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission (DREA-AUC) and AU-IBAR]. The Stocktaking exercise was proceeded by a one day expert exercise to develop tools, consolidate the conceptual framework and approach. The broad strategies and catalytic actions that were selected for each priority regional value chain outlined in box 1 below

CENTRAL AFRICA REGION: Regional Poultry Egg Value Chain

Strategic Action 1: Strengthening the Policy and Regulatory Framework

1. Develop a regional poultry development policy (Harmonize the sub-region's regulations on poultry farming, harmonize and control the price of products and inputs in the sub-region, establish a structure of quality control in the sub-region, compensation and compensation policy) Short Term (2 years)
2. Support the development and extension of standards (production, food, processing. Medium Term (5 years)

Strategic Action 2: Improvement of the poultry value chain

1. Identify, map, synergize input and poultry producers, and promote the establishment of a sub-regional farm of grandparents Short Term to Long Term
2. Advocate for a government guarantee fund to facilitate access to finance (enhanced rates, Short Term to Long Term
3. Support the training and use of new innovations/technology Short Term to Long Term
4. Support the establishment of inter-professionals in all countries Short Term to Medium Term

Strategic Action 3: Improve the Information System

1. Develop an advocacy document for the development of poultry farming in each country Short Term
2. Strengthening of the capacity of information systems in different countries and establish a structure for regional information collection, a regional platform for collection, data processing and monitoring and evaluation Short Term to Long Term
3. Organize fairs and fairs in the field of poultry farming at the national and sub-regional levels (promote participation) Short Term to Long Term

EASTERN AFRICA: Development of a Competitive Dairy Value Chain

Strategic Action 1: Strengthen the capacity of producers, producer organizations and other value chain actors to access input and output markets

1. Support Capacity building to producer groups to effectively provide services to members specifically in the areas of Social enterprise, leadership, governance, organization development, infrastructure, systems and resource mobilization.
2. Support uptake of socially inclusive business models (youth and women), environmentally friendly/ climate smart dairy technologies (genetic improvement of animals - assisted reproductive technologies), innovations and practices.
3. Support effective control of dairy animal diseases including the conduct of a self PVS and request for OIE PVS

Strategic Action 2: Enhance value addition and market access for milk and dairy products in the region

1. Support efforts to promote consumption of quality milk and milk products within the region
2. Support investment in market research, product development and diversification
3. Support and strengthen processors and related industry/trade organizations to become competitive in the market.

Strategic Action 3: Establish an enabling environment for a competitive dairy value chain in the region

1. Support the development of the dairy management Information system
2. Support and strengthen national dairy regulatory agencies.
3. Support the development and implementation of harmonized policies, legislation, regulations, treaties, strategies, protocols and dairy quality standards that encourage competitiveness, inclusivity, free trade, climate resilience and investments across the region.

IGAD REGION: Regional Meat and Live Animal Value Chain

Strategic Action 1: Enhancing Disease Prevention and Control to Promote Trade

1. Domestication of policies developed by the IGAD Center for Pastoral Areas & Livestock Development [ICPALD]
2. Promotion of animal welfare -live animal transportation facilities; animal welfare-centric stock routes, trekking or vehicular transport; animal husbandry, etc.
3. Enhancement of disease surveillance and control to prevent frequent disease outbreaks

Strategic Action 2: Enhance Commercialization

1. Support commercialization of the livestock resources sector – move from subsistence, with focus on fodder production; e.g. promotion of commercial fodder and grain production, feedlots, diversification, etc.
2. Catalyse PPP's to increase investments, create smart partnerships for extension, inputs & services delivery, transportation, slaughter, distribution, quality assurance, etc.
3. Enhancement of the coordination of Environmental Early warning systems

Strategic Action 3: Enhance Institutional and Legal Frame-works

1. Support of structured capacity building along the value chain using conventional and emerging technologies such as ICT platforms – e.g. fodder & water availability, climatic trends, market trends, disease surveillance etc.
2. Facilitate and strengthen sector actors to organize themselves into formal groups along the value chains for collective action – e.g. defensive improvement of value chain actor margins, lobby to reduce transaction costs, access to markets [inputs or produce outlets], etc.

NORTH AFRICA REGION: Regional Milk Value Chain

Strategic Action 1: Valuation of the Region's Dairy Herd

1. Valuation of the region's dairy herd - Better valuations of existing livestock to produce livestock (Cattle, Sheep, Caprins and Camelids)
2. Creating and strengthening professional organisations by involving young people and rural women
3. Identification and dairy control
4. Strengthening existing AI centres in the region
5. Health monitoring

Strategic Action 2: Valuing Natural Resources

1. Sustainable management and optimization of Hydro-resources

2. Management and optimization of forage resources
3. Valuation of by-products

Strategic Action 3: Capacity Building

1. Farmers organizations with a focus on small to medium farms
2. Training and supervising to increase performances of milk value chains in milk and Transformed milk
3. Harmonization of milk standards

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION: Development of the Regional Red Meat (Beef and small ruminants) Value Chain

Strategic Action 1: Improved quality, safety, production and productivity of red meat animals (cattle sheep and goats)

1. Generate and promote appropriate technologies, research and development and innovation (breeding, assisted reproductive technologies, and others) throughout the value chain.
2. Capacity building of stakeholders (Both public and private sector) along the value chain
3. Develop /Promote platforms/ hubs for knowledge, communication and information sharing at local, national and regional levels including the use of ICTs

Strategic Action 2: To promote the participation of the private sector throughout the red meat value chain

1. Develop a framework for Public Private Producer Partnerships (PPPP) in the red meat value chain
2. Promote participation of designated groups along the red meat value chain (youth, women and people living with disabilities)
3. Develop innovative financing mechanisms/ models to support red meat value chain actors.

Strategic Action 3: Develop mechanisms to promote sustainability of red meat value chains

1. Develop and improve infrastructure along the value chain
2. Develop mechanisms to enhance market access at local, regional and international levels
3. Develop approaches for conservation and utilization of natural resources and the environment.

WEST AFRICA REGION: Development of a Competitive Poultry Meat Value Chain

Strategic Action 1: Formulation of regional enabling policies and regulations supporting the value chain (Breeders, Input quality control, intra-regional trade facilitation, information systems on global poultry markets, Traceability and Quality of Veterinary Services, etc. (ST)

1. Creation of a regional Poultry Task force to be charged with formulation and lobbying for required enabling policies.
2. Brainstorming process the formulation on the meat poultry value chain and requisite Policies
3. Enforcement of standards (feed, veterinary product, poultry meat)

Strategic Action 2: Regional poultry stakeholders networking, capacity development in advocacy, Governance, negotiations of trade policy, information systems (statistics (ST))

1. Regional Stakeholder Mapping
2. Networking regional actors of the VC, engaging specially youth and women
3. Establishment of a regional information system on the poultry value chain
4. Capacity development on advocacy, governance, negotiations of trade

Strategic Action 3: Stronger regional trade policy analysis on poultry products for monitoring and trade-offs identification and selection

1. Assessments of intra-regional trade of poultry products to formulate a regional trade policy for poultry
2. Advocacy for the implementation of existing laws e.g. ECOWAS veterinary and pharmaceutical Protocols

1.1.3 Support/strengthen national and regional policy hubs;(FO stakeholder engagement,organisation,communication, resource mobilisation, mutual accountability frameworks);

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

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

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

Output 1.2 Policies, regulatory frameworks and strategies to enhance LVC performance publicised.

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

Towards the development of a Framework for the Alignment of Member State Plans to the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA) an experts' writeshop, attended CAADP and Live2Africa Experts, was held to initiate the process of formulating a framework to guide Member State alignment to the LiDeSA. The purpose of the workshop was to develop the conceptual framework and generate draft guidelines and tools for use by MSs in aligning their National livestock policies and action plans with LiDeSA. The Key outputs of the writeshop were: i) Phased/ sequenced LiDeSA activity map; ii) Template for LiDeSA Self-assessment with indicators for tracking; iii) Measures for integrating LiDeSA into NAIP performance monitoring through the CAADP Score Card and iv) an Outline key success factors for implementation of the LiDeSA.

To validate the outputs, a Stakeholder Workshop on Enhancing Harmonization and Coordination for implementation of Key Livestock Policies, Legal and Investment Frameworks was held from 2nd to 6th September 2019 in Naivasha Kenya. The workshop attended by Directors of Animal Production from 35 Member States. The Workshop highlighted the low implementation of LiDeSA at Member State level,

with only a few countries mentioning the LiDeSA in their national policies and strategies i.e., Ghana, Malawi and Kenya. Challenges towards implementing LiDeSA aligned activities include poor adoption at the political level, poor advocacy and championing of the LiDeSA; budgetary constraints, slow enactment of relevant legislation key to implementation, lack of skilled human capacity and inadequate infrastructure. An implementation framework, an engagement platform, an investment plan and monitoring and evaluation are needed to rectify this situation. The critical success factors for Member State alignment and domestication were identified as: i) Change in government policy; ii) Diversification of the economy iii) Government paradigm shift in prioritizing Agriculture as economic driver; and iv) Revision of defunct National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP I) and replacing it with more Comprehensive NAIP II that will be aligned to National Strategic Development Plan II (NSDP II).

In addition, during this workshop, the Directors of Animal production Network was established and a task force constituted of the following representative MSs: Ethiopia (East Africa), Gabon (Central Africa), Malawi (Southern Africa), Niger (West Africa) and Tunisia (North Africa) to spearhead activities of the proposed action plan.

1.2.2 Pilot findings in RECs and MS.

The Prioritisation Exercise that identified dairy as the priority regional livestock value chain for Eastern Africa and North Africa, highlighted that despite the importance of the sector in both regions, regional strategies for developing the industry were lacking. There was also need to organize the private sector which are key actors and drivers of the sector for a more regional outlook and to take advantage of underserved interregional markets which has resulted in Africa being a net import of milk and other dairy products.

Subsequently a Dairy Value Chain Continental Roadmap and Regional Strategy Development Workshop was held in 15th to 17th July 2019 in Naivasha Kenya under the theme 'Catalysing Commercialization and Transformation of Africa's Dairy Value Chains. The overall objective of the workshop was "To define a progressive and coherent policy and regulatory framework for a competitive and sustainable Dairy Value Chain for Africa's Accelerated Equitable Growth".

The following outputs were realised at this workshop; i) Initial inputs for the development of the first biennial African Dairy industry Outlook that is set to be released in 2020 were provided; ii) Initial inputs for the development of the continental dairy industry roadmap were provided; iii) Outlines of the UMA regional dairy strategic plans and the EAC regional dairy strategic plans were developed; iv) the Eastern and Southern Africa Dairy Association five year strategic plan was reviewed and provided recommended for finalization; iv) Consensus was reached on the need to have an apex continental dairy body; and Terms of Reference for consultants to facilitate regional desk reviews and key informant interviews for the development of the Continental Dairy industry roadmap; Continental Dairy Outlook; UMA and EAC Regional Dairy Strategic Plans; consolidation of the ESADA Strategic Plan; and the Roadmap for the establishment of African Dairy Association were developed.



Output 1.3 Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms to increase investment expanded

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

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period.

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

One of the key constraints limiting the participation of women in the livestock value chains is poor access to appropriate and sustainable financing. In order to address the challenges women in agribusiness face, the African Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness Network (AWARFA-N) was established in a meeting of 70 women from 32 AU MSs. The network allows greater collaboration, information and experience sharing for women in animal resources agri-businesses. A training on Resourcing, Negotiating and Utilizing Inclusive Investment Finance and Insurance for Women in Livestock Farming and Agribusiness was carried out for AWARFA-N continental and regional executive committees.

Another capacity development workshop is planned to be held on 27th to 29th November 2019. Women will be trained in specific areas of inclusive finance and insurance as well in inclusive trade. Importantly women will be supported to develop 2 year growth plans as executives of their networks and for their networks with milestones and critical indicators to track progress.

RESULT AREA 2: ANIMAL HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES IMPROVED

The activities undertaken under this result area contributed to strengthening of the capacities of veterinary services, enhanced coordination and harmonization of policies, legislation and disease control intervention measures. 23 MSs were supported to review and update their legislation and cumulatively 40 MSs have reviewed and updated their animal health policies.

Output 2.1 Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) strengthened

Under this output, key gaps in the delivery of veterinary services and effective disease prevention, control and eradication were identified and efforts to address the gaps were started. Further, Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs) and Veterinary Statutory bodies were supported in order to enhance the quality of veterinary training and regulation of veterinary training and practice.

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

2.1.1.1 Carry out follow up PVS Missions to selected member States to determine the current state of play of the National Veterinary Services (NVSs):

A regional workshop for the development of road maps for strengthening animal health delivery services and management of priority TADs in West and Central Africa was carried out. The objectives of the regional workshop were i) To identify areas of focus for strengthening animal health delivery services at national and regional levels in particular addressing gaps and opportunities identified in the PVS/GAP analyses missions and Veterinary Legislation Support Missions (VLSM); ii) To Review/develop road maps for addressing priority TADs; iii) To enhance information sharing and networking.

With regards to ECCAS and ECOWAS (Central and Western Africa regions), key gaps noted based on PVS evaluations included: i) Obsolete Veterinary Legislation; ii) Inadequate Animal Disease Emergency preparedness; iii) inadequate regional networking and information sharing; iv) inadequate coordination of animal disease interventions; v) inadequate use of risk assessment to inform decision making; and vi) inadequate resources for effective veterinary services. Similar assessments are planned for the North, Eastern and Southern regions of the continent to inform intervention niches for Live2Africa programme.

2.1.1.2 Carry out Veterinary Legislation Missions to selected Member States:

In order to improve governance of the veterinary services in AU Member States, support was provided to review veterinary legislations in the Gambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). A stakeholders' validation workshop was held for the validation of Animal Health Bill 2019 and the amendments of The Gambia Veterinary Council Act 2000. Other documents that were validated include, the draft drafting instructions for the amendments to the Gambia Veterinary Council Act; the draft regulations for the Animal Health Bill 2019; the draft regulations for the Gambia Veterinary Council Act and the Cabinet paper for the Animal Health Bill 2019 and for the Amendments to the Gambia Veterinary Council Act. Further, the legal instruments for Gambia were submitted to Cabinet for approval and subsequent enactment. For the DRC, a roadmap for the review of the veterinary legislation was formulated for implementation.

2.1.1.3 Assist Member States in formulating Investment Plans and resource mobilization to address outstanding gaps in Veterinary Governance and Veterinary Legislation:

A regional workshop to determine the current state of play of the National Veterinary Services based on previous OIE PVS evaluations, that was held for ECCAS and ECOWAS countries and roadmaps and action plans for strengthening animal health services delivery and the management of priority TADS were developed. The Roadmaps and the action plans will inform the formulation of the investment plans and resource mobilisation.

2.1.1.4 Carry out trainings on PVS, GA and Veterinary Legislation for African Experts:

The activity is carried out by OIE. The funds will be used to support experts to such trainings organised by OIE.

2.1.1.5 Support capacity building programs to enhance technical competences of veterinary professionals in key areas of concern

Live2Africa is supporting delivery of public and private veterinary services (VS) through improvement of competencies for veterinarians. The programme is supporting the improvement of quality veterinary training through support to the Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs) under the umbrella of the African Association of Veterinary Education Establishments (2A2E-V). The stewardship of 2A2E-V is provided by a 10 Member Executive Committee. The Executive committee was supported to hold its second meeting in Nairobi on the 7th to 9th May 2019 to review the implementation of the activities as agreed during their first meeting.

