



AFRICAN UNION  
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU  
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES



EUROPEAN UNION

# Live2Africa

## A Pan-African Project for Sustainable Development of Livestock for Livelihoods

### Introduction

Africa's demand for livestock and livestock products is currently higher than existing supply and is poised to increase significantly in the next three decades. By year 2050, with increased population to 2.4 billion people, food demand for livestock products will nearly double in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, to around 400 kcal per person per day. This high and growing demand is currently met through imports estimated at 4 billion USD per year as investments remain at an all-time low and a myriad challenges continue to stifle the sector's potential for growth.

Live2Africa project is a response to this need and sets out to support transformation of the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, socio-economic development and equitable growth. It maps out the focus on strengthening systemic capacity of continental, regional and national Livestock Sector stakeholders in all the 55 African Union Member States.

The project is contributing to the realisation of the four objectives of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA) and comprehensively addresses its seven main results areas. This is also aligned to several programs, policies, declarations and mandates including: the AU-IBAR 2018- 2023 Strategic Programme, the 2014 Malabo Declaration that stipulates the livestock sector as a priority pillar for poverty reduction, the pronouncement of 4th EU-Africa Summit by African and EU Heads of States, the Joint Africa-EU Strategy

(JAES) and priority areas of "Integration" and "Social and Economic Development" of the AUC "Agenda 2063". It contributes to the level 3 of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Result Framework 2015-2025 by "strengthening systemic capacity to deliver results" in the Livestock sector.

The main beneficiaries include; value chain actors, special interest groups; private sector and women and youth, Continental livestock sector networks, platforms and associations, Regional Economic Communities, AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC and AU-PATTEC. The resources are drawn from core funds from EU Commission to the tune of EUR 18,850,000 and AUC contribution of EUR 1 000 000. Live2Africa will also support efforts aimed at mobilising additional resources for the implementation of the LiDeSA from other development partners.

### Sector Overview

Africa is a livestock-rich continent, endowed with about one third of the world's total livestock population. By 2018, there was an estimated at 2 billion poultry birds (1.9 billion chickens, 26 million guinea fowl, 27 million turkeys, 22 million ducks, and 11.5 million pigeons), 438 million goats, 384 million sheep, just under 356 million cattle, 40.5 million pigs, almost 31 million camels, and 38 million equines (including 30 million donkeys, 6.5 million horses, and 885,000 mules) (FAOSTAT 2019). While cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, pigs and camel are the predominant species, the continent is also home to a number of emerging domesticated species and other types of wild animals. It is estimated that the livestock

sector contributes between 20 and over 80 percent of the agricultural value added in most African countries, with some recording the fastest growing agricultural sector, out competing food and cash crop sectors.

Within the productive sectors, the livestock sector has the greatest capacity to stimulate a multiplier effect: it is estimated that the incremental effect of every additional \$1 spent, \$2.9 are generated in primary livestock production and \$5.9 in processing. The sector also has high spillover effects, providing strong stimulus for growth in other agricultural sectors, manufacturing and service sectors and thus provides an avenue for more equitable distribution of benefits. Current per capita annual consumption of meat and milk of about 14 kg and 30 litres, respectively is projected to rise to 26 kg levels and 64 litres respectively by 2050. The African market for animal-source proteins is expected to triple by 2050 to more than US\$ 151 billion annually.

## Key Sector Constraints

The continent has remained a net importer of animal products and these are expected to grow, with the net trade balance for all livestock products becoming increasingly negative unless drastic changes occur in the current production practices. During the period 2030 and 2050, 16 - 20% of the beef, pork, poultry and milk consumed in Africa will be imported from other regions with only Eastern Africa projected to be self-sufficient. Intra-African trade in livestock is not well developed with regional markets remaining disjointed and therefore challenged in taking advantage of the increasing demand for livestock and livestock products.

