



**AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**



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



**NARRATIVE TECHNICAL REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS PERIOD
July 2021 – June 2022**

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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 – Inter-African 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
CCARDESA	Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
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
LEWS	Livestock Early Warning System
LiDeSA	Livestock Development Strategy for Africa
LVC	Livestock Value Chain
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MS	Member State
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NRM	Natural resource management
NVS	National Veterinary Services
OFAB	Open Forum on Agricultural Biotechnology

PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
QRA	Quality Risk Assessment
REC	Regional Economic Community
ROM Mission	Result Oriented Monitoring Mission
R-TiChubs	Regional Technology and Innovation Incubation Hubs
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
ToR	Terms of Reference
UMA	Arab Maghreb Union
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VLSP	Veterinary Legislation Support Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background to the project: The Sustainable Development of Livestock for Livelihoods in Africa (Live2Africa) Project was developed as an initiative by AU – IBAR towards the implementation of continental components of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA 2015 – 2035). The Live2Africa Project is implemented by AU-IBAR under Indirect Management through a Contribution Agreement between the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU). The total Project budget is € 20,000,000, of which € 19,000,000 from EU; € 18,850,000 covers main activities under the seven Results of the Live2Africa Project and € 150,000 was retained by the EU for the Project evaluation. The African Union Commission (AUC) contribution of € 1,000,000 covers critical supervisory and coordination actions. The Project is being executed in all five regions of the continent in partnership with six Regional Economic Communities (COMESA, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, SADC and UMA), African Union Member States and with a diversity of technical and implementing partners and value chain actors.

The Context that Defined Implementation of the Live2Africa Project in the Reporting Period: This Annual Progress Report covers July 2021 – June 2022. Four considerations defined the implementation of the Live2Africa Project in this period: First, AU-IBAR commemorated 70 years of its existence having been established in 1951, and ten years since the eradication of rinderpest. This occasion, which brought livestock stakeholders from across the continent and beyond, underscored the importance and continued relevance of the AU-IBAR mandate. Second, the waning covid-19 pandemic situation, that saw the gradual reduction and eventually the removal of most of the restrictions that had been established to contain the pandemic. This gave strong impetus for field activities that required movement resulting in strong momentum in Project execution. The third and significant consideration was the approval granted for an eighteen (18) month No Cost Extension of the Project from December 2021 to June 2023. The No Cost Extension was granted in light of the unforeseen circumstances and disruptions from the Covid-19 pandemic. The overall architecture and results of the Live2Africa Project remained the same: rationalisation was carried out at only the activity level and with commensurate budget consolidation. Fourth, with the imminent closure of the Live2Africa Project in June 2023, the Project Exit Strategy was up-dated, and a stronger focus was placed on implementing the three strategies it proffers: Phase Down, Phase Out and Phase Over. This has ensured that the Project has begun to gradually orient towards an effective closure that will bring activities to their logical conclusion, consolidate gains and where necessary build capacity and divest activities to stakeholders who can sustain the outcomes and the benefits.

Key Achievements: This report provides a narrative of progress made in implementing Live2Africa Project activities against agreed indicators and targets. In the reporting period, significant progress was made due to reduction and eventual removal of covid-19 movement restrictions by Member States which allowed for accelerated implementation. This and the fact that the Project is at an advanced level led to realisation of some important outputs and intermediate outcomes.

The Report is in alignment to the Rider that galvanizes 1. Continental momentum for implementation of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA) ((i) Guidelines for domestication of the LiDeSA, (ii) Enhancing linkages to the National and Regional Agricultural Investment Plans (N/RAIPs) and Biennial Review Report (iii) Enhancing Policy Coherence through Support to Strategic Change Agents and Networks; 2. Harnesses comparative advantages of priority regional value chains ((i) Priority catalytic actions to improve the efficiency of regional livestock value chains for equitable growth and inclusive development and (ii) Systemic capacity building of value chain actors and support services; and 3. Facilitates stakeholder engagement through strategic knowledge management and communication. (i) Strategic Knowledge management for enhanced learning and identification of best practice and (ii) Strategic communication, data generation and analysis for evidence-based decision making and advocacy). The Live2Africa Project participated in the commemoration of 70 years of AU-IBAR's existence since 1951 at the helm of leading development of animal resources in Africa. The Live2Africa Project is the first AU-IBAR continental action towards implementation of the LiDeSA, the inaugural strategy to guide continental development of Africa's livestock sector since 1951. The Celebrations provided an important platform to showcase and reflect on Live2Africa interventions in the wider scope of animal resources, and to leverage outputs from the Project and other AU-IBAR Programs to attract political will, strategic partner interest and resource commitments. The cumulative financial execution on budgeted funds as of 30 June 2022 was 76% on EU contribution, 55% on AU contribution and 75% of the total budget; while execution on available funds was 85%.

Result 1: Investments in Livestock Value Chains are Increased : Galvanizing Continental Domestication and Implementation of the LiDeSA, Enhanced Inclusion of Livestock in the National and Regional Agricultural Investment Plans, Mutual Accountability to the CAADP Biennial Review Report and Support for Development of Livestock Master Plans: The Guidelines for Fast-tracking the domestication and Implementation of the LiDeSA and for Enhancing the Inclusion of livestock in the NAIPs and RAIPs were developed. The process of piloting these Guidelines in the ECCAS region to enhance inclusion of livestock in the CAP and PRIASAN, and review of MS NAIPs, has underscored their relevance and effectiveness. The Directors of Animal production of the ECCAS region found the guidelines very relevant and useful for building capacity of REC and MS livestock stakeholders in understanding and adequately preparing to engage in the review and reformulation processes. AU-IBAR in partnership with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Akademiya 2063 and the Livestock Socio-Economic and Policy Network (LSPN) advocated to have greater visibility of livestock in the CAADP Biennial Review report. This intervention contributed to the process of disaggregation of the 3rd Biennial Review Report data, transforming presentation, analysis and visibility and enhancing the evidence base for livestock and other sub-sectors.

A report on the implementation of LiDeSA was included in the 3r CAADP Biennial Review Report, and a Livestock Sector Advocacy Report: 'Increased Investment in the Livestock Sector Critical for Attainment of the Malabo Declaration Goals' was developed. The Advocacy Report, LiDeSA and N/RAIP Guides were presented to the 4th Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Water, Rural Development and Environment (STC-AWARDE) in December 2021 and Decisions therein endorsed

by the Executive Council of the African Union Heads of State and Government in February 2022. These processes have put on the Agenda critical decisions that highlight key areas for investment and actions needed to harness contribution of the livestock sector to contribute to the delivery of the Malabo Declaration 2025 Goals.

Enhancing Policy and Investment Coherence through Support to Strategic Change Agents and Networks: The African Association of Veterinary Education Establishments (2A2E-V) has led process that will revolutionize quality of veterinary education, capacitation of undergraduate, practicing veterinary professionals and those in leadership in the public sector in animal health delivery services. Key areas of intervention of the 2A2E-V include recommendations for the establishment of reference standards and accreditation systems of Veterinary Education Establishments, development of harmonized veterinary curriculum for Africa based on the 2A2E-V Day-1 competencies and establishment of Africa Centers of excellence in veterinary education.

The African Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness Network (AWARFA-N) Secretariat, hosted by the Live2Africa Project, in coordination with AWARFA-N country, regional and continental chapter leadership undertook a number of activities to build partnerships for stronger support and innovative finance and insurance for development of women in the livestock sector SME's. Engagements were held with COMESA Secretariat Industry and Agriculture Division, The Africa Trade and Development Bank, Ecobank Elevate Program for Women, and Strathmore University Business School. The Live2Africa Project support six AWARFA-N national chapters in developing a continental, two regional and six national proposals that were submitted to AfDB in response to the Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa call for proposals. The Project continued to strengthened AWARFA-N through knowledge sharing and online engagement efforts by establishing continental, regional and country online community spaces, and support for establishment of country chapters.

Proof of Concept of the Transformative Potential of a Regional Value Chain Approach: The Project continued to implement priority catalytic interventions and strengthen systemic capacities of value chain actors in five priority regional value chains. The update of data and detailed regional value chain analyses has quantified the opportunities for harnessing comparative advantages and generation of new enterprise, business and trade opportunities. Attention to and investment in the selected catalytic actions has generated new learning, shaped functional partnerships, provided technical support, built capacities. This has stimulated new actions and growth the in the priority regional value chains. Key outcomes and achievements for each priority regional livestock value chain are:

- a. **COMESA:** COMESA Regional dialogue on optimizing returns from intra-African trade in animals and animal products under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) was instrumental in assessing the preparedness of countries to participate in the AfCFTA. This initiative should be institutionalized with the involvement of the AfCFTA Secretariat and extended to continental and inter-regional dialogues to timely address cross border trade challenges. To date there is no continental platform dedicated to connecting animal resource businesses and government institutions concerned with the import and export of animals and animal products. COMESA is leading the development

of the One African Livestock eMarket Place. This eMarket Place will connect businesses, creating markets and trade opportunities in the AfCFTA by giving more visibility to animals and animal products of African origin.

- b. **EAC:** A Competitive Dairy Sector that Attracts Public and Private Sector Investment and Enhances Capacities for Intra and Inter-Regional Trade: Update of the regional dairy value chain has provided strong insight for how the milk rich region can work together to strengthen input chains, advocate for greater domestic consumption that will drive more viable markets, and coordinate efforts for intra and interregional trade of dairy products and sector services. An Investment Portal, that will be accessible to dairy sector actors, and enhance their decision making based on updated investment data is in the first stages of piloting. The region is being supported to establish and institutionalize the East Africa Dairy Regulatory Authorities Forum (EADRAF) within EAC Secretariat. EADRAF will be instrumental in harmonizing regulatory policy, processes and supporting capacities for implementing the Regional Dairy Strategy, and for arbitration in trade wars that have constrained growth of intra-regional input systems and trade.
- c. **ECCAS:** To the heavy dependence of the region on imports of table eggs and day-old chicks, a regional parent stock farm is in the process of Establishment. The process of the establishment of the regional Layers' Parent Stock Farm (PSF) is an invaluable learning process for the production system transformation. The traditional poultry-egg sector relies on importing all production inputs and the final product, up to about 90% of the market needs. Implementing this regional intervention would change the current situation significantly and will support the system's transformation to be more sustainable, relying on the local production of layers' Day-Old-Chicks to help egg producers in Central Africa. The implementation process (in progress) reflects the significance of stakeholders' partnership, including the public and private sectors, the international equipment providers, the Genetics companies (e.g., the hybrids and parent/grandparent Egg-layers producers), and the regional Egg producers; and the capacity and technology uptake in the region. The Parent Stock farm is an example to be followed by other regions, relying on regional catalytic and significant intervention to support the resilience and sustainability of the livestock production systems.
- d. **ECOWAS:** A High-Level Coordination Meeting was held between the Live2Africa Team and ECOWAS Commission on Initiatives to Strengthen the West Africa Regional Poultry Value Chain. The Meeting identified and articulated areas to strengthen cooperation and coordination in fast-tracking implementation of the agreed intervention areas, and human resource and logistical arrangements to support the process. The two institutions also agreed areas of collaboration on animal health especially management of the Avian Influenza threat in the region, continued cooperation in strengthen the Regional Animal Health Center (RAHC) and plans to do joint resource mobilization and capacity development. ECOWAS is in th process of strengthening institutional structures in the region, including focused support to the RAHC and on-going recruitment of six new animal resources positions. The Live2Africa Project provided strategic support for the organization of the Ibadan Aviana International Poultry Fair Exhibition and Conference. The Project supported an expanded regional outlook, supporting participation of all 15 Member States in the region, with participation of CEOs of national and regional interprofessional poultry associations and Directors of Animal Production. The Project also supported public and private sector dialogues,

- which highlighted the need for organization of sector actors, harmonization of regulations, increased access to innovative finance to support growth of domestic production and intra-regional trade.
- e. **IGAD:** An update on the live animal and red meat value chains in Ethiopia and Kenya provided useful insights for addressing gaps and for enhancing linkages among actors for improved performance of the value chain. The identification of gaps and opportunities towards elimination of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) provided useful insights as to the actions the governments and authorities in the IGAD region need to put in place to reduce the impacts of NTBs on trade of animals and animal products within the framework of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA). The operationalization of the Djibouti- Ethiopia and Ethiopia-Djibouti cross-border collaboration mechanisms will further support this endeavor by enhancing coordination of disease prevention and control thus reducing livestock trade barriers occasioned by differing SPS regulations and controls amongst countries. The enhanced technical knowledge and skills for quarantine officers in livestock export quarantine operations, practices and certification will ensure disease-free status of animals before they are loaded in transport vessels or moved for trade. This will improve market access and the protection of animal and human health in destination countries. This aim will be further supported by the enhanced collaboration between the Chief Veterinary Officers and quarantine owners on the operations of the export quarantine stations with the aim of improving veterinary regulations and compliance in line with the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) standards. Once fully established the livestock Identification and traceability (LITS) in Sudan including the legal framework for LITs will support surveillance of livestock diseases and traceability of livestock and livestock products for the regional Red Meat and Live Animal Value chain in the IGAD region thus enhancing the market access for livestock and livestock products.
- f. **In SADC:** As part of work along the identified six priority Regional Livestock Value Chains (RLVCs) in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region, a Regional Red meat and live animal value chain analysis and mapping was conducted, and a tool for the Red Meat and Live Animal LVC in SADC region was developed with supporting intervention areas identified for a regional upgrading strategy; A regional live animal and carcass classification and grading system for SADC region; and regional guiding frameworks aimed at strengthening Public Private Producer Partnerships (PPPPs) in the red meat and live animal value chain in SADC and domestication pathways were also finalised
- g. **UMA:** Boosting Growth in the Regional Dairy Value Chain: The implementation of the regional Dairy Genetic Gain System (in progress) in North Africa is showing evidence of the potential transformation due to the multi-stages/multi stakeholders' partnership, including input supply, production, collection and value add. The stakeholders' partnership, including the public, research, and private sectors, also supports the generation and dissemination of knowledge and best practices to support the sustainability of the value chain. Inventories of feed resources provided data for development of country strategies in line with identified under-harnessed resources. Egypt developed a two-pronged strategy that will generate millions of dollars from industrial opportunities to commute industrial waste into feed resources. A second strategy will enable farmers better utilize farm production waste as feed, enhancing capacity for more efficient milk production from SMEs. Three other countries in the region have developed similar Strategies reflective of their national contexts and sectoral capacities. The regional collective action has also helped to identify input

supply chains and opportunities for information and knowledge exchange and trade of technical services related to feed resources..

In order to promote utility, the five regional gene banks established under the Animal Genetic Resources Project were given a wider mandate as African Union Seed Centres of Excellence.

Result 2: Animal Health Delivery Services are Improved: Support provided to Member States to review/update their veterinary legislations, creating awareness on veterinary legislation and compliance in Cote d'Ivoire contributed to Institutional strengthening of National veterinary services. This was further achieved by supporting strategy formulation on animal welfare for South Sudan and support for a contingency plan for the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) for Cape Verde. Policy guidance in form of preparation and dissemination of a policy briefs on animal welfare for South Sudan further contributed to institutional strengthening of veterinary services. Strengthening of veterinary services was further achieved through capacity building in technical areas such as surveillance, technical backstopping and provision of reagents for laboratory testing and diagnosis. An update on the status of veterinary Public Health (VPH) and the continuous professional development (CPD) helped identify gaps and opportunities for investments required to address the gaps.

The support provided to Regional Animal Health Networks in ECOWAS and Eastern Africa and to cross-border engagement platforms to facilitate the implementation of cross-border MOUs on TADs prevention and control and their respective frameworks enhanced information sharing, coordination and harmonization of TADs prevention and control. The formulation of the 2nd generation of the Pan African PPR eradication Strategy (2022-2026) and its launch during the 70th anniversary of AU-IBAR and the 10th Anniversary of rinderpest eradication further promoted coordination, harmonization and information sharing on PPR eradication efforts. The support provided to the 5th Africa Animal Welfare conference enhanced information sharing, capacity building in animal welfare and coordination among animal welfare actors. The support provided for the operationalization of the African Association of veterinary Education Establishments (2A2E-V) will inform quality veterinary training and harmonization of veterinary training in African Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs).

Result 3: Animal Production, Productivity and Ecosystem Management are Enhanced: The development of the North Africa Dairy Genetic gain system continued. Egypt was supported to develop its Animal Genetic Resources National Strategy and Action Plan for Egypt to guide actions aimed at development and conservation of local animal genetic resources. Four countries, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia, developed their national feed and natural resources management strategies. The establishment of a Central Africa Poultry Parent Stock Farm which will contribute towards reducing the costs of day-old chicks to the region is in progress. The selection of a private firm to manage the farm is in progress. National rangeland management strategies for Somalia and Sudan, and the IGAD Camel Management Strategy, were developed and validated.

Result 4: Resilience of Livestock Production Systems are Strengthened: Concerning the strengthening the resilience of livestock production systems, the development of the IGAD Integrated Early Warning System has started and is expected to be validated in September 2022. The status of livestock early warning in the SADC region and recommendations for the way forward were made. Progress was made on implementing the AU Policy Framework on Pastoralism in Africa and the regional strategy for disaster risk reduction. Recommendations for the way forward were also made.

