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INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

LiVe2Africa
Sustainable Development of Livestock for Livelihoods in Africa

EUROPEAN UNION

"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
January 2020 – May 2021

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

2A2E-V	African Association of Veterinary Education Establishments
2A-VSB	African Association of Veterinary Statutory Bodies
ACP	African, Caribbean, Pacific States
AAIN	Africa Agribusiness Incubators Network
AFAO-WAWA	Association des Femmes de l'afrique de l'ouest/West African Women Association
AFQSA	African Feed Quality Standards Association
AnGR	Animal genetic resources
AU-IBAR	African Union – InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources
AU	African Union
AWARFA-N	African Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness Network
AYL-FAIN	African Youth in Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture Incubators Network
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CDC AMR	Centres for Disease Control – Antimicrobial Resistance
CDC	Centres for Disease Control
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

NARRATIVE REPORT

The Reporting period January 2020 – May 2021 was both exciting as the Live2Africa Project shifted to adopt the Rider and has already begun to reap interesting and beneficial outputs and outcomes and a very challenging one due to the unprecedented disruption to implementation by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Pan-African Support to the AU-IBAR for the Sustainable Development of Livestock for Livelihoods in Africa (Live2Africa) Project is implemented by AU-IBAR under Indirect Management through a Contribution Agreement with the European Union as an initiative of supporting the implementation of the 20-year (2015 – 2035) Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA). The project was developed on the background of a strong business case for investing in Africa's livestock sector as evidenced by recent studies and assessments.

Following of the recommendations of the Live2Africa Project Steering Committee in December 2017, and the Results Oriented Monitoring Mission (ROM Mission) commissioned by the European Union in September 2018, the Live2 Africa Project developed and submitted a Rider (modification/ amendment/ revision) to the Project Description of Africa. The Rider was approved by the EU on 11/06/2020, instituting the Rider as the official reference document guiding implementation of the Live2Africa Project. The Rider delivers a more relevant and responsive Project, enhanced Project execution and efficiency. To achieve this the Rider remains pivoted on the 7 Project Results but refocuses the Project around three overarching approaches for a more integrated approach that addresses felt needs, ensures better outcomes, impacts and builds structures for sustainability. The approaches are:

i. Galvanizing momentum for implementation of the LiDeSA across all 55 Member States through building systemic capacity[1]
ii. Proof of Concept of the transformational capacity of investing in priority regional livestock value chains; and
iii. Facilitating stakeholder engagement and functionality

The Live2Africa Project has made substantive progress towards these overarching thrusts:

i. Examples of the critical systemic capacity the Live2Africa Project has built for implementation of the LiDeSA include:
    - Creating an enabling landscape for increased livestock evidenced based sector dialogue through advocacy for the data that informs the CAADP Biennial Review Report (BRR), which is presented to the African Union Heads of State and Government Summit, to be disaggregated by sector. This enable livestock sector actors make a strong case for increased public sector expenditure that matches the contribution and potential of the livestock sector. The livestock sector received endorsement by the BRR Task Force to produce an Advocacy Report to highlight key sector issues for consideration in the next BRR.

[1] *The Live2Africa Project defines Systemic Capacity Building as enhancing the enabling environment at the sector and system level foundational to achieving the desired outcomes from investment in the livestock sector. Systemic capacity building aims at unlocking and better harnessing human, institutional, financial and natural capital to create more supportive, coordinated, functional and sustainable systems that are responsive to the livestock industry and dynamic societal needs. Areas of intervention include but are not limited to enhancing policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks, coordination, harmonization, delivery, information, communication, and knowledge management and mutual accountability systems.*

- Awareness raising and capacity development have elicited strong interest and commitment from Member States to adopt long term development approaches. Six Member States out of eleven included in the piloting initiative to enhance inclusion of livestock in the National Agriculture Investment Plans have committed to developing Livestock Master Plans. By 2015 only three MS had developed LMPs.
- Continental guidelines, in alignment to OIE standards, were developed for Day One Competencies for a new veterinary graduate and endorsed by the General Assembly of the African Association of Veterinary Education Establishments (2A2E-V). Also endorsed is the initiative to update, harmonize and quality assure veterinary training across the African continent
- Strengthen Veterinary legislation: Thirty-six MS are being supported to review their veterinary legislation in line with OIE standards and to harmonize practices at regional level based on agreed priority regional domains. These commitments indicate commitment to increase veterinary investments.
- Supported ECOWAS develop its Animal Health and Welfare Strategies; similarly some Member States have been assisted to develop their strategies, a statement of willingness and precursor to invest in their implementation
- A Compendium of over 120 existing technologies and innovations, with focus on climate smart technologies, compiled, analysed and documented for their viability within the African context for utilization by stakeholders across the dairy, red meat and live animal and poultry value chains
- Organization of over 40,000 private sector actors to strengthen the competitiveness and trade capacity of the dairy sector in 13 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa through support for the development and roll out of implementation of the East and Southern Africa Dairy Association (ESADA) Strategy and Business Plan 2021 – 2025
- Enhancement of coordination and networking capacity critical through support of regional meetings of animal health networks in four regions; and at bilateral level support to initiatives such as the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Sudan and Ethiopia to enhance surveillance, disease prevention and control along their common border.

ii. Proof of Concept of the Transformational Capacity of Investing in Priority Regional Livestock Value Chains
    - The Rider provided a framework for more meaningful and functional partnership with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Selected interventions are felt needs and priorities and have catalytic capacity that has stimulated growth and attracted Member State, strategic partner and or value chain actor investment
    - Diagnostic value chain analysis of the selected RLVC is/ has been undertaken focused on building capacity for each region to harness its comparative advantages. While literature on value chain analysis, this regional approach is lacking for most of the six regions.

Examples of achievements in the Flagship activities in each of six Regional Livestock Value Chains:

- *COMESA:* COMESA was engaged to enhance the contribution of the six selected priority RLVCs in implementing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). An in-depth analysis of intra and inter regional trade in the RLVCs is currently underway and recommendations of analysis reports

are expected to inform the provision of evidence based support to the RLVCs.

- *EAC:* ESADA supported to develop its new five year Strategy and Business Plan which will coordinate organization of over 40,000 dairy private sector actors in the Eastern and Southern Africa region. Governance and oversight apacity of the ESADA Board built and ESADA assisted to develop three bankable concept notes.
- *ECCAS:* A value chain analysis, feasibility assessment and consultative process completed, and consensus built for Cameroon to host the Central Africa Grand Parent Stock Farm (CA-GPSF) which will strengthen the supply chain and reduce reliance of importation of hatching eggs and table eggs into the region. The procurement process to set up the Grand Parent Stock Farm is underway.
- *ECOWAS:* ECOWAS in consultation with the convenors of the Ibadan Avian conference and exhibition, planning the institutionalization of the poultry sector event as a regional and continental premium convergence of sector actors. Due to the travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 Pandemic preparing to host the inaugural hybrid (virtual and physical) Avian Fair.
- *IGAD:* Enhancing regional coordination through piloting implementation of existing strategies to strengthen supply, marketing and trade of live animals and red meat in the region with approaches that protect and build sustainable pastoral livelihoods and enhance commercial benefits. The processes to develop the a Livestock Identification and Traceability Systems (LITS) initiated with a needs assessment, system development training, design of a legal framework and definition of a pilot implementation strategy to make LITS functional in the regional context
- *SADC:* The Live2Africa Project has made significant contributions to support alignment of the live animal and red meat value chain to the regional industrial agenda and policy: initiatives include development of a meat and live animal classification and grading system in the SADC region; Development of value chain analysis and mapping tool for the red meat and live animals RLVC; Development of mechanisms to strengthen the operations of Public Private Producer Partnerships (PPPP) in the red meat and live animal value chains in SADC region; and the regional Breeders Association
- *UMA:* Value chain analysis undertaken and working with Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia to pilot the development of a North Africa Dairy Genetic Gain System (NA-DGGS) which requires a regional strategy and approach within UMA. MS in the region are contributing additional funding to support the NA-DGGS within their countries.