Support is also being provided for the re-profiling of the veterinary profession by adapting the OIE 'Day 1 Competencies' for the African Context. The Curriculum was validated in Dakar, Senegal on 18th to 22nd November 2019. The curriculum comprises of (18) basic competencies and fourteen (14) advanced competencies in the veterinary domain and other additional competencies found relevant for veterinary work in Africa, including: Epidemiology, Transboundary animal diseases, Emerging and re-emerging diseases, One Health, Biosafety and Biosecurity, Disease prevention and control programmes, Food hygiene, Veterinary products, Animal welfare, Veterinary legislation and ethics; Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSB), Communication skills, Organization of Veterinary Services, Inspection and certification procedures, Management of contagious diseases, Application of risk analysis, Research, International trade framework, and Administration and management. Additional competencies identified by the AHSA Guiding Group as being relevant for veterinary work in Africa are (i) Livestock contribution to national economy, (ii) Livestock production systems, (iii) Climate change, (iv) Public private partnership, (v) Livestock Value Chains, (vi) Agri-business, and (vii) Resource mobilization.

The Live2Africa also supported the development and validation of a curriculum 'Day 100 competencies for CVOs' to furnish the newly appointed CVOs with modules that enhance their knowledge, skill and attitudes to occupy the executive role and deliver effective strategic leadership of the competent authority that enables the competent authority to deliver on its national, regional and global obligations. The Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) is the top most veterinary professional in his/her country and is tasked with ensuring the health and welfare of animal resources in the nation is protected. The CVO advises

Government on veterinary matters and provides strategic leadership for the competent authority and lead in developing partnerships with all stakeholders in the sector. The CVO also represents the Nation in regional, continental and global veterinary fora. The expanded mandate and executive role given to newly appointed CVOs demands an elevated leadership and functional sets.

The meeting agreed as a way forward that: i) The Day 1 Competencies for Veterinarians will be published as guidelines. ii) The guidelines will be the basis on which AU-IBAR will launch the call for expression of interests for the selection of Centres of Excellence and collaborative centres for the AUC on veterinary education iii) The guidelines will serve as a tool for supporting curricula harmonisation and provide basis for Veterinary Statutory Bodies to assess compliance.

Further, meeting agreed that the consolidated curriculum be packaged with different modes of delivery comprising: i) e-Learning module: This will be the first module to be rolled out. The development of the eLearning module will be through a call for proposals. Once developed the module will be accessible on the AU-IBAR website. The eLearning module will enable participants to be awarded a certificate of competence upon successful completion. The CVOs undertaking this eLearning module will be required to go through an online assessment; ii) Benchmarking module: This will involve benchmarking with experienced CVOs in Africa; iii) Institutional learning on AU-IBAR in order to get more insights into the mandate and functions of AU-IBAR.

2.1.2 Develop guidelines, inclusive of QRA (Quality risk assessment), that inform MS vet services advance to higher levels of OIE PVS critical competency;

2.1.2.1 Draft Guidelines for PVS advancement

The activity is no longer relevant as the PVS Tool has very elaborate descriptions and guidelines on levels of advancements for the 47 components.

2.1.2.2 Meeting to Discuss and Adopt Guidelines

The activity is no longer relevant as the PVS Tool has very elaborate descriptions and guidelines on levels of advancements for the 47 components.

2.1.3 Strengthen surveillance, field diagnosis, reporting, prevention, control and emergency preparedness and response to priority Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and zoonoses by MS based on the strategic plan:

This builds on the achievements and lessons learned under the VET-GOV, STSD and SMP-AH projects, hereunder below;

2.1.3.1 Review the surveillance, field diagnosis, reporting, prevention, control and emergency preparedness capacity of Member States based on the PVS reports and other sources to Identify areas of support based on priority diseases for each country:

The regional workshop for ECCAS and ECOWAS highlighted key common gaps and opportunities identified through PVS evaluations and Gap analyses in the areas of surveillance, field diagnosis, reporting, prevention and control and emergency preparedness capacities. The findings will inform activities aimed at strengthening surveillance, field diagnosis, reporting, prevention, control and emergency preparedness and

response to priority Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and zoonoses by MSs.

The common gaps identified were: Low investments in National Veterinary services (NVS); Inadequate human resources; Inadequate Animal Disease Emergency preparedness; Inadequate harmonisation and coordination of disease prevention and control; Inadequate networking and information sharing; Inadequate use of risk assessment to inform animal disease control interventions and Weak veterinary public health function in national veterinary services.

Further, the programme provided assistance for disease outbreak investigation for African Horse Sickness (AHS) in Chad and support is being provided to support Nigeria to develop a contingency plan for Equine influenza, a disease that has caused high morbidity in equines in West Africa.

2.1.3.2 Assist Identified Member States and RECs to formulate investment/project Proposals and mobilize resources for addressing identified deficiencies and gaps

A regional workshop for the development of road maps for strengthening animal health delivery services and management of priority TADs in West and Central Africa that was held for ECCAS and ECOWAS observed low funding of the veterinary services. It was therefore agreed that countries should be supported to develop investment plans/ bankable proposals for resource mobilisation.

2.1.3.3 Support strategies/approaches to strengthen and harmonize TADs control systems at MSs and regional levels:

The project will support interventions to strengthen and harmonise TADs control systems at MSs and regional levels that were agreed upon during the ECCAS and ECOWAS Regional workshop. The agreed interventions to be supported are: i) Review and Update of Veterinary Legislation ii) Development and validation of Animal Disease Emergency preparedness and Contingency plans iii) Support to regional networks to enhance surveillance (including adoption and application of improved technologies), information sharing, harmonization and coordination of disease control interventions; iv) Risk assessment along regional poultry value chains and strengthen VS capacities v) Support Member States to prepare PPR technical Plans; vi) Support establishment of regional Veterinary public health network and pilot the strengthening of VPH functions in 4 Member States vii) Support the preparation of investment plans based on PVS evaluations viii) Support for self-assessment PVS in some Member States; ix) Support operationalization of the ECCAS RAHC; and x) AU-IBAR to participate in all regional network meetings and create vertical linkages with CAHP Africa.

A similar approach to identify areas of interventions to strengthen and harmonise TADs control systems at MSs and regional levels will be carried out in the other regions (North, Eastern and Southern) in the subsequent reporting periods.

2.1.4. Support inter-sectoral collaboration to undertake One Health VPH initiatives

2.1.4.1 Take stock of OH initiatives at MS and REC levels for the past decade and formulate strategies for the broadening and institutionalization of the OH approach

This activity was undertaken during the previous reporting period.

2.1.4.2 Pilot recommendation from above in 10 countries and 2 RECs

The activity will be undertaken during the next reporting period

2.1.4.3 Review the state of play of the veterinary public health function in Africa's NVS and develop a road map for their enhancement to strengthen food and public health safety of livestock products

Following identification of Veterinary Public health Function in NVS as an area requiring support in ECCAS and ECOWAS, a consultancy will be undertaken in the next reporting period to review the current situation of veterinary public health function in national veterinary services and develop a road map based on stakeholder consultations. This will be followed by piloting in 4 countries in the two regions.

Output 2.2 Capacity for coordination and implementation of integrated quality animal health services strengthened

Activities carried out under this sub-result area aimed at enhancing Information sharing and coordination of animal health activities through support to Regional animal Health Networks (RAHNs) and the Continental Animal Health Platform for Africa (CAHP-Africa). Implementation of the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA) was supported through support to the meetings of Coordination Committee of Africa Platform on Animal Welfare (APAW) and participation in partners meetings.

2.2.1 Promote the establishment of coordination mechanisms for the delivery of animal health services and control of Transboundary Animal Diseases

2.2.1.1 Support Regional Economic Communities and MSs to establish/strengthen sustainable integrated coordination mechanisms to harmonize and enhance animal health service deliver, SPS standards and the control of TADs and zoonoses

With regards to supporting to the Continental Animal Health Platform for Africa (CAHP-Africa), AU-IBAR organized a meeting in support of enhancing harmonization and coordination for implementation of key livestock policies, legal and investment frameworks in the Continent in Naivasha, Kenya from 2nd to 6th September, 2019. The meeting brought together members of CAPH-Africa and Guiding Group. The meeting objectives were; i) To endorse the Animal Health Strategy for Africa ii) To initiate the drafting of the biennial publication of the State of Animal Health in Africa (SAHA) to provide general information and in-depth analyses of selected themes in Animal health in Africa to support decision making for priority actions.

The meeting endorsed the Animal Health Strategy (AHSa) and its associated components, the M&E Framework and the Implementation Plans for consideration by the Science and Technical Committee of the Ministers of ARDWE; Agreed on the title of the publication 'State of Animal Health in Africa: The Strategic Issues'; Agreed on the contents of the publication that will be based on the 6 strategic objectives of AHSa, from which a main topic, other topics and sub-topics were developed; and the June 2020 be the target date for the maiden publication.

Regarding the provision of technical and financial support to RECS to convene Coordination meetings of Animal Health Networks, the project in partnership with FAO Emergency Centre for Transboundary

Animal Diseases (ECTAD) Unit for eastern Africa and the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) supported the 9th Annual Eastern Africa Regional Animal Health Network (EA-RAHN) meeting, comprising the Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs), Epidemiology (EAREN), Laboratory (EARLN) and Quarantine networks (EARQN) that was held in June 26th-28th, 2019 in Naivasha, Kenya. The meeting reviewed progress made in the past two years; the TADs situation and update on OH Agenda and AMR in the region; the challenges constraining the proper functioning of EA-RAHN and the various sub-networks in the region; and identified specific national and regional roles to be played by EA-RAHN to support animal and Public Health interventions, and formulated the next steps for the network.

During the same period, a regional workshop for the development of road maps for strengthening animal health delivery services and management of priority TADs in West and Central Africa was carried on the 18th to 22nd November 2019. The meeting agreed that further support by Live2Africa be provided to the regional networks to enhance surveillance (including adoption and application of improved technologies), information sharing, harmonization and coordination of disease control interventions.

2.2.1.2 Support/establish/strengthen Regional Animal Health Centers

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period.

2.2.2 Promote PPP in the delivery of veterinary services, inclusive of underserved areas, giving priority to pastoral communities.

2.2.2.1 Conduct Surveys/assessment to map status of PPP in the delivery of veterinary services in Africa

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period.

2.2.2.2 Continental Workshop to deliberate on the finding, validate the studies and agree on a common framework for application of PPP

OIE has already developed 'The OIE PPP Handbook: Guidelines for Public-Private Partnerships in the Veterinary Domain' Therefore the activity is no longer relevant and the project will use the guidelines to help strengthen the nascent PPP arrangements in the continent.

2.2.2.3 Publish Continental Framework on PPP

OIE has already developed 'The OIE PPP Handbook: Guidelines for Public-Private Partnerships in the Veterinary Domain' Therefore the activity is no longer relevant and the project will use the guidelines to help strengthen the nascent PPP arrangements in the continent.

2.2.3 Build capacity to improve compliance with and harmonisation of animal health and welfare policies, strategies, standards, methods and regulation;

2.2.3.1 Review the regulatory and enforcement capacities of veterinary services to identify capacity and policy gaps and needs

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period.

2.2.3.2 Device and facilitate the implementation of policy review programs

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period.

2.2.3.3 Develop strategies/programs for capacity building on sanitary regulation and enforcement

The 11th Pan African meeting of Africa's CVOs and OIE delegates to develop coordinated position on animal health standards was held from 7 to 9th May 26 April 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya. The main outcome of the meeting was the adoption of African common positions on draft OIE Chapters that were presented at the 87th General Session of the World Assembly of OIE Delegates which was held in Paris, France from 26 to 31 May 2019. The animal Health Expert for the Live2Africa Programme was supported to participate in the General Assembly.

2.2.3.4 Support to African Animal Welfare Platform

To support the implementation of Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA) an Africa Platform on Animal Welfare (APAW) has been created. The 3rd meeting of the Coordination Committee of APAW (CCAPAW) was held on 14th May 2019 in Nairobi to discuss the preparations for the General Assembly (GA) for APAW under the theme "Compelling Case to raise Consciousness on Animal Welfare in Africa". The GA for APAW is planned to take place in April/May 2020. The meeting also reviewed the CCAPAW work plan.

AU-IBAR through Live2Africa programme made a presentation on Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa and Africa Platform for Animal Welfare during the 3rd Africa Animal Welfare Conference in September 2 – 4, 2019 at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa UNECA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Live2Africa participated in the 3rd OHCEA International One Health conference on the 24-26 July 2019 in Kampala-Uganda whose theme was 'Harnessing One Health for Global Health Security' and made a key note presentation entitled 'Governance for one Health in line with Policy, Social and Economic issues.

RESULT AREA 3: ANIMAL PRODUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY AND ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT ENHANCED

Under this result area, the project undertook activities for enhancing the production, productivity and ecosystems management. These include the improvement of breeding policies, technologies, processes and institutions, improvement of sustainable best practices in natural resources management, and improvement of the quality and availability of feed resources. The Live2Africa Project translates the broad, comprehensive outlook of the Livestock Development Strategy of Africa (LiDeSA) into a definitive program that harnesses AU-IBAR's continental mandate to catalyze growth of the livestock sector, including livestock production and productivity; and the improved management of natural resources / ecology. Live2Africa takes a livestock value chain approach, for the enhancement of livestock production, productivity and ecosystem management. In this regard all the activities under the Result Area 3 are planned and oriented by the prioritized Regional Livestock Value Chains (RRLVCs) exercise and the Prioritized Strategic Areas of intervention and Catalytic Actions (described in 1.1.1. and 1.1.2. above).

Output 3.1 Genetic potential and performance of animals improved and breeding strategies supported

Under this output, the following activities were undertaken:

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

Prioritized Regional Value Chains (PRVCs) and identifying priority catalytic actions:

Through this activity, a 3-day Workshop on Livestock Value Chain Prioritization with a focus on Catalysing Commercialization and Transformation of Africa's Livestock Value Chains, was held 19th to 21st February 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya. In addition to prioritising regional livestock value chains, the workshop outputs showed direct relations with enhancing livestock production, productivity and management of ecosystems and strengthening resilience of livestock production system. The prioritization exercise managed to identify the five priority regional value chains that will provide the greatest opportunity for demonstrating and delivering the desired growth in terms of commercialization and transformation of Africa's livestock sector; and to identify potential catalytic actions that will contribute to transformation of the livestock sector. The Prioritization exercise resulted in the rank of the highest three Livestock value chains in the 5 regions of African continent (Table 1, above).

Following to that exercise, another stocktaking exercise was carried out in the period from 5th to 8th August 2019 in Cairo, Egypt. The stocktaking was carried out for defining the top three Live2Africa strategies and the top 3 catalytic actions for each strategy, along the selected prioritized regional livestock value chains (PRRLVCs). List of defined strategy and catalytic actions that will be supported by Live2Africa are presented in Box (1), above. The objective of those catalytic actions are, among other objectives, enhancing livestock production, productivity and management of ecosystems (Result area 3), and to assess and reflect on extent to which project component results can be better aligned to improve impact through applying learning from the Stocktaking Exercise across both programming and operational approaches.