Result 5: Technology Adoption in the Livestock Value Chains is Increased: Regarding increased technology adoption in livestock value chains; A final draft of a compendium of technologies on existing, appropriate gender sensitive technologies was developed and is ready for publication; A three pronged continental strategy to strengthen Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages developed and published; To improve uptake of reproductive technologies by pastoral communities, a mobile centre for assisted reproductive technologies procured and equipped await launch. Animal Biotechnology regulatory matters concerning continental uptake have been deliberated upon and Continental Guidelines on the use of Biotechnology to enhance agricultural productivity for food security and nutrition in Africa developed. A handbook on lessons learnt and best practices for technology uptake and transfer was developed, validated and is ready for publication; A livestock identification and traceability system prototype for South Sudan was developed and relevant materials were procured; An online platform was developed to facilitate knowledge sharing of communities of practice and networking of stakeholders in the livestock sector.

Result 6: Access to Inputs, Services, Markets and Value Addition are Increased: To improve access to inputs, services, markets and value addition systems, A consultant was engaged to assess existing regional livestock information systems. The study was concluded and findings were shared with stakeholders. Efforts to ensure that the African Union Strategy on Value Addition adequately includes livestock have started; 16 terrestrial animal health standards common positions were developed and 18 African common positions on were agreed on by the 13th Pan African Chief Veterinary Officers; A study to identify the practices and gaps in the approaches used to deliver continuous professional development and to develop guidelines was commissioned.

Result 7: AU-IBAR Capacities are Strengthened: Capacity Development for more effective delivery of the Live2Africa actions: The capacity development fund under the Live2Africa project has been successfully utilized to procure relevant, specific and targeted, primarily online training courses for strengthening staff programming and support capacities during the reporting period. The short courses included: Effective Communication and Employee Relations, Planning, Monitoring and Results Based Management; Diplomacy and Good Governance; Finance for non-Finance practitioners; and Advanced Excel, amongst others. While enhancing staff technical competencies, the training offered has enhanced soft staff skills in employee relations and communication and improved leadership for results and emotional intelligence. Other outputs have been sharpened administrative skills, increased financial acumen, honed communication skills, and enhanced teamwork and collaboration.

Knowledge Management, Communication and Visibility: The knowledge management and communication unit: provided support to strengthening existing animal resources networks; Improving access to inputs, services, marketing and value addition by harmonizing marketing information systems; Used several communication tools to enhance project visibility including the AU-IBAR website, multimedia, social media and distribution of visibility materials.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The monitoring and evaluation, unit carried out routine monitoring and generated a monitoring and evaluation report which is shared with this report. A Live2Africa exit strategy with exit criteria, exit strategies and a results measurement framework was developed and is under implementation.

Key Challenges in the Reporting Period: Key challenges include the institutionalized procurement requirements, processes and checks and balances that, and lack of additional resources for effective implementation of the exit strategy. Key challenges in project implementation include a slow procurement process and a lack of additional resources to support effective implementation of the exit strategy. Recommendations include the following: With the project coming to an end, it is recommended that assets, processes and outcomes of Live2Africa project be handed over to other institutions and projects that can continue sustaining them in accordance with the Live2Africa exit strategy.

Considerations for the Way Forward: Focus to continue on all activities that were initiated to ensure completion. Implementation of the robust and updated Live2Africa exit strategy that provides a three-pronged approach to effect the Project closeout that will ensure that the gains and benefits achieved through during the Project lifetime are conserved and sustained. The Exit Strategy options are Phase down, Phase Out and Phase Over, it is therefore recommended that with the project coming to an end it is recommended that assets, processes and outcomes of Live2Africa project be handed over to other institutions and projects that can continue sustaining them. There should be increased focus on generation of knowledge products and documentation of intermediate outcomes as well as identification of areas for continued investment and upscale and mobilisation of resources. The internal and external end of project evaluations are necessary given that this is the first AU-IBAR Project with Results integrated across technical disciplinary areas.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

I.1 Introduction

The Sustainable Development of Livestock for Livelihoods in Africa (Live2Africa) Project was developed as an initiative by AU - IBAR toward implementing continental components of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA 2015 - 2035). LiDeSA provides a framework for tracking and assessing livestock sector investments against the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)/ Malabo Declaration targets, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda 2063.

AU-IBAR implements the Live2Africa Project through a Contribution Agreement between the European Union and the African Union. The total Project budget is € 20,000,000 of which € 19,000,000 from the EU; € 18,850,000 covers main activities under the seven Results of the Live2Africa Project, and €150,000 was retained by the EU for the Project evaluation; 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 at 30 June 2022 was 76% on EU contribution, 55% on AU contribution and 75% of the total budget; while execution on available funds was 85%.

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. The report also highlights key elements of the progress report, challenges and recommendations.

I.2 Project Context

AU – IBAR continued to implement the project in alignment with the Live2Africa Project Rider (amendment to the Project Description of Action) that was approved by the European Union (EU) on 11/06/2020. The project implementation considered the fact that the project is nearing its completion. Hence the team began to implement the exit strategy which was developed during the review period. The team continued adapting to the new normal to ensure continued project implementation in light of the effects of the COVID- 19 control measures. Project activities continued to be adjusted to be more online and to the extent possible to be carried out at the national level.

I.3 Project Summary

The overall objective of the Live2Africa Project is to transform the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate-resilient socio-economic development and equitable growth. The specific objective of the projects 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. The key features of the Live2Africa Project are summarized in Table 1.

During the period under review, the Project was implemented in alignment with the Rider, that rationalised the Project Description for greater relevance, coherence, outcomes and impact. strengthened existing partnerships and collaboration with Regional Economic Communities. The collaboration with the RECs addresses needs and harnesses regional comparative advantages. Interventions were aimed at stimulating economic growth and reducing the poverty gap in African countries, particularly among livestock dependent communities, and boosting the contribution of livestock and livestock products to intra- African trade, that stands at about 30%. The specific objective of the projects 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.

Table 1: Project Summary

ITEM	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
Project Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continental Pan-African EU Support Programme for the Sustainable Development of Livestock for Livelihoods in Africa (Live2Africa) Project
Project Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PANAF/2016/379-702
Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13th December 2016 – 12th December 2021 Implementation period is 60 months A No Cost Extension of 18 months was granted, new project completion date is 12th June 2023.
Funding Source and Amount	<p>Contribution Agreement between the European Union and the African Union</p> <p>Total project budget revised from EUR 20,000,000.00 to EUR 19,850,000 (Euro 150,000 held by EU for Evaluation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU contribution –Euro 18,850,000 AU contribution –Euro 1,000,0000
Overall Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To transform the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient socio-economic development and equitable growth.
Specific Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen Systemic Capacities of Continental, Regional and National Livestock Sector Stakeholders for the environmentally and Socially Sustainable Transformation of the Livestock Sector
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 55 African Union Member States – Ministries, animal owners, farmers, trader, associations, and other value chain actors through improvement of policy and institutional environment and service delivery Seven Regional Economic Communities: COMESA, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, and UMA through improvement of institutional and strategic capacities AU-IBAR and other AU technical institutions through the improvement of their coordination, advisory and support capacities
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Activities (Note Key Activities not amended in the Rider; only Sub-activities and Budget Lines amended)

ITEM	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
Result 1: Investments in livestock value chains [LVC] increased	<p>1.1 Priority and Promising Livestock Value Chains (LVCs) showcased</p> <p>1.2 Policies, Regulatory Frameworks and Strategies to Enhance LVC Performance Publicized</p> <p>1.3 Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms for increased investment along the LVC expanded</p>
Result 2: Animal Health Delivery Services are improved	<p>2.1 Performance of Veterinary Competencies Strengthened</p> <p>2.2 Capacity for coordination and implementation of integrated and quality animal health services strengthened</p>
Result 3: Animal Production, Productivity and Ecosystem Management are enhanced	<p>3.1 Genetic Potential and Performance of Animals Improves and Breeding Strategies Supported</p> <p>3.2 Sustainable Best Practice Natural Resource Management (NRM) Adopted</p> <p>3.3 Access to Quality Feed and Water Enhanced</p>
Result 4: Resilience of Livestock Production Systems are strengthened	<p>4.1 Livestock Early Warning Systems (LEWS) Strengthened</p> <p>4.2 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Enhanced</p>
Result 5: Technology adoption in the Livestock Value Chains is increased	<p>5.1 Adoption of modern technology to enhance production, productivity, value addition and competitiveness publicized</p> <p>5.2 Animal Resources Knowledge Enhanced</p>
Result 6: Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition are increased	<p>6.1 Harmonized Livestock Marketing Information Systems Showcased</p> <p>6.2 Post-Harvest Losses Reduced</p> <p>6.3 Access to Quality Affordable Inputs and Services Expanded</p>
Result 7: AU-IBAR Continental Management Capacities are Strengthened	<p>7.1 Promote Better Compliance in the Internal Processes Relate to Internal Audit, Procurement and Certifying Rules</p> <p>7.2 Reinforce the AU-IBAR Capacities in ICT</p>

2. DETAILED REPORT OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The Live2Africa management and governance structure has three tiers: The Project Governance Tier which consists of the Programme Steering Committee, which is the highest-level decision-making body; and the Technical Committee which is a stakeholder representation platform that provided technical and strategic advice. The Project also has a Management Committee that oversees the Project, and the Live2Africa Project Team that executes the Project.

The third Project Technical Committee and Steering Committee Meetings were held in June 2021. During the period under review, the Management Committee, convened by the Director AU-IBAR, the Senior Management Team and the Live2Africa Project Coordinator, met a number of times with the core Project Team to address strategic implementation issues. Project technical team meetings were held monthly to review implementation progress and to plan for the future.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE OVERALL OBJECTIVE: TO TRANSFORM THE AFRICAN LIVESTOCK SECTOR FOR ENHANCED CONTRIBUTION TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE, CLIMATE RESILIENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITABLE GROWTH

During the period under review, project implementation gained momentum with the execution of activities that contributed toward the project-specific objective; and the project exit strategy to ensure the sustainability of outcomes.

4. PROGRESS TOWARDS SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: SYSTEMIC CAPACITIES OF CONTINENTAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTALLY AND SOCIALLY SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION OF THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR IS STRENGTHENED

During the period under review, the implementation of activities aimed at strengthening systemic capacities, especially those that contributed to Regional Livestock Value Chains, were undertaken in line with the Rider, and the approved 18 month No Cost Extension.

5. PROGRESS ON RESULT AREAS

RESULT AREA 1: INVESTMENT IN LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS ARE INCREASED

Output 1.1 Priority and promising livestock VC showcased.

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.

The prioritisation of regional livestock value chains and stock-taking exercises were completed in 2020. East Africa Dairy Value Chain Upgrade and Development of a Harmonized Regional Dairy Value Chain Strategy: Comprehensive desk reviews were conducted, and the reports validated at the Workshop to Provide Preliminary Input to Update the Eastern Africa Regional Dairy Value Chain and to Outline a Draft Framework for a Harmonized Regional Dairy Value Chain Development Strategy held in Naivasha Kenya in November 2021. Following the validation, data collection tools were developed, and field visits undertaken in six East African Member States Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, South Sudan to Uganda to fill data gaps. A data analysis Workshop and a Writeshop to develop the draft updated East Africa regional dairy value chains and regional dairy strategy were held 4th to 8th April 2021 and 16th to 20th May 2021, respectively.

Inaugural Outlook Publication and Investment Portal: A Concept for the Development of the Inaugural Dairy Outlook Publication was developed jointly by the Live2Africa Project, the East and Southern Africa Dairy Association and the EAC. The Dairy Outlook Industry Publication, has a mission to be a credible industry publication that provided evidence-based information for policy and investment decision making as well as business development for the Africa Dairy industry. An Africa continental Task Force for the publication was established, and the Inaugural Meeting of the Taskforce held online on 11th June 2021. The Task Force applauded the initiative and endorsed its Terms of Reference. It recommended that a framework be developed for data collection and that the inaugural publication be limited to East Africa region as a pilot. An Expert Writershop to Develop the Zero Draft of the Inaugural East Africa Region Dairy Industry Publication was held on 29th November to 3rd December 2021. Tools and data collection templates were developed and data collected from six Member States Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, South Sudan to Uganda. A data analysis Workshop and a Writeshop to develop the draft inaugural East Africa Outlook Industry Publication and an Investment Portal were held 4th to 8th April 2021 and 16th to 20th May 2021, respectively. The Investment Portal was piloted and demonstrated at the May Writeshop.

1.1.1.2 Consultations to review and validate findings, build consensus on the best policy options and adopt recommended value chain characterization.

During the period under review, regional economic communities were engaged with improving the efficiency of priority regional livestock value chains. Details of the engagement are outlined in 1.1.2.4. On the domestication of the LiDeSA, through Inclusion of Livestock in Regional and National Agriculture Investment Plans and Mutual Accountability to the Biennial Review Report, AU-IBAR in partnership with ILRI, Academia 2063 and the Livestock Socioeconomic and Policy Network advocacy resulted in disaggregation of BRR data providing a powerful avenue for extracting and analyzing BRR data. Greater visibility; highlighted progress in important indicators, critical areas of livestock sector contribution and key areas for investment if the sector contribution to achievement of Malabo Declaration 2025 goals is to be realized. Importantly, the process showed up critical capacity gaps in the livestock sector: the lack of long-term planning (an area the LiDeSA seeks to rectify), weak capacities and preparedness for participation in the NAIP and RAIP processes, and the limited capacity for mutual accountability. Only 15 Member States reported on critical indicators related to livestock in the BRR. Data showed that investment in the livestock sector is not informed by evidence.

The following activities were also undertaken:

- a. Guidelines for the Domestication of the LiDeSA: The Guidelines to support Member States, RECs, and other livestock sector actors were developed and validated through an expert meeting on 22nd July 2021. A virtual meeting of the Directors of Animal Production (DAPs), Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs) and other key livestock sector actors on the 9th December 2022 before being presented to the 4th Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (STC).
- b. Guidelines for Enhancing Inclusion of Livestock in the Regional and National Agriculture Investment Plans (R/NAIP): The Guidelines to support the Member States and RECs to enhance the inclusion of livestock in the R/NAIPs were developed and presented to the Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water, and Environment, where they were endorsed. These were further endorsed by the February 2022 AU Executive Council. The Guidelines were piloted in the process to enhance inclusion of livestock in the review of the ECCAS Common Agriculture Policy (CAP), the Regional Program for Agricultural Investment, Food Safety and Nutrition (PRIASAN) and the Regional Agricultural Investment Plans (RAIPs) were reviewed.
- c. Progress Report on the Implementation of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA) in the Biennial Review Report (BRR): For the first time a Report on the Implementation of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa was included in the BRR. This follows advocacy for The Livestock Socioeconomic and Policy Network (LSPN) AU-IBAR led sector actors to strengthen visibility and analysis of livestock in the 4th BRR. to report on the progress of implementation of the LiDeSA against using The Livestock Socioeconomic and Policy Network (LSPN) led sector actors to report on the progress of implementation of the LiDeSA using five key indicators: a) Growth rate of livestock component of agriculture value added; b) Public investment in livestock; c) the Growth

rate of per capita consumption of livestock-sourced foods; d) Current level of advancement in the attainment of critical competencies of the OIE Performance of Veterinary Services, and e) Growth rate of the value of intra-African trade in livestock and livestock products. The review showed that there is under-investment in the livestock sector, which is critical for delivering the 2025 Malabo goals.

The Livestock Sector Advocacy Report (LSDR): AU-IBAR, in partnership with ILRI, Akademiya 2063 and the Livestock Socioeconomic and Policy Network developed the BRR task force endorsed Livestock Sector Advocacy Report 'Increased Investment in the Livestock Sector Critical to Attainment of the Malabo Declaration Goals'. The Livestock Advocacy Report covers the role of livestock in Africa's food systems, the untapped livestock livelihoods and investment opportunities, and a mismatch between sector potential and public and development partner expenditure and private investment. It calls for increased and better-focused investment in the sector. The livestock sector advocacy report was presented and endorsed by the 4th STC- AWARDE; and further supported by the February 2022 AU Executive Council.

1.1.1.3 Publish and disseminate information on adopted value chains to Member States.

Stakeholders published and disseminated information on adopted livestock value chains through regional consultative meetings where catalytic actions for each priority livestock value chain were identified. 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.

AU-IBAR, with partners ILRI/USAID, Kenya Markets Trust, and FAO, supported the Kenya State Department of Livestock in the development of the Analytical Framework, the tools for collecting baseline data and data for the ten priority livestock value chains; supported awareness building of the National Task Force and Country Teams; and piloting of tools. Kenya, Egypt and Botswana were supported to develop their livestock sector Master Plans (LMPs), with Cameroon, Ghana, Chad and Uganda indicating interest in support. Livestock Master Plans are critical for increased investments in the Livestock sector. Six Member States are at various stages of developing their Livestock Master Plans (LMPs). This is a significant achievement as, since 2015, only 3 MS have developed LMP's, i.e., Ethiopia, Tanzania and Rwanda.

1.1.2.2 Support Member States with Expertise, knowledge and logistics to improve identified policy and legislative gaps using models developed by VETGOV.

This activity was reported in the last reporting period

1.1.2.3 Regional consultations for Member States to harmonize policies and legislation and identify aspects for regional and continental policy frameworks.

During the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture,

Rural Development, Water and Environment (ARDWE) held on 13th – 17th December 2021, AU-IBAR presented the report for endorsement of the Regional genebanks to the African Union Animal Resources Seed Centres of Excellence and the continental back-up facility hosted at AU-PANVAC. The Committee also included adopting the Continental guidelines for harmonising seed regulatory frameworks and the Continental Guidelines on the use of Biotechnology by the five African Union Animal Resources Seed Centres of Excellence.

