



# LIVE2AFRICA: Pan-African Support to the AU-IBAR for a Sustainable Development of Livestock for Livelihoods in Africa

*Contributing to food and nutritional security, economic growth and wealth creation in Africa by supporting a stronger and more sustainable African livestock sector*

## Implementing Agency

African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)

## Facts and figures

- Total budget: EUR 20 million
- AU-IBAR contribution: EUR 1 million
- Duration: 5 years: 2017-2021
- Action of the 2016 Annual Action Programme of the Pan-African Programme.

## Live2Africa Focus

- Attract public and private investments along the different livestock value chains.
- Enhance health and increase production, productivity and resilience of livestock production system.
- Enhance innovation, generation and utilization of technologies, capacities and entrepreneurship skills of livestock value chain actors.
- Enhance access to market, services and value addition.

## Cross-cutting issues

- Climate change
- Gender and youth
- Nutrition
- Public private partnerships

## Objective

AU-IBAR is implementing Live2Africa. Live2Africa aims at supporting the transformation of the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, socio-economic development and equitable growth. Its specific objective is to strengthen the systemic capacity of continental, regional and national Livestock Sector stakeholders for the economically, environmentally and socially sustainable transformation of the livestock sector.

## Activities

The Live2Africa Programme supports the implementation of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA) through the following activities:

1. Continental level/inter-regional/cross-border coordination: e.g. setting up of the technical working groups of the Engagement Platform;
2. Lessons sharing and knowledge management: e.g. compilation of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reports indicating areas of achievement, challenges, emerging insights, etc., and dissemination of best practices and lessons learnt to stakeholders;
3. Policy guidance: e.g. dissemination of policy briefs to decision makers, policy briefings during stakeholder meetings;
4. Facilitation of common positions: e.g. facilitating relevant technical experts in formulating common positions;
5. Monitoring and evaluation, quality control, capacity building through trainings on specific technical matters, institutional reforms and transformation: e.g. review and enhancement of policies and legislation.

## Stakeholders

1. Livestock producers
2. Private sector actors
3. Civil society and stakeholders' organizations
4. National governments
5. Regional Economic Communities
6. Other regional public institutions
7. AU-PANVAC, AU-PATTEC, AU-IAPSC
8. International organizations (OIE, FAO, LRIWHO,)

## Background

There is a strong business case for investing in Africa's livestock sector. FAO indicates that the African market for animal-source foods, estimated at US\$ 51 billion annually in 2005-07 (FAOSTAT farmgate prices) is expected to triple by 2050 to more than US\$ 151 billion annually (FAO 2011, UNSIC, 2014)

This growth in demand is driven by some of Africa's fastest growing economies in the past decade, increasing population and the emergence of an urban centric middle class spurring rapid growth in the consumption of animal source foods. This represents a substantive growth in the continent's market with major expansion of food economies as disposable incomes grow and urban populations become increasingly dependent on markets than directly on farms. Already the livestock sector generates 20 to 80% of the added value in a number of African countries and is the fastest growing sector in some African countries. With this trend of more urbanized lifestyles, it is expected that the share of livestock as a proportion of agricultural GDP in Africa will increase.

Through its implementation, the project seeks to translate the broad, comprehensive outlook of the twenty-year (2015 - 2035) LiDeSA into a definitive program that will harness AU-IBAR's continental mandate to catalyze growth of the livestock sector. Live2Africa takes a livestock value chain approach which has the greatest transformation potential that seeks to address inefficiencies and generate value at each segment.

The Live2Africa project gives effect to the LiDeSA and is aligned with Agenda 2063 Development Goals. The Live2Africa Project is designed to deliver catalytic action that will trigger both commercialization and an inclusive livestock sector transformation at continental scale.

## Key result areas

- i. Investment in Livestock Value Chains
- ii. Animal health delivery services
- iii. Animal production, productivity and ecosystem management;
- iv. Resilience Strengthening of Livestock production systems;
- v. Technology adoption in the Livestock Value Chains;
- vi. Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition;
- vii. Strengthening institutional capacities (AU-IBAR).



## Organizational Context

The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) is a specialized technical office of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the African Union Commission (AUC). AU-IBAR is mandated to support and coordinate the sustainable development and utilization of animal resources (livestock, fisheries and wildlife) to enhance nutrition and food security and contribute to the wellbeing and prosperity of the people in the African Union (AU) Member States (MS). AU-IBAR accomplishes its mandate through supporting and empowering the AU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). AU-IBAR's vision is of an Africa in which animal resources contribute significantly to the reduction of poverty and hunger. Founded in 1951 to study the epidemiological situation and fight rinderpest in Africa, AU-IBAR's mandate covers all aspects of animal resources, including livestock, fisheries and wildlife, across the entire African continent, but fills a unique and strategic niche by working at continental and regional levels, with the RECs being key partners.

## References

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