Table 2 lists the catalytic actions in relation to the activities of result areas 3 (Output 3.1. Genetic Potential and performance of animals improved and breeding strategies supported) along the PRRLVCs.

Table 2: List of defined catalytic actions in relation to result area 3, Output 3.1.

Interventions proposed in relation to results area 3, Output 3.1.
Central Africa- ECCAS: Regional Poultry Egg Value Chain.
Develop a regional poultry development policy framework
Identify, map, and synergize input and poultry producers, and promote the establishment of a sub-regional farm of grandparents.
Support the establishment of inter-professionals in all countries
Eastern Africa- EAC: Regional Dairy Production Value Chain
Support the development and implementation of harmonized policies, legislation, regulations, treaties, strategies, protocols and dairy quality standards that encourage competitiveness, inclusivity, free trade, climate resilience and investments across the region.
Northern Africa - UMA + Egypt: Dairy Production Value Chain
Valuation of the region's dairy herd - Better valuations of existing livestock to produce livestock (Cattle, Sheep, Caprine and Camelids) to produce good quality breeding stocks and reduce the region's animal and semen imports

Setting up a smart herd and flock management system (data recording, management, feeding, product quality) while strengthening existing AI centers in the region.
Farmers organizations with a focus on small to medium farms

Launching the Directors of Animal Production (DAP) Network and determination of selection criteria for pilot 10 countries to be supported in NAIPs:

Through this activity, the Directors of Animal Production Meeting (DAP) meeting was held on 2nd - 6th September 2019. The purpose of the DAP meeting was “to enhance the coordination of the implementation of the Livestock Development Strategy of Africa (LiDeSA). The meeting elected 5 members of DAP taskforce the election of task force for the DAPs, one per region; and consensus on a criteria for selecting ten (10) Member States (2 per region) for a pilot exercise for supporting the incorporation of Livestock in the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIPs) was agreed on. The elected DAP task force were: i) The DAP of Gabon is the task force member for Central Africa; ii) The DAP of Ethiopia is the elected task force member for Eastern Africa, iii) The DAP of Tunisia is the elected task force member for Northern Africa, iv) The DAP of Zambia is the elected task force member for Southern Africa, and v) The DAP of Niger is the elected task force member for Western Africa. Subsequently, 10 MS selected for the pilot exercise: (Cameroon and Chad); Eastern Africa: (Kenya and Rwanda); Northern Africa: (Egypt and Morocco); Southern Africa: (Botswana and Lesotho); and Western Africa: (Burkina Faso, and Ghana).

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

AU-IBAR, in its capacity and mandate to “Supports Mechanisms, policies, and Strategies, for the Development of Animal Resources” for the Member States, organized a consultative workshop aiming to support Member States to incorporate livestock in the NAIPs of 10 Member States in a pilot exercise. Fifty- five (55) national, regional and continental experts including: Directors of Animal Production (DAPs) National Coordinators for Animal Genetic Resources; Representatives from Departments of finance / Agricultural Economics; National experts in the prioritized Livestock Value Chain; National CAADP focal points; Regional CAADP focal points, Elected regional DAP taskforce; and NAIP experts from AU, IFPRI, ILRI and ReSAKSS participated in the workshop. The overall objective of the workshop was “To assist 10 Member States incorporating Livestock in their NAIPs or National Budget, to support the implementation of activities, for sustainable utilization of AnGR”. The major outputs of the workshop, for each of the ten (10) participating Member States, were: i) Country National Strategy and Action Plan for AnGR (NSAP-AnGR) reviewed; ii) Prioritized developmental objectives for the sustainable utilization of AnGR identified; iii) Quantification of investment capacities for fulfilling the AnGR sustainable utilization objectives assessed iii) Current status on the implementation of CAADP and NAIPs reviewed and the needs of both Member States (NAIPs practitioner) and NAIP TOOL Box for incorporating livestock in countries’ NAIPs identified; and the process of incorporating livestock into NAIPs was mapped.

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

Capacity building in livestock (ruminant and poultry) gametes conservation and utilization, and identification of sustainability needs for incorporating the regional Gene banks, in the genetic gain systems

Within the context of implementing breeding and conservation programmes for sustainable utilisation and management of animal genetic resources (live2Africa), and in line with the Animal Genetics Resources (AnGR) project and in coordination with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), a training on reproduction technologies for cryo-conservation of African Animal Genetic Resources, was held in the period from 15th to 19th July 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya. The participants represented stakeholders working in the field of utilization and conservation of AnGR and gene banks. The training activities focused, among other activities, on theoretical review and practical skills for cryopreservation and utilization of conserved ruminant germplasm (semen), and chicken germplasm (using cultured primordial germ cells, PGC) in Africa. The meeting agreed on a road map for operationalization of the AU-IBAR supported gene banks for sustainable livestock conservation and utilization.

The implementation of the African Animal Breeding Academy (AABA), as platform for capacity building and networking of livestock breeders, to be supported and utilized by Live2Africa:

In collaboration with ILRI and for the support of implementing breeding programmes for sustainable utilisation and management of animal genetic resources, a platform for supporting and driving the continental improvement of animal breeding programs and the capacity building of the next generation African animal breeders (the African Animal Breeding Academy, AABA) has been proposed for implementation. This platform will support the utilization of various genomic and reproductive technologies across the continent. A design-meeting for concretising the purpose, scope, strategic goals and operational modalities of AABA is taking place in Nairobi in the period 27-28 November 2019. The meeting shared key lessons learnt in the domain of animal breeding; shared models and approaches being tried elsewhere and extract lessons relevant to Africa, agreed on the purpose, scope, objectives and operational structure of AABA.

Output 3.2 Sustainable best practice in Natural Resource Management (NRM) developed and adopted

Under this output, the following activities were carried out:

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

Coming from the regional livestock stocktaking workshop held in Cairo, the following proposed interventions were found to have a strong bearing Enhancing management of ecosystems as shown in table 3 below

Table 3: List of defined catalytic actions in relation to result areas 3, Output 3.2.

IGAD - Meat and Live Animal Value chain	
i.	Support commercialization of the livestock resources sector – move from subsistence, with focus on fodder production; e.g. promotion of commercial fodder and grain production, feedlots and diversification.
ii.	Catalyze PPP's to increase investments, create smart partnerships for extension, inputs & services delivery, transportation, slaughter, distribution and quality assurance.
iii.	Support of structured capacity building along the value chain using conventional and emerging technologies such as ICT platforms – e.g. fodder & water availability, climatic trends, market trends and disease surveillance.

The Arab Maghreb Union/ (AMU) + Egypt: Milk Value Chain
i. Sustainable management and optimization of water-resources
ii. Management and optimization of forage resources
iii. Valuation of agricultural by-products
SADC - Meat and Live Animal Value Chain
i. Develop approaches for conservation and utilization of natural resources and the environment.

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

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

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

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

Output 3.3 Access to quality feed and water enhanced

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

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

RESULT AREA 4: RESILIENCE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED

Output 4.1 Livestock Early Warning Systems (LEWS) strengthened

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

Within the framework of the stocktaking exercise of the regional livestock value chains the meat and live animal value chains identified the following Livestock Early Warning Systems (LEWS): Enhancement of the coordination of Environmental Early warning systems for IGAD; and Developing approaches for conservation and utilization of natural resources and the environment Early warning for SADC. Plans are underway to develop mechanisms for strengthening the LEWS.

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

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

Output 4.2 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) enhanced.

Under this output the following activities were carried out:

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

Under this activity, a workshop on strengthening regional capacities, collaborations and exchanges for resilience building on Africa's drylands was held in Nairobi, Kenya, 10-11 June 2019. This Stock-taking exercise hosted a wide scope of national, regional and international resilience stakeholders and organizations (FAO resilience teams in HQ, RAF, RTEA, REOWA, RESOA and other RI3 delivery Team members, key stakeholders including AUC, IGAD, CILSS, SADC, IGAD, WFP, FAO Knowledge management expert, representatives from SPI, SP2, SP3, SP4 and SP5 teams). The workshop provided insights into the results and lessons learned from past and on-going experiences and achievements, and resulted in critical inputs for strengthening regional capacities, collaborations and exchanges on resilience.

The main results of the workshop were: i) Lessons learned and identified follow up actions to be taken to further develop capacity building on resilience and nurture and strengthen regional collaboration and exchanges were reviewed; ii) Priority thematic focus areas for the development of a joint-programme/project on resilience building with RECs and the African Union Commission were identified; and iii) Relationships and create a common understanding on the mandate, nature of risk management work, capacity and comparative advantages among relevant regional bodies and actors engaged in resilience building along the humanitarian development and peace nexus for delivering Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 were built.

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

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

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

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

RESULT AREA 5: TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION IN THE RLVCS INCREASED

Africa is increasingly becoming a key player in acquiring, generating and applying knowledge to development challenges. More needs to be done to make technology and innovation play its part and sustained support to help member States put in place a favourable technology uptake and innovation development environment is required.

In June 2014, the 23rd Ordinary Session of African Union Heads of State and Government Summit adopted a 10-year Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA-2024). The strategy fosters social transformation and economic competitiveness, through human capital development, innovation, value addition, industrialisation and entrepreneurship. It emphasizes the need to focus on science, technology and innovation as tools of change. The strategy's transformation agenda further re-affirms the impact envisioned through the Livestock development strategy for Africa (LiDeSA) and Agenda 2063. All these strategic documents emphasise the need for Africa to move towards a modernized and productive agricultural sector through the use of science, technology, innovation and indigenous knowledge. As part of providing leadership and coordination in the sustainable development of the continent's Animal Resources, AU-IBAR through the "Sustainable Development of Livestock for Livelihoods in Africa - Live2Africa", is

building capacities in technology, knowledge transfer and capacity building across the livestock sector in Africa.

This result area seeks to realise the following outputs:

Output 5.1: Adoption of modern technology to enhance production, productivity, value addition and competitiveness publicised

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

Under this activity, a consultative workshop was organized in Naivasha, Kenya on 31st October - 2nd November 2018 to take stock of all existing technologies and highlight their aptness to the livestock value chains in Africa with key focus on documenting their advantages and disadvantages within the African context. The outputs of the consultative workshop included; (i) Inventorisation of at least 10 technologies across the value chains for the various commodities (meat and live animals, milk and other dairy products, Eggs, Fish, Honey and other bee products); (ii) Identification of priority technologies and their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats; (iii) Establishment of strategic entry points/interventions to enable the effective adoption of the recommended technologies; (iv) Identification of key stakeholders across the various livestock value chains.

An extensive study to develop a compendium of existing technologies with special focus on gender-sensitive technologies across priority regional livestock value chains in Africa is underway and a publication of the above will be generated and made available to key stakeholders by December 2019.

Prioritization of the regional Livestock value chains and identification of key intervention areas:

As a follow-up, a stock taking workshop was held to identify the key intervention areas in Cairo Egypt on the 5th – 8th August 2019, the following key Technology intervention areas were identified as shown in table 4 below.

Table 4: Key intervention areas identified along the regional priority livestock value chains

Region	Priority Regional livestock value chains	Interventions proposed for technology and innovations	Interventions proposed for Information and knowledge	Interventions proposed for skill development
Central Africa	Regional Poultry Egg Value Chain	Support the training and use of new innovations/technology	Strengthening of the capacity of information systems in countries and establish a structure for regional information collection, a regional platform for data collection, processing, monitoring and evaluation	Support the establishment of inter-professionals platforms
				Organize fairs and fairs in the field of poultry farming at the national and sub-regional levels

Region	Priority Regional livestock value chains	Interventions proposed for technology and innovations	Interventions proposed for Information and knowledge	Interventions proposed for skill development
Eastern Africa	Dairy Value Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support uptake of socially inclusive business models (youth and women), environmentally friendly/climate smart dairy technologies (genetic improvement of animals - assisted reproductive technologies), Support Innovations and practices 	Support the development of the dairy management Information system	
IGAD	Meat and Live Animal Value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support of structured capacity building along the value chain using conventional and emerging technologies such as ICT platforms – e.g. fodder & water availability, climatic trends, market trends, disease surveillance etc. 		
Northern Africa	Milk Value Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening existing AI centres in the region- Reproduction technologies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating and strengthening professional organisations by involving young people and rural women
Southern Africa	Meat and Live Animal Value Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate and promote appropriate technologies along the value chain through appropriate R&D Generate and promote appropriate technologies, research and development and innovation (breeding, assisted reproductive technologies, and others) throughout the value chain Develop a model for interventions to improve the cold chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop animal resources information system Develop / Promote platforms/ hubs for knowledge, communication and information sharing at local, national and regional levels including the use of ICTs 	

Region	Priority Regional livestock value chains	Interventions proposed for technology and innovations	Interventions proposed for Information and knowledge	Interventions proposed for skill development
Western Africa	Poultry Meat Value Chain			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking regional actors of the VC, engaging specially youth and women Strengthen the institutional organizational capacities of UOFA / WA and other associations

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

Training on technologies and innovation on the poultry value chain for Central Africa.

In close collaboration with International Livestock Research Institute, AU-IBAR will undertake a training of trainers workshop on select technologies used in the poultry value chain. Following an e-discussion and data analysis specific to the central Africa, concluded the local poultry value chain as the priority value chain (Table 5). These findings will guide the implementation of the specific intervention areas in relation to the local poultry value chain.

Table 5: Data outcome on the central Africa priority value chain.

Livestock Value chain	1st choice	2nd choice	cumulated value	mean	rank
Layer -table egg	31.3	12.5	43.8	21.9	3rd
Broiler	0	12.5	12.5	6.25	5th
Local chicken	43.8	31.3	75.1	37.55	1st
Porc	0	0	0	0	6th
Small ruminants	12.5	37.5	50	25	2nd
Beef	12.5	6.3	18.8	9.4	4th
Dairy	0	0	0	0	6th
	100.1	100.1			

An online needs assessment survey specific to central Africa will be undertaken to identify the priority component along the poultry livestock value chain (production, marketing, processing and input/services) to drive systemic capacity building on technology uptake and transfer. The target group includes farmer associations and extension officers drawn from national line ministries. Support will include human and infrastructure capacity building. The network established will be used as a platform for collection of genetic material for cryopreservation. This will further support the operationalization of the established regional genebanks.

Establishment of regional platforms to promote technology development and transfer: To enable adoption of modern technologies, there is need to provide creative spaces to enhance innovation development and generation of technologies for use by livestock value chain actors. One of the proposed approaches includes the establishment of Regional Technology and innovation incubation hubs for Africa (A-TiChubs). The impetus of the A-TiChubs creation is to provide creative spaces, infrastructural services, mentorship, intellectual property management, access to financial resources and networking opportunities for technology innovators, technology accelerators, agribusiness entrepreneurs, and technology entrepreneurs. The vision is that the A-Tichubs will act as centerpieces of revolutionizing technology, innovation, skills and promoting knowledge-based economies in the African livestock sector.