In relationship to the above ministerial endorsement, AU-IBAR held a technical workshop on developing the Terms of Reference for the African Union Animal Resources Seed Centers of Excellence and Continental Back-up Facility on 14th – 18th March 2022, which brought together 22 technical experts drawn from across the continent. Key achievement realized included the development of Terms of References for the African Seed Centres of Excellence; the harmonized Assessment criteria for the evaluation of the existing gene banks to widen their mandate as African Seed Centres of Excellence which includes institutional capacities, biosecurity status, human capacity, technical capacity, eased accessibility amongst others, a robust governance framework for the African Seed Centres of Excellence was also developed that includes AU-IBAR, RECs, Livestock Technical Committees, Ministries, imitations of higher learning, farmer associations amongst others. A road map for operationalization of the African Union Animal Seed Centres of Excellence and continental back-up was also developed that includes the ground assessments that have been initiated

The Southern Africa Animal Resources Seed Centre of Excellence had their infrastructural capacity enhanced through delivery of the cold handling cabinet. Currently the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Southern African region is under review awaiting endorsement by the LTC.

Animal seed industry indicators were developed and presented for inclusion in the CAADP BR cycle. These indicators are critical for the transformation of the animal seed industry as pertains technical and human capacity building as well as eased access to quality animal quality seed.

1.1.2.4 Support implementation of 3 priority actions for each priority regional commodity value chain.

Towards Development of Priority Regional Livestock Value Chains in the different Regions:

I. Southern Africa Development Community (SADC):

As part of work along the identified six priority Regional Livestock Value Chains (RLVCs) in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region, a Regional Red meat and live animal value chain analysis and mapping was conducted, and a tool for the Red Meat and Live Animal LVC in SADC region was developed with supporting intervention areas identified for a regional upgrading strategy; A regional live animal and carcass classification and grading system for SADC region; and regional guiding frameworks aimed at strengthening Public Private Producer Partnerships (PPPPs) in the red meat and live animal value chain in SADC and domestication pathways were also finalised

To enhance the efficiency of the regional Red Meat and Live Animal Value chain in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the following actions have been undertaken;

- a. Four consultative national workshops were held in Namibia, Malawi, Tanzania and Eswatini. A livestock value chain tool for mapping and analysis has been developed and is ready for rollout. A regional Validation Workshop for developing value chain (VC) analysis and mapping prototype tool for the Red meat and Live animals in the SADC region was held in Arusha, Tanzania, on 4th – 6th July 2022. Fifty-four participants from 11 SADC countries (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe). The Value Chain Analysis Tool (VCAT) will enable the (i) Identification and characterisation of red meat farming systems, (ii) Identification and characterisation of VC stakeholders, (iii) Development of VC flow diagram, (iv) Development of VC meat pathways, the SADC member states validated the tool and recommended the development of a digital platform. In addition, a draft regional upgrading strategy was developed that features:

Vision: A competitive, sustainable and inclusive red meat and live animal value chain that promotes regional integration for socio-economic development of SADC

Mission: To transform the red meat and live animal value chain through sustainable, innovative climate-smart technologies and harmonised regulatory frameworks for improved livelihoods and trade within SADC and beyond.

The following four strategic pillars were identified:

- i. Coordination of regional regulatory frameworks;
- ii. Uptake and adoption of innovative climate-smart technologies;
- iii. Commercially driven production and productivity;
- iv. Improvement of market access and linkages

A back-to-back meeting was held in Arusha, Tanzania, on 7-8 July 2022 to develop proposed pathways for adopting and domesticating priority actions and other policy instruments for SADC Member States. The major achievement realized during this meeting was the consensus on utilising an approach of national institutions being the key drivers of adoption and domestication of policies and regulations supported by the SADC and the LTC.

- a. A validated harmonized regional live animal and carcass classification and grading system has been developed and is ready for adoption by SADC member states.
- b. Through regional consultations, a regional guiding frameworks and assessment score card aimed at strengthening Public Private Producer Partnerships (PPPPs) in the red meat and live animal value chains were developed and validated.
- c. To promote indigenous AnGR by strengthening producer organizations and breeders' societies. A regional launch was undertaken on the 17-19th November 2021, and the regional Tuli Cattle Federation for Southern Africa (TCFSA) successfully launched with the support of the SADC region's

member states. An elected council represented by the four voting members drawn from South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Zambia, 4 Non-voting members drawn from four respective national governments and 2 Ex-Officio members from the SADC secretariat and AU-IBAR. A constitution to support the governance of the Regional Tuli Cattle Federation for Southern Africa was validated and endorsed. A combined breed-run that will enable the genetic evaluation of all Tuli herds across the region is under development.

- d. To support the conservation and sustainable utilization of Animal Genetic Resources, a consultative review of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the regional genebank for Southern Africa has been initiated. This action aims to support further the operationalization of the regional genebank hosted in Gaborone, Botswana.

II. **East African Community (EAC):**

The update of the regional dairy value chain has provided strong insight for how the milk rich region can work together to strengthen input chains, advocate for greater domestic consumption that will drive more viable markets, and coordinate efforts for intra and interregional trade of dairy products and sector services. A powerful output is the process of establishing and institutionalizing the EADRF within EAC which will be instrumental in harmonizing regulatory policy, processes and supporting capacities for implementing the Regional Dairy Strategy. Importantly the EADRAF will be instrumental in arbitration in trade wars that have constrained growth of intra-regional input systems and trade.

The project supported the enhancement of the Competitiveness of the East Africa Regional Dairy Value Chain through Improved Production, Value Addition and Governance; where mapping of the EAC Dairy Regional Livestock Value Chain for a Harmonized Regional EAC Dairy Value Chain Development Strategy and the inaugural Dairy Outlook Investment publication commenced. Kenya's draft dairy industry strategy was developed and submitted for public review. The pathway for institutionalising the Eastern Africa Dairy Regulatory Authorities (EADRA) Platform within the EAC Secretariat agreed. Specifically, the following initiatives were undertaken:

- i. A regional Workshop held on 1-5th November 2021 brought together Directors of Animal Production, Managing Directors of Dairy Regulatory Authorities, EAC and COMESA and experts to; (a) upgrade the EAC National and Regional Dairy Value Chain Analysis based on competitive advantages and the existing and new investment opportunities; and (b) The process to consolidate and institutionalise the Eastern Africa Dairy Regulatory Authorities (EADRA) Platform within EAC Secretariat was started.
- ii. An Expert Workshop was held from 29th November to 3rd December to develop the zero draft African Dairy Outlook Investment Publication and tools for data collection. The Dairy Outlook Publication will include an investment portal accessible to all investors.
- ii. Four technical workshops were held in Kenya, and a National Dairy Industry Strategy and investment plan for 2022-2032 was developed and finalised. The strategy focuses on the transformation of three main drivers being; the entrepreneurial and skilled workforce, efficient and adaptable dairy animals and the dairy enterprise. The strategy also features a cow plan with an implementation matrix.
- iii. Support for Rollout of the new Eastern and Southern Africa Development Association (ESADA) Five-Year Strategy: Following the development of the new five-year ESADA Strategy, the Live2Africa

Project supported rollout activities, including Capacity building and re-organisation of the ESADA Board and development of three bankable proposals to strengthen the competitiveness of the private sector in the regional dairy value chain.

- iv. To strengthen the capacity of regional breeders' associations along the priority RLVC for SADC, IGAD and EAC, plans are underway to establish a regional Red Maasai Sheep Breeders Association for Eastern Africa and promote cooperation, collaboration and harmonisation of management and development of this important breed. The inaugural meeting and General Assembly of the proposed regional Red Maasai Sheep Breeders Associations are planned for the 3rd quarter.

III. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD):

An update on the live animal and red meat value chains in Ethiopia and Kenya provided useful insights for addressing gaps and for enhancing linkages among actors for improved performance of the value chain. The identification of gaps and opportunities towards elimination of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) provided useful insights as to the actions the governments and authorities in the IGAD region need to put in place to reduce the impacts of NTBs on trade of animals and animal products within the framework of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA). The operationalization of the Djibouti- Ethiopia and Ethiopia-Djibouti cross-border collaboration mechanisms will further support this endeavor by enhancing coordination of disease prevention and control thus reducing livestock trade barriers occasioned by differing SPS regulations and controls amongst countries. The enhanced technical knowledge and skills for quarantine officers in livestock export quarantine operations, practices and certification will ensure disease-free status of animals before they are loaded in transport vessels or moved for trade. This will improve market access and the protection of animal and human health in destination countries. This aim will be further supported by the enhanced collaboration between the Chief Veterinary Officers and quarantine owners on the operations of the export quarantine stations with the aim of improving veterinary regulations and compliance in line with the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) standards. Once fully established the livestock Identification and traceability (LITS) in Sudan including the legal framework for LITs will support surveillance of livestock diseases and traceability of livestock and livestock products for the regional Red Meat and Live Animal Value chain in the IGAD region thus enhancing the market access for livestock and livestock products.

The following activities were carried out:

- i. To support surveillance of livestock diseases, traceability of livestock and livestock products for the regional Red Meat and Live Animal Value chain in the IGAD region, a Livestock Identification and Traceability System prototype (LITs) for Sudan was developed, and some relevant equipment was purchased. Currently, a field assessment of the existing Togo LITs system is envisioned to enable customization in Sudan.
- ii. The draft legal framework for LITs in Sudan was developed and is ready for enactment.
- iii. Two national consultative meetings for Red Meat and Live Animal Value Chain in the IGAD region were held in Ethiopia (October 2021) and Kenya (April 2022).

- iv. To enhance the knowledge and skills of the quarantine officers in the IGAD region in livestock export quarantine operations, practices and certification to promote live animal export from the region, a regional training for quarantine technical staff to roll out the Quarantine Standard Methods and Procedures (SMP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) was held on the 22-24th March 2022, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
- v. A training manual to support training aimed at building knowledge and skills needed to rollout Standard Methods and Procedures (SMP) for export quarantines in the IGAD Region was developed and disseminated;
- vi. A consultative meeting of Chief Veterinary Officers and quarantine owners on the operationalization of the quarantine SMP and SOP and collaboration to enhance compliance with animal health regulations and trade was held on March 25, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The meeting discussed and agreed on the operationalization of the quarantine SMP /SOP; Reviewed challenges CVOs face during the process of certification and exportation; interference by political leaders and owners in the decision-making process; reviewed challenges faced by quarantine owners /managers while receiving regulatory services for exported animals and proposed solutions. The CVOs and quarantine station owners agreed on how to enhance communication and networking between the CVO-owners / managers of quarantines.
- vii. Launched the Djibouti- Ethiopia cross-border collaboration; governance structures and development of Harmonized surveillance and vaccination program; 7-8th December 2021; Djibouti
- viii. Launched the Ethiopia-Somalia cross-border collaboration; governance structures and development of Harmonized surveillance and vaccination program; 9-10th December 2021; Djibouti;
- ix. A regional consultative meeting to discuss the status of elimination of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) in the IGAD region and devise solutions will take place in Naivasha, Kenya, on the 18-19th August 2022. NTBs arise from different measures governments and authorities take in the form of government laws, regulations, policies, conditions, restrictions or specific requirements, private sector business practices, or prohibitions that protect domestic industries from foreign competition.

The planned activity will contribute to the improved performance of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA) within the IGAD region and with the rest of the African continent.

The specific objectives of the meeting are:

- Assess the status of elimination of non-Tariff barriers (NTBs) in the IGAD region;
- Discuss the identification; reporting, and monitoring mechanisms and interventions in place; identify critical bottlenecks and devise solutions;
- Share good experiences and lessons learned for the elimination of non-tariff barriers

- x. To support the implementation of the AfCFTA agreement, trade counsellors from IGAD member states stationed in embassies of SADC, ECCAS, ECOWAS and UMA Member States will be trained to build vertical and horizontal integration with national institutions and traders in terms of forwards and backwards information flow between trade counsellors, state regulators and the exporting private sector. This will help exporters exploit new opportunities as they comply with health and hygiene certification requirements, among other import requirements of the target importing countries. The training will bridge the gap between trade counsellors, regulators (the relevant ministries) and producers/traders regarding real-time market information and dissemination on import requirements as well as commodity prices and promotional efforts.
- xi. To support the transformation of the Red Meat and Live Animal Value Chain, two consultative meetings on value chain analysis and mapping of the IGAD Red Meat and Live Animals value chain were held in Addis, Ababa- Ethiopia and Naivasha, Kenya, on 25th – 28th October 2021 and 4th – 8th April 2021. Value Chain characterization, stakeholder analysis, performance assessments, governance analysis and upgrading actions were undertaken through the meetings.

IV. Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

The process of the establishment of the regional Layers' Parent Stock Farm (PSF) is an invaluable learning process for the production system transformation. The traditional poultry-egg sector relies on importing all production inputs and the final product, up to about 90% of the market needs. Implementing this regional intervention would change the current situation significantly and will support the system's transformation to be more sustainable, relying on the local production of layers' Day-Old-Chicks to help egg producers in Central Africa. The implementation process (in progress) reflects the significance of stakeholders' partnership, including the public and private sectors, the international equipment providers, the Genetics companies (e.g., the hybrids and parent/grandparent Egg-layers producers), and the regional Egg producers; and the capacity and technology uptake in the region. The Parent Stock farm is an example to be followed by other regions, relying on regional catalytic and significant intervention to support the resilience and sustainability of the livestock production systems.

Value Chain Analysis and Mapping of the Poultry Regional Livestock Value Chain was finalised regarding the six priority RLVCs in the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) region. ECCAS was also supported to initiate the implementation of the Grandparent Stock farm; the PPP approach for the ECCAS poultry Value Chain was validated, and its legal framework was drafted.

- i. To strengthen the efficiency of the regional poultry value chain in the ECCAS region, three national consultative meetings in Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi were held to undertake a value chain analysis and mapping, which has fully characterized the Poultry priority RLVC, its governance structures, stakeholder mapping, niche markets and developed a regional development plan for upgrading of the priority regional Poultry value chain. The regional value chain analysis and mapping report was validated on 27th June - 1st July 2021, and a regional upgrading strategy was developed encompassing:

Vision: A competitive, self-sufficient, and resilient poultry sector, vector of sustainable economic growth, food security and guarantor of the well-being of peoples, and regional integration in ECCAS by 2030.

Mission: Transforming the regional poultry sector through capacity building, improving access to improved poultry genetic resources, and promoting governance systems and four strategic pillars;

Strategic Pillar 1: Strengthening the capacities of Value Chain actors.

Strategic pillar 2: Development and promotion of local and resilient genetic resources.

Strategic pillar 3: Governance and support for the organization and structuring of actors.

Strategic pillar 4: Improvement of production systems and intra-regional trade.

- i. Continental studies on the assessment and mapping of national and regional livestock policy platforms/hubs were undertaken and reports validated by the Member States.
- ii. Support to ECCAS to align its Regional Policies to the CAADP:AU-IBAR through the Live2Africa Project is partnering with ECCAS and FAO in the review and formulation of the second generation ECCAS Common Agriculture Policy and the Regional Program for Agricultural Investment, Food Safety and Nutrition (PRIASAN/RAIP). To fast-track the process, AU-IBAR facilitated a tripartite Workshop that included the high-level official signing of the Partnership by the President of the ECCAS Commission, the FAO Representative Gabon and the Acting Director AU-IBAR followed by discussion on the partnership modalities.

V. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS): Promotion of Growth of Commercial and Farm Household Poultry Production and Intra-African Trade in West Africa

A High-Level Coordination Meeting was held between the Live2Africa Team and ECOWAS Commission on Initiatives to Strengthen the West Africa Regional Poultry Value Chain. The Meeting identified and articulated areas to strengthen cooperation and coordination in fast-tracking implementation of the agreed intervention areas, and human resource and logistical arrangements to support the process. The two institutions also agreed areas of collaboration on animal health especially management of the Avian Influenza threat in the region, continued cooperation in strengthen the Regional Animal Health Center (RAHC) and plans to do joint resource mobilisation and capacity development. ECOWAS is in the process of strengthening institutional structures in the region, including focused support to the RAHC and on-going recruitment of six new animal resources positions. The Live2Africa Project provided strategic support for the organization of the Ibadan Aviana International Poultry Fair Exhibition and Conference. The Project supported an expanded regional outlook, supporting participation of all 15 Member States in the region, with participation of CEOs of national and regional interprofessional poultry associations and Directors of Animal Production. The Project also supported public and private sector dialogues, which highlighted the need for organization of sector actors, harmonization of regulations, increased

accessed to innovative finance to support growth of domestic production and intra-regional trade.