The project seeks to overcome the following constraints identified following an assessment carried out in five geographical regions of Africa:

1. Low and poorly structured investment in the livestock sector
2. Weak animal service delivery systems and services
3. Suboptimal production and productivity levels and resource management capacities
4. High vulnerability to a multiplicity shocks and stresses including climate change and variability
5. Low uptake and adoption of appropriate/improved technologies
6. Inadequate access to inputs, services and markets
7. Need for enhanced AU-IBAR operational capacity

and efficiency to match expansion of sector initiatives

## Policy Landscape and Complementarity

The 4th EU-Africa Summit in 2014 identified livestock as an important priority (in the Africa-EU “2014-2017 Roadmap”). The AU Heads of State and Government set the political agenda for the Livestock sector on the continent by endorsing a “Livestock Development Strategy for Africa” (LiDeSA) during the January 2015 Summit. Its objective is to raise livestock production and productivity to meet the projected demands and boost trade in livestock and animal products.

AU-IBAR’s mandate is to support and coordinate the sustainable development and utilisation of animal resources to enhance nutrition and food security and contribute to the wellbeing and prosperity of the people in the AU Member States (AU MS). The Live2Africa project is making a significant contribution to the objectives of the 2025 Africa Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation agenda adopted by the Head of States and Governments of the AU in Malabo in 2014, aligned to aspirations of the African Union as espoused Agenda 2063, and the United Nations global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

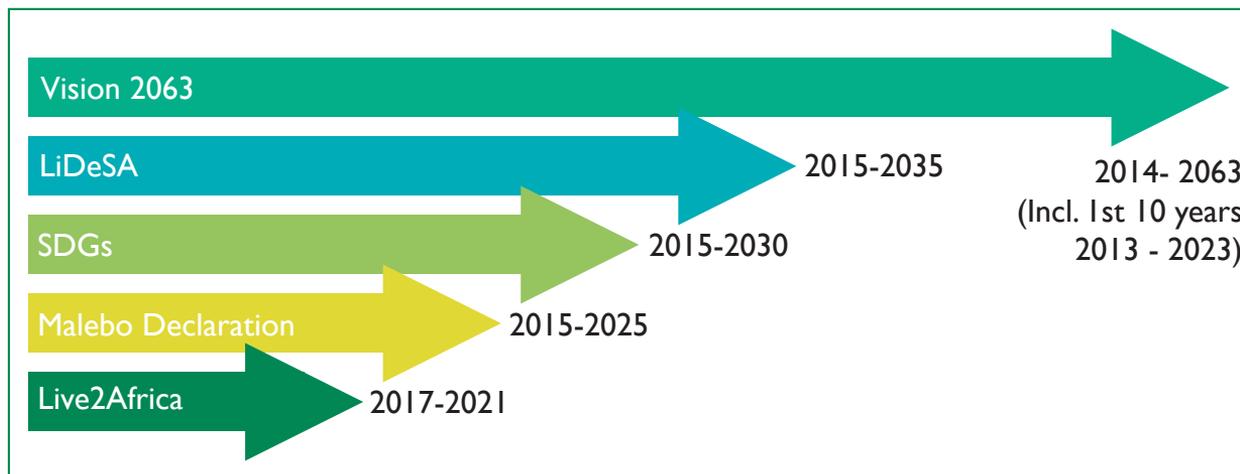
Through this project, AU-IBAR has developed a tool for Member States to mainstream livestock in CAADP agenda as guided by the CAADP Results Framework, thereby assuring adequate investment. The tool has been disseminated across the continent and used by national livestock stakeholders, strengthening the argument for national governments to increase their level of investment in the livestock sector.

This aligns with the opportunity provided by the Malabo Declaration where national governments recommitted to providing at least 10% of their annual budgets in support of the agricultural sector. The project is building on institutional foundations laid by the VET-GOV programme implemented by AU-IBAR, OIE and FAO both in terms of frameworks (policies, legislations) and processes (multi-stakeholders’ policy platforms such as the Livestock Policy Hubs). It also provides a continuum for the EU-funded “Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Standard Setting Organisations (PAN-SPSOII)”. At the national and

regional level, the project is mainstreamed and included in National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) and Regional Agricultural Investment Plans (RAIPs) developed within the CAADP framework. This action will be aligned to the AU-IBAR strategic plan that covers – the period 2018 -2023.

The project also compliments other sector initiatives by development partners including Supporting the

Horn of Africa’s Resilience (SHARE), Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)) programme in the IGAD region, the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR) in the Sahel, community of actors, such as the Global Alliance in the Horn of Africa and a multi-donor Comprehensive Framework Programme for the “Livestock Development Strategy for Africa” (LiDeSA-CFP).