A technical write-shop to develop a business model for the establishment and operationalization of regional Technology and Innovation Incubation hubs in Africa (A-TiChubs) was convened by AU-IBAR from 19th – 22nd November 2018 in Arusha, Tanzania (<http://www.au-ibar.org/home/486-en/media/press-releases/live2/1414-development-of-a-business-model-for-the-establishment-of-regional-technology-and-innovation-incubation-hubs-in-africa-a-tichubs>). The consultative workshop was attended by a total of 35 participants who were drawn from selected Member States, Universities, Private sector, regional and International organizations amongst other key stakeholders. The outcomes realized included development of a hybrid continental business model (Figure 2) based on the four draft business models developed for the A-TiChub. The Hybrid model included aspects on Intellectual property rights (IPR) acquisition, mentorship programs, pitching and business skills training, investor identification, partnership development. This hybrid model will integrate the technology, innovation, incubation, commercialization and entrepreneurship aspects of the livestock sector.

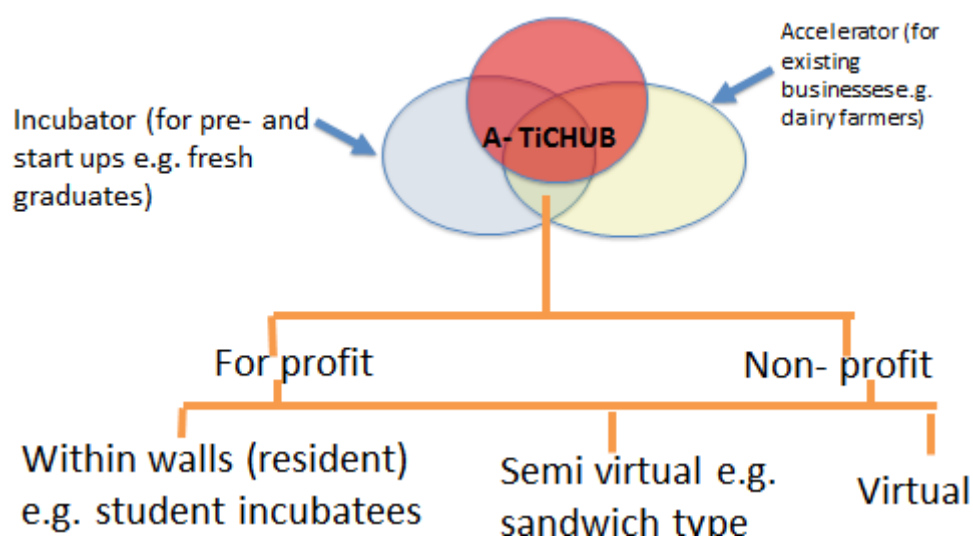


Figure 2: Hybrid business model with twin wings comprising of accelerators and incubators

These twin wings (Figure 3) will be complement each other and offer different stakeholders the opportunity to tap into the A-TiChub platform.

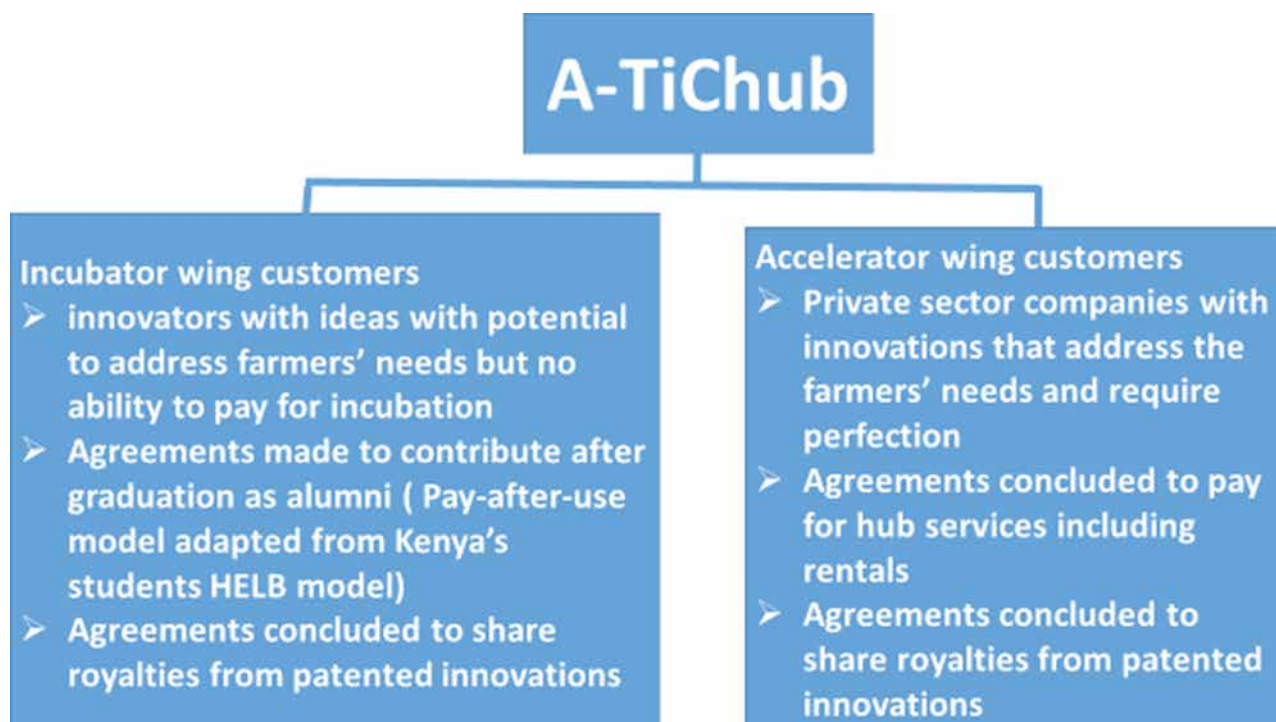


Figure 3: Twin wings of the A-TiChub

A follow-up validation meeting was convened on the 21st -23rd October 2019 in Naivasha, Kenya. The meeting was attended by a total of 45 participants drawn from selected Member States, Universities, Private sector, regional and International organizations amongst other key stakeholders. The participants represented 26 Member states.



AU-IBAR VALIDATION OF THE A-TICHUBs
AT LAKE NAIVASHA RESORT - KENYA, 21ST – 23RD OCTOBER 2019

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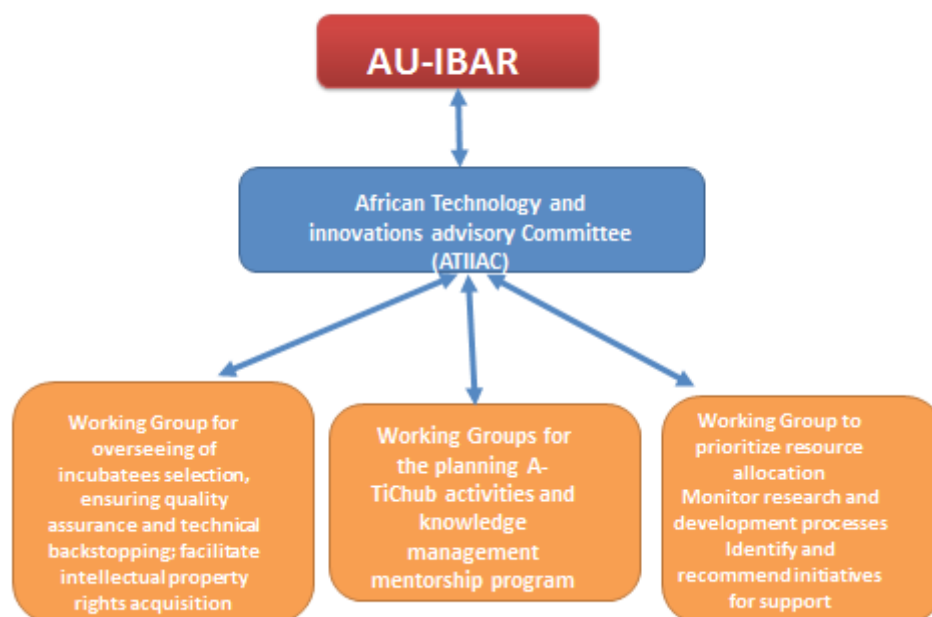


Figure 4: The validated governance structure of A-TiCHUBs

The validation workshop participants constituted the members the ATTIAC and each of the working groups as follows;

1. ATTIAC; REC representatives; Farmers' organizations representative; Sub-regional focal point-AnGR; National Research and Development Organizations; Universities; International Research/Training organization; Intellectual property organization; Consumers organizations, AOSTI and Host institution (ex-officio)
2. Working group overseeing incubates selection; Existing incubators; Existing mentorship and incubator networks; Quality assurance Regulators; National Research and Development institutes and Universities (higher education)
3. Working group A-TiCHUB activities; Universities or Host institution;; Supervisory committee of selected incubates (will provide progress reports to ATTIAC)
4. Working group on resource allocation; Members states (NC and Directors); Private sector; National Research and Development; RECs and S-RFP; Development partners and NGOs; Financiers/Investors

Characteristics of best bet institution to host the A-TiCHUBs;

Universities were proposed as the best bet institutions and the following characteristics outlined for guidance;

- Must have an active ecosystem – collaborations with other institutions
- Must have relevant infrastructure, e.g. functional innovation office, physical facilities, farms
- Must have a functional registration organ for IP and ABS, with proof of registered IPs and patents
- Must have proven track record of running and managing an innovation and incubation hub
- Must have a legal status
- Must have proven functional collaborations

As concerns sustainability of the A-TiChubs, a revolving funds financial structure will be set-up to ensure that the sustainability of the hubs is maintained. Funds paid into the hubs should remain within and be utilized as agreed upon by the governing body. AU-IBAR will provide the seed money in partnership with relevant stakeholders, while additional funds will be acquired from the accelerator wing of the A-TiCHUB.

Support in the establishment of the African Animal Breeding Academy (AABA).

In collaboration with ILRI, an organized platform to facilitate/catalyse and drive improvement of animal breeding programs in the continent while also contributing to training and mentorship of the next generation African animal breeders has been proposed. This platform will support the utilization of various genomic and reproductive technologies across the continent. A design meeting is planned for the 27th – 28th November 2019. Deliberations will include; proposed models and approaches for adoption in the operationalization of AABA, the purpose, scope, objectives and governance structure of AABA with strong ownership by relevant African institutions. Participants will primarily be animal scientists drawn from international and regional organizations, research centres and universities.

Output 5.2 Animal resources knowledge enhanced

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

The lack of adequate information has continued to be a major constraint to livestock development, poverty reduction and food security in Africa. This deficiency can be attributed to, the lack of an efficient and effective Information system in Africa that has resulted to poor quality data, uncoordinated data collection, analysis and information dissemination within the AU member states. African union Member States do have some data and information on their Animal resources, but the lack of a common data collection point has resulted to poor presentation of relevant evidence to initiate evidence-based analysis that would better inform policy making as well as the establishment of relevant conservation and breeding initiatives that would improve their animal breeds. As evidenced by the absence of robust evidence based policies, it is apparent there is disconnect between evidence/data and policy formulation processes.

Africa requires robust data repositories that will support efficient collection of data and ensure error-free data analysis necessary in evidence based decision making. It is pertinent that we pose the question “what strategies are necessary to adopt to ensure effective data collection, verification, updates and feedback in Africa”.

Hence, AU-IBAR organized a consultative workshop that provided a platform to establish the data content, data collection templates, verification processes and feedback mechanisms for Animal production, Trade and Marketing and Animal health modules on the 27th -29th May 2019 in Naivasha, Kenya.

The consultative workshop was attended by a total of 37 participants. They were drawn from Member States, Universities, Private sector, regional and International organizations amongst other key stakeholders specializing in data capture and analysis across the four main segments of the livestock sector.



Robust data collection templates for the animal production, animal health and trade and marketing ARIS 3 modules were developed.

The workshop recommended that: i) A technical committee for ARIS3 be established, ii) Appropriate modules in ARIS3 taking into workshop outcomes be developed iii) Terminologies within the system be standardised iv) A farmer driven feedback system be developed v) a toll number be established to help with notifications

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

Through the Live2Africa project, various trainings were organized to build capacity of member states and regional economic communities. Regional ARIS3 trainings were undertaken in the following member states, Eastern Africa – Kenya, Nairobi, Southern Africa – South Africa, Johannesburg, Central Africa – Gabon, Libreville, Western Africa, Mali, Bamako and Northern Africa – Morocco, Casablanca. Given the diversity of languages in Africa, participants were allocated to various trainings dependant on their preferred language.

The trainings were composed of mainly practical sessions on navigation of the new ARIS 3 systems. An assessment was undertaken after completion of the training to assess the degree of comprehension by participants. From the feedback received, the training was considered successful (average pass mark of 66%).

Feedback from the participants will be incorporated into ARIS3 before the final roll-out.

RESULT AREA 6: ACCESS TO INPUTS, SERVICES, MARKETS AND VALUE ADDITION SYSTEMS IMPROVED

Output 6.1: Harmonized livestock marketing information systems showcased;

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

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

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

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

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

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

6.1.4 Build capacities of stakeholders on Livestock Marketing Information Systems.

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

Output 6.2: Post-harvest losses reduced

6.2.1 Promote development and adoption of value addition and post-harvest losses reduction technology;

An inventory on the various technologies on value addition and post-harvest losses were documented during the Stocktaking of Existing Technologies and Innovations, their suitability and Profitability across Livestock Value Chains in Africa workshop held in Naivasha, in November 2018. The Table 6 below gives a summary of the technologies and innovations identified across the regional livestock value chains.

Table 6: Summary of technologies and innovations identified across prioritised RLVCs

Regional Livestock value chains	Types of technologies and innovations	Uses
Dairy livestock value chain	• Bio and Nano technology	• Quality assurance
	• Ultra-Filtration Processes	• Processing of lactose free milk • Processing of milk rich in protein and calcium • Processing of milk with reduced natural sugars
	• Digital platforms	• sales and marketing of dairy products
Meat and live animals value chain	• Livestock identification and traceability	• In payment and financial management • In enabling the traceability of meat from farm to fork
	• Standard development technologies	• obtaining supplies and working out logistics
	• packaging technologies bio degradable and bio sensors	• packaging and branding
Poultry value chain	• ovo vaccination • fumigation with 10% paraformaldehyde	• Used to increase hatchability rates

The above technologies form a basis of designing systemic capacity building intervention areas across the prioritised RLVCs

6.2.2 Support the formulation of policy frameworks or advocating for policy options that promote and encourage value addition.

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

Output 6.3: Access to quality affordable inputs and services expanded -

6.3.1. Support policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds, etc) and services;

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

6.3.2 Build the capacity of stakeholders including services and inputs providers associations at MS or regional level and regulatory agencies to enforce pricing and quality controls;

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

6.3.3 Support MS to participate in the sanitary standard setting processes and to strengthen mechanisms engendering compliance with those standards building on the achievement of PANSPSO and VET-GOV; -

The 11th Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs) and OIE Delegates meeting was held from 7 to 9 May 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya. The main outcome of the meeting was the formulation of Continental Positions on 5 Technical Items and on 7 draft OIE Chapters.

6.3.4 Support a review and revision of curricula and continuing education (CE) programmes to equip livestock service personnel with the required skills and knowledge for enhancing production, productivity and value addition along the market chain.

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period

RESULT AREA 7: AU-IBAR CONTINENTAL CAPACITIES STRENGTHENED

Output 7.1 Capacities for project coordination strengthened

Under this output the following activities aimed at strengthening AU-IBAR's capacities to better comply with internal audit, procurement and certifying rules as well use of ICTs for improved efficiency were carried out:

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

7.1.1 Support an internal auditor to disseminate good audit practices within the institution;

During the review period the internal auditor carried out internal Audits functions and shared her audit reports with the team and the internal audit from the AUC. She also followed up on implementation of internal and external audit recommendations.