- i. A high-level Coordination Meeting between AU-IBAR and ECOWAS on Initiatives to Strengthen the West Africa Regional Poultry Value Chain was held in Lagos Nigeria on 6-7th June 2022 led by H.E. Sekou Sangare, the ECOWAS Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources, represented by Mr. Alain Traore, the Director Agriculture and Rural Development. The parties resolve: (a) to strengthen the partnership for cooperation and collaboration in the definition of operational Programs to translated strategies to concrete action; (b) to undertake strategic resource mobilization as a joint activity; (c).Fast track implementation of the identified priority interventions in the regional poultry value chain especially institution of a Desk Liaison Officer at the ECOWAS Secretariat to coordination the interventions; (d) Continue to strengthen capacities for joint action on key animal health issues in the region including an operational Program for managing animal diseases and epidermics in the region, including of immediate urgency the HPAI threat, for which it is necessary to conduct a regional risk assessment and socio-economic impact analysis and to review and update the HPAI contingency plan to address the threat in the region; and (e) explore other areas for collaboration in development of livestock in the sahel, arid and semi-arid areas and support for the national and regional chapters of the African Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness Network (AWARFA-N).
- ii. The Live2Africa Project supported the organization of the Ibadan Aviana International Poultry Fair which is the largest poultry sector Expo and Conference and Business2Business event in the West Africa region. The Live2Africa Project supported participation of inter-professional poultry Associations and Directors of Animal Production from the 15 ECOWAS Member States in the West African region. It was evident that the National Poultry Associations in Francophone countries have a robust regional structure based in Burkina Faso. Still, efforts to link up the Anglophone country networks have not yet succeeded due to the differences in the legal and regulatory frameworks that undergird association operations and management. There are also differences in the production levels among the poultry producers. For example, a farmer producing 10,000 birds (layers or broilers) is considered a small enterprise in Nigeria, where some production levels go up to and over 500,000 birds. This makes their requirements and expectations different. This poses challenges for farmers with such diverse needs and expectations to come together and form a united platform or network and harmonize their interventions. It is, therefore, essential to devise approaches including convening multi-stakeholder platforms and assessing the options for agreeing on common objectives, shared interests, potential mutual benefits and providing guidelines with options for different categories of actors in the the West African poultry value chains. The Conference discussions also highlighted the need for access to innovative finance to enable expansion of business to substitute dependence on imports and support growth of domestic production and intra-regional trade.

VI. Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) African: Towards supporting the

COMESA Regional dialogue on optimizing returns from intra-African trade in animals and animal products under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) was instrumental in assessing the

preparedness of countries to participate in the AfCFTA. This initiative should be institutionalized with the involvement of the AfCFTA Secretariat and extended to continental and inter-regional dialogues to timely address cross border trade challenges.

To date, there is no continental platform dedicated to connecting animal resource businesses and government institutions concerned with the import and export of animals and animal products. COMESA is leading the development of the One African Livestock eMarket Place. This eMarket Place will connect businesses, creating markets and trade opportunities in the AfCFTA by giving more visibility to animals and animal products of African origin. African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Implementation in the COMESA region, the following were done:

- i. Commenced the development of a “One African Livestock Market platform”, an online marketplace for connecting African livestock businesses and government institutions concerned with importing and exporting livestock and livestock products. The platform will be built under the au-ibar ecosystem platform to connect African livestock businesses and government institutions concerned with the import and export of livestock and livestock products. The specific aims of the platform are:
 - a. Create market and sales opportunities by giving more visibility to the livestock products of African origin.
 - b. Connect livestock businesses to create a continental online market for livestock and livestock products
 - c. Provide information on regulatory authorities to facilitate trade information flow and compliance with market requirements
 - d. Contribute to increasing intra-Africa trade in livestock and livestock products
- National AfCFTA implementation strategies for the agricultural sector for Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda were developed and validated. These strategies are important in enabling the countries to harness the benefits of AfCFTA.

II. Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) and Egypt

The inventories of feed resources provided data for development of country strategies in line with identified under-harnessed resources. Egypt developed a two-pronged strategy that will generate millions of dollars from industrial opportunities to commute industrial waste into feed resources. A second strategy will enable farmers better utilize farm production waste as feed, enhancing capacity for more efficient milk production from SMEs. Three other countries in the region have developed similar strategies reflective of their national contexts and sectoral capacities. The regional collective action has also helped to identify input supply chains and opportunities for information and knowledge exchange and trade of technical services. The implementation of the regional Dairy Genetic Gain System (in progress) in North Africa is showing evidence of the potential transformation due to the multi-stages/multi-stakeholders' partnership, including input supply, production, collection and value add. The stakeholders' partnership, including the public, research, and private sectors, also supports the generation and dissemination of knowledge and best practices to support the sustainability of the value chain.

Regarding the identified priority Dairy Livestock Value Chain (DLVCs) in the Economic Community of the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) and Egypt, support was provided for: the implementation of the pilot Dairy Genetic gain System; and, development of the national animal feed resources management strategies, with identification of proven priority interventions of appropriate management practices for promoting feed availability, quality, and disaster risk reduction in the dairy livestock (Result area 3). The pilot Dairy Genetic Gain System encompass capacity building (purchase of equipment, training and demonstration/awareness) to support dairy production, dairy collection and processing associations, for improving productivities and resilience of the dairy production system in the region. The developed feed resources management strategies encompass the following strategic objectives 1) Improving Forage Production and Management; 2) Improving management of pasture resources; 3) Improving the production and nutritional value of concentrated feed; 4) The development of agricultural residues/waste valuation and improved utilization system; 5) Supporting digitalization and e-commerce in the management and trade of feed resources; 6) Capacity building and promoting involvement of different stakeholders and PPP approach; 7) Issuing necessary regulatory and legislative frameworks and supporting institutional reforms.

Four-member states (Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia) are involved in: (i). The DGGS being implemented in both Egypt and Morocco, and initiated in Tunisia, while Mauritania focal points have shared their action plan and are ready to be initiated. (ii) Development of their national feed resources management strategies identifying appropriate proven interventions, which are ready to be supported for pilot implementation.

Egypt has been supported for the development of the Livestock and Fish Master Plan (LFMP) to support investment and incorporation of the Dairy Livestock in the National Agriculture Investment Plans. Morocco and Mauritania are to supported for the development of their LMPs.

Strengthen the governance of national and regional stakeholder institutions such as the inter-professional networks, with particular emphasis on Central and West Africa:

The main objective of the activity was to build and strengthen the capacity of inter-professional platforms in the local poultry value chain in the Central and West African regions. A Concept Note highlighting the approach was developed. Identifying these platforms in Central and West Africa and assessing their capacity will be conducted. Capacity building to improve governance and enhance the performance of these platforms will be conducted. A coordination meeting with ECOWAS and some of the platforms in West Africa was conducted. It is clear that for West Africa, there are differences in approach between the Franco and Anglophone countries, and it may be necessary to consider different methods.

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.

Completed the mapping and assessment of National and Regional Livestock Policy Hubs and Platforms in Africa with key recommendations. The study was presented to Member States during the 12th Pan Africa CVOs meeting in 2021.

1.1.3.2 Regional Policy hub Meetings to review progress (through M&E) and agreed on regional actions and resource mobilization.

Convened Regional Policy hub meetings for IGAD and ECOWAS to revive livestock policy platforms in the two regions. The IGAD region resolved to operationalize the IGAD Regional Policy Hub with the Secretariat to be housed at IGAD/ICPALD. Whilst the ECOWAS Region recommended using existing coordination mechanism within the ECOWAS Secretariat to operationalize livestock policy influence and coherence in the ECOWAS region.

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)

Convened the Strategic meeting of the Executive Committee of the African Association of Veterinary Education Establishments ((2A2E-V). Key recommendations for implementation included the Establishment of the 2A2E-V online portal, establishing reference standards and accreditation system for Veterinary Education Establishment, and developing harmonized veterinary curriculum for Africa based on the 2A2E-V Day-1 competencies and Establishment of Africa Centres of excellence in veterinary education.

The African Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness Network (AWARFA-N) Secretariat, hosted by the Live2Africa Project, in coordination with AWARFA-N country, regional and continental chapter leadership undertook a number of activities to build partnerships for stronger support and innovative finance and insurance for development of women in the livestock sector SME's. Engagements were held with COMESA Secretariat Industry and Agriculture Division, The Africa Trade and Development Bank, Ecobank Ellevate Program for Women, and Strathmore University Business School.

Convened a writeshop for African Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness Network (AWARFA-N) to develop and submit proposals to the African Development Bank Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA). Six national proposals (for Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), four regional proposals (for East, Central, West, and Southern Africa), and one continental proposal were submitted to the AfDB. The proposals focused on transitioning women entrepreneurs from the informal to the formal economy.

Developed training modules on Policy, Investment, Communication, and Advocacy (PICA) has commenced. These training modules will be used to enhance the capacities of stakeholders to advance livestock policy development, advocacy, and influence.

Output 1.2 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.

Activity yet to be undertaken

1.2.1.2 Organize investment opportunity seminars to publicize promising value chains among potential investors, including development actors, NGOs, banks, cooperatives etc.

A national stakeholders' consultation on priority investment opportunities in the Dairy Livestock and Fish Resources (Fisheries and Aquaculture) value chains was conducted in Cairo. The consultation resulted in developing the priority investment opportunities along the value chains, including priority interventions with time and budget lines needed for implementation. Several partners have been identified to support this initiative.

1.2.1.3 Publicize investment policies, strategies and value chains through electronic and print media in promising MSs and regions.

The profiling of activities has started. Dedicated pages on member states have been created on the AU-IBAR ecosystem to curate the various policies, strategies and best practices on the value chains. An information and communication consultant will be engaged to assist with the creation and curation of this content.

1.2.1.4 Develop and roll-out advocacy strategy for implementation of pro-private sector investment policies.

Activity yet to be undertaken

1.2.2 Pilot findings in RECs and MS

Activity yet to be undertaken

1.2.2.1 Draft and agree on Criteria for selecting pilot Member States and Regions.

1.2.2.2 Facilitate a participatory/competitive process of selection of the Members and RECs for Piloting relevant high priority value chains.

1.2.2.3 Provide support to pilot value chains in selected Member States and Regions.

Output 1.3 Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms to increase investment expanded

Output yet to be undertaken

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 essential livestock commodities in selected high livestock density pastoral areas (milk, meat and hides and skins), including stakeholder organization, market access, investment models, and infrastructural interventions, among others needed for sustainability.

1.3.1.2 Support new knowledge development (training) and attitudinal transformation among traditional livestock systems to embrace modernization and commercialization.

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 to the development of LVCs.

RESULT AREA 2: ANIMAL HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES IMPROVED

The project continued to consolidate the advances made by MSs in veterinary governance in response to the EU-funded AU-IBAR VET-GOV programme. Assistance was provided for regional coordination to enhance the management of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) by strengthening Regional Coordination mechanisms (the Regional Animal Health Networks); supporting cross-border engagement platforms to facilitate the implementation of cross-border MOUs and their respective frameworks, and supporting the formulation of the 2nd generation of the Pan African PPR eradication Strategy (2022-2026). Institutional strengthening of National veterinary systems was undertaken by supporting review/ updating of veterinary legislation in several MSs, creating awareness on veterinary legislation to enhance compliance and through strategy/policy formulation on animal welfare and supporting the finalization Contingency Plan for the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) for Cape Verde. Policy guidance was provided through the preparation and dissemination of a policy brief on animal welfare for South Sudan. Capacity building in technical areas was carried out through training in surveillance, technical backstopping and provision of reagents for laboratory testing and diagnosis. Identifying gaps and best practices for Veterinary Public Health (VPH) and continuous professional development (CPD) to inform investments and capacity building was also undertaken.

Output 2.1 Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) 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

A self- assessment PVS in six strategic locations in Ethiopia following a request from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia has been initiated. The following are the expected outputs and outcomes:

- i. The Current Status of Ethiopian Veterinary Services evaluated and future prospects well promoted to policy makers and general community;
- ii. The veterinary Professional image built;
- iii. The contribution of Institutes, individual professionals and development partners for the progression of the veterinary services well acknowledged;
- iv. Critical gaps of Ethiopian veterinary services identified and prioritized

2. **Carry out Veterinary Legislation Missions to selected Member States.**

- i. To contribute to the institutional strengthening of the veterinary services, support was provided to Eswatini to hold a two-day stakeholders' validation meeting from 21st to 22nd September 2021. During the meeting, the draft Laboratory Regulations, 2021, which will regulate the operations of the Veterinary Laboratories in the Public and Private sectors, was reviewed and validated. The regulations are meant to approve and register all laboratories doing work in the Veterinary domain (Public and Private Laboratories); Set minimum standards for the laboratories; Ensure mandatory testing for animal feeds, whether imported or locally manufactured and prescribe penalties for non-compliance.
- ii. A two-day national sensitization and awareness creation workshop was held from 21-22 July 2022 in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. The Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire engaged the stakeholders along the animal resource value chain on the practical implementation and compliance of the following legislations: Veterinary Public Health Code and its subsequent texts; Law on Transhumance and Animal Movements and its subsequent texts; and Regulations relating to animal production.

2.1.1.3 Assist Member States in formulating Investment Plans and guidelines/strategic plans and resource mobilization to address outstanding gaps in Veterinary Governance and Veterinary Legislation.

- i. Draft investment guidelines for PPR were developed;
- ii. Pan-Africa PPR eradication programme 2022-2026 was finalized and launched on the 17th March. During the Launch the Ministers in charge of Livestock from Chad, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda attended in person while Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya and Guinea/Conakry were represented. The following RECs, COMESA, ECOWAS, IGAD/ICPALD, EAC and ECCAS attended in person while UMA intervened online.
- iii. To create awareness on Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and seek support for resource mobilization, support was provided for PPR activities during the commemoration of the AU-IBAR 70th anniversary and the 10th anniversary of Rinderpest eradication that were held on the 17th to 18th March 2022. The Nairobi Declaration on the eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants by 2030 was made.
- iv. Supported a meeting with Directors of Agriculture of RECs on 3rd August in Yaoundé, Cameroun with the following Objectives;
 - To agree on the implementation approach for the Pan African programme for PPR eradication

and the control of other priority diseases of small ruminants in Africa;

- To agree on approaches for a coordinated resource mobilization effort for PPR eradication and the control of other priority diseases of small ruminants in Africa;
- To discuss modalities for the implementation of the two pastoral programme and the leveraging of the resources of the PPR programme and the two pastoral programmes;
- The following documents were prepared, a concept note for the meeting and a draft Yaoundé Accord that was circulated to Members. A subsequent meeting will be held to finalize the Yaoundé Accord. The Accord aims to catalyze coordinated, harmonized and collective approaches for PPR eradication in the continent. The CEO of the RECs are expected to write support letters for the PPR Eradication Programme in Africa.

2.1.1.4 Carry out PVS, GA and Veterinary Legislation Support programme Training for African Experts.

This activity has already been completed as reported in the last reporting period

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

The development and online roll out of the Virtual/e-training modules on day 100 competencies for CVOs will be reported in the next reporting period.

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.

Already undertaken by OIE - will not be done

2.1.2.2 Meeting to Discuss and Adopt Guidelines

Already undertaken by OIE - will not be done

2.1.2.3 Publish and Distribute Guidelines.

See comments under 2.1.2.1 and 2.1.2.2

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.

This activity was completed as reported in the last reporting period.

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

Reported Under 2.1.1.3

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

- i. (i) Training of 78 veterinary Staff from public and private sectors on rolling-out of the near-real-time surveillance 'Kenya Bio-surveillance' for Mombasa and Tana River Counties on 13th to 18th December and for Kajiado and Nairobi Counties on the 19th to 24th December 2021 in Naivasha, Kenya.
- ii. Kenya Animal Bio-surveillance (KABS) is a mobile application that allows surveillance officers to enter data into the system directly from the field using standardized surveillance forms. The training aimed to enhance data collection, reporting and early detection of outbreaks and public health events. The Specific objectives for the training were:
 - To train the veterinary staff on Syndromic surveillance, Kenya livestock and wildlife syndromic surveillance (KLWSS) and outbreak investigation.
 - To train on the use of an electronic data collection tool, Kenya Animal Bio Surveillance System (KABS).
 - To train on Disease outbreak detection, investigation, response and reporting through the KLWSS
- iii. With the support of a short-term consultant epidemiologist, AU-IBAR and RAHC-ECOWAS, 20 field staff and laboratory technicians from Cape Verde underwent refresher training from 23rd to 24th May 2022. Subsequently, they were involved in survey activities from 25th May to 4th June 2022. The activity is in support of Cape Verde to demonstrate its status and compile the dossier for PPR status recognition to be submitted to WOA. H.
- iv. A refresher training and analysis of samples for PPR and FMD for staff in Cape Verde was carried out from 1st August up to 13th August 2022. The activity is in support of Cape Verde to demonstrate its PPR status and compile a dossier for PPR status recognition to be submitted to WOA. H.
- v. Provided technical and financial support for the National Validation Workshop of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Contingency Plan for Cape Verde that took place on the 11-12 Hoetle Perola, Paria, Cape Verde August.
- vi. Planning is underway for the conference of the Africa One Health Network (AFOHNET) to take place in Accra Ghana in October 2022.
- vii. A reviewer meeting of the Bulletin of Animal Health and Production in Africa (BAHPA) was held in Naivasha Kenya from 16th to 20th May 2022. BAHPA is a quarterly publication that covers various aspects of animal resources. The BAHPA supports sharing of information on animal resources including animal health.
- viii. Supported testing of FMD and PPR sample testing in Sao Tome

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

The activity has been completed as reported in the last reporting period.

2.1.4.2: Pilot recommendations from above in 10 countries and 2 RECs.

The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the procurement of a consultants to support Member States have been advertised

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.

- i. A Study on the status of the Veterinary Public Health (VPH) function in African Union Member States was undertaken with the aim of establishing the current status of the function in AU Member States, and developing a road map for piloting activities to strengthen it. The study delivered an inception report, a questionnaire for data collection, a validated study report outlining key findings, a review of best practices from other continents, recommendations of intervention areas (investment options), and a proposed road map for strengthening the Veterinary Public Health function in AU Member States;
- ii. A consultative and feedback Workshop to review and share the current status of the Veterinary Public Health (VPH) functions in AU Member States was held on the 4th - 6th July 2022 in Naivasha, Kenya. During the meeting reports on the state of play of Veterinary Public Health Functions in MSs and RECs were presented.