iii. Facilitating Stakeholder, Engagement and Functionality

- The Live2Africa Project supported the formulation of African Common Positions on draft OIE standards to the 2020 and 2021 OIE Specialist Commissions meetings and the OIE General Session. The common position mechanism has contributed to promoting the interest and image of Africa's livestock sector in OIE, including change of narrative to address the African context.
- Multiple Communities of Practice (CoP) established within a framework of an AU-IBAR online ecosystem platform to strengthen knowledge sharing and engagement. The CoP built around specific functional needs of Associations, such as the African Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness Network and the; African Youth in Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture Incubation Network, where market places will be an integral part; National Animal Resources Data Management and Sharing Platforms and Regional Technology and Innovation Incubation hubs; and is being piloted

in the development and eventually implementation of the Kenya Livestock Master Plan

- Facilitating engagement of women in the livestock sector through the African Women in Animal Resources and Agribusiness Network (AWARFA-N): a combined approach of institutional development (registration, launch of national and regional chapters and building capacity for network governance), development of national and regional Strategies and Business Plans, preparation of bankable proposals targeting specific donors, exploration of strategic partnerships with technical partners (Strathmore University) and potential funding and financing partners – engagement of the Trade and Development Bank. Ninety-four AWARFA-N Members capacity built and profiled; AWARFA-N Eastern Africa, AWARFA-N Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe launched, twelve other MS being prepared.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: A baseline study to establish the basis for measuring the Live2Africa Project progress and impact was conducted, using literature review, and data from existing databases, collection through a survey, which unfortunately was constrained by the dearth of data among stakeholders. The indicator tracking table was updated. Further data will be derived from the regional value chain analysis exercise. The 2020 M&E Report was prepared in addition to activity M&E Reports.

FINANCIAL REPORT ON BUDGET EXECUTION

The total Live2Africa Project budget is € 20,000,000 of which € 19,000,000 is from EU: of this €18,850,000 covers main activities under the seven Results of the Project, and €150,000 retained by EU for Project evaluation. € 1,000,000 is from the African Union Commission, which covers critical supervisory and coordination actions. The cumulative financial execution on budgeted funds as at 28th May 2021 was as follows: 56% on EU contribution; with a 73% execution on available funds from the EU Cash Transfer; 53% on AU contribution and 56% of the Total Project Budget

KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Key Challenges

- The travel restrictions and protocols implemented to curb the spread of the coronavirus proved to be a major disrupter for the Live2Africa Project affecting the execution rate. The Project conducted periodic reviews and reflection to challenge ways of working, ensure business continuity and identify approaches for Project interventions to bounce back better
- The Project has innovated and adapted to the pandemic but some activities require face to face meeting, field work and physical presence to operate optimally especially monitoring visits for verification
- Some activities were affected by insecurity in Member States
- Poor response and participation rate for some activities conducted virtually due to access and costs of internet connection
- With more activities shifted to Member States, there was a significant increase in the need for procurement services

Key Recommendations

- Sensitization and systemic capacity building has made Member States and RECs more aware of the principals and approaches espoused in the LiDeSA, and elicited strong interest and commitment. This has

elicited strong interest and commitment from Member States to undertake the different interventions, stimulated addition initiatives and investment. These should be supported to full realization for the benefit of livestock sector actors and beneficiaries

- Analysis and investment in the six priority regional livestock value chain highlighted efficacy of the catalytic actions for boosting growth and transformation. Further strategic investments are needed to ensure full benefit and sustainability from the catalytic interventions by the Project.

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

Substantive achievements have been realized through implementation of the Live2Africa Rider, underscoring the value of having re-articulated the Project Description of Action. The first one and a half years of implementation of the Rider have allowed the Project to strengthen its relevance as it addressed real and stated needs, improved efficiency and effectiveness and enhanced targeting.

Fundamental areas developed through systemic capacity building for a more organic, continent wide and sustainable transformation have been embedded and should yield benefits: a continent wide reform of veterinary competencies for graduates and tertiary level curriculums; awareness and support that has encouraged Member States to adopt long term planning through twenty year Livestock Master Plans; disaggregation of data that will foster evidence based livestock dialogue in the Biennial Review Report; coordination mechanisms for more rigorous and harmonized regional approaches to animal health; Africa contextualized documentation that enhances awareness and dissemination for greater adoption of existing livestock sector technologies and innovations; leveraging stakeholder associations established with support of the Project to drive reforms and build capacity, establishment of functional communities of practice that create value platforms for information and knowledge sharing, and documentation of baselines against which to track investments and progress.

The Live2Africa Project has created meaningful partnerships with the RECs for focused catalytic work that is already stimulating additional investment to boost growth and stimulate better functionality of RLVC. Best practice and lessons learned from this partnership should be documented. The diagnostic analysis of RLVC towards coordinated harnessing of their regional comparative advantages will contribute to making the priority livestock values ready to benefit from the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement, among other contributions to achieving the Malabo Declaration.

However in the reporting period the COVID-19 pandemic had a seriously disruptive impact on implementation of activities within planned Project Workplan and timelines. A few strategic activities that require face to face engagement have been postponed. Therefore there is need for the Live2Africa Project to be supported to complete Workplans to cover all planned activities.

As a way forward, even as has been anticipated, the Rider approach of building systemic capacity and catalyzing the priority regional livestock value chains has spawned great interest and attracted investment: these are areas for additional support for full realization of benefits and for sustainable impact. There are approaches, interventions/outputs, best practice, and lessons learned that can be disseminated and utilized to inform replication and upscale.

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Purpose of the Project Report and Context

1.1.1 Purpose of the Report

The African Union implements its agricultural development agenda through the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). However, the inherent potentials of the livestock sector were not well articulated in the CAADP Framework. In reviewing CAADP (under Malabo Declaration for Acceleration Agricultural Transformation, 2014), livestock was recognised as largely an untapped sector, where appropriate investment could deliver substantive results for realising the desired accelerated transformation of the Agricultural Sector. This led to the development of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA 2015 - 2035) which provides a framework for tracking and assessing livestock sector investments against Malabo Declaration targets, SDG, Vision 2063. 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 LiDeSA strategy.

The Live2Africa Project is implemented by AU-IBAR under Indirect Management through a Contribution Agreement between the European Union and the African. The total Project budget is € 20,000,000 of which € 19,000,000 from EU, of which € 18,850,000 covers main activities under the seven Results of the Live2Africa Project and €150,000 was retained by 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 28th May 2021 was 56% on EU contribution, 53% on AU contribution and 56% of the total budget; while execution on available funds was 73%.

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 Annex1. The report also highlights key elements of the progress report, challenges and recommendations.

1.1.2 Project Context

Adoption and Alignment to the Approved Rider: The Live2Africa Project Rider (amendment to the Project Description of Action) was approved by the European Union (EU) on 11/06/2020 instituting the Rider as the official reference document guiding the implementation of the Live2Africa Project. The Live2Africa Project has since then fully adapted to the Rider, aligning all activities and interventions and expenditure to delivering outputs and outcomes as stipulated in the Rider.

The recommendations for the necessity for an amendment to the Live2Africa Description of Action came from the Inaugural Live2Africa Project Steering Committee (PSC) that met in December 2017, and the Results Oriented Monitoring Mission (ROM Mission) commissioned by the EU in September 2018. Both the PSC and ROM observed that Live2Africa Project activities were aligned to the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA), and addressed fundamental needs in Africa's livestock sector and were therefore relevant and responsive to the sector. However both the PSC and ROM recommended a Rider because of the time lag between conceptualization of the Project and commencement of activities,

rendering some activities obsolete. The protracted recruitment process led to low execution rates in the first and second year of the Project warranting a review of approaches to fast track activities and procure quick wins. Both the PSC and ROM Report also observed that a number of Project approaches would result in inefficiencies, and fragmented and unsustainable outcomes. The PSC and ROM Report highlighted the inadequate targeting with low inclusion of critical groups especially women and youth, and recommended the need for more targeted ways of working especially at regional level with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) at the centre of the implementation, and for working with partners to minimize duplication of efforts and leverage synergies and complementarities to create the necessary momentum for the required systemic change and growth of the livestock sector.

The Rider is also consistent with the Project focus to integrate health, production, natural resource management, investment, technology and market pillars, in line with the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) and in accord with the priority areas of "Integration" and "Social and Economic Development" of the AUC "Agenda 2063". The Rider, which promotes a value chain approach that has a high potential to drive change and stimulate scale up for a broad continental transformation across livestock sub-sectors, aligns to the Level 3 of the CAADP Result Framework 2015-2025 by "strengthening systemic capacity to deliver results" in the Livestock sector. The Rider is building systemic capacities (enabling landscapes) and taking catalytic action, to stimulate and boost growth, along six identified priority regional livestock value chains (RLVCs): the regional Dairy value chains in Eastern Africa and North Africa; the regional Meat and Live Animal value chains in the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa; and the regional Poultry value chains in Central Africa and West Africa.