**Figure 1:** The broader policy landscape and context of the Live2Africa

### Live2Africa Strategy and Approach

The 5 year project is building systemic capacity through harnessing AU-IBAR’s areas of comparative advantage including technical leadership in the development of Africa’s animal resources and convening power to change the political, policy and practice landscapes for animal resources development.

In addition, the design of Live2Africa benefits lessons learnt from past and recent AU-IBAR continental initiatives including Eradication of Rinderpest, “Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa:2012-2017” (VET-GOV), Animal Genetic Project, the Fisheries Governance Project (FISHGOV) and the Bee Health Projects and established consultative forums in the framework of the ‘Livestock Policy Initiative’

implemented across IGAD region by FAO. The VET-GOV programme replicated these by creating national Livestock Policy Hubs.

In implementing the project, a lot of emphasis has been laid on the scope of catalytic actions to trigger the momentum for broad adoption and implementation of LiDeSA by involvement and active participation of key sector actors and identification of gaps, building capacities and creating positive feedback loops.

The project has taken a three pronged approach to galvanize continental momentum for implementation of LiDeSA, harness comparative advantages of priority regional value chains and is facilitating stakeholder engagement through strategic knowledge management and communications.



## 1. Continental: Galvanizing Momentum for implementation of LiDeSA across all 55 Member States

Guidelines and tools for domestication of the LiDeSA in 55 Member States (MS)

Enhance linkage to National Agricultural Investment Plans and CAADP Scorecard Reporting in 55 MS

Enhance Policy Coherence through support to strategic change agents and networks including women and youth networks

## 2. Regional: Proof of Concept of the transformational capacity of investing in priority livestock value chains

Priority catalytic actions to improve the efficiency of livestock value chains for equitable growth and inclusive development

Systemic capacity building of value chain actors and support services

## 3. Facilitating stakeholder engagement

Strategic knowledge management for enhanced learning and identification of best practice

Strategic communication and data generation and analysis for evidence based decision making and advocacy

**Figure 2:** Live2Africa's Approach

Through this project, AU has cascaded action to RECs, MS as well as partnered with the private sector and Non-governmental actors. In addition, the continental actors including the AU institutions; AU-PANVAC, AUPATTEC, IAPSC and ARSO are the main beneficiaries through the improvement of their coordination, advisory and support capacities.

In implementing the project, existing partnerships have been tapped into as well as involving key stakeholders such as; Livestock producers, Private Sector Actors, Civil Society and Stakeholders Organisations: National Governments, Regional Economic Communities, Other regional public institutions, Continental level, African Union Commission agencies and International/global

Organisations. The project is addressing cross cutting issues such as environment, climate change, Animal Genetic Resources, Gender and Youth, Nutrition, Rights of indigenous communities and Public Private Partnerships (PPP) among others.

### Organisational Set and Responsibilities

AU-IBAR, a specialised technical office of the African Union Commission oversees the overall management of the project under the coordination of its Animal Health Unit's team of professionals with responsibilities aligned to the result areas. Monitoring of achievements is guided by results-based management (RBM) approach.



## Project Objectives, Results Areas and Activities

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

**Specific Objective:** The systemic capacity of continental, regional and national Livestock Sector stakeholders for livestock sector is strengthening

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

1.1. Priority and promising new LVCs showcased

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

1.3. Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms for increased investment along the value chain expanded

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

2.1. Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) competencies strengthened

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

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

3.1. Genetic potential and performance of animals improved, and breeding strategies supported

3.2. Sustainable best practice natural resource management (NRM) adopted

3.3. Access to quality feed and water enhanced

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

4.1. Livestock Early Warning Systems (LEWs) strengthened

4.2. Disaster Risk Management (DRM) enhanced

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

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

6.1. Harmonised livestock marketing information systems (Knowledge generation, organisation, knowledge use and learning management, communication and visibility)

6.2. Post-harvest losses reduced

6.3. Access to quality affordable inputs and services expanded

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

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

7.2. Reinforce the AU-IBAR capacities in ICT

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