Output 2.2 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 delivery, SPS standards and the control of TADs and zoonoses.

- i. Supported participation of Key stakeholders; namely the African Association for Veterinary Education Establishments (2AV2E), the Pan African Farmer Organization (PAFO), the coordinator of EAREN (East Africa), RESOLAB/RESEPI (West Africa) and COMESA in the 11th Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC II) of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) for Africa on the 21st to 23rd June 2022 that was held at AU-IBAR, Nairobi Kenya. AU-IBAR jointly organized the Meeting, FAO and WOAHA to assess the progress towards implementing the recommendations of the 10th RSC held from 5-8 October 2021 and to update members on ongoing initiatives in disease control and eradication in the Continent. GF-TADS is a coordination mechanism to reduce the threats from Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) on food security, livelihoods and safe trade. The regional priorities include foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), African swine fever (ASF), Rift valley Fever and Contagious Bovine pleuropneumonia

- ii. The African Association of Veterinary Education Establishments (2A2E-V) Executive committee meeting was held at the Faculty of Veterinary Science University of Pretoria, South Africa on the 31st May to 3rd June 2022. The objectives were to review the action plan of 2A2E-V and to develop the action plan for the rest of the project period.
- iii. Supported participation of 2A2E-V in the Symposium of the Association of African Universities (AAU) on Internal and External Quality Assurance and Accreditation that was held in Zanzibar on the 24th-29th July 2022.
- iv. Co-supported the meeting of 7th ECOWAS Regional Annual Animal Health Network held on the 21st to 24th September 2021 in Cote d'Ivoire. The objectives of the meeting were:
 - To enable ECOWAS MS and partners to provide updates on the implementation of the recommendations of Sixth RAHN meeting in September 2020
 - To discuss the Regional Support laboratories (RSLs) activities, role and responsibilities and formulation of a roadmap.
 - To update on the control and elimination of PPR, the control of PPA, FMD, HPAI and Rabies.
 - To share experiences and discuss the strategy to be implemented to make the networks operational and efficient and suggest the way forward.
 - To provide relevant short training to technicians and CVOs.
 - To discuss strengthening animal disease surveillance and veterinary laboratory activities and formulate a roadmap for implementation in collaboration with partners
- v. Provided technical support and participated in the 11th Eastern Africa Regional Animal Health Network (EA-RAHN) Annual Meeting on the 16-17th November 2021. The EA-RAHN brings together the Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs), epidemiologists, and heads of laboratory, from the 12 member countries, namely: Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The EA-RAHN meeting provides a platform for information sharing and also provides an excellent platform where scientists and policy makers converge to explore how they can jointly facilitate the implementation of effective and efficient animal health interventions in the region.
- vi. Supported the participation of AU-IBAR and delegates in the ECOWAS Ministerial Meeting held on 27th-28th September 2021 in Cote d'Ivoire; the following policy documents were adopted:
 - Regional strategy for control and elimination of dog-transmitted rabies using the one health approach
 - ECOWAS livestock identification and traceability strategy (ecolits)
 - The ECOWAS strategy for the control and eradication of PPR
 - ECOWAS Animal Health and Welfare Strategy 2021-2025
 - Regional strategy to control Vector-borne diseases: Animal trypanosomiasis and Tick-borne diseases

2.2.1.2 Support/establish/strengthen Regional Animal Health Centers.

As part of the operationalization of the Regional Animal Health Center for Central Africa (RAHC-CA), an ECCAS regional animal disease coordination mechanism, the Live2Africa supported one animal health expert from AU-IBAR to participate in a 2-day meeting from 18-19 August 2022 in N'Djamena,

Chad. The meeting aims to finalize the regulatory texts and to review a strategic plan of the RAHC-CA (2022-2027) which will constitute the basis for the operationalization of the Centre.

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.

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.

2.2.2.2 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.

Integrated with 1.1.2.4 to enhance effectiveness of implementation

2.2.3.2 Devise and facilitate the implementation of policy review programs.

Integrated with 1.1.2.4 to enhance effectiveness of implementation

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

This activity was already completed as reported previously

2.2.3.4 Support to African Animal Welfare Platform.

- i. Developed a report and a brief on 'A Compelling Case for Animal Welfare in Africa'. The document and the policy brief are intended to create awareness on animal welfare practices in Africa.
- ii. An implementation plan and M&E framework to support effective implementation of the animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA) was developed;
- iii. The National validation of the South Sudan Animal Welfare and Action Plan was undertaken;

- iv. A Policy Brief ‘Enhancing Animal Welfare in South Sudan’ was developed as an advocacy tool to policymakers, the relevant authorities and stakeholders. The Policy Brief seeks to;
 - Identify the challenges to achieving good animal welfare practice in South Sudan
 - Make recommendations on the interventions that would lead to the achievement of good animal welfare practice,
- v. Supported the planning and implementation of the 5th Africa Animal Welfare Conference (AAWC) that was held on 1st to 3rd November 2021 physically at the Accra International Conference Centre (AICC), Accra, Ghana.

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

Output 3.1 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.

3.1.1.2 Assist Member States and RECs in formulating and/or updating their AnGR policies and legislation.

Considering the emerging disasters affecting the resilience and management of Animal Genetic Resources in Africa (e.g. the Covid-19 pandemic, severe climate events, etc.), and upon request from the National Focal Point for AnGR-Egypt, the MS was supported in conducting the National Stakeholders’ Consultation Workshop on reviewing, updating. Ministerial endorsement of the National Strategy and Action Plan for AnGR, Egypt (NSAP-AnGR-Egypt), considering new factors of resilience to the pandemic effects, climate change and other emerging disasters (Dec.21). The NSAP-AnGR-Egypt was reviewed and updated by stakeholders’ consensus. The priority implementation projects (action-plan) were developed, and both were provided to HE, the Minister of Agriculture, for endorsement.

3.1.1.3. Support the implementation of AnGR-related policies and legislation in MS and RECs.

This activity with balance of (Euro 1,353) was integrated with activity 3.1.1.2.

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.

a. Supporting Egypt in the Development of the EGY-LFMP:

The 3-step process for developing the National Livestock and Fish Master Plan comprises 1) The preparation of the LFMP Concept Note to indicate the national needs of technical and financial support;

2) To conduct a stakeholders validation for the CN and stakeholders analysis of the priority investment areas, that supports the development and implementation of the LFMP; and 3) To conduct the Donor Seminar to raise needed financial and technical resources to develop the LFMP.

Live2Africa supported the development of the Concept Note for Egypt Livestock and Fish Master Plan (EGY-LFMP) in 2020, then supported Egypt in conducting the National Stakeholders Consultative Workshop for Building Consensus and Road Map for Improving the Utilization and Enhancing the Investment Opportunities in Dairy Livestock and Fish Resources in Egypt” (June 2021), in which, the stakeholders developed the prioritized investment opportunities with provisional budget- and time-lines, in the two priority value chains.

A Stakeholders’ Validation of the Identified Investment Opportunities in Dairy and Fish Resources Value Chains was conducted, followed by the Donor Seminar in July 2022. The stakeholders reviewed, validated, and updated the LFMP Concept Note and prioritized investment opportunities in dairy and fish resources value chains to be presented to the donor agencies representatives. The LFMP-CN was reworked to consider local capacities and aspects of the fishery and aquaculture value chains, which is significantly different from the dairy livestock one. The LFMP-EGY Donor Seminar was conducted with the presence of representatives from FAO, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Italian Agency for development, the WorldFish, the World Food Program and the World Bank, to raise and commit needed financial and technical resources for the development of EGY-LFMP. The donor representatives positively evaluated the LFMP approach for planning the investment in the dairy livestock and fish resources value chains and are to raise the LFMP funding issues in-house. The AU-IBAR LFMP team was invited to participate in the next Donor-Group-Meeting in Cairo to discuss potential funding and technical support provision for EGY-LFMP.

b. Supporting Botswana in developing the BWA-LMP:

The Botswana Livestock Master Plan Concept Note was created by a hired consultant in a short consultation mission. The BWA-LMP concept note will be stakeholders validated, and the priority investment opportunities areas will be identified with a provisional budget- and timelines in a consultative stakeholder’s workshop in September 2022.

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.

Two Initiatives for supporting the implementation of the National/Regional AnGR policies on breeding and conservation-by-utilisation programmes have been implemented in North and Central Africa within the priority livestock value chains of the two regions.

1. The North Africa Dairy Genetic Gain System (NA-DGGS):

The NA-DGGS is a regional initiative supporting the prioritised Dairy Livestock Value Chain (DLVC) with better genetic and non-genetic management of the leading indigenous dairy livestock in four north African countries (Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia). The development of the NA-DGGS is an initial step to forming a regional network of superior dairy livestock germplasm for supporting the regional and the continental DLVC to contribute to environmentally sustainable, climate-resilient, socio-economic development and equitable growth in the DLVC. The implementation process is in progress in Egypt and Morocco and has been initiated in Tunisia. The implementation is being handled by different stakeholders, emphasising the contribution of the private sector and the NGOs. Morocco and Egypt have done with procurement of needed goods and are in the technical implementation process; Tunisia is in the process of goods procurement. Mauritania's focal point has shared its action plan.

2. Central Africa Poultry Layers' Parent Stock farm:

The establishment of the CA-PSF was discussed and approved by the Cameroonian Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MLFAIs) and the ECCAS Chairperson in Gabon during the "AU-IBAR / ECCAS Coordination Meeting on the Establishment of the Regional Stock farm in Cameroon", that was held in Libreville and Yaoundé in August 2021. The coordination meeting involved interaction and discussion with stakeholders, including ECCAS, MLFAIs, the private sector, and the Cameroon Poultry Inter-professional Organization (IPAVIC). Discussions indicated the Private Public Partnership (PPP) as the appropriate approach for implementing and managing the CA-PSF, mitigating risks, securing sustainability, and the desired impact on the national and regional poultry egg sector. A "Stakeholder Consultation and Coordination Meeting on Public-Private-Partnership for the Establishment of the ECCAS Regional Grandparent Stock Farm in Cameroon" was successfully held in Yaoundé, Bafoussam, and Douala, The Republic of Cameroon, in January 2022. The Stakeholder Consultation and Coordination Meeting resulted in building stakeholders' consensus on the following: Adoption of the Concept Note on the PPP approach, and the selection of the best PPP framework, under which the public sector is to conduct regulation, Monitoring & Evaluation, and quality assurance role, while the private sector produces the 1-day layer checks to be distributed to the Member States for a subsidized price; The Legal Framework documents include an MoU between AU-IBAR and ECCAS; and "Service contract" between ECCAS and the Private Sector farm; Ten (10) selection criteria were identified to select the private farm to host the stock farm through the AUC bidding procedures; The private-farm compensation plan of AU-IBAR-Live2Africa financial contribution will be in terms of providing a percentage of the produced Day-Old-Chicks (DOCs) to the ECCAS Member States for a discounted price for a certain number of production cycles. A "Consultative and Technical Write-Shop for the AUC, IBAR, and ECCAS Legal and Procurement Experts for the development of needed Legal Framework and Procurement documents and time plan for the implementation of the CA-PSF" was successfully held in Naivasha in February 2022. The consultative and technical write-shop resulted in the following:

- AU-IBAR has adopted a two-stage process for selecting the bidder for the award of the Project. The first stage involves the qualification of the parties who apply following the Request for Expression of Interest. At the end of this stage, AU-IBAR will announce a short-list of pre-qualified applicants who shall be eligible for participation in the second stage of the Bidding Process comprising Request for

Proposals (RFP). Only applicants pre-qualified and short-listed by AU-IBAR shall be invited to submit bids in the Bid Stage.

- The experts developed the needed documents, including Request for Expression of Interest, Terms of Reference for ECCAS-PSF, Draft MoU AU-IBAR/ECCAS, and Request for Proposals to the Timetable of activities.

AU-IBAR already advertised the Request for Expression of Interest with the TOR for the applicants. Interested applicants submitted their applications for qualifications, and the qualification committee opened and assessed by a nominated assessment panel in June 2022.

3.1.3.2 Support Member States and RECs in implementing Investment plans for AnGR to enhance its contribution to the livestock sector.

This activity with budget balance of Euro 4,790 was integrated with activity 3.1.3.1. as agreed for the NCE workplan

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

3.2.1.2 Support MSs and RECs in formulating project proposals for upscaling appropriate technologies/ interventions for improved NRM.

The Development of the National Animal Feed Resources Management Strategies for North Africa Member States

The regional consultation on “Assessment of Natural Resource Management for Enhancing Productivity and Feed Security of Dairy Livestock Value Chain in North Africa”, conducted in 2020 indicated the Priority of Developing Livestock Feed Resources Management Strategies, with action plan/priority interventions to be subsequently implemented. In December 2021, a sub-regional Expert Write-Shop was conducted in Nouakchott, Mauritania for “The development of the National Animal Feed Resources Management Strategies and the Road-Map for the Implementation of Priority NRM Interventions in North Africa” where Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia were invited as case studies for developing their national strategies. Due to the Covid-19 critical situation in North Africa and the unexpected travel bans /border closing in Morocco and Tunisia) in December 2021, only Egypt delegates participated in the Write-Shop in Mauritania and contributed to inputs for the development of draft National strategies for Egypt and Mauritania. Therefore, a second Expert Write-Shop on “The Development of the National Animal Feed Resources Management Strategies for North Africa Member States for Promoting Feed Availability, Quality and Disaster Risk Reduction” was then conducted in Cairo, Egypt in June 2022, including the same four North Africa Member States in addition to Algeria. Due to delay in obtaining the visa to Egypt, the Algerian delegates did not manage to travel in time to participate. Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia delegates participated in the expert writeshop to “Support the development of

the national animal feed resources management strategies for North Africa Member States, to identify the strategic priorities and proven priority interventions of appropriate management practices for promoting feed availability, quality and disaster risk reduction in the dairy livestock sector. The expert writeshop was successfully conducted and four draft national strategies were developed with identified strategic priorities and proven priority interventions of appropriate management practices, and need to be validated by stakeholders and endorsed by the Ministries, prior to the implementation of identified priority actions. The developed feed resources management strategies encompass the following strategic objectives 1) Improving Forage Production and Management; 2) Improving management of pasture resources; 3) Improving the production and nutritional value of concentrated feed; 4) The development of agricultural residues/waste valuation and improved utilization system; 5) Supporting digitalization and e-commerce in the management and trade of feed resources; 6) Capacity building and promoting involvement of different stakeholders and PPP approach; 7) Issuing necessary regulatory and legislative frameworks and supporting institutional reforms.

Validation of the developed National Rangeland management strategies for Somalia and South Sudan.

In 2020/2021, two (2) National Rangeland Management Strategies for Somalia and South Sudan were developed in alignment with the IGAD Regional Rangeland Management Strategic Framework (IGAD-RRMSF) in two short national consultations. In November 2021, the National Stakeholder Validation Workshop for the Developed National Rangeland Management Strategy for South Sudan was conducted in Juba, S. Sudan, while the Somalia National Rangeland Management Strategy was stakeholder validated in Mogadishu, in July 2022. The two Draft Rangeland Management Strategies and their Action Plans 2022-2031 for Somali and South Sudan were validated by formal key stakeholders / peers review who shared their comments/inputs, according to which, the draft national strategies were updated, and the potential financial and technical collaboration and partnership for their implementation and further stakeholders' engagement were identified.

IGAD Camel Strategy (NRM).

IGAD region owns more than 60% of the world camels, and the demand for live camels, its meat and milk in the IGAD region and Middle East countries is increasing because of affordable price of its meat, and the traditional belief of the potential pharmaceutical effects of camel milk, in addition to the greater preference for camel keeping in the ASALs due to its tolerance to adverse weather conditions. Camel production value chain in IGAD has several challenges including sudden death of unknown etiology, and the trade in camels involves trekking as the main means of transportation to secondary markets within the region or to the ports of export, which fuels conflict over land along the trade routes and over the grazing and watering resources in addition to weight loss and subsequent death from starvation and opportunistic secondary bacterial infections. Therefore, AU-IBAR, in coordination with IGAD, hired a consultation company for the "Development and validation of the Camel Management Strategy for IGAD region", mainly focusing on Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Djibouti, as the main sources of Camels in the IGAD region. The consultation assessed the current status of camel resources, management, husbandry, and marketing, lessons learned, opportunities, gaps/challenges and developed a draft regional

strategy to guide the improvement of the camel value chain in the region in order to enhance food security and income of the IGAD member states, in addition to the development of a regional camel project proposal for resource mobilization and operationalization of the developed strategy. The strategy was successfully developed and stakeholders validated in the Stakeholders Validation workshop held in Naivasha in December 2021. The validation workshop included the validation and update of the draft strategy and the developed draft proposal for resource mobilization to support implementing the validated strategy. The strategy encompasses the following strategic priority actions:

SPA 1: Securing Resources - (grazing land and migration corridors; as well as traditional knowledge and animal genetic resources)

SPA 2: Communication and Awareness Raising about the Role and Value of the Camel during climate change and the importance for the IGAD region

SPA 3: Ensure regional camel health and welfare to the highest standards

SPA 4: Invest in fair and equitable value chains to produce high quality products

SPA 5: Inspire and encourage donor agencies to invest in processing facilities that increase the shelf life of camel milk to manage fluctuating camel milk availability between surplus and deficiency and combine drought relief and humanitarian aid with income generation for pastoralists.