An important fundamental principal is that the Rider maintained all the seven (7) Results of the Live2Africa Project and provided rationales for the changes at activity and budget line levels only.

The Rider was approved by the EU on 11/06/2020, instituting the Rider as the official reference document guiding implementation of the Live2Africa Project. The Rider delivers a more relevant and responsive Project, enhanced Project execution and efficiency. To achieve this the Rider remains pivoted on the 7 Project Results but refocuses the Project around three overarching approaches for a more integrated approach that addresses felt needs, ensures better outcomes, impacts and builds structures for sustainability. The approaches are:

i. Galvanizing momentum for implementation of the LiDeSA across all 55 Member States through building systemic capacity
ii. Proof of Concept of the transformational capacity of investing in priority regional livestock value chains; and
iii. Facilitating stakeholder engagement and functionality

A short synthesis write up on 'Adapting the Live2Africa Project Along the Rider Requests and Approvals' which outlines the principals that guided the re-orientation of the Live2Africa Project Description of Action, the overarching rider adaptation, implementation architecture and reporting framework, and the reporting framework, that was part of the report 'How the Live2Africa Project has Adapted to the Approved Rider and the Status ad Progress of Project Implementation' submitted to the EU on 16th November 2020, can

be found in Annex 2.

Adaptation and Shift in Ways of Working to Minimize the Pervading and Widespread Impacts of Restrictions to Contain the Spread of COVID-19: The end of the first quarter of 2020 was disrupted by the break out of the COVID-19 pandemic which ushered a new normal and demand different ways of working to ensure business continuity throughout the reporting period. In light of the new challenges, Live2Africa Project had to adapt an approach to Project implementation that saw a shift from physical activities at the continental and regional levels to Member State based activities which could be implemented within the ambit of national COVID-19 guidelines. There was major shift towards use of information technology in the form of virtual meetings and online surveys. This adaptation allowed implementation to continue towards achieving most of the intended Project results.

1.2 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. During the period under review the Project strengthened existing partnerships and collaboration with Regional Economic Communities to address felt needs and harness regional comparative advantages 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 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.

Table 1: *Project Summary*

Project Title	Continental Pan-African EU Support Programme for the Sustainable Development of Livestock for Livelihoods in Africa (Live2Africa) Project
Project Number	PANAF/2016/379-702
Period	13th December 2016 – 12th December 2021 Implementation period is 60 months
Funding Source and Amount	Contribution Agreement between the European Union and the African Union
	• Total project budget revised from EUR 20,000,000.00 to EUR 19,850,000 (Euro 150,000 held by EU for Evaluation) • EU contribution –Euro 18,850,000 • AU contribution –Euro 1,000,0000
Overall Objective	To transform the African livestock sector for enhanced contribution to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient socio-economic development and equitable growth.
Specific Objective	To strengthen Systemic Capacities of Continental, Regional and National Livestock Sector Stakeholders for the environmentally and Socially Sustainable Transformation of the Livestock Sector
Beneficiaries	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	Key Activities (Note Key Activities not amended in the Rider; only Sub-activities and Budget Lines amended)
Result 1: Investments in livestock value chains [LVC] increased	**1.1** Priority and Promising Livestock Value Chains (LVCs) showcased **1.2** Policies, Regulatory Frameworks and Strategies to Enhance LVC Performance Publicized **1.3** Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms for increased investment along the LVC expanded
Result 2: Animal Health Delivery Services are improved	**2.1** Performance of Veterinary Competencies Strengthened **2.2** Capacity for coordination and implementation of integrated and quality animal health services strengthened
Result 3: Animal Production, Productivity and Ecosystem Management are enhanced	**3.1** Genetic Potential and Performance of Animals Improves and Breeding Strategies Supported **3.2** Sustainable Best Practice Natural Resource Management (NRM) Adopted **3.3** Access to Quality Feed and Water Enhanced
Result 4: Resilience of Livestock Production Systems are strengthened	**4.1** Livestock Early Warning Systems (LEWS) Strengthened **4.2** Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Enhanced
Result 5: Technology adoption in the Livestock Value Chains is increased	**5.1** Adoption of modern technology to enhance production, productivity, value addition and competitiveness publicized **5.2** Animal Resources Knowledge Enhanced
Result 6: Access to inputs, services, markets and value addition are increased	**6.1** Harmonized Livestock Marketing Information Systems Showcased **6.2** Post-Harvest Losses Reduced **6.3** Access to Quality Affordable Inputs and Services Expanded
Result 7: AU-IBAR Continental Management Capacities are Strengthened	**7.1** Promote Better Compliance in the Internal Processes Relate to Internal Audi, Procurement and Certifying Rules **7.2** Reinforce the AU-IBAR Capacities in ICT

1.3 Structure of the Report

This Report documents for the Reporting Period January 2020 to May 2021, under each of Result 1 - 7, in alignment to the Rider:

i. The progress made through implementation of activities and sub-activities, documenting action taken, the outputs and the achievements realised. Because of the integrated approach, some activities are cross-referenced across two or more Results.
ii. A report on the cross cutting issues critical to achieving the desired outcomes from the implementation of the Project
iii. A Monitoring and Evaluation Report, with the updated Indicator Tracking Table with baseline data in Annex 2
iv. A Knowledge Management, Strategic Communication and Visibility Report
v. A summary of the challenges experienced in implementation
vi. Recommendations arising from the learning and best practices in the reporting period; and
vii. A Conclusion and Way Forward

2. PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVE2AFRICA RESULTS

This section provides a report on the progress towards realization of results through implementation of approved project activities.

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;

The consultative stocktaking exercise that followed the prioritization exercise revealed that while there was some work undertaken to document value chains in Member States in the different regions, there was generally a dearth of literature and understanding of the regional perspectives with the exception of some regions notably EAC and IGAD. Even here, there was a gap of undertaking the value chain analysis within the opportunity for Member States to harness the regional comparative advantages in a coordinated fashion, within the framework of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement.

COMESA: COMESA was engaged to support the six selected priority regional livestock value chains (RLVCs) implement the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The Live2Africa Project is at an advanced stage of commissioning studies to better understand the intra and inter-regional trade issues for each of the RLVCs in relation to the AfCFTA. The Inception Meetings will be jointly held between COMESA, the Live2Africa Project and each of the RECs partnering in the six RLVCs.

EAC: EAC has the largest dairy sector on the African continent but it is fragmented and does not build, in a strategic manner, on the regional comparative advantages. The milk wars between Kenya and Uganda, that have resulted in Kenya banning Ugandan milk which had captured 16% of Kenya's market and the counter action of Uganda increasing tax on bran for animal feed exported to Kenya for animal feed, exemplify the need for a more strategic and regional approach to development of the RLVC and industry in the region. The EAC region has the opportunity to best position as the most competitive dairy region within the AfCFTA framework but there is no regional dairy policy and strategy, to guide collective country and regional actions for a competitive sector that can increase and sustainably engage i intra and inter-regional trade.

Regional and national consultants have been identified through a competitive process to undertake a regional study towards developing a strategy to create a competitive regional dairy industry. Draft tools for the value chain analysis are already developed. The Inception process will be a joint engagement between EAC, the Live2Africa Project and the Consultants. Thereafter the consultants will undertake an extensive literature review given the existence of a number of value chain analysis studies in the MS, identify gaps. They will then conduct a consultation to draw out regional perspectives to strengthen competitiveness of the regional dairy value chain with the goal of informing the formulation of a regional strategy and national and regional action plans. The trade component will be conducted in conjunction with COMESA.

ECCAS: [Cross-referenced with 3.3.1] As part of the process to set up the Central Africa Grand Parent Stock Farm (CA-GPSF) a Consultation for the assessment of the status of the prioritized Poultry-Egg Value Chain (pPEVC) and the feasibility for the establishment of the Regional Poultry Egg Grandparent Stock Farm (CA-GPSF) was undertaken in part of the region. The study recommended the establishment of the regional CA-GPSF in Cameroon. A more comprehensive regional value chain analysis that will cover both eggs and meat and cover all ECCAS Member States is underway.