7.1.2 Support a procurement officer to ensure the implementation of strong procurement practices within the institution

During the period under review the procurement officer provided support to the project's procurement needs ensuring that all procurements made were in strict compliance with the provisions of the AU Procurement Manual and provided best value for money.

7.1.3 Support a certifying officer to disseminate strong certifying practices within the institution.

During the period under review, the Certifying Officer aided to compliance with standard operating procedures for service delivery including finance and procurement.

R 7.2 Reinforce the AU-IBAR capacities in ICT

7.2.1 Support an Information Systems Manager to ensure an optimised development and use of the Information Systems within the institution;

The Information Systems Manager contributed to the finalisation and roll out of ARIS 3, an information management system for collection, storage analysis and dissemination of livestock data. Further they provided capacity support to staff on the use of share point and also uploaded Live2Africa documents and news items on the AU-IBAR website.

7.2.2 Support a Systems Administrator to ensure their implementation within the institution

The Information Systems Administrator contributed to the finalisation and roll out of ARIS 3, an information management system for collection, storage analysis and dissemination of livestock data. Further they provided capacity support to staff on the use of share point and also uploaded Live2Africa documents and news items on the AU-IBAR website.

6. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

GENDER AND YOUTH

Following the establishment of the African Youth in Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture (AYL-FAIN), a leadership and training was held for the Continental and Regional Executives of the Network. Key deliverables included the development of the AYL-FAIN Business Agenda 2018 to 2022 AYL-FAIN Communication Plan and the AYL-FAIN statutes.

The initial funds from Live2Africa project which was used to launch the AYL-FAIN and AWARFA-N has had a positive rippling impact in terms of attracting further funding support. As a result of the establishment of AYL-FAIN and AWARFA-N, the African Union Commission committed an amount of USD700,000.00 from Member States funding to further support the operations of women and youth engaged in animal resources agribusiness. USD300,000 of these funds are now being used as Grants to support 18 women and youth agribusinesses across Africa, in addition to other mentorship, coaching and benchmarking initiatives which have already been undertaken.

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the period under review, the following monitoring and evaluation actions were carried out: (i) training AU-IBAR Live2Africa technical team on the Live2Africa monitoring and evaluation Framework; ii) routine monitoring activities iii) developed the project Theory of Change and revised project indicators and targets in line with recommendations of the first Steering Committee meeting and the ROM report. Training of AU –IBAR Staff on the Live2Africa M&E System: The M&E Framework that was developed in 2018, was finalised and the Live2Africa team was trained to ensure a common understanding and a uniform approach to indicator tracking and reporting. The training recommended the review of indicators and targets.

Monitoring and evaluation activities:

- a. Results Oriented Monitoring Mission (ROM) was carried out by EU. The mission recommended among other things the redefinition of indicators, revision of the project theory of change to demonstrate linkages and the revision of activities in light of changes that has occurred in the operating environment.
- b. Routine Monitoring: Five countries (one in each region) were sampled for onsite field monitoring. At the time of the report two countries were monitored (Lesotho in Southern Region) and Gambia in Western Region. In the targeted countries Participants in Live2Africa activities including value chain players, Directors of Animal Production, Chief Veterinary Officers were interviewed to get their feedback. Preliminary results show that participants and beneficiaries of the Live2Africa project are happy with the focus of the project (Systemic Capacity building along regional priority Livestock Value Chains). They were happy with the participatory approach used in selecting the regional livestock value chains prioritisation and stock tacking processes. They requested that Live2Africa implementation arrangements be shared so that each actor is clear on the role they are to play towards the realisation of project outcomes.
- c. Workshop evaluations: Online workshop evaluations forms were circulated to participants to get their feedback and recommendations for continuous improvement. Feedback was synthesised and shared with the technical team for continuous improvement
- d. Making Livestock more visible: Proposed indicators for LiDeSA, which were presented to Directors of Animal Production for inputs and discussions were initiated with the CAADP Team on inclusion of livestock indicators into the CAADP Score Card. Further, a reference list of national level livestock indicators to be used by MSs was developed.
- e. Development of the project Theory of Change (See Fig I above for the theory of change diagram). The Live2Africa Theory of Change was developed to clarify the linkages between the issues the project intends to address, the approach (objectives) and the intended results of the project (impact, outcomes and outputs), in response to recommendations of the Steering Committee and ROM report. Subsequently a new set of refined, measurable and are more attributable indicators was developed and submitted for EU's approval. Tracking and reporting on the new indicators and targets will comments when approval is obtained.

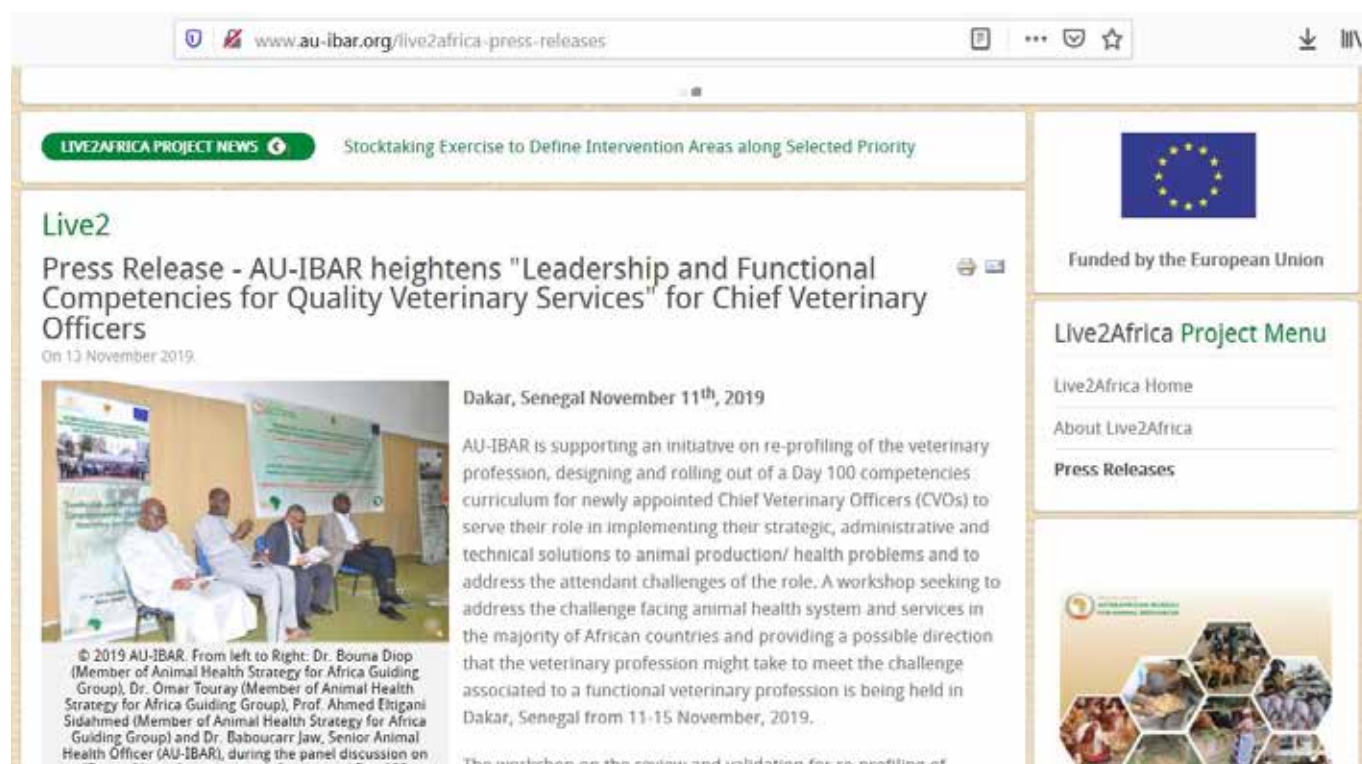
8. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

During the reporting period of November 2018 – November 2019, a number of Communication and Visibility activities were undertaken in support of Live2Africa project implementation. The implemented activities followed the EU Guidelines on ensuring the visibility of EU funding. In conformity to the EU guidelines, the Communication and Visibility Strategy developed in 2017-2021, with the support of the European Union, formed the basis for the implementation of Communication and Visibility activities. The strategy was regularly reviewed and referred to in order to consider key stakeholder needs at continental and regional and national level. A major review was undertaken in August 2019 in an effort to respond to stakeholder needs in Regional Livestock Value Chains.

Additionally, a Senior Knowledge Management was recruited in July 2019 to partly provide direction to the Communications and Visibility component. This is in conformity to the EU guidelines that stipulate the need for communication personnel to provide leadership in communication matters on all EU funded projects.

This section presents the progress made on the actions proposed by the European Commission to increase visibility in line with the EU visibility guidelines. A blend of new and currently-used communications products, tools and events were used for the transmission of technical information and AU-IBAR's messages, and to reinforce and recognize EU as the funder of the project.

Live2Africa Website posts



Caption: Snapshot of Live2Africa website page: <http://www.au-ibar.org/live2africa>

In August 2019, a temporary website page was developed to separate and highlight Live2Africa activities and press releases from the general AU-IBAR website. The website page URL is: <http://www.au-ibar.org/live2africa>. The page has continued to be updated with event-based information. From November 2018 to November 2019, the Live2Africa related articles on the website recorded over 872 views. There was an increase in views from August 2019 which recorded 681 unique views on information relating to the press releases and event-based information.

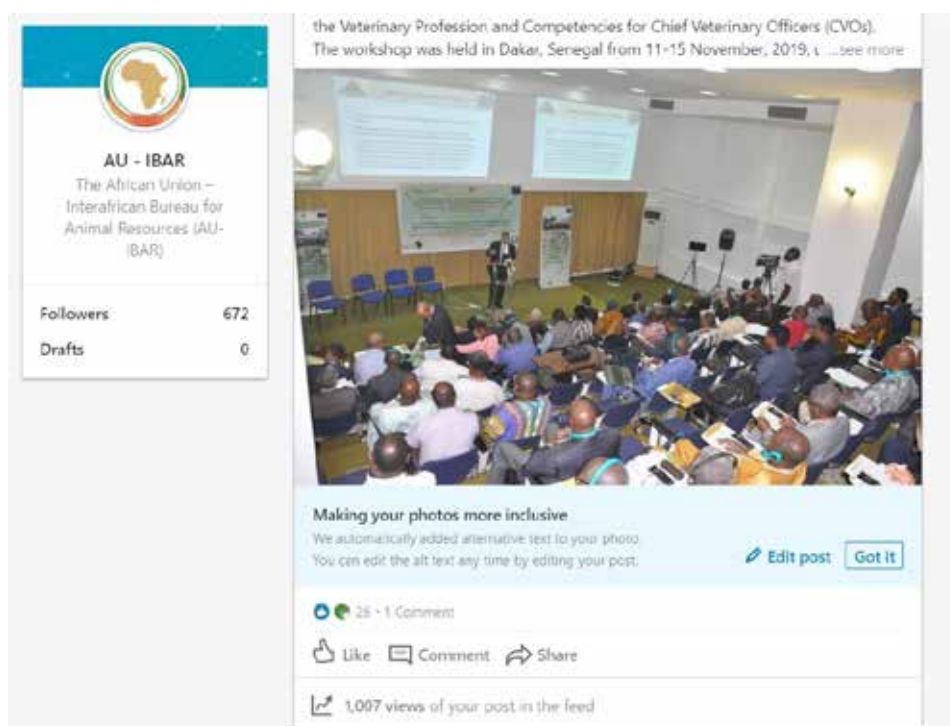
It is expected that there will be an increase in content once documents in draft format have been finalised and uploaded. Work is also underway in improving the current AU-IBAR website. The new AU-IBAR website, with a Live2Africa component, and more usability and search functions is currently being developed. It is expected to be launched in January 2020.

Quarterly E-Newsletter

A quarterly E-newsletter for AU-IBAR generated in MailChimp was introduced in October 2019. Live2Africa's activities are also captured in the E-newsletter. The newsletter provides ways of sending news and information via email, mobile phone, social media, landing pages, and E-postcards from a single platform. The platform further provides analytics by measuring metrics to audiences, and targeting audience-specific information flow. There are currently 200 subscribers to the newsletter. The first edition may be viewed at: <https://mailchi.mp/ee740cd3a2e8/au-ibar-quarterly-news-feed-3656837>

Adobe Spark Photos

Adobe Spark was introduced in August 2019 as a tool to create online photo albums and promote audience-reach and visibility via photographs. The platform is being used to share photos of events to stakeholders. Adobe Spark also provides analytics on the number of views on the photographs. A sample album of the Stakeholder's Stocktaking Exercise may be viewed at: <https://spark.adobe.com/page/sXsR2ovml5B5I/>



Caption: Snapshot of AU-IBAR's LinkedIn Page. Above picture shows the number of followers and views to the post on the Veterinary Profession and Competencies workshop held from 11-15 November 2019 in Dakar, Senegal

Given that much of the reporting year was marked by the absence of a dedicated person to manage the social media platforms, the social media efforts reflected higher followers after August 2019.

From August 2019, there has been continued leveraging of AU-IBAR's social media presence to publicize key project resources, highlight staff participation at major conferences and meetings, engage with sector players, and connect with the broader community of EU partners.

The main social media platform that has been used is Twitter. In August 2019, the AU-IBAR Twitter Handle of 70 followers was reactivated. As at November 30th 2019, the handle has recorded 284 followers, indicating over tripled growth in 3 months. There has also been an increase in the quality of stakeholder engagement as many followers span across key stakeholders in the Live2Africa Project. Some of these include media, animal health specialists, farmers, agribusiness youth networks, development partners, and academia and researchers.

AU-IBAR's LinkedIn page has a following of 672 professionals. This platform has recently been used to provide awareness on Live2Africa and the EU brand. Articles published have attracted over 1000 views.