SPA 6: A regional Camel Research Centre should be established, possibly in Jijjiga (Ethiopia) where there are already initiatives in this direction.

3.2.1.3 Promote promising approaches to sustainable NRM through appropriate fora and pilot actions.

No budget allocated for this activities in the rider.

Output 3.3 Access to quality feed and water enhanced

No budget allocated for this activities in the rider.

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.

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.

3.3.1.3 Promote proven water harvesting and feed conservation technologies in the drier areas and other livestock production regions.

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.

4.1.1.1 Carry out status review of existing LEWs in MS and RECs to identify gaps for improvements.

Developing

The Development and Sustaining an Integrated Livestock early Warning System (ILEWS) and Enhancing Early Action in IGAD

Within the framework of addressing gaps and strengthening the MSs' capacities in Livestock Early Warning, managing and deploying early warning information, the draft Seven (7) national reports on the IGAD sub-regional consultation on the Development and Sustaining an Integrated Livestock Early Warning System (ILEWS) and Enhancing Early Action in IGAD was developed and evaluated by AU-IBAR and IGAD, and being updated by the regional consultant. The regional validation workshop and the technical forum are planned to take place in the 4th week of September.

SADC Livestock Early Warning System

Despite implementing initiatives to support the LEWs in SADC, several southern African countries lack an objective early warning and timely response mechanism (particularly those associated with the livestock industry) that enables early identification of the onset of disasters. Ex-post reactive responses coupled with the lack of anticipatory and preparedness measures focus on crisis management and humanitarian interventions instead of building long-term resilience at both the household and community levels. Therefore, there has been an increasing need to assess the existing situation in Early Warning and Timely Action in the central livestock-industry-oriented SADC member states about significant elements that require action. These elements include animal diseases; food security and nutrition; climate changes, feed security, natural resources (water and pasture) management; livestock-mobility-associated conflict and social stresses. A Consultative Expert Workshop on "Assessing the Current Status, and Planning the Way-forward for Improving the Livestock Early Warning and Timely Actions in the SADC Member States (Case Studies: Botswana, eSwatini, Lesotho, and Namibia), was conducted in Gaborone, Botswana in June 2022, with the presence of key experts in the Early Warning/Action, climate-change, disaster-oriented policies and information management, livestock health and production (CVOs and DAPs), and rangeland management from the Botswana, eSwatini, Lesotho, and Namibia, in addition to Three (3) SADC headquarter experts in the same fields of expertise to contribute to the regional dimension of the assessment and planning the way forward. The workshop outcomes include an evaluation of the current status of the Early Warning/Timely Action Systems (focusing on livestock-industry-oriented ones) and a list of priority interventions to promote the development/improvement of Livestock- Early

Warning/Timely Action System. Through participatory processes, including group work, the workshop reviewed and undertook extensive analysis in the following areas: To overview the livestock early warning system in SADC MSs; To review the current status of disasters in the SADC Member States participating in the workshop; To assess the national disasters and their impacts on livestock production and health systems; To conduct a SWOT analysis of early warning systems operational in each of the countries represented at the workshop; To present an overview the functioning IGAD early warning system as model/good practice to follow; To identify strategic elements for a LEWS in SADC, and To outline a roadmap towards the development of LEWS for the SADC region. In summary, the following were the results of this workshop and observations generated therefrom: 1) There is no functioning Livestock Early Warning System in the SADC region based on information derived from this workshop participants; 2) There are some existing systems of information management for different purposes but not targeting the agriculture/livestock sector; and 3) There is an urgent need for the development of a SADC-wide Livestock Early Warning system and based on the disasters identified and their impacts on livestock.

Based on the above and information generated from the workshop, it was highly recommended that AU-IBAR, working in very close collaboration with the SADC Secretary, analyse the data provided and work towards developing a LEWS /TA for SADC taking into consideration the following: (a) be inclusive (ensuring all SADC Member States' interest are covered and that they are also consulted in the whole process of developing such a system); (b) consult with other development partners working in the region such as FAO who may have similar or applicable systems that can be adopted or used for this purpose; and (c) consulting with the SADC Secretariat and its organs including the SADC Livestock Technical Committee on the processes that may need to be following in such an exercise.

4.1.1.2 Support MS and RECs in formulating proposals for addressing gaps in LEWs and for establishing new ones where necessary.

Activity not carried out

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

Activity not carried out

4.1.2.1 Streamline MS and RECs systems for collecting, analyzing and applying LEWs information.

4.1.2.2 Carry out Training of relevant personnel in MS and RECs in collecting, analyzing and application of LEWs Information.

Output 4.2 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.

Live2Africa conducted a Regional Training Workshop on “Supporting the implementation and practices of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, ARS-DRR, Promoting Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction in ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC and UMA” in Naivasha, Kenya, in July 2022. The training largely focused on deepening the understanding of participants on the ARS-DRR, a strategy framework developed through the cooperation between the AU and AUDA-NEPAD to implement the strategic approach for improving and enhancing effectiveness and efficiency by emphasizing disaster risk reduction. Therefore, Live2Africa conducted a Regional Training Workshop on “Supporting the implementation and practices of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, ARS-DRR, Promoting Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction in ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC and UMA” in Naivasha, Kenya, in July 2022. This training workshop was designed to build the capacity (theoretical and hands-on training) of pastoralists, key experts and practitioners in Disaster-Risk Management in Africa to enhance their capability and to promote the Member States’ adoption and implementation of the ARS-DRR and its action plan. The workshop was a technical training delivery through lectures, group discussions and field-based learning. The participants were drawn from the five African Regions and RECs Secretariat, in addition to experts from the leading African Union organisation conducting activities in pastoralism and DRM in the continent like the FAO and IUCN.

The workshop was carried out in accordance with the scheduled program, and the overall objectives were met. Participants benefited from the training and were ready to contribute to supporting the implementation and practices of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARS-DRR), promoting Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction. The following recommendations are considered for the next step of action:

- Extending sensitisation on the training on the implementation and practices of the Africa Regional for Disaster Risk Reduction in terms of early warning and Disaster Risk Reduction to the regional level; SADC, ECOWAS, UMA, ECCAS and IGAD member states. Training in a specific country is highly recommended.
- Establishment of Early Warning Systems and strengthening the existing Early Warning Systems in regional economic communities and member states in the context of pastoral rangelands, IGAD Early Warning Tools like AFBS, PET and PLEWS.
- Strengthening Early Warning / Early Action Protocols within Africa Economic Communities, including synergies between awareness of early warning information and preparedness for disaster risks, forecast-based Action (FbA) and forecast-based financing (FbF).
- Capacity building and capacity strengthening to SADC, ECOWAS, UMA, ECCAS and IGAD member states on using Earth Observation (EO), Remote Sensing, Geographic Information System (GIS) on forage monitoring in rangelands.

4.2.1.2 Support MS and RECs in formulating strategies for DRM.

I. Assessment and Formulation of the Regional Policy Dialogue on the Sustainable Use of Cross-border Natural Grazing Resources:

In support of controlling cross-border conflicts and mitigating the impacts of seasonal cross-border animal

and herders' movements, the consultative study on "Facilitation Regional Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Use of Rangelands and Cross-Border Natural Grazing Resources" has been conducted". The study aims to assess the current status of cross-border natural grazing/rangeland resources management in the three cross-border zones (Ethiopia- Kenya, Kenya-Uganda and Ethiopia-Kenya Uganda-South Sudan) in IGAD, to assess the impact of the seasonal cross-border animals' and herders' movements, to conduct a Policy Dialogue on Ministerial and Directors levels to support the domestication of the regional rangeland management strategy, and therefore to contribute to implementing policy change following the round of evidence-based assessments, and therefore to contribute towards a sustainable use of rangelands and cross-border natural grazing resources in the IGAD region. The four draft National reports (Ethiopia- Kenya, South-Sudan and Uganda) were developed, and under revision. Guide for conducting the Policy Dialogue for cross-border issues developed.

2. Assessment of Policy-Adoption & Indigenous-Knowledge Practices for Disaster Risk Management in Pastoral Communities in Africa:

The African Union developed policies and strategies for supporting productivity and sustainability of the pastoral systems and disasters associated with the system in Africa, including "The African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa, PFFA" and the "Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, ARS-DRR". However, until now, a poor policy/strategy implementation record has been reported for the PFFA and gaps in institutional frameworks, risk identification, knowledge management; governance; and emergency response were reported for the implementation of the ARS-DRR. Therefore, an Expert Write-Shop on "The Assessment of Policy-Adoption & Indigenous-Knowledge Practices for Disaster Risk Management in Pastoral Communities in Africa, for Supporting Pastoralists' Livelihood and Disaster Risk Management/Reduction in ECOWAS, ECCAS, IGAD, SADC and UMA" was held in Naivasha, Kenya, in June 2022. The Write-Shop was conducted to assess the status on implementation of both the PFFA; the ARS-DRR, and other national or regional policies/strategies aligned with; documenting the Indigenous Knowledge Practices (IKP) for the livelihood and disaster risk management/reduction in the central pastoral communities in ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC and UMA; and to develop the way-forward and guidelines for promoting their implementation in the livestock-associated pastoral production system(s) in Africa. Then, to identify the way forward to include the adopted/proven IKP in future implementation plans for policies/strategies concerned with pastoralist livelihood and the pastorals system resilience in the five (5) regions (ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, and UMA).

The Expert write-shop was conducted successfully, with the contribution of pastoralism and DRM experts from each of the five RECs and CILSS, pastoralism and DRM experts from 3 Member States from each of the five RECs, experts from the leading international organization with activities in pastoralism and DRM in the continent (The African Union-SAFGRAD, FAO, and IUCN). The implementation of both AU-PFFA and the ARS-DRR were assessed, a list of Projects contributing to PFFA and ARS-DRR implementation was listed, recommendations for the implementation Programme of Action to implement the ARS-DRR developed for each strategic area, and the guidelines for integrating IKP into PFFA and ARS-DRR developed. Generally, more capacity building, efficient information management system, improved technical knowledge and stakeholders' skills were needed for promoting the

implementation of the ARS-DRR. While the following actions were recommended for promoting the implementation of the PFFA 1) to raise awareness and understanding of the policy document, 2) to develop harmonized operationalization guidelines with M&E scheme for implementation progress, 3) to institutionalize pastoral platforms and community declarations as vehicles for promoting the adoption of the pastoralism policy, 4) to strengthen regional coordination and joint programming of pastoralism initiatives, 5) to support domestication, review and harmonization of regional protocols, 6) to addressing insecurity as fundamental issues for AU, IBAR, RECs and MSs, and 7) to promote information sharing and learning between the RECs and member states to fast-track the adoption of good practices.

4.2.1.3 Identify and promote the role of women in DRM and build their capacities for effective participation.

Activity not carried out

4.2.2 Support initiatives to transform the pastoral production system to sustainably enhance productivity and resilience including resilience to climate variability and change.

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.

4.2.2.2 Develop a pastoral livestock production transformation strategy considering findings from the above assessment and existing interventions and policies.

No budget allocated for this activity in the rider

4.2.2.3 Support MS and RECs in formulating proposals for enhancing resilience of livestock production systems

No budget allocated for this activity in the rider

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

RESULT 5: TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION IN THE LVCS INCREASED

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;

5.1.1.1 Carry out a desk and field study of existing appropriate technologies for enhancing selected livestock value chains, and identify their applicability in enhancing production, productivity and profitability of selected livestock value chains.

A final draft of the compendium of existing technologies, their suitability and profitability across priority livestock value chains in Africa documenting 120 technologies and innovations with special focus to

gender sensitive technologies was finalized and is ready for publication.

5.1.1.2 Incorporate recommendations on appropriate technologies in the value chain booklets.

A hand book on lessons learnt and best practices for technology uptake and transfer in the national animal resources extension services was developed, validated and is ready for publication. Further, a technology and innovations: Next frontier newsletter was finalized and is ready for publication. In addition, in order to promote a conducive governance environment is enable to ensure the seamless execution of actions on training, registration, regulation and licensing of the livestock production professionals and technicians and develop a highly skilled human resource that will further support the implementation of the Dairy Industry transformation strategy and livestock master plan initiative in Kenya. A technical writeshop was held on 1st – 5th August 2022 in Naivasha, Kenya, with the technical taskforce, the Draft animal production professional and technician bill 2022 was reviewed and enriched; a roadmap to guide process of presentation of the draft bill to office of the Attorney General and Cabinet developed and a proposed workplan and budget developed. These key actions will put in place a legal framework for the training, registration, regulation and licensing of the livestock production professionals and technicians in Kenya thus transforming the livestock sector to being a competitive and viable venture.

5.1.1.3 Assess the suitability of existing livestock production and processing technologies for women and promote/develop/adapt appropriately.

A virtual continental workshop was held on 10th October 2021 to validate a Three-pronged Continental Strategy to strengthen Research-Extension-Farmer Linkage Systems (REFILS) for increased technology development, transfer and uptake in Africa identified and documented. The continental strategy encompasses; Vision statement; A sustainable livestock technology development, transfer and uptake system anchored by a robust REFILS in Africa.

Mission statement; To develop a REFILS that transforms the African livestock sector contributing to livelihoods and economic growth.

Three main strategic objectives including;

1. To strengthen and grow REFILS capacity building and infrastructure support,
2. To improve the REFILS policy and regulation formulation and implementation environment,
3. To develop, grow and strengthen advocacy and awareness creation of REFILS.

This continental strategy will be published and disseminated for adoption and domestication.

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

The activity has been completed as reported in the last reporting period.

This included undertaking of training of trainers workshop on uptake and utilization of technologies across various livestock value chains, development and publications of training manuals and newsletters, as well as awareness creation and Sensitization of animal biotechnologies application and regulatory perspectives in Africa. Animal Biotechnologies identified and continental regulatory framework developed to provide guidance in strategic uptake across the continent. Awareness creation on status of uptake of animal biotechnologies and regulations in Africa ongoing.

5.1.2.2 Support MS and RECs in formulating proposals for adopting appropriate technologies in water and fodder management, conservation and rational utilization.

Towards supporting Member States and Regional Economic Communities in formulating proposals for adopting appropriate technologies, production, water and fodder management, conservation and rational utilization, significant progress was made in establishing mobile reproductive centres of excellence for the promotion of the East Africa Dairy Value Chain. This mobile facility targets to drive adoption and utilization of reproductive assisted technologies by the pastoralist communities. The mobile centre of excellence includes a well-equipped trailer with various Artificial Insemination and Embryo transfer technologies that have already been procured and await branding and final launch. The trailer was procured, branding design was completed and procurement of materials is in progress.

Output 5.2 Animal resources knowledge enhanced

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

5.2.1.1 Undertake review of existing data management tools and development of new ARIS modules.

Towards the operationalization of ARIS 3 (Trade and marketing, animal production and animal health) modules, the draft regional modules for animal production, animal health, trade and marketing were reviewed. A new help page has been developed for each module. The review of the reference data is ongoing including the relation between reference tables. In addition, Dairy, Poultry and Red meat and live animals regional livestock value chain modules reference tables have been developed and validated. A total of (129) reference data tables and their internal relations were created under the Animal Production and (63) reference data tables were created under the Regional Livestock Value Chains Themes. Visualization inputs have also been created.

Creation of the 55 MS Administrative Divisions as Reference Data Tables, 8 RECs and their respective MS and their structure as Groups has been finalized. In addition, creation of all the Reference Data Tables and their respective links considering 3 languages (English, French and Portuguese) finalized. Data transfer from ARIS2 to ARIS3 initiated

A value chain analysis digital prototype tool for the Red meat and live animals has been developed and validated. Ongoing actions planned include the operationalization of the prototype.

5.2.1.2 Training of operatives in the new modules.

This is to be carried out once the modules are validated. 3 different levels of training (Foundation Level, Intermediate Level and Advanced Level) have been identified and their syllabus are ready including a bank of questions for the pre-assessment evaluation for the trainees. The update of ARIS 3 LMS (Learning Management System) with the identified content is ongoing.

5.2.1.3 Support the operations of E-FORA.

As part of a broader AU-IBAR effort to strengthen its Knowledge Management, an online platform was developed in early 2021, to support agro-business profiling, on boarding of livestock stakeholders, event and knowledge sharing of Communities of Practices and stakeholder networks and organizations in the livestock sector.

As at June 2022, the online platform hosted 25 either private or open online community and group spaces on livestock related issues on the AU-IBAR Ecosystem platform (See list of communities in Appendix). By the end of June 2022, 542 livestock associated stakeholders had registered).

A range of support was provided to stakeholders to ensure utilization of the platform and continued coherence towards collaborative activities. Some of the support rendered has included:

- Over 20 zoom sessions to orient stakeholders on features and utilisation of the platform.
- A generic community engagement strategy was developed to promote the use of the platform and hence promote engagement among the various actors.

Due to the uniqueness of existing platforms; one-on-one engagement and online sessions were also held with community leaders and active members to discuss the utilisation and on-boarding of members to respective platform spaces. The ecosystem membership continues to grow and offers a one-stop-shop or consolidated entryway to collaborative content. The platform functionalities vary by groups and have been used to profile stakeholders and actors, including education institutions (under 2A-2EV).