ECOWAS: The ECOWAP 2015 review showed that poultry recorded the fastest growth in the livestock sector in the ECOWAS region between 2005 and 2015, but there is no policy and strategy for the development of the poultry sector in the West Africa region. The Stocktaking Exercise by the Live2Africa Project showed there is a dearth of literature on the ECOWAS regional poultry value chain. ECOWAS developed the conceptual framework for the regional value chain analysis to cover all 15 Member States to feed into a regional analysis as a foundation for development of the strategy. The Project expounded on and advertised the call for consultant proposals, which is in an advanced stage. Draft tools have been developed and an inception Workshop is planned for in June 2021. The trade component will be conducted in conjunction with COMESA to provide a lens on how ECOWAS can benefit from the AfCFTA.

IGAD: [cross-referenced with 1.1.2.4] A number of value chain analysis studies have already been undertaken on the red meat and live animal value chain in the IGAD region, therefore the RLVC analysis has been commissioned from the perspective of synthesis of the country report and critical review of any existing regional studies towards strengthening understanding of the RLVC and alignment to the AfCFTA Agreement.

SADC: [Cross-referenced with 1.1.2.4] Southern Africa region is a notable key driver of the red meat and live animals value chains (RMLALVC), both as a supplier of inputs and as a destination market for exports. In relation to the improving the efficiency of RMLALVC animals value chains, the region has progressed in actions aimed at developing a value chain analysis mapping tool; strengthening PPPPs mechanisms; harmonization of regional classification systems and improvement of biosecurity measures.

UMA: [Cross-referenced with 3.3.1] In order to implement the Dairy Regional Livestock Value Chain (DRLVC) strategic actions/Interventions in North Africa region (UMA member states + Egypt) a study the "Assessment of status of the prioritized Dairy Livestock Value Chain in North Africa and to develop a road map for the implementation of the North Africa Dairy Genetic Gain System (NA-DGGS) was commissioned. The study recommended the piloting of the NA-DGGS in Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.

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

1.1.2.1 Africa Continental Anglophone and Francophone Multi-stakeholder Consultations: Embracing Change and Diversity – The Role of Livestock in Sustainable Food Systems

In preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit which will curve out an Agenda for how the agriculture sector can accelerate its contribution to delivering the SDGs especially in context of stresses including the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, AU-IBAR led the two Africa region virtual consultations in May 2021 attended by over 200 stakeholders with partners including FAO, ILRI, VSF under the auspices of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL). The aim was to foster consultation and inclusion of multiple perspectives, to foment a strong evidence base, identifying implementable game-changing solutions, innovations and priority actions that will constitute a harmonized common position for Africa on the value of the contribution of livestock to healthy and sustainable food systems. The Live2Africa Project will consolidate the Reports to be presented at the GASL Conference in June 2021 and the UN FSS in September 2021. An African agenda and position are critical in view of the rising contentious views that not only are livestock a key contributor to greenhouse gases but also growing advocacy for a shift away from animal sourced foods to vegetable diets considered by proponents to be more healthy. These views are strongly challenged from the perspectives of African livestock and consumers, where livestock play a key role in environmental and livelihood sustainability and in provision of food and nutrition security.

1.1.2.1 (and 1.1.2.3) Support to Kenya Government to develop its Livestock Master Plan, and advocate for resources to implement it, in partnership with ILRI, Kenya Markets Trust (KMT), and FAO

The Live2Africa Project in partnership with ILRI, Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Kenya Markets Trust (KMT) and FAO are supporting the State Department of Livestock (SDL) develop the Kenya Livestock Master Plan. Kenya is diverting from the approach taken by its regional neighbours Ethiopia, Rwanda and Tanzania that focused on only the three top livestock sub-sectors, and instead expanding to an approach that creates an accurate database as its baseline, is working with all 10 priority value chains to develop the Livestock Sector Analysis (LSA) and LMP; and is in-building a Community of Practice to create a sustainable knowledge management and investment interface. The Live2Africa Project led the process of defining an Analytical Framework for a structured and logical approach to defining the data objectives, collection, collation, storage and analysis approach and articulating the key analytical outputs and products. The Project has supported development of the baseline and value chain data collection tools and will support piloting of the baseline data collection tools in five Counties, With partners, the Live2Africa Project will support collection of value chain data, data analysis and validation, analysis of livestock thematic areas and policy issues, propose policy options, support compilation of the Livestock Sector Analysis document, support scenario development and analysis of impacts of investment on recommended technology interventions, support validation of the LSA, develop the KLMP profiling investment action plans along the 10 priority value chains and develop the Community of Practice.

1.1.2.2 Contribute to enhanced visibility of livestock and fisheries in the Biennial Review Report and the Scorecard, and Development of the Inaugural Livestock and Fisheries Advocacy Report

Following an agreement on modalities for advocacy to strengthen the inclusion of livestock indicators in the Biennial Review Report and Score Card which are presented to the Heads of Government and State, the Live2Africa Project led partners to develop an Issues Paper 'Raising the Visibility and Impact of Livestock and Fisheries in Africa: A Policy Dialogue on Additional BR Indicators' which was submitted to

the Biennial Review Report Task Force committee. The Issues Paper proposed three new indicators: (i) Government Livestock expenditure (GLE) as % of government agriculture expenditure (GAE); (ii) Growth rate of the per capita consumption of animal-sourced protein; and (iii) Growth rate of the value of intra-African trade of livestock and fisheries commodities and services (imports (MiLF) and exports (XiLF)) from African sources, in a specified period, in current US dollars.

While the Indicators were not accepted, as due process for endorsement by each of the Working Groups was not completed, the BRR Task Force decided on two actions (i) to allow for data that Member States submitted to remain disaggregated by sector (crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry) so that critical trends could be identified and made visible in the BRR; secondly endorsed an Advocacy Report for the Livestock and Fisheries Sectors which will be released after the BRR is presented at the Heads of State and Government Summit early 2022.

Livestock and Fisheries Experts undertook the training to enable them support Member States to prepare and submit disaggregated data for the next BRR. The Live2Africa Project and FishGovII are leading a process with strategic partners including ILRI, The Livestock Socioeconomic and Policy Network and NEPAD to ensure support for MS and to develop the Advocacy Reports envisioned to articulate issues for the two sectors in relation to the Biennial Review Report and Scorecard. Some of the issues the Advocacy Report will address are the need to review reform how the contribution of livestock to the AGDP and GDP, and the limited visibility in the BRR.

1.1.2.2 Roll out of the LiDeSA in 5 Member States to enhance long term planning and inclusion of livestock into the CAADP Malabo Complaint NAIPs

Finalization of the LiDeSA Transformation Agenda and Implementation Plan and the Guidelies for Mainstreaming Livestock in the National Agricultural Investment Plans: An Expert Writeshop in January 2020 strengthen articulation of the Conceptual Framework that underscores the importance of the LiDeSA in driving development of Livestock Sector Strategies and Action Plans, and ensuring greater and more meaningful inclusion and public sector investment in livestock in the NAIPs. The key Expert Writeshop outputs were: A refined Road Map and Implementation Plan for the LiDeSA; A Road Map for more substantive inclusion of livestock in the CAADP Biennial Review Process, and generated TORs for the development of livestock indicators/indices to Develop Livestock Indicators for the CAADP Biennial Review Process, and a process for the Review of the LiDeSA Framework to enhance articulation of the linkages to the CAADP and NAIP processes, including the sequenced Implementation Plan and MS and REC Alignment Tools.

Two consultants were commissioned and are at an advanced stage of finalizing the LiDeSA Transformation Agenda and Implementation Plan and developing the Member State and REC Alignment Tools; and Finalization of the Guidelines for Mainstreaming Livestock in the National Agriculture Investment Plans. These documents will be validated by the Directors of Animal Production before Piloting in 5 Member States.

1.1.2.2 Piloting Support to Member States to Strengthen the Incorporation of Livestock in the National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs):

The inaugural Directors of Animal Production (DAP) Meeting held in November 2019 supported and endorsed the Pilot of an initiative to support strengthening of inclusion of livestock in NAIPs. The DAPs drew up criteria and selected 11 Member States for the Pilot exercise from which guidelines are being developed to assist other Member States. The MS selected are Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Kenya, Rwanda, Egypt, Morocco, Botswana, Lesotho, Burkina Faso, and Ghana.