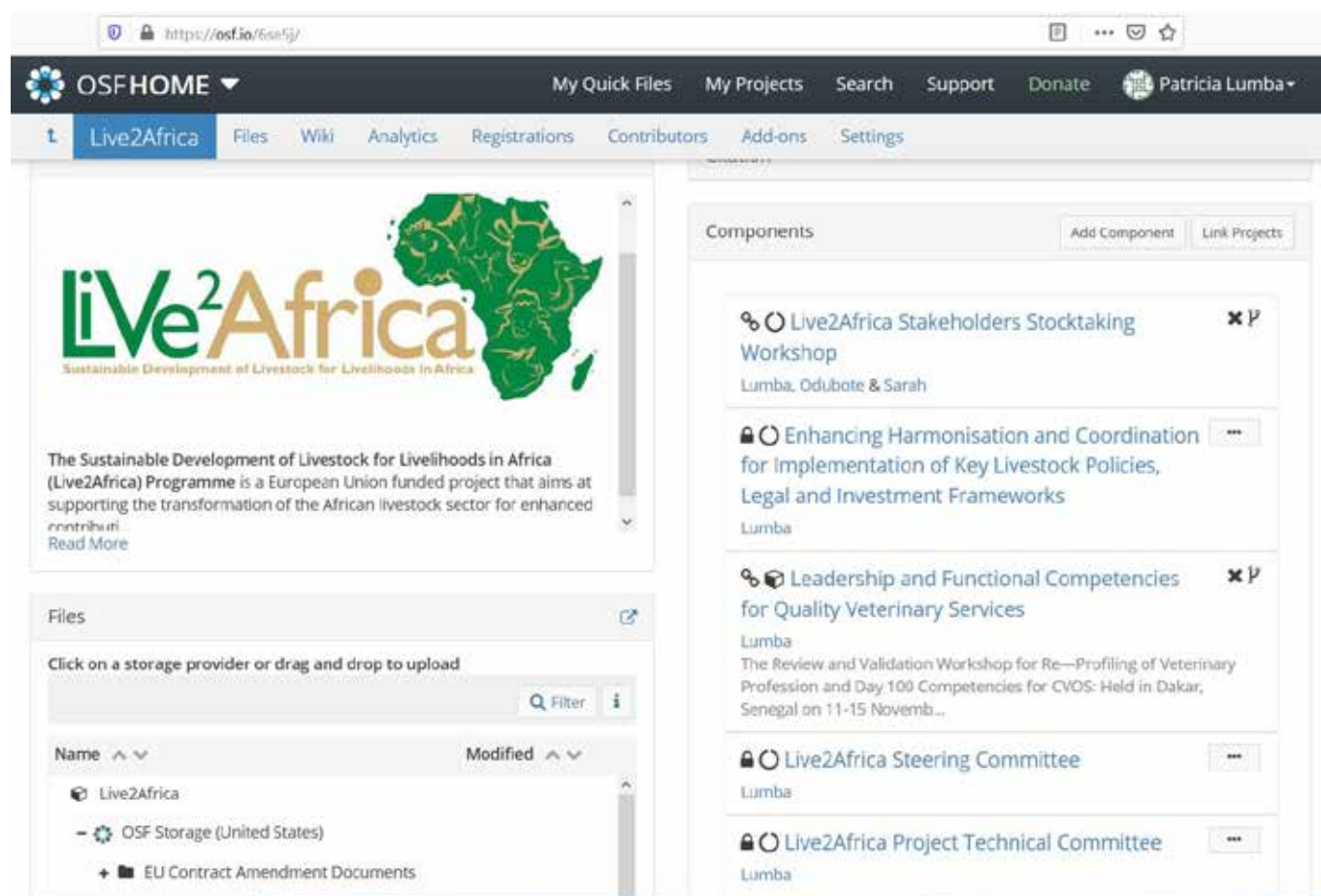
In the next fiscal year, a major shift on the use of social media will involve documenting lessons learned under Live2Africa. A key component of this improved strategy will be to create social media messages that fully complement the unique features of the new website and Live2Africa micro-site, such as highlighting staff/ partner authored blogs, improvement stories, and other interactive content that will be posted on the micro website. A major activity in the next fiscal year will involve preparing for an official launch of the social media channels in conjunction with the launch of the AU-IBAR website.

Additionally, there are plans to reinforce the AU-IBAR twitter handle (@AU-IBAR) and @Live2Africa Twitter handle by ensuring that technical staff are engaged in the social platforms. Staff that frequently attend key meetings and conferences can allow for more substantive engagement amongst counterparts and raise the visibility of Live2Africa through live tweets.

Video Capturing

Capturing video interviews of participants involved in various processes and meetings was a key activity from 2018. Examples have included Experts meeting held in Dakar from 5-9 February, 2018, on the establishment and development of the network of the veterinary statutory bodies in Africa; Women continental network in livestock and agri-business; Experts meeting and launch of network from 23-25 July 2018, and the General assembly and launch of the Africa Association for Veterinary Education Establishments, Statutory Veterinary Bodies, Women and Youth Networks held from 26-28 July 2018. The footage captured during Live2Africa events is being used in the development of documentaries as further visibility of the projects impacts. Some of the captured stakeholder video interviewed will be edited to be uploaded on AU-IBAR's YouTube Channel.

Knowledge Repository



Snapshot of Live2Africa Online Repository:

An Open Source online Repository platform using the Open Science Framework (OSF) platform has been introduced to facilitate the capture, tagging and storage of key verified information on the Live2Africa project. The platform is to ensure that all project related documents are in one place. The platform is also being used during events to promote paperless events and provide access to event based information. The platform is interactive and allows for wiki posts, versioning control and provides analytics to view the number and location of viewers that download the various documents. The platform also has permission levels to ensure that certain users may only have view-only privileges or no view rights to confidential information.

A number of studies, presentations and reports and photographs have been uploaded on the OFS platform. Some of these include the stakeholders stocktaking exercise regional value chain reports by region, workshop reports, presentations and communiques. The Live2Africa Open Repository may be accessed via (some sections such as steering committee documents and agreements have closed access and require administrative permissions): https://osf.io/6se5j/?view_only=445b570dd1d343579258c6ed94c0ac63

Dissemination to Stakeholder Groups and the Media

The communication tools and platforms used during the fiscal year 2018-2019 have targeted various stakeholders to ensure their participation and awareness of Live2Africa activities. In addition to built-in contact lists available in MainChimp, LinkedIn and Twitter, a comprehensive stakeholder database is

under construction to ensure that a cross-section of stakeholders coming from Member States, EU and other Development partners, Strategic Collaborative Partners, Strategic Technical Partners, Implementing Partners, Private Sector, and Media, Livestock farmers, grassroots and communities are engaged on a regular basis. The database will be available on the knowledge repository to ensure easy accessibility by all stakeholders. The database will also be linked to the email marketing/newsletter tool, MailChimp.

Among the listed stakeholders groupings, it was essential to develop a mailing list of key continental media and science journalists and communication officers during the reporting period. The listserve, with over 40 media contacts has been used to disseminate press releases and engage with the media and communication officers via social media and email. A notable number of media have developed articles and/or engaged on social media to further publicise Live2Africa activities as a result of this interaction. The list of media and have interacted with AU-IBAR is appended to this section.



Caption above: a coverage on Africa News Page on the capacity building workshop on leadership and functional competencies for quality veterinary services

Knowledge Hubs

In FY 2018-2019, Live2Africa used two main strategies to promote the use of community dialogues. 1) Convening meetings provided opportunities for knowledge exchanges, and 2) supporting online Communities of Practice through social media tools further enhanced dialogues. There is an increase in social media use particularly among AYL-FAIN members as the youth constitute 70 percent of the Twitter followers.

Work is underway in facilitating knowledge sharing by introducing similar but more advanced tools with higher capacity in knowledge storage and indexing. AU-IBAR has been in dialogue with D-groups Foundation in securing an interactive online community platform that will be linked to the information portal being developed for AYL-FAIN members. The AYL-FAIN portal will be hosted by AU-IBAR. With

additional sensitization and awareness, a similar pattern will be replicated for the other hubs in order to facilitate the exchange of experiential knowledge on agribusiness practices.

Events and Memorabilia

Events have publicised the EU brand through the developed banners and distributed memorabilia. All event banners were available in at least two languages in respect of the regional area. Additionally all memorabilia given to participants are branded to ensure visibility of EU as the project funder. Some of these banners may be viewed at: <https://spark.adobe.com/page/wqzV9yeREBIEP/>

9. CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Challenges

1. Inadequate alignment of key intervention areas and priority regional livestock value chains necessitating the need to re-design the project.
2. Delayed implementation caused by delayed recruitment

10. WAY FORWARD

1. Alignment of project activities along the recommended intervention areas in identified priority regional livestock value chains (RRLVCs)
2. Execute implementation modalities that will promote complementarity, sub-subsidiarity and comparative advantage with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and relevant partners
3. Strengthen the capacity of Regional Economic Communities (RECS) and MSs to mobilize resources for long-term sustainability of project's output
4. The project needs to initiate the development of additional proposals based on Cairo stocktaking exercise to address pertinent priority issues not taken on board by Live2Africa project
5. Use innovative means such as the engagement of the expertise of competent former AU-IBAR staff to fast-track the implementation of project activities
6. There is need to amend the project approach for greater coherence among project results and direct contribution to the desired impact (greater contribution of livestock towards livelihoods, food and nutritional security). In this regard, a rider to the project was developed and submitted for EU's approval.

ANNEX I:REPORT ON INDICATOR PROGRESS UP 30 OCTOBER 2019

Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Actual 31 October 2019	Comments
Overall objective: Impact: To transform the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, socio-economic development and equitable growth.				
• OO 11: Change in contribution of livestock to agriculture GDP;	• Current Contribution of livestock to a) agriculture GDP is estimated at 30%	• 5% contribution to Malabo targets on;		To be reported in Mid Term and end of project evaluations
• OO 12: Change in value and volume of intra-African trade in livestock and livestock products;	b) Intra-African trade is less than 15%	a) GDP contribution by 2025; b) Trade by 2025;	Increase by 3.5% from 2018 levels	To be reported in mid-term and end of project evaluation
• OO 14: Change in number of youth entering livestock related employment;	c) employment is about 65%	d) Employment by 2025		To be reported in mid-term and end of project evaluation
• OO 15: Change in contribution of livestock to greenhouse emissions	<u>Greenhouse emissions is 18%[1]</u>	d) Greenhouse emissions by 2030		To be reported at end of project evaluation
Specific Objective: Outcome: The systemic capacity of continental, regional and national Livestock Sector stakeholders for the economically, environmentally and socially sustainable transformation of the livestock sector is strengthened.				
• SO 11: Change in capacity-induced operating environment [policies; procedures; regulatory frameworks; governance; resource management; skills and knowledge; accountability frameworks];	(27) 50% of countries have formulated or reviewed their livestock policies, AH strategies and action plans by the end of 2016	<u>Ø SO 11B: At least 80 % of MS have progressed to the final performance level in the policy index tool[2] in 30% of their livestock policies by 2019;</u>	23 Supported to review and update legislation	On track to achieving target
• SO 12: Change derived from improved capacities [cost reduction; quicker response time; increased investments; improved regulatory climate;]	50% of countries have livestock policies and AH strategies adopted and livestock plans or programmes budgeted by end 2016	• SO 12B: 80% of MS consistently exhibit application of improved capacities in 7 core operating competencies by 2019;	72% (40 MS) have reviewed and updated their animal health policies	On track
• SO 13: Change in profile of livestock sector workforce (in particular youth and Women);		<u>Ø SO 13 and 4 B: 80% of MS realising benefits in 4 domains[3];</u>	Not measured	To be reported as from 2020
• SO 14: Change in retention rates of trained livestock sector workforce;			Not measured	To be reported as from 2020
Result 1: Investment in livestock value chains increased.				
• Change in policy-induced investment climate [<u>bureaucratic red tape</u> – licensing, property registration & ownership; employment regulations; contract enforcement and <u>incentives</u> - ease of doing business; tax exemptions; tax holidays, import duty set offs; investment deduction allowances];	• Less than 10% of MS have increased their budgetary allocations to livestock	• 50% of MS have increased budgetary allocation to livestock by 30% in NAIPs;	• Not measured	• Activities contributing to the realisation of this indicator have just started and progress will be measured in 2020
• R1.1: Priority and promising new VC showcased.				

Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Actual 31 October 2019	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in amount of investments in LVC derived from NAIPs, innovative incentives and financing mechanisms; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other baselines to be generated from Ex-ante studies of value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of LVC actors record a 40% investment increase; 80% of MS exhibit an improved investment climate in 5 domains; 	Not measured	Activities contributing to the realisation of this indicator have just started and progress will be measured in 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R1.2: Policies, regulatory frameworks and strategies to enhance LVC performance publicised. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R1.3: Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms to increase investment expanded. 				
Result 2: Animal health delivery services improved.				
R2.1: PVS competencies strengthened.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in level of PVS competencies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the MS are below level 3 in all 4 areas of critical competences; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of MS have progressed at least 1 step on in core critical competences of the PVS; 	Not measured	A survey will be carried out in 2020 in collaboration with OIE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change derived from improved multi-sectoral approaches [cost reduction; increased coverage; sustainable resource generation and rationalisation]; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baselines to be generated from Ex-ante studies of value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of targeted LVC actors record a 50% regional trade increase; 	Not measured	Targeted value chain actors are still to be identified and indicator tracking to start as from 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R2.2: Capacity for coordination and implementation of integrated quality animal health services strengthened. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change derived from adopting regionally harmonised strategies/ protocols/policies; [reduced livestock & livestock products losses; increased standards compliance; increased regional trade;] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% of national veterinary services have developed a strategic plan based on the OIE PVS Gap - Analysis recommendations by end 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of national veterinary services have developed a strategic plan based on the OIE PVS Gap - Analysis recommendations by end 2019 	46% (23 MSs)	On track
Result 3: Animal production, productivity and ecosystem management enhanced.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R3.1: Genetic potential and performance of animals improved. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change derived from improved livestock breeding policies and institutional frameworks [ranking; investments] 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of MS have increased funding to breeding programmes by 30%; 	Not measured	A survey to be conducted in 2020 to ascertain the change funding levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in yield per head [milk, carcass weight, growth rates, parturition rate] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline information to be collected during the inception phase of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of MS record 40% yield increase in 6 variables; 	Not measured	Mechanisms are being put in place to track this with ILRI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R3.2: Sustainable best practice in NRM adopted; 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in nutritional status of animals on range productive systems; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of MS record a 60% reduction in resource based conflicts; 	Not measured	Mechanisms are being put in place to track this indicator with the peace and security department

Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Actual 31 October 2019	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R3.3: Access to quality feed and water enhanced. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in deforestation rate; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of MS have increased reforestation rate by 20%; 	Not measured	Not measured
Result 4: Resilience of livestock production systems strengthened.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in information asymmetry between policy makers, planners and livestock stakeholders; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline information to be collected during the inception phase of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of target audiences (including at least 30% women) have equitable access to forage and drought information and are able to forecast scenarios 30, 60 and 90 days into the future; 	Target audiences to still to be listed to enable systematic tracking	To be measured as from 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R4.1: Livestock Early Warning Systems (LEWS) strengthened. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change derived from improved DRM policies and institutional frameworks [ranking; investments; reduction of losses; reduced response time;] and preparedness plans 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of MS record 50% decrease in drought related food insecurity and asset losses; 	Not measured	To be measured from 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R4.2: Disaster Risk Management (DRM) enhanced. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in drought-induced food insecurity and asset losses; 				Efforts are being made to track and report on this indicator using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) which is systematic tracked by FAO.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result 5: Technology adoption in the LVC increased. 				
Change in value on return on investment derived from technology adoption [increased output; cost to sales ratio; labour cost competitiveness];	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to be collected during the inception phase of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of LVC actors record a 50% return on investment derived from technology adoption (segregated by different categories of users, including women and youth); 		This will be tracked as from 2020 once priority technologies are mapped
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R5.1: Adoption of modern technology to enhance production, productivity, value addition and competitiveness publicised; 				

Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Actual 31 October 2019	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in product ranking in competitiveness index; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of LVC actors record a 40% increased market demand on 7 of their products; 		Livestock value chain actors to be tracked are still to be identified. It will be tracked once priority livestock value chain actors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R5.2: Animal resources knowledge enhanced; 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in information asymmetry on animal resources across stakeholders (segregated by different categories of users, including women and youth); 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of LVC actors and MS record evidence informed decision making; 		Livestock value chain actors to be tracked are still to be identified
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in response lead time for service delivery and market access; 				This indicator is at high level and takes more than a generation to recorded significant changes within the project period.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in value derived from improved decision making; 				This indicator is good but very difficult to track and attribute the changes in value to improved decision making, therefore it is recommended that the indicator be removed.
Result 6: Access to inputs, services markets and value addition increased.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in asymmetry of marketing information; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to be collected during the inception phase of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of RLVCs recording a 40% increase in investments; 		A survey on this is planned for 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R6.1: Harmonised livestock marketing information systems showcased; 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change derived from harmonised marketing services; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of LVC actors recording a 50% reduction in post-harvest losses; 		Tracking of this indicator will commence after livestock value chains are identified and relevant interventions are implemented.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R6.2: Post harvest losses reduced; 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in investments along the RLVCs; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% RLVCs recording a 50% reduction in levels of contaminants in livestock products; 		Pilot countries have been identified, and a questionnaire is to be administered to these countries annually to determine the changes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R6.3: Access to quality affordable inputs and services expanded. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in level of contaminants in livestock products; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% LVC actors recording a 50% increase in market access; 		Activities leading to the realisation of this have just started

Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Actual 31 October 2019	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in value and volume of post-harvest losses; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of LVS actors recording a 60% increase in timely access to market data; 		To be measured in the survey for value chain actors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change derived from improved quality inputs and services policies and institutional frameworks; 				Difficult to measure
Result 7: AU-IBAR continental capacities strengthened				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R 7.1 Promote better compliance in the institution related to Internal audit, Procurement and certifying rules 				
Ø Yearly SAP Overall Appraisal Performance Evaluation (APE)[4] for each Positions supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current APE for each incumbent in the position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A SAP APE of at least "meets all objectives" 		Appraisals for all AU-IBAR Staff including the 4 staff employed under the project was done in SAP System. More output indicators may be needed on this to reflect reduction in compliance issues as a result of availability of staff.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R 7.2 Reinforce the AU-IBAR capacities in ICT 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of compliance officers engaged (desegregated by function) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All positions currently supported up to the end of 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be further defined based on the appraisal evaluation scores for each compliance officer 	Four	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ICT officers engaged segregated by function 			One	

ANNEX 2: LIVE2AFRICA WORKPLAN – Review and align to the revised activity budgets – Odile to provide budget figures – Technical staff in charge of various result areas to complete

Activity		Implementation Period 2020				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021
	Proposed New Budget (€)					
R1: Investment in livestock value chains [LVC] increased.						
1.1.1 Map priority and promising LVCs based on a comprehensive, evidence-based, value chain analysis;						
1.1.1.1 Carry out desk and field study of key value chains, including the impact of current policies on the welfare of value chain stakeholders, youth, women and other vulnerable groups.	336,592					
1.1.1.2 Consultations to review and validate findings, build consensus on the best policy options and adopt recommended value chains characterization.	0	To be implemented under 1.1.1.1				
1.1.1.3 Publish and disseminate information on adopted value chains to Member States.		To be implemented under knowledge management, communication and visibility				
1.1.2 Promote policies / regulatory frameworks / strategies that enhance the performance (including environmental performance and climate resilience) of priority and promising LVCs;						
1.1.2.1 Based on VETGOV Inventory of Policies and legislative instruments, identify and address gaps to effectively support equitable and sustainable value chain development, including their environmental sustainability.	160,161					
1.1.2.2 Support Member States with Expertise, knowledge and logistics to improve identified policy and legislative gaps using models developed by VETGOV.	47,427					
1.1.2.3 Regional consultations for Member States to harmonize policies and legislation and identify aspects for regional and continental policy frameworks.	111,409					
1.1.2.4 Support implementation of 3 priority actions for each priority regional commodity value chain.	863,212					
1.1.3 Support/strengthen national and regional policy hubs ensuring broader participation of women and other stakeholders.						
1.1.3.1 Regional Meetings for national policy hub representatives to review progress (through M&E) and agree on practical actions to strengthen National Hubs operations and forming Regional Hubs.	126,934					
1.1.3.2 Regional Policy hub Meetings to review progress (through M&E) and agreed on regional actions and resource mobilization.	0	To be implemented under 1.1.3.1				

Activity		Implementation Period 2020				
		Proposed New Budget (€)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 2021
1.1.3.3 Support capacity building of livestock policy hubs (stakeholder engagement, governance, organizational development, communication, resource mobilization, mutual accountability frameworks, office set up and operations, ICT etc.)	287,273					
R1.2 Policies, regulatory frameworks and strategies to enhance LVC performance publicized.						
1.2.1 Document and publicize actual and putative drivers and determinants of private sector investments in priority and emergent promising LVCs inclusive of MS investments and mechanisms for blended finance.						
1.2.1.1 Compile Value Chain Characterization information and policies into Booklets for publication and dissemination.						
1.2.1.2 Organize investment opportunity seminars to publicize promising value chains among potential investors, including development actors, NGOs, banks, cooperatives etc.	44,182					
1.2.1.3 Publicize investment policies, strategies and value chains through electronic and print media in promising MSs and regions.	0					
1.2.1.4 Develop and roll-out advocacy strategy for implementation of pro-private sector investment policies.	0					
1.2.2 Pilot findings in RECs and MS						
1.2.2.1 Draft and agree on Criteria for selecting pilot Member States and Regions.		Completed				
1.2.2.2 Facilitate a participatory/competitive process of selection of the Members and RECs for Piloting relevant high priority value chains.		Completed				
1.2.2.3 Provide support to pilot value chains in selected Member States and Regions.	0	To be implemented under 1.1.2.4				
R1.3 Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms for increased investment along the LVC expanded.						
1.3.1 Promote equitable market policies that encourage transition from traditional to commercial livestock production in an environmentally sustainable climate resilience framework;						
1.3.1.1 Conduct feasibility studies of the establishment of value addition to key livestock commodities in selected high livestock density pastoral areas (milk, meat and hides and skins), including stakeholder organization, market access, investment models, infrastructural interventions among others needed for sustainability.	0	To be implemented under 1.1.1.1				
1.3.1.2 Support new knowledge development (training) and attitudinal transformation among traditional livestock systems to embrace modernization and commercialization.	0	To be implemented under 1.1.2.4				
1.3.2 Support collaboration between livestock and other sectors to broaden investment and support in LVCs;						
1.3.2.1 Establish/support mechanisms to promote cross-sectoral dialogue among stakeholders in livestock, infrastructure, rural development and other relevant sub-sectors to formulate collaborative strategies in the pastoral areas for an integrated approach the development of LVCs.	0	To be implemented under 1.1.2.4				

Activity		Implementation Period 2020					
		Proposed New Budget (€)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021
R1.4 Operational Costs							
1.4.1 Project Expert -Investment Marketing (Responsible for R1&R6).	77,000						
1.4.2 Office Equipment	2,823						
1.4.3 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation.	26,339						
1.4.4 Steering Committee Expenses.	3,108						
1.4.5 Vehicle expenses.	1,525						
R2. Animal Health Delivery Services Improved							
R2.1 PVS competencies strengthened							
2.1.1 Consolidate recent advances made by MS in veterinary governance in response to the EU funded AU-IBAR VET-GOV programme, and support further progress.							
2.1.1.1 Carry out follow up PVS Missions to selected Member States to determine the current state of play of the NVSs	11,954						
2.1.1.2 Carry out Veterinary Legislation Missions to selected Member States.	165,254						
2.1.1.3 Assist Member States in formulating Investment Plans and resource mobilization to address outstanding gaps in Veterinary Governance and Veterinary Legislation.	49,727						
2.1.1.4 Carry out PVS, GA and Veterinary Legislation Support programme Training for African Experts.	6,937						
2.1.1.5 Support capacity building programs to enhance technical competences of veterinary professionals in key areas of concern.	82,818						
2.1.2 Develop guidelines, inclusive of QRA (Quality risk assessment), that inform MS vet services advance to higher levels of OIE PVS critical competency;							
2.1.2.1 Draft Guidelines for PVS advancement.	0	No longer necessary - Provided by OIE					
2.1.2.2 Meeting to Discuss and Adopt Guidelines	0	No longer necessary - Provided by OIE					
2.1.2.3 Publish and Distribute Guidelines.	0	No longer necessary - Provided by OIE					
2.1.3 Strengthen surveillance, field diagnosis, reporting, prevention, control and emergency preparedness and response to priority TADs and zoonoses by MS							
2.1.3.1 Review the surveillance, field diagnosis, reporting, prevention, control and emergency preparedness capacity of Member States based on the PVS reports and other sources to Identify areas of support based on priority diseases for each country.	14,639						
2.1.3.2 Assist Identified Member States and RECs to formulate investment/project Proposals and mobilize resources for addressing identified deficiencies and gaps.	29,454						
2.1.3.3 Support strategies/approaches to strengthen and harmonize TADs control systems at MSs and regional levels.	335,090						
2.1.4. Support inter-sectoral collaboration to undertake One Health VPH initiatives							

Activity		Implementation Period 2020					
		Proposed New Budget (€)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021
2.1.4.1 Take stock of OH initiatives at MS and REC levels for the past decade and formulate strategies for the broadening and institutionalization of the OH approach	0	Activity Completed					
2.1.4.2: Pilot recommendations from above in 10 countries and 2 RECs.	0	To be implemented under 2.1.4.3					
2.1.4.3 Review the state of play of the veterinary public health function in Africa's NVS and develop a road map for their enhancement to strengthen food and public health safety of livestock products.	233,414						
R2.2 Capacity for coordination and implementation of integrated and quality animal health services strengthened.							
2.2.1 Promote the establishment of coordination mechanisms for the delivery of animal health services and control of Transboundary Animal Diseases.							
2.2.1.1 Support Regional Economic Communities and MSs to establish/strengthen sustainable integrated coordination mechanisms to harmonize and enhance animal health service deliver, SPS standards and the control of TADs and zoonoses.	124,546						
2.2.1.2 Support/establish/strengthen Regional Animal Health Centers .	5,891						
2.2.2 Promote PPP in the delivery of veterinary services, inclusive of underserved areas, giving priority to pastoral communities.							
2.2.2.1 Conduct Surveys/assessment to map status of PPP in the delivery of veterinary services in Africa.	0	Activity Implemented by OIE					
2.2.2.2 Continental Workshop to deliberate on the finding, validate the studies and agree on a common framework for application of PPP.	14,077	Activity Planned by OIE					
2.2.2.3 Publish Continental Framework on PPP.	2,945						
2.2.3 Build capacity to improve compliance with and harmonisation of animal health and welfare policies, strategies, standards, methods and regulation;							
2.2.3.1 Review the regulatory and enforcement capacities of veterinary services to identify capacity and policy gaps and needs.	6,705						
2.2.3.2 Device and facilitate the implementation of policy review programs.	0						
2.2.3.3 Develop strategies/programs for capacity building on sanitary regulation and enforcement.	0	Activity Completed					
2.2.3.4 Support to African Animal Welfare Platform.	64,454						
R2.3 Operational Costs							
2.3.1 Project Expert -Animal Health (Responsible for R2).	98,000						
2.3.2 Office Equipment.	392						
2.3.3 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation.	12,149						
2.3.4 Steering Committee Expenses.	4,158						
2.3.5 Vehicle expenses.	579						

Activity		Implementation Period 2020				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021
R3. Animal Production, Productivity and Ecosystem Management Enhanced.	Proposed New Budget (€)					
R3.1 Genetic potential and performance of animals improved and breeding strategies supported						
3.1.1 Support mechanisms, policies and strategies for the development of animal resources (livestock, non-conventional livestock & apiculture).						
3.1.1.1 Based on the inventory from the Animal Genetic Resources Project, review and identify gaps in policies, strategies and legislation for the development of animal resources.	0	To be implemented under 1.1.1.1				
3.1.1.2 Assist Member States and RECs in formulating and/or updating their AnGR policies and legislation.	20,618					
3.1.1.3. Support the implementation of AnGR-related policies and legislation in MS and RECs.	0	To be implemented under 1.1.2.4				
3.1.2 Facilitate/support integration in the national agricultural investment plans (NAIPs);						
3.1.2.1 Assist Member States and RECs in including AnGR in NAIPs, national budgets and implementation of AnGR activities.	0	To be implemented under 1. 1.2.2				
3.1.3 Implement breeding and conservation programmes for sustainable utilization and management of animal genetic resources.						
3.1.3.1 Support the implementation of National and Regional AnGR policies and legislation on breeding and conservation programmes to gradually transition from traditional to climate-smart breeds.	148,702					
3.1.3.2 Support Member States and RECs in implementing Investment plans for AnGR to enhance its contribution to the livestock sector.	0	Activity to be implemented under 1.1.2.2				
R3.2 Sustainable best practice natural resource management (NRM) adopted.						
3.2.1 Undertake scoping assessments and studies to identify promising interventions needed to improve NRM.						
3.2.1.1. Carry out scoping studies in each region to identify interventions for upscaling in NRM.	0	Activity to be implemented under 1.1.1.1				
3.2.1.2 Support MSs and RECs in formulating project proposals for upscaling appropriate technologies/interventions for improved NRM.	47,127					
3.2.1.3 Promote promising approaches to sustainable NRM through appropriate for a pilot actions.	0	Activity to be implemented under 3.2.1.2				
R3.3. Access to quality feed and water enhanced						
3.3.1 Promote improved and more sustainable utilization of limited water and feed resources in pastoral areas.						
3.3.1.1 Carry out scoping study of pastoral systems to identify areas of intervention and best practices in feed and water resources management.	0	Activity to be implemented under 1.1.1.1				

Activity		Implementation Period 2020				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021
3.3.1.2 Support MSs and RECs in formulating proposals for enhancing productivity and resilience of pastoral systems consistent with the Policy Framework of Pastoralism in Africa.	29,454					
3.3.1.3 Promote proven water harvesting and feed conservation technologies in the drier areas and other livestock production region.	0	Activity to be implemented under 1.1.2.4				
R3.4 Operational Costs						
3.4.1 Project Expert -Animal Production and Resilience (Responsible for R3&R4)	108,500					
3.4.2 Office Equipment	1,718					
3.4.3 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	12,201					
3.4.4 Steering Committee Expenses	3,100					
3.4.5 Vehicle expenses.	3,162					
R4. Resilience of Livestock Production Systems strengthened.						
R4 .1 Livestock Early Warning Systems [LEWS] strengthened.						
4.1.1 Strengthen the capacity of LEWs in MS and RECs to effectively collect, manage and deploy early warning information.						
4.1.1.1 Carry out status review of exiting LEWs in MS and RECs to identify gaps for improvements.	0	Activity to be implemented under 4.1.3.1				
4.1.1.2 Support MS and RECs in formulating proposals for addressing gaps in LEWs and for establishing new ones where necessary.	17,673					
4.1.2 Strengthen the planning and response capacity of the MS to adequately access and utilise harmonised LEWS information.						
4.1.2.1 Streamline MS and RECs systems for collecting, analyzing and applying LEWs information.	56,494					
4.1.2.2 Carry out Training of relevant personnel in MS and RECs in collecting, analyzing and application of LEWs Information.	38,500					
R4.2 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) enhanced						
4.2.1 Develop MS and RECs capacity to implement and advocate for budgetary allocation for effective and harmonised national DRM policies and contingency plans;						
4.2.1.1 Training of Operatives from MS and RECs on DRM.	29,455					
4.2.1.2 Support MS and RECs in Formulating strategies for DRM.	0	Activity to be implemented under 1.1.2.4				
4.2.1.3 Identify and promote the role of women in DRM and build their capacities for effective participation.	17,500					
4.2.2 Support initiatives to transform the pastoral production system to sustainably enhance productivity and resilience including resilience to climate variability and change.						