Current/ Next Steps to strengthening networks

- Roll-out of content management and moderation skills awareness to support stakeholders in uploading issue-based content;
- Engage with networks and stakeholders in on-boarding processes, focusing on increasing the use of the ecosystem platform;
- Enable deeper online interactions and linkages at county and national levels to support value chain associations;
- Maintain support mechanism by facilitating and consolidating appropriate timely responses to incoming queries in liaison with AU-IBAR Technical Experts and most relevant Community Members and posting reactions to the platform to benefit the entire community;
- Maintain the ongoing support mechanism relaying longer-term technical support requests to Technical Experts, tracking and documenting for the wider CoP the response;

- Maintain the collective community support mechanism, facilitating discussions as requested by CoP members, Technical Experts;
- Oversee the use of the ecosystem tools (e.g., calendaring and project management tools) and ensuring that updates are made in close consultation with Technical Experts and CoP members.
- Find mechanisms to continue to drive the value proposition that supports engagement to the CoPs and other communities on the platform.
- Expand in functionalities, such as use of the ecosystem as an eMarket place.

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.

A methodology of ARIS3 Modules Design has been developed based on the identification of decisions to make. It will be part of the available content in ARIS3 Learning Management System Catalog.

5.2.2.2 Strengthen national data management platforms

A platform has been developed for that end. The functionalities that are available will allow the members to interact and collaborate as a community of practice.

5.2.2.3 Broaden the establishment and operationalization of data working groups within the national policy hubs

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;

6.1.1.1 Carry out desk and field study of livestock market infrastructure, policies and legislation to identify Gaps.

An audit on national and regional livestock market information systems was started in November 2021, and completed in March 2022. A consultant; Dr. Kingstone Mujeyi, an agricultural economist, was recruited and worked closely with Senior Knowledge Management Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Expert; and Marketing consultant (AU-IBAR).

The audit identified : current and future priorities in terms of information, infrastructure, skills and technology, and related services; Conducted a SWOT analysis for examining Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of existing Market Information Systems; Assess infrastructure capabilities and knowledge resources; Undertook a knowledge inventory analysis by identifying the explicit or physical MIS ; and identified gaps between available infrastructure and needed capacities based on regional livestock market priorities and capitalize on strengths or make improvements.

Two policy briefs were generated to provide further recommendations to policy implementation: Strengthening market information management structures at regional level: Making livestock market information systems more interoperable, equitable, and sustainable; and Livestock Market Information Systems in Africa: Building more Equitable, Sustainable, and Lucrative Livestock Value Chains at the Regional Level.

A compilation of livestock market infrastructure, legislation, and policies has been developed. Most of the compilation was based on the FAOLEX as a source of information on country-level livestock market infrastructure and associated policies and legislation. The list is being updated and covers selected countries from all five regions of Africa. What is clear from the information collected thus far is that many African countries lack policies and legislation on livestock market infrastructure and the existence of appropriate infrastructure that would promote and support livestock marketing. A questionnaire to gather information on market infrastructure in the Member States was developed following consultations and inputs from colleagues and will be administered. The questionnaire has three key sections (i) livestock market infrastructure, (ii) policies and legislation on livestock market infrastructure (iii) institutions and social networks.

6.1.1.2 Support Member MS in formulating proposals for enhancing market infrastructure, policies and legislation.
A workshop is planned for 2022 to share and validate the findings of the livestock information systems audit; and recommendations. The findings will be presented at an existing REC-associated event.

The findings will contribute to the following outputs: A report based on the analysis of market information systems for regional strategic interventions on livestock value chains; a Policy brief on appropriate market information systems to build more equitable, sustainable, and lucrative livestock market systems at the regional level; Policy brief on strengthening market information management structures at the regional level. Particular emphasis will be given to making market systems more interoperable, equitable, and sustainable.

6.1.1.3. Disseminate the findings of livestock market infrastructure, policies and legislation study.

6.1.2 Disseminate the findings including enhancing multi-stakeholder platforms for information sharing
Activity not carried out

6.1.2.1 Carry out an inventory of national and Regional livestock market Information systems

6.1.2.2 Workshop to validate findings and recommend modalities for integrating livestock information systems

6.1.3 Integrate National Livestock Marketing Information Systems with the Regional Livestock Marketing Information Systems;
Activity not carried out

6.1.3.1 Training of relevant national and regional operatives on livestock market Information systems

6.1.4 Build capacities of stakeholders on Livestock Marketing Information Systems.

Output 6.2: Post-harvest losses reduced

6.2.1 Promote development and adoption of value addition and post-harvest losses reduction technology;
Activity not carried out

6.2.1.1 Carry out inventory of appropriate technologies for value addition and identify applicable technologies for selected value chains.

6.2.1.2 Incorporate identified technologies into promotional materials for publication.

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.

A similar process of developing a strategy on value-addition was conducted by the Department of Economic Development, Trade, Industry and Mining (ETIM) at the AUC, producing the African Union Commodity Strategy on value-addition in three major industries (i) agriculture; (ii) mining (iii) energy. This draft strategy does not directly address value-addition to animal products. There is a need to review and understand the AUC strategy and ensure that the proposed continental strategy on value-addition to animal products is well aligned and contributory to this strategy on commodities. A scoping meeting bringing together the staff from the AUC, the regions and other key stakeholders was conducted 15-18 August 2022 to deliberate on what has been done to date and how the issue of the proposed “strategy” should be managed. A Technical Working Group lead by the Live2Africa Project team held the scoping workshop. The workshop was attended by thirteen (13) participants drawn from three Regional Economic Communities, COMESA, IGAD, SADC, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Union Commission- Economic Development, Trade, Tourism, Industry and Minerals (AUC-ETTİM), African Regional Standards Organization (ARSO), representatives of the private sector, Africa Meat Export Business Association, Happy Sausages Ltd, Xlencesbs and Women in Poultry Value Chain-WIPVaC). During the deliberations on the African Union Commodity Strategy, the Technical Working Group agreed that there was no need to develop another “strategy” as the proposed action could be one of the “Implementation Frameworks” for the African Union Commodity Strategy contributing to the four Strategic Pillars. Therefore, the Technical Working Group proposed and developed a draft “Implementation Framework for the value-addition to animal resources and their products” which will be shared with a broader spectrum of stakeholders from all the regions of Africa for validation and finalization. The Implementation Framework identifies the major issues and challenges affecting value-addition to animal resources and their products and developed the following: (i) Strategic Objectives/Goal (ii) Strategic intervention areas (iii) Key activities (iv) Roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders. It is envisaged that the validation workshop for the proposed Implementation Framework

will be conducted in October 2022.

6.2.2.2 *Support promotion of adopted strategies and appropriate technologies.*

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;*

Activity not carried out

6.3.1.1 *Inventory of policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds etc) and services.*

6.3.1.2 *Promotion of policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds etc) and services.*

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.*

6.3.1.4 *Establish linkages between interested investors with financial and technical support organizations, supply chains etc.*

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;*

Activity not carried out

6.3.2.1 *Training on enforcement of quality of inputs.*

6.3.2.2 *Advocacy and support for self-regulation among livestock value chain actors.*

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

6.3.3.1 *Build the capacity of Technical Experts to assist CVOs and other stakeholders in the formulation of Common Positions.*

Sixteen (16) African positions on terrestrial animal health draft standards were developed and submitted to the September 2021 and February 2022 WOAHA Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission. Four African Positions were submitted to the September 2021 and February 2022 Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission. The African Positions were developed through four animal health experts' meetings.

Live2Africa contributed to convening Technical Experts to develop the Pan-African PPR Eradication Program 2022 to 2026, which was technically endorsed by the 13th Pan African CVOs meeting.

6.3.3.2 Support CVOs' Meetings for adoption of Common Positions.

Eighteen (18) African Common Positions on animal health standards were agreed on by the 13th Pan African Chief Veterinary Officers meeting and submitted to the 89th OIE General Assembly. Notable amongst the Positions was the African Position on the application for official recognition by the OIE of risk status for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (chapter 1.8). The African Position raised concern about the difficulties in implementing the standard, particularly for African countries, as the mitigation measures were disproportionate to the risk. Therefore, African countries recommended the WOAHP consider a more pragmatic chapter that recognizes peculiar situations, particularly those with no historical evidence of exposure to Classical BSE, e.g. countries in Africa. The African Position was favourably received, and the standard was referred back to the WOAHP Code Commission to consider the concerns raised.

6.3.3.3 Support livestock stakeholders to participate in livestock standard setting processes.

Sudan and South Sudan were supported to develop the national SPS strategies and action plans. These two strategies have been validated by national stakeholders.

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.

6.3.4.1 Undertake mapping of livestock institutions of higher learning and the training offered.

- i. The African Association of Veterinary Education Establishments (2A2E-V) consultancy assignment on the development of a strategic plan for strengthening and harmonization of veterinary education and research in Africa is ongoing with the following outputs having been achieved:
 - Reviewed and mapped Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs) in Africa;
 - Developed a framework to maintain and update database for VEEs;
 - Reviewed and summarized available Quality Assurance evidence in VEEs;
 - Developed an online 2A2E-V engagement platform for all VEE's in Africa;

6.3.4.2 Conduct an in-depth analysis of the training curricula and propose required improvements, including harmonization to enable labour mobility.

- Reviewed veterinary curricula, research and community activities in VEEs;
- This will be completed once the 2A2E-V consultancy assignment on the development of a strategic plan for strengthening and harmonization of veterinary education and research in Africa is concluded

6.3.4.3 Workshop to discuss and validate study findings and to agree on common elements of curriculum harmonization.

This will be completed once the 2A2E-V consultancy assignment on the development of a strategic plan

for strengthening and harmonization of veterinary education and research in Africa is concluded

6.3.4.4 *Compile and publish harmonized framework on livestock education curriculum*

Guidelines entitled 'Re-Profiling of Veterinary Profession: Day 1 Competencies for Veterinarians in Africa' were developed and reported in the previous reporting period.

AU-IBAR, within the framework of the Animal Health Strategy of Africa (AHSA) and with the support of AHSA Guiding Group (GG), identified key competencies to improve and strengthen the quality and the performance of the veterinary service (VS) in Africa using the "OIE recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure National Veterinary Services of quality" document (published in May 2012) and other materials as reference documents. The aim is to reinforce competencies that address challenges peculiar to the African continent. This document addresses the required competencies of veterinarians. The document is intended to guide member countries, who should adapt the competencies for their specific national and regional needs. Under the OIE document: "OIE recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure National Veterinary Services of quality". The formulation of this document went through a rigorous consultative and peer-review process involving the Association of African Veterinary Education Establishment (2A2E-V), the Africa Association of Veterinary Statutory Bodies (2A-VSB) and the CVOs common position forum. It was reviewed and validated at the workshop in Dakar, Senegal, 11 – 15 November 2019.

6.3.4.5 *Pilot CPD for Livestock /Veterinary professionals and para-professionals.*

A consultant has already been engaged to study and identify practices and gaps in the approaches currently used to deliver Continuing Professional Development [CPD] to livestock officers, veterinarians and para-veterinarians, and document lessons learnt and best practices.

A preliminary report on the status of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) in Africa and a preliminary CPD Model Guidelines document was developed as outputs of a 'consultancy to study the status of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) for animal health services providers and propose guidelines for CPDs' in the continent. The CPD Guidelines will be shared with the Member States and Piloted by 5 MSs in the next reporting period.

RESULT AREA 7: AU-IBAR CONTINENTAL CAPACITIES STRENGTHENED

Output 7.1 Capacities for project coordination strengthened

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

The internal audit function was carried out by the AU Internal Audit Office who conducted the audit and shared their recommendations.

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

The procurement function was strengthened by the recruitment of the Procurement Consultant and by the recruitment of two junior procurement consultants.

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

The Certifying Officer continued to carry out his activities during the period instituting internal control mechanisms aimed at ensuring compliance with financial rules and regulations.

Output 7.2 Reinforce the AU-IBAR capacities in ICT

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

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

The information systems administrator during the period under review continued to support the functioning of ARIS and provided IT Support Services

7.6 IBAR Staff Capacity Development

AU-IBAR is a technical office with all IBAR staff, directly and indirectly, supporting project execution in their particular competencies, be it project planning, management, administration or financial oversight. Because of this, the capacity development fund under the Live2Africa project has been successfully utilized to procure relevant, specific and targeted, primarily online training courses for the staff during the year. The methods included: Effective Communication and Employee Relations, Planning, Monitoring and Results Based Management; Diplomacy and Good Governance; Finance for non-Finance practitioners; and Advanced Excel, amongst others. While enhancing staff technical competencies, the training offered has enhanced soft staff skills in employee relations and communication and improved leadership for results and emotional intelligence. Other outputs have been sharpened administrative skills, increased financial acumen, honed communication skills, and enhanced teamwork and collaboration.

6. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the period under review, the Monitoring and Evaluation team carried out routine monitoring to obtain stakeholder feedback. It coordinated the development of an exit strategy to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes beyond project outcomes. The team identified exit actions for each result area, the proposed timeframe for implementation of the activities and a results measurement framework to track the performance of the exit actions. The exit strategy will be regularly updated as project implementation progresses.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Knowledge Management

The knowledge management portfolio provided support towards four main areas of intervention:

- i. Strengthening knowledge management of existing livestock/ animal resources networks and platforms. See 5.2.1.3 on Support the operations of E-FOR A, and Appendix on list of networks supported.
- ii. Improving access to inputs, services, marketing and value addition systems by contributing towards the harmonisation of livestock marketing information systems. The contribution went towards the commencement of an information audit of national and Regional livestock market Information systems, undertake an inventory of national and Regional livestock market Information systems; and validate findings and recommend modalities for integrating livestock information systems.

The screenshot shows the AU-IBAR Livestock Development Information Resources website. The header includes the AU-IBAR logo and navigation links for 'This Collection', 'Search', 'Login', and 'Help'. The main content area is titled 'Livestock Development' and features a 'Browse by' section with options for 'By Issue Date', 'Authors', 'Titles', and 'Subjects'. Below this is a circular logo for LIDeSA (Livestock Development Information Resources for Africa) and a 'Recent Submissions' section. On the right side, there are sections for 'GET NOTIFICATIONS' with a 'Register Here' button, 'BROWSE' with dropdown menus for 'All of AU-IBAR Repository' and 'This Collection', and 'DISCOVER' with dropdown menus for 'Author', 'Subject', 'Date Issued', 'Type', and 'Language'. A specific submission is highlighted: 'Opening Remarks from AU-IBAR during Consultation and coordination'.

Livestock Development Information Resources: <http://repository.au-ibar.org/handle/123456789/1171>

iii. Generation and Dissemination of Knowledge Products and Research outputs.

To support the dissemination and packaging of research outputs, an online repository was developed that also accommodates collection for Live2Africa Project Reports; and a generic sub-section that stores Livestock related information resources. The search functionalities are being improved regularly. A key intervention in 2022 will be to enhance the MetaData for improved functionality; and link the repository with other existing livestock related collections – e.g. CGIAR and AIIM.

The information repository currently consists of brochures, communiques, handbooks, manuals, newsletters, and speeches

The production of knowledge products has been delayed due to delays in live2Africa research and finalisation of research outputs. Work is underway in collecting and finalising the various gray material for capturing in the repository.

Live2Africa Project Documents: <http://repository.au-ibar.org/handle/123456789/3>

Livestock Development Information Resources: <http://repository.au-ibar.org/handle/123456789/1171>

Peste Des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Control and Eradication Information Resources: <http://repository.au-ibar.org/handle/123456789/1154>

Communication

Several communication processes and tools were utilized throughout the year to enhance project visibility, these included:

- i. Website: Regular maintenance of AU-IBAR Live2Africa mini-site to report on event-based activities (<https://www.au-ibar.org/au-ibar-projects/live2africa>).
 - Multimedia: A webinar and 5-part podcast series were broadcast between April and August 2021 on the following topics: Animal Health Development; Model practices in disease control and eradication – e.g. Rinderpest & PPR
- ii. Strengthening continental strategy development & implementation in the animal resources sector through effective Monitoring and Evaluation Systems
- iii. Youth as Change Agents in the Livestock Sector
 - Addressing One-health in the Animal Resources Sector (He shall also zero in on the role of the Animal Health Strategy for Africa towards the implementation of One Health Practice)
 - Women in Agribusiness
- iv. Social Media Campaigns and updates: Updates are made weekly on Twitter and LinkedIn to extract key messages from events and initiatives. The Live2Africa gained recognition, and was being used by various stakeholders in their (re)tweets.

Monitoring of usage was undertaken for the various information products on a quarterly basis. Average views for Twitter and LinkedIn feeds was 1004; average engagements 25. See sample tweets in appendix.

Visibility items

A number of visibility materials and memorabilia were distributed to stakeholders in key meetings. All face-to-face meetings also produced physical and online banners to further identify the key implementing partners and donors. Banners were made for the meetings that took place in 2021.

The memorabilia distributed in 2021 are presented in Annex 3 of this report.

7. CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Challenges

- i. It took long to secure consultancies to undertake value chain analysis in some regions and the value chain analysis process was longer than anticipated.
- ii. In regions like Ecowas, Live2Africa Activities could not be implemented because of unavailability of a project specific desk person at ECOWAS, this resulted in delayed implementation of some activities
- iii. Bureaucratic processes delayed the timely implementation of activities like the Grandparent stock Farm
- iv. Effective implementation of the Exit Strategy required an additional budget which was not available.