After three sensitization and capacity building exercises, the Pilot MS have taken one of four pathways:

i. Six Member States are or have decided to develop Livestock Master Plans (LMPs): Kenya was already planning development of its Master Plan, and has been supported by the Live2Africa Project in conjunction with other strategic partners to refine its Inception Report and develop data collection tools. Egypt is preparing to have its Investment Seminar and has already attracted a few donors. Other countries that are planning LMP's are Botswana, Cameroon, Chad and Ghana. This is a big achieved as since 2015 only 3 MS have developed LMP's i.e., Ethiopia, Tanzania and Rwanda. The sensitization exercises have had a substantive impact in attracting MS to undertake the long term planning envisioned in the LiDeSA.
ii. Member States that are Reviewing Implementation of their Livestock Master Plans: The Live2Africa Project is consulting with Rwanda to provide support for review of implementation of the first phase of its LMP, and a way forward for development of the second phase.
iii. Member States that are Focusing on Strengthening Capacity for inclusion in the NAIPs: The Live2Africa Project is consulting on options for alternative approaches to LMPs that Burkina Faso, Central Africa Republic and Lesotho can take to provide a livestock sector framework for informing the NAIPs process.
iv. Member States that are reflecting on the process: Morocco is reflecting on the process and a way forward.

Support Towards Reformulating the ECCAS Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) and the Regional Agriculture Investment Program on Food and Nutrition Security (PRIASAN). The Live2Africa Project is partnering with ECCAS and FAO to review the Central Africa CAP and PRISAN which are the overarching frameworks for delivering against the Malabo Declaration and the CAADP goals. In coordination with the FIshGov II Project, which will cover fisheries and aquaculture aspects, the Live2Africa Project has mapped out a focus on (i) Capacity building of Animal Resources sector actors to participate in the processes to develop sectoral and cross-cutting policy frameworks, investments, plans and programs to eradicate hunger, food security and all forms of nutrition, ensuring meaningful inclusion of the animal resources sector; (ii) Supporting review of the CAP and PRISAN from the perspective of the Animal Resources sector i.e., livestock, pastoral farming and economy, development of fisheries and aquaculture, apiculture, and novel stock which are widely kept in the ECCAS region; and (iii) Support inclusion of livestock and fisheries in the second generation CAP, the PRIASAN and the NAIPs.

There have been delays in FAO finalizing its Technical Assistance Agreement with ECCAS which has affected implementation.

1.1.2.3 Support to Kenya Dairy Regulatory Board to Finalize the Kenya Dairy Industry Regulations [cross referenced with 1.1.2.1].

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

During the period under review, implementation in regional economic communities prioritised the three priority activities that were identified in 2019 for each region in a participatory consultative process. The diagrammatic illustration for the integration of activities in each region are in Annex 3.

COMESA: Facilitating Dialogues and Actions that will Strengthen Priority Regional Livestock Value Chain Contributions to Implementation of Phase 1 of the AfCFTA Agreement

COMESA and the Live2Africa Project organized a Regional Consultative Meeting on Optimizing the Returns from Intra-African Trade in Animals and Animal Products under the AfCFTA on 24th and 25th March 2021. Attended by a number of Member States amd EAC, IGAD, FAO, OIE, the key results of the Meeting were: (i) the Priority national livestock value chains for participation in the AfCFTA were identified; (ii) Priority activities for boosting trade within the regions were identified; and (iii) Awareness was created of the sanitary obligations of Member States under the AfCFTA.

The process to initiate the Assessment of Trade and Marketing in Priority Regional Livestock Value Chains is in an advanced stage. COMESA, relevant RECs in each region, and the Live2Africa Project will hold the Inception Workshop jointly with the Consultants. The studies will feed into and inform the High Level Intra/Inter Regional Dialogue on Removal of Non-Tariff Barriers in the Priority Regional Livestock Value Chains and the Business to Business (B2B) Meetings planned to facilitate producers and trades involved in the priority RLVC to Generate Real Business Prospects, as well support the Meeting of EAC Dairy Regulators, the ECOWAS Poultry Fair and the African Dairy Association Conference and Exhibition

EAC: A Competitive Dairy Sector that Attracts Public and Private Sector Investment and Enhances Capacities for Intra and Inter-Regional Trade

The amount located for the EAC Regional Dairy Value Chain activities under the Live2Africa Project was USD $473,550. The Flagships for the EAC region are the development of the Regional Dairy Strategy; Organization of the Private Sector through development of the East and Southern Africa Dairy Association five year Strategy and Business Plan and identification and modelling of Public-Private-Producers Partnership models for Feed development

East Africa Regional Dairy Strategy: the EOI for the value chain analysis advertised in 2020, inadequate applicants, therefore re-advertised in 2021. Consultants were brought on board at the May, EAC and the Live2Africa Project will hold a regional inception Workshop. The Consultants will undertake value chain analysis, and consultations for developing the regional strategy from MS perspectives. The Regional Consultant will draft the Regional Dairy Strategy which will be validated regionally. The Consultants will assist EAC and MS to develop Action Plans to implement the Regional Dairy Strategy

Eastern and Southern Africa Dairy Association new five year Strategy and Business Plan (2021 – 2025): Two Consultations to develop the ESADA Strategy were held with stakeholders and then the ESADA Board. The draft Strategy was developed and validated by the ESADA Board. A Facilitator developed an action plan for rollout of the Strategy. The ESADA Board and Secretariat are being strengthened to rollout the new Strategy and Business Plan: capacity development of the Board; assessment and reform of the financial, Human Resources and Administration systems, manuals and procedures; Development of Member Recruitment and Services; A Resource Mobilization Plan developed and actioned and three Concept Notes for submission to specific selected donors/funders developed and ready for submission

EACCAS: Supporting the Growth of the Nascent Poultry Industry in the Region to Strengthen Input Systems, Reduce Reliance on Imports and Enhance Incomes
[Cross-referenced with Result 3]

ECOWAS: Promote Growth of Farm Household and Commercial Poultry Production and Intra-Regional Trade in West Africa

ECOWAS is in consultation with the convenors of the Ibadan Avian conference and exhibition, planning the institutionalization of the poultry sector event as a regional and continental premium convergence of sector actors. Due to the travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 Pandemic preparing to host the inaugural hybrid (virtual and physical) Avian Fair. The focus of ECOWAS and Live2Africa intervention will be to find ways with the convenors to upgrade the Ibadan Avian Fair to a region and continental world class poultry annual or biennial event.

The Terms of Reference for Mapping of West Africa Poultry Value Chain Sector Stakeholders and Creation of a Private Sector Accessible Data Base, Directory and Community of Practice; the Regional Study and Analysis of the State of Organization, Production, Processing and Commodity Development, and Intra-Regional Trade in West Africa's Poultry Value Chain; and a Consultant to Assess, Expand and Strengthen the Interprofessional Poultry Network in West Africa advertised.

The Terms of Reference for Development of a Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the Development of the West Africa Regional Poultry Value Chain; a Consultancy to Assess and Build Capacity for Strengthening Harmonization, Enforcement and Compliance to the Regulatory Provisions for ECOWAS Poultry Regulatory Framework and for a Consultant to Support the Organization and Institutionalization of the Ibadan Poultry Fair (Inaugural Virtual Fair) in advanced stage of preparation for advertisement.

A Consultative Meeting to set up the Regional Poultry Task Force, conduct the Inception Meeting for the regional value chain analysis, which will review and finalize the data collection tools is planned for June 2021.