Activity		Implementation Period 2020					
		Proposed New Budget (€)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021
4.2.2.1 Assess and identify evolutionary / transformational changes in the vulnerability of livestock production systems related to population trends, land tenure markets, animal disease patterns and climate change amongst others, and identify interventions needed to enhance resilience to these changes.	0	Activity to be implemented under 1.1.2.4					
4.2.2.2 Develop a pastoral livestock production transformation strategy taking into account findings from the above assessment and existing interventions and policies.	0	Activity to be implemented under 1.1.2.4					
4.2.2.3 Support MS and RECs in formulating proposals for enhancing resilience of livestock production systems	0	Activity to be implemented under 1.1.2.4					
R4.3 Operational Costs							
4.3.1 Project Expert -Monitoring and Evaluation	108,500						
4.3.2 Office Equipment	497						
4.3.3 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	1,130						
4.3.4 Steering Committee Expenses	0						
4.3.5 Vehicle expenses	0						
R5. Technology adoption in the LVCs increased							
R5.1 Adoption of modern technology to enhance production, productivity, value addition and competitiveness publicized							
5.1.1 Undertake studies on innovative technologies that enhance production, productivity, sustainability, climate resilience and value addition with a focus.							
5.1.1.1 Carry out a desk and field study of existing appropriate technologies for enhancing selected livestock values chains, and identify their applicability in enhancing production, productivity and profitability of selected livestock value chains.	44,874						
5.1.1.2 Incorporate recommendations on appropriate technologies in the value chain booklets.	14,727						
5.1.1.3 Assess the suitability of existing livestock production and processing technologies for women and promote/develop/ adapt appropriately.	14,727						
5.1.2 Promote appropriate technology for production, processing, energy, water and fodder management, conservation and rational utilization; contributing to climate resilience							
5.1.2.1 Carry out a study of existing appropriate technology for water and fodder management, conservation and rational utilization and identify ones appropriate for adoption	0	Activity implemented under 1.1.1.1					
5.1.2.2 Support MS and RECs in formulating proposals for adopting appropriate technologies in water and fodder management, conservation and rational utilization.	79,527						
R5.2 Animal resources knowledge enhanced.							
5.2.1 Operationalise 3 ARIS modules [trade & marketing; animal production and animal health];							
5.2.1.1 Undertake review of existing data management tools and development of new ARIS modules.	44,182						
5.2.1.2 Training of operatives in the new modules.	103,818						

Activity		Implementation Period 2020				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021
	Proposed New Budget (€)					
5.2.1.3 Support the operations of E-FOR A.	0					
5.2.2 Build MS and RECs capacity for data collection, analysis, action planning, and domestication of LiDeSA and monitoring of investments in the livestock sector.						
5.2.2.1 Training of MS and REC operatives on data management and ARIS operations.	44,181					
5.2.2.2 Strengthen national data management platforms	44,182					
5.2.2.3 Broaden the establishment and operationalization of data working groups within the national policy hubs	0	Activity now implemented under activity 5.2.2.1				
R5.3 Operational Costs						
5.3.1 Project Expert -Technology, Research and Skill Development (Responsible for R5).	101,500					
5.3.2 Office Equipment.	98					
5.3.3 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation.	1,482					
5.3.4 Steering Committee Expenses.	0					
5.3.5 Vehicle expenses.	97					
R6. Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition increased						
R6.1 Harmonized livestock marketing information systems showcased						
6.1.1 Map marketing infrastructure, policies and legislations to identify and address gaps;						
6.1.1.1 Carry out desk and field study of livestock market infrastructure, policies and legislation to identify Gaps.	0	Activity to be implemented under activity 1.1.1.1				
6.1.1.2 Support Member MS in formulating proposals for enhancing market infrastructure, policies and legislation.	0	Activity to be implemented under activity 1.1.3.1				
6.1.1.3. Disseminate the findings of livestock market infrastructure, policies and legislation study.	0	Activity to be implemented under knowledge management, communication and visibility				
6.1.2 Integrate National Livestock Marketing Information Systems with the Regional Livestock Marketing Information Systems;						
6.1.2.1 Carry out an inventory of national and Regional livestock market Information systems	0	Activity to be implemented under activity 1.1.2.4				
6.1.2.2 Workshop to validate findings and recommend modalities for integrating livestock information systems	0	Activity to be implemented under activity 1.1.2.4				
6.1.3 Build capacities of stakeholders on Livestock Marketing Information System;						
6.1.3.1 Training of relevant national and regional operatives on livestock market Information systems.	0	Activity to be implemented under activity 1.1.2.4				
R6.2 Post- harvest losses reduced						

Activity		Implementation Period 2020				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021
	Proposed New Budget (€)					
6.2.1 Promote development and adoption of value addition and post-harvest losses reduction technology;						
6.2.1.1 Carry out inventory of appropriate technologies for value addition and identify applicable technologies for selected value chains.	0	Activity to be implemented under activity 1.1.2.4				
6.2.1.2 Incorporate identified technologies into promotional materials for publication.	0	Activity to be implemented under knowledge management, communication and visibility				
6.2.2 Support the formulation of policy frameworks or advocating for policy options that promote and encourage value addition.						
6.2.2.1 Formulate a continental strategy on value addition and disseminate for adoption by relevant policy organs.	0	Activity to be implemented under activity 1.1.2.4				
6.2.2.2 Support promotion of adopted strategies and appropriate technologies.	0	Activity to be implemented under knowledge management, communication and visibility				
R6.3 Access to quality affordable inputs and services expanded						
6.3.1. Support policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds etc.) and services.	0					
6.3.1.1 Inventory of policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds etc.) and services.	0	Activity to be implemented under activity 1.1.2.1				
6.3.1.2 Promotion of policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds etc.) and services.		Activity to be implemented under activity 1.1.2.1				
6.3.1.3 Develop a strategic framework for the delivery of technical services through innovative PPPs and delegation of functions e.g. sanitary mandate programs.	0	Activity to be implemented under activity 1.1.2.4				
6.3.1.4 Establish linkages between interested investors with financial and technical support organizations, supply chains etc.	15,847					
6.3.2 Build the capacity of stakeholders and regulatory agencies to enforce/comply quality controls.						
6.3.2.1 Training on enforcement of quality of inputs.	0	Activity to be implemented under activity 1.1.2.4				
6.3.2.2 Advocacy and support for self-regulation among livestock value chain actors.	29,455					
6.3.3 Support MS to participate in the sanitary standard setting processes and to strengthen mechanisms engendering compliance with those standards.						
6.3.3.1 Build the capacity of Technical Experts to assist CVOs and other stakeholders in the formulation of Common Positions.	63,000					

Activity		Implementation Period 2020					
		Proposed New Budget (€)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021
6.3.3.2 Support CVOs' Meetings for adoption of Common Positions.	133,784						
6.3.3.3 Support livestock stakeholders to participate in livestock standard setting processes.	28,000						
6.3.4 Support a review and revision of curricula and continuing education (CE) programmes to equip livestock service personnel with the required skills and knowledge for enhancing production, productivity, sustainability, resilience and value addition along the market chain.							
6.3.4.1 Undertake mapping of livestock institutions of higher learning and the training offered.	8,836						
6.3.4.2 Conduct an in-depth analysis of the training curricula and propose required improvements, including harmonization to enable labour mobility.	38,119						
6.3.4.3 Workshop to discuss and validate study finding and to agree on common elements of curriculum harmonization.	17,845						
6.3.4.4 Compile and publish harmonized framework on livestock education curriculum	0	Activity to be implemented under knowledge management, communication and visibility					
6.3.4.5 Pilot CPD for Livestock /Veterinary professionals and para-professionals.	20,888						
R6.4 Operational Costs							
6.4.1 Live2AfricaProject Officer (Responsible for the management of the whole project).	119,000						
6.4.2 Finance Officer (Responsible for managing the finances of the whole project).	108,500						
6.4.3 Administrative Assistant	63,000						
6.4.2.1 Assistant Finance Officer (Responsible for managing the finances of the whole project).	52,500						
6.4.3. Administrative Assistant	21,000						
6.4.4 Office Operating cost & Equipment.	28,859						
6.4.5 Missions, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation.	80,519						
6.4.6 Steering Committee Expenses.	123,000						
6.4.7 Vehicle expenses.	17,352						
R7. AU-IBAR continental management capacities are strengthened							
7.1 Internal Auditor	150,500						
7.2 Certifying Officer	157,500						
7.3 Procurement Officer	129,500						
7.4 Information Systems Manager	157,500						
7.5 Systems Administrator	52,500						
IBAR Staff Capacity Development	35,000						
Subtotal Activities							
Permanent Support Staff (AU Contribution)*3							
Director and Head of Mission.	12,152						

Activity		Implementation Period 2020				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021
	Proposed New Budget (€)					
Senior Programmes and Projects Officer.	53,607					
Finance & admin officer.	36,534					
Senior HRA Officer.	29,799					
Driver.	3,500					
Messenger.	8,602					
REC Staff: Livestock desk Officer.	0					
National Livestock Focal Points.	0					
Subtotal-Permanent Support Staff						
Knowledge Management, Communication and visibility.	242,233					
Audit	15,000					
Evaluation (EUR 150,000)	0					
Sub-Total: Operation costs						
7% Admin Costs	457,672					
Total EU- Contribution						
Total AU- Contribution						
Total Budget*4	7,000,000					

ANNEX: 3 LIST OF MEDIA CONTACTS THAT ENGAGED WITH AU-IBAR VIA SOCIAL MEDIA

	Name of Media House	Type	Coverage/ base	Postings
1	Abdullahi Abdi Sheikh, BBC Somalia	Media and Communications Executive	East Africa	Twitter
2	Sarah Kimani	East African Correspondent, South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC	East Africa	Twitter @sarahkimani
3	Health Care Social Media	Health Care Social Media South Africa. A geographic e-Health community with a monthly Twitter chat moderated by @_FaceSA . Global chapter within #hscsm	Southern Africa	Twitter @hcsmsa South Africa
4	Agenda2063 Media Network	Agenda 2063	Continental	Twitter @Agenda2063N
5	ILRI Communications	Livestock	Kenya, Ethiopia, East Africa	Twitter @ILRI
6	IncubationTv (Media Incubators4 Agribusiness)	Youth-Led initiative aimed at promoting agriculture as culture, career & business among African youth. Farms & agribusiness incubation for sustainable youth development.	Accra, Ghana, Continental	@IncubationTv
7	Royal Trendia	RoyalTrendia is the leading digital media marketing, PR & content development agency in Kenya	(+254) 0736951730 https://linkedin.com/company/royaltrendia	@RoyalTrendia
8	Digital Resident	Communications and PR specialist Social Media Consultant	0705 921 599 Nairobi, Kenya	@MaithyaKE
9	Ruona J. Meyer	Freelance Multimedia journalist	Tier, Germany	@RGAMeyer
10	Stephen N Mburu	Journalist Kiswahili columnist#TAFAKARI. @nairobiantoday Communication Assistant Africa Meat Export Business Association (AMEBA) Email address: mburus29@gmail.com	Kenya	@MwandishiMburu snmburu.wordpress.com
11	Susan Mwanja	African views, news, perspectives	South Africa, Continental	@MwanjaSusan
12	Lilas Belepe	Risk Communication and Community Engagement	République Démocratique Du Congo	@LBelepe
13	Olumide Idowu (Mr. Climate)	Environmental Reporter, social storytelling, social media Co-Founder @ClimateWed	Chicago Illinois, USA	@OlumideIDOWU
14	Alex Wakhisi.	Communication Officer, Africa Meat Export Business Association (AMEBA). Feature and News writer. E-mail: alexwakhisi90@gmail.com	Nairobi, Kenya	@alex_wakhisi
15	Festival International De L'union	Activist environnement Communicator Social Storytelling Social Media Expert Content Creator Co-Founder : #DAKARLABS #CEO @smclubsn	Dakar, Senegal	@baaymahmoud
16	KADD FARMS	Journalist/ *FARMER smallstock breeder *Social media enthusiast *Agrijournalist *PR-AYLFAIN(AU-IBAR)	Gaborone, Botswana	@kedivdw

17	African Newspage	Pan African • Reporting Africa's Development • Agenda2030 • Agenda2063	Abuja, Nigeria	@AfricanNewspage www.africannewspage.net
18	Doreen Chilumbu	Award-winning Journalist (2019SADC Media Award Winner). Farmer/ Moderator/MC/World traveler/Believer in Women Empowerment/Social Entrepreneur	Lusaka, Zambia	@Chilumbud
19	Hamad	Unknown	Tunisia	@Dreilmaremie
20	Tsion Issayas Editing my way through life	Science communicator, Editor for ILRI	Addis Ababa	@tsionpublishing
21	Africa Updates	Africa News Africa Business, Africa Tech, Africa Sports & Entertainment	South Africa	@africaupdates https://www.africaupdates.com/Home/Default.aspx
22	Chipiliro Kansilanga	Multi-Media Journalist Digital Editor	Cameroon, Malawi	@Chpson http://chipsonk.blogspot.com/
23	Abdullahi Tsanni	Freelance science journalist. Bylines in @NatureCareers @AfricanNewspage @Scienceally @GeneticLiteracy #sciencestories 2019 @AfricanSciLit Fellow	Nigeria	@abdultsanni https://abdullahitsanni.contently.com/
24	Pascaline Alexandre	Strategic Communication and Competitive Intelligence specialist Communication Officer of EU funded	France	@pascalinealexa
25	Melba Mpolo Muzola	Panafrican, reporter to the newspaper The Lighthouse, CAADP Journalist Network, Pida journalist network, reporter in agriculture, environment, health	DR Congo	@MelbaMuzola
26	Natasha Mhango	2019 PELUM Seed Media Award winner. Journalist at @NAIS_News Blogger in agriculture, climate change, women and nutrition	Lusaka, Zambia	@natasha_mhango https://by-natashamhango.blogspot.com/
26	Liliane Kambirigi	Retired Journalist with over 30 year experience in Communication-Media. @ARDNngo ; Senior Comms Advisor; Retired ; @FAO ; Communication Officer; Member; @youthsdgssummit ; @cafor_ngo ; @AWLNetwork		@KambirigiLilian https://lilianekambirigi.wordpress.com/
27	Infectious Diseases Online Media Reporters	Posts on infectious disease in English, with Retweets in Spanish, French, Portuguese	New York	@InfectiousDz
28	Thomas NGBONGA	Information and Communication Officer @AfricaCDC	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	@thomas_ngbonga
29	Dorothy Njagi	Communication professional @Africa_Union @AfricaCDC A.M.PRSK Blogger Pan-Africanist	Addis Ababa, continental	@Dottienjagi http://diplomatic-communication.blogspot.com/
30	Paul Atsu	A Farmer http://IncubationTV.com/ #YouthAgriz Developm #AGRICommunication #AgSocialMediaEnthusiast #Com &PR #AYLFAIN (AU-IBAR) #Com strategies @Fotprintsbridge	Accra, Ghana	@paulatsu2323



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