B. Recommendations

1. With the project coming to an end, it is recommended that assets, processes and outcomes of Live2Africa project be handed over to other institutions and projects that can continue sustaining them. In cases where capacity to implement exit strategy activities lack, such institutions need to be addressed through recruitment and training.
2. Effective close out of the Project: The Live2Africa has a robust and updated Exit Strategy that provides a three-pronged approach to effect the Project closeout that will ensure that the gains and benefits achieved through during the Project lifetime are conserved and sustained. The Exit Strategy options are Phase Down, Phase Out and Phase Over. It is therefore recommended that with the project coming to an end it is recommended that assets, processes and outcomes of Live2Africa project be handed over to other institutions and projects that can continue sustaining them.
3. Focus on generation and dissemination of knowledge products: Documentation of outputs and intermediate outcomes, tools and guidelines, and other knowledge products during the remainder of the project.
4. Identification of areas for continued investment and upscale and mobilization of resources:
5. Project Evaluation: Implementation of the project gathered momentum in the year under review, therefore the monitoring and evaluation team working closely with RECs is planning an internal End of project Evaluation in October and November 2022 to consider the various components of the project detail. This will subsequently be followed by an external End term evaluation of the Live2Africa Project implementation, outputs and intermediate outcomes and impact: this will particularly be important given that this is the first AU-IBAR Project with integrated Results.

6. Areas of support and continued investment and upscale are
 - a. A phase two of the Live2Africa Project is recommended to build on the achievements and learning from the transformational aspects of Live2Africa project
 - b. Some areas of the project can be leveraged within the new European Union programme for East and West Africa with AU-IBAR, Relevant RECs and value chain actors being implementing partners.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: REPORT ON INDICATOR PROGRESS UP 30 June 2022

Results Chain	s/n #	Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Cumulative Achievements to 30 June 2022	Targets	Remarks
IMPACT: A transformed livestock sector that significantly contributes to Africa sustainable socio- economic development and equitable growth	1	% contribution of livestock and livestock products to Intra African Trade;	30%	30%	Positive change	No change
	2	Change in poverty gap ratio among livestock dependent communities;	42% (Average proportion of population below the poverty datum line)	42% (Average proportion of population below the poverty datum line)	Positive Change	No change
OUTCOME: Systemic capacities of continental, regional and national Livestock Sector stakeholders are strengthened for sustainable transformation of the livestock sector.	3	% increase in uptake of technologies across LVCs	80% of MSs were at Basic Level	80% of MSs were at Basic Level	Positive change	No change
	4	# of MSs attaining level 3 or above Performance Veterinary Services (PVS).	3	3	Positive change	No change
	5	% increase in public sector investments in LVCs				
	6	% increase in private sector investments in LVCs				
	7	# of MSs with functional Animal Resources Information management systems	48	48	55	These are number of countries where the ARIS System is functional
	8	# of RECs with functional regional livestock market information systems	0	0	5	No REC has been supported to establish a functional Market information system to date
	9	# of African Common positions on animal health and food safety (animal origin) standards adopted by OIE and Codex	17			OIE; CODEX reports;AU-IBAR Reports
	10	Continental Average Livestock production sector growth rate	4%	4%	Positive change	The continental average livestock sector growth rates are as determined in the baseline
OUTPUTS LEVEL INDICATORS						
Result 1: Investment in livestock value chains are increased.						
Output 1.1: Priority and promising new VC showcased.	11	# of livestock value chains mapped and published	0	6	6	On track, the LVCs were Mapped but not yet published
	12	# of priority value chains supported	0	6	6	Support is the six priority regional livestock value chains is ongoing
	13	# of regional and national hubs supported to enhance performance of LVCs	0	1 Regional 13 National	25 (5 Regional, 20 National)	This was achieved in the context of support to ESADA which has 1 regional and 13 National hubs
Output 1.2: Policies, regulatory frameworks and strategies to enhance LVC performance publicised.	14	# of RECs and MSs supported to develop policies/ regulatory frameworks / strategies to enhance performance of LVCs using models developed by VET-GOV project	0	11	20	SADC –supported

Output 1.3: Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms for increased investment along the LVC expanded	15	# of feasibility studies on the establishment of value addition carried out	0	0	5	Not yet done
	16	# of transformative trainings supported	0	0	5	Not yet done
	17	# cross sectional dialogue mechanisms and partnerships established/ supported	0	3	10	
Result 2: Animal health delivery systems improved.						
Output 2.1: PVS competencies strengthened.	18	# of follow up PVS Missions to selected Member States to determine the current state of play of the NVSS	To get the data Almost all countries where more than five years	To get the numbers	12	Carried out regional follow up meetings to establish the status of PVS implementation.
	19	# of Member States assisted to formulate Investment Plans and resource mobilization to address outstanding gaps in Veterinary Governance and Veterinary Legislation	0	11	25	The countries where supported to include Livestock into NAIPs
	20	# of African Experts trained on PVS Gap Analysis and veterinary legislation support	0	106	220	Dakar, 39 PVS OIE
	21	# of MSs supported to develop strategic plans based on PVS Gap analysis	0	1	12	Nigeria
	22	Guidelines, inclusive of QRA (Quality risk assessment) developed and published	0		1	This activity was deemed not necessary as the PVS tool is very comprehensive
	23	# of MSs supported to formulate proposals and mobilise resources on emergency preparedness and response	0	0	25	Not yet started
	24	# of countries and RECs in which recommendations of the stocktaking on one health initiatives are piloted	0	0	5 Countries	Stocktaking carried out and piloting to be undertaken during the NCE
Output 2.2: Capacity for coordination and implementation of integrated quality animal health services strengthened.	25	# RECs and MSs to supported to establish/ strengthen sustainable integrated coordination mechanisms to harmonize and enhance animal health service delivery, SPS standards and the control of TADs and zoonoses	0 RECs	4 RECs	5 RECs 20 MSs	East Africa Animal Health Network
			0 MSs	46 MSs		Networks CAHP- Africa, Guiding group
	26	# of regional animal health centres established/ strengthened	0	1	5	Support was provided to regional animal health Centre in Bamako
	27	# of RECs and MS supported to develop PPR strategies	17	21	5 RECs 20 MSs	
28	A continental framework on PPP published	0	0	1	It was found not necessary as OIE had already developed a handbook guideline for PPP in the veterinary domain	

Result 3: Animal production, productivity and ecosystem management systems are enhanced						
Output 3.1: Genetic potential and performance of animals improved.	29	# of MSs/ RECs supported to formulate/ update and implement their AnGR policies/ legislation	26	0	5 RECs 20 MSs	To be done in the NCE
Output 3.2: Sustainable best practice in NRM adopted;	30	# of scoping studies in each region to identify interventions for upscaling in natural resources management	0	2	5	Done for UMA and IGAD
	31	# RECs and MSs supported to implement climate smart technologies and practices	0	1	5 RECs 20 MSs	1 REC targeting two MSs
Output 3.3: Access to quality feed and water enhanced.	32	A scoping study of pastoral systems to identify gaps carried out	0	2	1	Done in Somalia and South Sudan
	33	# of proven water harvesting and feed conservation technologies promoted	0	0	5	Not done
Result 4: Resilience of livestock production systems strengthened						
Output 4.1: Livestock Early Warning Systems (LEWS) strengthened.	34	# of MSs and RECs supported to strengthen LEWS	0	2 RECs 7 IGAD MSs	5 RECs 20 MSs	Development of integrated LEWS In IGAD and SADC
	35	# of African experts trained in collecting, analyzing and application of LEWs data.	0	0	110	To be trained in NCE
Output 4.2: Disaster Risk Management (DRM) enhanced.	36	# of African Experts trained on disaster risk reduction	0	0	110	Not yet done
	37	# of MS and RECs supported to formulate proposals for enhancing resilience of livestock production systems	0	0	20	Not yet done
Result 5: Technology adoption systems in the LVCs strengthened						
Output 5.1: Adoption of modern technology to enhance production, productivity, value addition and competitiveness publicised;	38	# of Studies on existing technologies across priority regional livestock value chains carried out and appropriate publications produced and disseminated	0	1	5	Done, conducted one continental study that incorporates all the five regions
	39	# of assessments of gender-sensitive technologies across priority LVCs undertaken	0	1	1	Continental assessment to be featured in the compendium
	40	# of regional Technology and Innovation Incubation hubs in Africa (A-TiChubs) and centres of excellence established and operationalised	0	2	5	1 SADC Region TiChub in Stellenbosch endorsed 1 in East Africa Mobile ART Centre of excellence Kenya
	41	# National extension and REFIL services, technical and infrastructure capacities strengthened	0	2	2	A continental strategy for strengthening REFILs is developed A handbook for lessons learnt and best practices for the National Agricultural extension services in Africa (NAES)

Output 5.2: Animal resources knowledge enhanced;	42	# of African Experts from MSs and RECs trained on new ARIS Modules and on ARIS operations	0	128	110	On track
	43	# of data working groups established and strengthened within National Policy Hubs	0	0	55	To be prioritized in the NCE period
Outcome 6: Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition increased.						
Output 6.1: Harmonised livestock marketing information systems showcased;	44	# of African Experts trained on livestock market Information systems trained	0	0	110	Resources were reallocated
	45	# of MSs supported in formulating proposals for enhancing market infrastructure, policies and legislation	0	23	20	
Output 6.2: Post harvest losses reduced;	46	A continental LVC inputs and services value addition strategy developed	0	0	1	Resources were reallocated
	47	# of technologies on post-harvest losses reduction identified and promoted	0	0	5	Resources were reallocated
Output 6.3: Access to quality affordable inputs and services expanded.	48	# of policy frameworks on affordable inputs and services formulated and implemented	0	0	1	Resources were reallocated
	49	# of African Experts trained on enforcement of quality standards	0	0	110	Resources were reallocated
Result 7: AU-IBAR continental capacities strengthened						
Output 7.3 capacities for project coordination strengthened	50	Number of staff engaged disaggregated by function	10	11	15	

Annex 2: Report on Progress towards indicators on the Knowledge Management, Communication and Visibility Plan

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Targets	Achieved to 30 June 2022	Comments
KNOWLEDGE GENERATION					
R1.1 Stocktaking exercise to define interventions areas along the selected priority livestock value chains	No. of dissemination channels Press release is uploaded for access	1 (website)	6 (1 website; 3 social channels, and interactive platform – online Community of Practice (CoP); & repository & media listserv)	3	Formulated and disseminated on AU-IBAR website and listserv of attendees
	No. of dissemination channels for communicate on selected priority livestock value chains interventions	1 (website)		3	Formulated and disseminated on AU-IBAR website and listserv of attendees
R1 - Value Chain Characterisation information and policy Booklets	No. of booklets distributed and referral on use				
R 2- Information briefs & infographics on actual and putative drivers and determinants of private sector investments in priority and emergent promising Livestock Value Chains inclusive of member states investments and mechanisms for blended finance;	no. of booklets distributed and referral on use	0	5 (Regional network events)	0	Moved to NCE & to be disseminated during AWARFA-N related events to promote adaptation of technologies
			Online Repository		
R.6.1 - Livestock market infrastructure, policies and legislation studies	No. of channels for the dissemination of study reports		5 (Regional Economic Community events) and Online Repository		Moved to NCE & to be disseminated during at REC events.
R2 - Continental framework on PPP	No. of booklets distributed and referral on use	0			
R1-6 - Development of new techniques, processes and breakthroughs being transferred to agri-business actors and livestock keepers/ producers for piloting	No. of case studies on pilots for dissemination and sharing	0			34 Case studies have been compiled for experience sharing in 2 Bi-annual newsletters (AWARFA-N; AYLFAIN)
R1-6 - Guidelines, templates, manuals, reports, tools, policy briefs, infographics, booklets on adapted livestock development practices developed for member states;	No. of booklets distributed and referral on use				2 – Guidelines developed under technologies.
R4 - harmonization and strengthening of harmonised LEWs Information (support to MS and RECs)	No of policy briefs on studies on LEWs		1 (Regional Economic Community Event)		Moved to NCE & to be developed and disseminated to RECs.
			Online Repository		
R4 - Livestock Early Warning System information brief	No. of booklets distributed and referral on use		1 (Regional Economic Community Event)		Moved to NCE & to be developed and disseminated to RECs.
			Online Repository		
R6 - Booklet on Livestock Value Chains (booklets to incorporate appropriate technology)					

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISATION					
R1-6 Livestock Value Chain actors and stakeholders interacting through formalised networks such as the Regional Policy hubs meetings, and Investment opportunity seminars; African Animal Welfare Platform;	% of stakeholder events captured on interactive calendar of events.	0		I Online ecosystem with interactive features developed	I 150 stakeholders have registered on online platform. Online calendar is in place
	No. of stakeholders engaging on key issues/ participating in interactive online forums	0		I Online ecosystem platform developed	
R 1-6 - Cross-sectoral dialogues among stakeholders in livestock, infrastructure, rural development and other relevant sub-sectors formulating collaborative strategies in the pastoral areas for an integrated approach the development of Livestock Value Chains	Percentage increase of other relevant sectors included in mailing lists and targeted communications	0	A contacts list of 660 multi-stakeholders exists in Teams and is regularly populated.	I Stakeholder database in place	Signed up stakeholder listing on ecosystem currently has 1500 stakeholders.
R-5 - ARIS regularly updated to store and archive data, and best practices, policies, and procedures, and monitor and report performance on ARIS	Number of countries/ Departments of Livestock/ & Stakeholder utilising ARIS for decision support		54		
Updated website and document libraries (both online and documentation centre) on all programme activity-based information, including documents, communiques, etc.	Document library established		1	1	Online repository developed to capture documents
	Numbers captured Live2Africa documentation				250 documents captured (chiefly grey literature)
R 1 & 5 - Development of Investment portal in ARIS	% increase of users through reference to investment portal (leading to increase in investments)				Investment Portal Not yet developed
R 6 - Booklet on Livestock Value Chains (booklets to incorporate appropriate technology)	no. of information briefs distributed and referral on use				Booklets not yet produced
R5 - Compendium on appropriate technologies;	Distribution channels and referral on use				
Communication & Visibility					
Development of audience-specific communication tools used in the transfer of messages to stakeholders (Mail Chimp, YouTube, Flickr - see table on list of communication tools)	No. of tools used in message dissemination for better understanding and engagement by different stakeholders	1	8	8 (1 website; 3 social channels, and interactive platform – online CoP; repository & media listserv; newsletter; Adobe Spark)	Tools have been developed at various utilization levels
	% of stakeholder growth in on boarding of tools			20% increase in engagement	70% onboard rate on social media tools; & 30% engagement rate CoP developed recently and not measured
R1-6 - Developed website section on Live2Africa on AU-IBAR website	AU-IBAR Website redesigned on content management system for seamless workflow of content.			AU-IBAR Website redesigned on content management system for seamless workflow of content.	Website redesigned on content management system and migration of content in place.

	% increase in number of hits/ website referrals				
RI-6 - Capacity and systemic involvement of media to report on livestock development issues	Increased media engagement for reporting on Live2Africa/ livestock development.				5 Working relationships have been established with 5 media firms established to increase dissemination and transfer (Africa NewsPage; Standard Media Group; AUC 31; Pixy Korner; Africa Vet);
					170 journalists and media personnel captured in media listserv.
Maintain a stakeholder (incorporating Media mailing list) to facilitate stakeholder communication	No. of stakeholder subscribers and contributors				150 Subscribers on online community platform to facilitate information flow;
					600 subscribers on website feeds
Templates and guidelines for report back stories to Stakeholders	Increase in contributions to success stories/ experience sharing	2		2	2 templates developed – one to capture experience sharing and profiling that have been used in compilation of newsletter stories. The other for impact stories
Utilisation of calendar for media	increase in media engagement with sector players				Media personnel included in interactive CoP platform.
Social media campaigns	increased advocacy on livestock development				Undertook key campaigns on global and continental events such as International Women's Day, The Africa Continental Antimicrobial Awareness Week, and World Animal Day to raise awareness on various themes under Live2Africa.
Promotional outcome-based videos on best practices	increased visibility of project & programme outcomes	0	4	6 (one per result area)	4 videos developed:
					i) Based on 2 webinars on women in agribusiness & Animal health development in Africa
					ii) Veterinary legislation
					iii) Continental networks
iv) Live2Africa animated introductory video					
Programme brochure and promotional fact sheet for each result area	increased visibility of funders and programme existence		3	7	Overview factsheet on Live2Africa
					1 Live2Africa brief
					1 project fact sheet
Programme Annual report of Live2Africa Programme (E-Version)	better visibility of funders and programme progress				Programme Annual report of Live2Africa Programme (E-Version)

Banners, posters and infographics					
Memorabilia (T-shirts, pens, flash disks) - event based	increased visibility of funders and key stakeholders and programme existence		Over 200 thematic pull-up banners, wall banners, e banners, table valances, posters/ large signs have been produced for live2Africa meetings.		
Communication of brand guidelines to key stakeholders	increased visibility of funders and key stakeholders and programme existence		120 folders		Working closely with stakeholders to ensure adherence to branding guidelines.
			120 USBs		
			120 pens		
Knowledge Use					
Development Community of Practice Guidelines	improved capacity and collaboration among teams and stakeholders		Developed an online toolkit, a manual and online support helpdesk for users of the community platforms.		
improved capacity and collaboration among teams and stakeholders	improved capacity and collaboration among teams and stakeholders				
Stakeholders awareness on Knowledge Management & Communication strategy/ tools	improved use and updated content on knowledge management systems		250 stakeholders have been sensitized in the utilization of the community platform from January – June, 2021. This also involved providing continental leads in engagement processes and profiling of their agribusiness profiles		
Monitoring and Reporting of Knowledge Management and Communication activities	Monthly and quarterly monitoring and reporting on knowledge use		Usage data is accumulated bi-annually for review; and prior to the introduction of a new tool: e.g. trainings on Online CoP		



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