IGAD: Enhanced Competitiveness, Market Access and Trade of Meat and Live Animals for Increased Incomes, Sustainable and Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods

- A bilateral cross-border Technical meeting between Ethiopia and Sudan held; Implementation Framework for the operationalization of the MoU was discussed and agreed virtually on 1st September, 2020; A virtual Ministerial meeting to sign cross border MOU between Ethiopia and Sudan September was held on 2nd September 2020;

- Follow up actions: signed MOU by both ministers circulated; The governance structure in place (national and border committees appointed) ; COVID and Security affected the plan on harmonized surveillance and vaccination;

- Animal Welfare Strategies for Uganda and South Sudan developed and validated;

- The national Rangeland Management Strategies for South Sudan and Somalia are being drafted;

- Rolling out of standard methods and procedures (SMP) for export quarantines in IGAD region. TORs prepared, Advertised, technical evaluation carried out. Contract has been issued and the study will commence;

- Support piloting of producing marketable animals with package of interventions and facilitate contracting producers with exporters of meat and live anima. TORs prepared, Advertised with deadline of 18th May 2021; Facilitate IGAD Regional policy dialogue on sustainable use of rangelands and undertake cross border grazing studies .The lead consultant and national consultants from Kenya and Ethiopia are on board. The procurement of consultants for South Sudan and Uganda is on-going;

- Develop a Camel Management Strategy for IGAD Regional. The development of the strategy is on-going;

- Regional integrated Livestock early warning and early actions. TORs prepared, Advertised, technical evaluation carried out. Contract under preparation;

Development and operationalization of the Livestock Identification Traceability system in Sudan. Consultant recruited and ongoing with activities. Assessment meetings undertaken in Ethiopia and Sudan. Proposed Ethiopia LITS prototype available. Equipment for LITS advertised and waiting evaluations. TORs to be developed for database developer. Training manuals under development. Interim technical report available

Undertake Value Chain Analysis and Mapping of the Red Meat and Live Animal Livestock Value Chain (IGAD) region. TORs prepared, Advertised, technical evaluation carried out. Contract under preparation

SADC: Strengthen Technology and Knowledge Hubs, Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources and Public-Private-Producer Partnerships to Boost Growth of Red Meat and Live Animal Value Chains
An integration framework for the SADC region was developed that documents the synergies between RECs, Member states and partners as well as intervention logic

Following the prioritization of Regional Livestock Value Chains (RLVC), A stakeholder consultative meeting was organized for the SADC region to finalize various strategies and catalytic/intervention actions for the Meat and Live Animals value chain for the SADC region in Seychelles from 9th to 11th of March 2020 to refine the Implementation modalities of catalytic actions for the prioritized RLVC. The meeting was attended by 31 participants from 14 SADC Member States 3 from Universities (Stellenbosch University, University of Zambia, University of Zimbabwe), and the remainder were value chain actors at different levels of the value chain. The meeting prioritised the following catalytic actions: i) Develop approaches for conservation and utilization of natural resources and the environment. ii) Develop mechanisms to enhance market access at local, regional and international level and iii) Develop/ Promote platforms/ hubs for knowledge, communication and information sharing at local, national and regional levels including the use of ICTs. Further the assessment of facilities at Stellenbosch University and Tshwane University of Technology as potential institutions to serve as A-TiChub for Southern Africa was recommended.

Through the collaborative action with SADC and Center for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA), a proposal to develop a classification and grading system for live and slaughter animals in the SADC region along the Red meat and live animal value chain was launched. This was launched because existing grading systems seemed to favour exotic breeds and they varied from one country to another.

The study observed that Member States use different livestock classification and grading systems and methods to facilitate marketing of live animals and carcasses. Few countries in the region had functional carcass grading systems to facilitate marketing of beef cattle, even fewer national grading systems are available to facilitate the marketing of goats and sheep carcasses, while virtually no formal grading systems exist for marketing live goats and sheep. Carcass classification systems currently used in Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa were recommended for adaptation to include grading and classification for live animals. A proposed harmonized regional classification system for red meat and live animal value chains system was developed and validated by member states. CCARDESA and SADC proposed adoption of the harmonized regional classification system though awareness creation sessions with member states and presentation to the Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) of the SADC region.

Towards the development of the red meat and live animal (beef and small ruminants) value chain as its priority regional livestock value chain in response to the growing global and continental needs to enhance value chain efficiency, SADC MSs identified the need to establish a value chain analysis and mapping tool that will enable several features to be identified, including; characterization of the Red Meat livestock value chain, value chain analysis including economic, environmental and social drivers of the chain, value chain mapping, value chain governance, risk analysis and sustainability. Through consultative processes with select member states (Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Eswatini, Madagascar) through questionnaires and meetings, characterization, stakeholder mapping, governance analysis, and value chain performance parameters (macro-economic, governance, Environmental, sustainability) have been identified to inform the mapping of the tool.

Towards the Development of mechanisms to strengthen the operations of Public Private Producer Partnerships (PPPP) in the red meat and live animal value chains in SADC region, a study to evaluate existing PPPP opportunities for strengthening the cooperation and establishment of functional partnerships in the red meat and live animal industry in the SADC region was commissioned. It was found that some SADC countries such as Zambia, Tanzania Eswatini, and Malawi had no guiding framework designed by producers for providing principles and self-assessment measures that guide red meat producers towards continuous improvement and adherence to the PPPP value chain. However, in other countries e.g., Botswana, Namibia, South Africa guiding frameworks have been developed and are available to producers and provides principles and self-assessment measures that guide red meat producers towards continuous improvement of the red meat and live animal livestock value chain. A regional proposed model strategy/framework and scorecard for strengthening PPPP has been developed and validated by member states. CCARDESA and SADC have proposed that regional awareness creation activities are undertaken to further support adoption and domestication across the SADC region.

Towards strengthening and establishing livestock breeder's associations to conserve and protect transboundary breeds, the process of establishing the regional Tuli Breeders Society of Southern Africa was initiated. Through consultative processes with key stakeholders from Zimbabwe, South African Zambia and Namibia, a draft constitution and regional breeder association website have been developed awaiting official launching. To strengthen governance, a general assembly to elect officials is planned.

On establishment of regional and continental platforms and strategies to promote technology development and transfer across the priority RLVCs, with focus on research, an Inception meeting for the African Technology and Innovations Incubators Advisory Committee was held online on 29th September 2020. It was attended by members from 22 Member States and representatives from 9 technical institutions and 1 University. Regarding the business model and governance structure for A-TiChub ATIIAC; the meeting recommended that: ATIIAC should rigorously pursue IPR acquisition and commercialization and advocate for the harmonization of IPR across Africa; A-TiChubs must seek to integrate indigenous and new technologies to improve productivity; ATIIAC should identify risks related to the A-TiChubs and propose risk reduction or mitigation measures; ATIIAC should advocate for the development of specific policies and regulations to provide enabling environment for the functionality of the A-TiChubs. There is need for AU-IBAR through the AU Legal Counsel to develop legal frameworks and memoranda of understanding for the various stakeholders.

On the issue of selection criteria for the proposed host institutions and incubates, the meeting recommended in inclusive criteria that considers environmental friendliness to all groups of people and emphasized that onsite verification was necessary to finalize the selection.

On the issue of sustainability of the A-TiChubs the following recommendations were made: Continuous development of relevant proposals for resource mobilization should be undertaken by the ATIIAC members; The proposed host institutions (Universities) should have strong linkages with key partners within the ecosystem to ensure effective operationalization of the hubs; A strong Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) arm should be established to enable the incubates products are protected; The A-TiChubs should not be

project based. ATIIAC should lead the development of frameworks and investment models for creating continual programs for resource mobilization; and Identification and engagement of potential development partners is critical. These include potential development partners as DFID, USAID, ICRC, World Bank, UNDP, Amazon (AWS), VC4A, IFAD, B&MGF, China AID, RECs.

A template to capture the biographies of all the ATTIAC members has been developed and circulated to members for completion. A total of 11 competed biographies have been received to date and consultations with the communication team are ongoing for the drafting of the technology and innovations newsletter. The technology and innovations newsletter will also feature the hybrid business model and governance structure of the African Technology Innovation and Incubation hubs (A-TiChubS), the success stories on inclusive technology and innovations amongst others.

Towards strengthening Strengthen biosecurity measures along the live animal and red meat value chains through infrastructure upgrade, a meeting was held with the technical staff of the regional genebank in Botswana and the CAARDESA to discuss on the identification of biosecurity equipment for the genebank. Priority equipment was identified including Gene bank documentation software with computer which will aid in the tracking of genetic material stored in the facility and procurement was initiated. Presently procurement of the cold handling cabinet has been initiated.

With regards to the strengthening of conservation and utilization of animal genetic resources, discussions have been held with CCARDESA and SADC memberstates, it was recommended that a regional meeting should be convened to discuss operationalization of the regional genebank including reviewing the memorandum of understanding (MoU).

For the Central region, a consultative meeting was held in Kinshasa, DRC on 24th – 27th May 2021 to characterize the poultry value chain through stakeholder mapping, governance analysis and performance evaluation.

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

During the period under review, a study to assess and map national and regional livestock policy hubs or platforms was conducted. The study aimed to identify best practices, limits and weaknesses of national and regional livestock platforms in order to propose practical actions to strengthen their functioning and usefulness. The difficulties common to most countries still lie in securing the necessary political will, sustainability of resources, the development of legal frameworks for the operations of the platforms. The main weaknesses of livestock players and stakeholders are related to low advocacy capacity and a weak ability to demonstrate the influence and impact of the sector in the economic and social development of their countries. Thus, the need for support of livestock platforms has been expressed in relation to governance, through the establishment of a continental and regional coordination mechanism and the development of guidelines (good practices guide) and recommendations to Member States.

UMA: Harmonising North Africa Regional Genetic and Natural Resources Strategies and Establishing a Regional Genetic Gain System for Improved Dairy Sector Productivity and Decreased Reliance on Importation
[Cross-referenced with Result 3]

1.1.2.4 Support to the Launch of the Regional African Women in Animal Resource Farming and Agribusiness Network (AWRAFA-N) Chapters and Country Chapters:
[Cross-referenced with Cross-Cutting Issues]

The Live2Africa Project is facilitating engagement of women in the livestock sector through the African Women in Animal Resources and Agribusiness Network (AWARFA-N). A combined approach of institutional development (registration, launch of national and regional chapters and building capacity for network governance), development of national and regional Strategies and Business Plans, preparation of bankable proposals targeting specific donors, exploration of strategic partnerships with technical partners and potential funding and financing partners so that the regional and national networks are relevant, responsive to needs, are governed by the members and are independent from AU-IBAR the secretariat and are sustainable.

AWARFA-N East Africa Chapter was launched in October 2020 by Hon. Lt. Col (Rtd) Bright Rwamirama Minister of State for Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries Uganda who made a call for inclusive financing for women in the animal resources sector and for women themselves to set the pace. The Launch features a panel on Financing Packages to Grow and Strengthen Competitive Capacity of Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness; the Launch of the AWARFA-N Community of Practice and the Launch of the AWARFA-N EA Strategy and Business Plan and Statutes, Newsletter, among others. SADC and ECOWAS regions are being assisted to plan for their regional launches.

Member States that have launched their country chapters include Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Another of other countries Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda are in the process of preparation for launch which includes registration, preparation of Strategies and Business Plans, and preparation of two to three bankable concept notes/ proposals to targeted funding and financing institutions.

AWARFA-N has been assisted to start the process of engaging strategic partners: Strathmore University which has experience providing technical support for agribusiness development in 21 AU MS; and engagement with Trade and Development Bank to explore financing of AWARFA-N in Eastern and Southern Africa.

1.1.4 Support/strengthen regional farmers' organisations to better respond to the needs of priority regional and national value chains.
Planned for implementation during the next reporting period

Output1.2 Policies, regulatory frameworks and strategies to enhance LVC performance publicised.

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

This is yet to be done, it is expected to come in the form of implementing recommendations of the Value Chain Analysis of the six RLVCs

1.2.2 Pilot findings in RECs and MS.

This is yet to be done, it is expected to come in the form of implementing recommendations of the Value Chain Analysis of the six RLVCs

Output 1.3 Innovative incentives and financing mechanisms to increase investment expanded

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

This is yet to be done, it is expected to come in the form of implementing recommendations of the Value Chain Analysis of the six RLVCs

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

This is yet to be done, it is expected to come in the form of implementing recommendations of the Value Chain Analysis of the six RLVCs

RESULT AREA 2: ANIMAL HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES IMPROVED

The project continued to consolidate the recent advances made by MSs in veterinary governance in response to the EU funded AU-IBAR VET-GOV programme, and support further progress through the development of roadmaps to inform enhancement of disease prevention and control for regional economic communities; supporting the review / updating of veterinary legislation; supporting the formulation of strategies and action plans for PPR and supported the development of contingence plans for rinderpest. Coordination mechanisms were established and strengthened during the period under review.

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:

Towards improvement of veterinary Governance and diseases prevention and control, three regional virtual consultative meetings for Eastern Africa (IGAD and EAC) and UMA and SADC were held. These

meetings identified gaps in veterinary governance and diseases prevention and control and identification of collective measures which will be subjected to Live2Africa investments. The virtual workshops were held from the 14th to 15th September 2020 for EAC, IGAD and the respective member States; from 23rd to 24th September for UMA and the UMA Member States; and SADC and SADC Member Sates 21st to 22nd September 2020 to develop road maps for strengthening animal health delivery services and the management of priority Transboundary Animal Diseases in the Eastern and northern Africa regions, respectively. The templates were designed to elicit information sharing on the status and progress of the Member States and RECs with regards to the implementation of the recommendations of OIE PVS evaluations and Gap Analyses. Short, medium and long-term priority actions needed to improve the levels of performance of the PVS critical competencies under each of the four components of the OIE PVS tool were identified. These will be subject to live2Africa investments.

Plans are underway to support two countries (Ethiopia and Djibouti) that have requested support to undertake self-assessment PVS to strengthen their capacity for self-evaluation of veterinary services and to inform capacity development.

2.1.1.2 Carry out Veterinary Legislation Missions to selected Member States:
In order to contribute towards the improved functioning of the veterinary services in line with OIE international standards, the Live2Africa Project continued to support Member States to update/review their veterinary legislation. A cumulative total of 37 AU Member States have been supported to review/ update their legislation to date. A virtual training on veterinary legislation was carried out for 39 members of the National Task Force (3 per country) from the 13 countries which were identified for support in 2020. The trained national staff led the process of veterinary legislation review/update in their respective countries. They developed their respective legislative objectives and Concept notes for reviewing and updating veterinary legislation. The 13 countries are at various stages of the development, review/update of their veterinary legislations. Review of the progress made by 24 countries that were supported by AU-IBAR in 2019 to undertake review/update of national veterinary legislation is ongoing and a data base on veterinary legislation is being developed to help track veterinary legislation in AU Member States.

2.1.1.3 Assist Member States in formulating Investment Plans and resource mobilization to address outstanding gaps in Veterinary Governance and Veterinary Legislation:
Plans are under way to develop the terms of reference for consultants to assist Member States in formulating Investment Plans and resource mobilization plans aimed at addressing identified gaps in veterinary governance and veterinary legislation.

2.1.1.4 Carry out trainings on PVS, GAP ANALYSIS and Veterinary Legislation 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:
During the period under review, AU-IBAR supported the operationalization of continental associations [Africa Association of Veterinary Education Establishments (VEE) and African Association of Veterinary

Statutory Bodies (2VSB)] though convening of the respective Executive Committee meetings and the 2nd General Assembly for 2A2E-V and the Election of the Executive Committee Members of 2A2E-V. The process to identify an Institution/Firm to develop packages (based on already developed curriculum) for delivery of the day 100 competencies for CVO was initiated, and will be completed in the year 2021. In order to enhance the quality of training of animal resources personnel, harmonization of veterinary curricula and quality assurance in veterinary education and training, the process of selection and designation of veterinary education establishments and animal health research institutions as Africa Union Centres of excellence on animal health was initiated. The process to develop a Strategic Plan for Strengthening and Harmonisation of Veterinary Education and Research in Africa also commenced.

The guidelines for 'The Re-Profiling of Veterinary Profession: Day 1 Competencies for Veterinarians in Africa were discussed and launched by the General Assembly of the 2A2E-V which was held on 29th April 2021. They identify the key competencies to improve and strengthen the quality and performance of the Veterinary services in Africa in line with OIE standards. The aim is to reinforce competencies that address challenges peculiar to the African continent. The guidelines that will support harmonization of the veterinary curricula have also been published and disseminated to veterinary education establishments (VEEs) in Africa.

To enhance regulation of veterinary education, training and practice in AU-MSs, the project supported strengthening of Governance and operation of the African Association of Veterinary Statutory bodies (2VSB) by supporting the development of its strategic plan and convening of the Executive Committee meetings to discuss the implementation of the 2VSB work plan and to provide policy direction for the Association.

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

Roadmaps for strengthening animal health delivery services and the management of priority Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) in all the five regions were developed and a draft rinderpest Contingency plan for Africa has been prepared and is ready for validation.

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:

Three virtual workshops were convened by AU-IBAR from 14th to 15th September 2020 for EAC, IGAD and the respective member States, 21st and 22nd for SADC and the SADC Member States, and from 23rd to 24th September for UMA and the UMA Member States to develop road maps for strengthening animal health delivery services and the management of priority Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) in the Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa regions, respectively. The templates were designed to elicit information sharing on the status and progress of the Member States and RECs with regards to the implementation of the recommendations of OIE PVS evaluations and Gap Analyses. Short, medium and long-term priority actions needed to improve the levels of performance of the PVS critical competencies under each of the four components of the OIE PVS tool were identified. The identified Gaps with regional dimension are informing the Live2Africa interventions.

A draft rinderpest Contingency plan for Africa has been prepared and will be validated by Chief Veterinary Officers in Africa. In addition, it became apparent that it was necessary to prepare a Rinderpest Emergency Preparedness Plan for Africa to complement the rinderpest Contingency plan. Support is also being provided to MSs to develop emergency disease preparedness and contingency plans

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

Terms of reference will be developed with inputs from relevant staff.

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

To enhance progression in line with the Pan African strategy for the control and eradication of PPR, needs identification for technical and logistical support was conducted for Member States. Support was provided to Burundi to revise and validate its PPR strategy following outbreaks of the disease in the country. Training was provided for PPR surveillance teams in Sao Tome and Principe. A detailed database and inventory of PPR control and eradication strategies and 5 year Action Plans formulated by 49 Member States and 4 RECs was prepared, gaps identified and follow up made with selected Member States to bridge the gaps. Technical support was provided to IGAD and ECOWAS during regional coordination meetings for PPR. In May 2020, Lesotho was officially recognized by OIE as a country historically free from PPR following technical support from AU-IBAR for preparation, validation and implementation of a national PPR eradication strategy.

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 was already completed as reported in the last reporting period.

2.1.4.2 Pilot recommendation from above in 10 countries and 2 RECs
In order to pilot the recommendations for broadening and institutionalization of the one health approach, the process to identify consultants to support Member States was initiated.

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
Terms of reference have been advertised for the activity

Output 2.2 Capacity for coordination and implementation of integrated 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

Activity planned for implementation during the next planning period

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

Within the framework of the Animal Health Strategy for Africa (AHSA) a network, Continental Animal Health Platform in Africa (CAHP-Africa) and a Guiding Group (GG) have been established. During the reporting period a study on mapping of animal health stakeholders and their respective interventions was carried out. The information is guiding complementary and synergy in the implementation of animal health interventions. The publication of the State of Animal Health in Africa (SAHA) was also initiated.

To strengthen regional harmonization and coordination of animal health and TADs prevention and control in various regions of Africa, support was provided to support the 6th regional meeting of ECOWAS, RESOLAB and RESEPI that was held on 16th-17th September 2020 and the 6th annual meeting of EA-RAHN. MSs and Regional Networks presented reports on joint planning and implementation of activities. Support is also being provided for the performance audit of the EA-RAHN.

A bilateral cross-border Technical meeting between Ethiopia and Sudan to finalize the Implementation Framework (IF) for the operationalization of the MoU was held virtually on 1st September, 2020; a virtual Ministerial meeting to sign cross border MOU between Ethiopia and Sudan September was held on 2nd September 2020

2.2.1.2 Support/establish/strengthen Regional Animal Health Centers
[Activity to be undertaken in the next Reporting period]

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

2.2.2.1 Conduct Surveys/assessment to map status of PPP in the delivery of veterinary services in Africa
Will be undertaken in the third quarter of 2021 and information disseminated to influence policy for veterinary service delivery.

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

2.2.3.2 Device and facilitate the implementation of policy review programs
Integrated with 1.1.2.4

2.2.2.3 Develop strategies/programs for capacity building on sanitary regulation and enforcement
This activity was already completed as reported previously

2.2.2.4 Support to African Animal Welfare Platform
Information on the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA) was disseminated through various media, including the AU-IBAR website, among others. It was also printed in AU 4 official languages English, French, Arabic and Portuguese for dissemination. An advocacy document and policy brief on compelling case to create awareness on animal welfare practices in Africa is under development as well as the implementation plan and M&E framework. In addition, support was provided to IGAD/ICPALD to establish the regional animal welfare network for eastern Africa. Awareness activities including (Podcast, Video, Pull-up, Leaflet, Radio messages) is ongoing. Support was provided to Sudan and Uganda to develop their respective animal welfare strategies. The strategy for Uganda was validated and the one for South Sudan is planned to be

validated in May 2021.

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

In order to enhance production, productivity and ecosystems management the project supported the improvement of breeding policies, processes and institutions, enhancement of sustainable best practices in natural resources management, and improvement of the quality and availability of feed resources.

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

Towards the transformation and commercialisation the priority livestock value chains, a retreat workshop with RECs focal points to plan the Implementation of identified catalytic actions of the priority RLVCs was held in Nairobi, 13th –14th Jan. 2020. In order to move forward in the implementation of the catalytic actions, a "Regional Consultative Workshop to build consensus among key implementation stakeholders on the annual implementation plan with timeframes of Live2Africa activities in North-Africa" took place (Cairo, 28-30 Jan. 2020).

In order to implement the Dairy Regional Livestock Value Chain (DRLVC) strategic actions/Interventions in North Africa region (UMA member states + Egypt) and in ECCAS region, AU-IBAR launched two regional studies in August, 2020. The first study was the "Assessment of status of the prioritized Dairy Livestock Value Chain in North Africa and to develop a road map for the implementation of the North Africa Dairy Genetic Gain System (NA-DGGS). The second consultation was conducted in Central Africa (ECCAS) for the assessment of the status of the prioritized Poultry-Egg Value Chain (PEVC) and the feasibility for the establishment of the Regional Poultry Egg Grandparent Stock Farm (CA-GPSF). The two studies recommended the establishment of the regional CA-GPSF in Cameroon and the piloting of the NA-DGGS in Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. The Value Chain Analysis of the "IGAD Red Meat and Live Animal Prioritized Value Chain" that was in progress at the time of reporting.

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

Towards supporting MSs to include livestock in National Agriculture Investment Plans for improved visibility of the sector, the project identified 10 MSs for piloting through facilitating consultative workshops; and is supporting the development of livestock master plans in 5 MSs (Kenya, Egypt, Botswana, Ghana, and Rwanda). The 2nd Consultative Workshop on "Supporting Member States in Incorporating Livestock in the National Agricultural Investment Plans" was conducted in Accra, Ghana, 10-12 March 2020. In this workshop, it was concluded that the development of the Livestock Master Plans (LMP) is the main first step for enhancing investment in livestock sector and to make it more visible to be incorporated in the NAIPs.

In the reporting period Egypt, Kenya, and Botswana have been supported (at different phases) for the development of their LMP while the arrangements with Ghana, and Rwanda for the same purpose is in progress. The preparation of Kenya LMP is in progress and AU-IBAR, in partnership with the USAID, FAO, ILRI and other local partners, is technically and financially supporting the development of the K-LMP that is targeted to be finalised by end of 2021. For Egypt, the LMP and Investment Seminar is planned to raise about 3 million USD necessary for the process is planned for June 2021.

3.1.3 Implement breeding and conservation programmes for sustainable utilisation and management of animal genetic resources with a focus on indigenous African animal Genetic Resources.
To support the implementation of North Africa Dairy Genetic Gain System (NA-DGGS) and the Central Africa Grand Parent Stock Farm (CA-GPSF) as reflected in 3.1.1., Cameroon was selected for the establishment of the regional CA-GPSF and the Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia were selected for piloting the implementation of NA-DGGS. After validation of the consultancy reports, the concerned RECs (UMA and ECCAS) were invited to coordinate the implementation of the catalytic actions in respective MSs. The Cameroon Ministry of livestock was requested to select an existing poultry farm (considering biosecurity measures, transportation facility, availability of human resources and technical support, etc.) for upgrading into the CA-GPSF. The NA Member states submitted their proposals for the North Africa Regional Genetic Gain System (Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia), and relevant procurement processes are in progress.

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

The Assessment of Natural Resource Management for Enhancing Productivity and Feed Security of Dairy Livestock Value Chain in North Africa (Egypt, Mauritania and Morocco) was carried out and the report is planned for validation in June 2021.

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

In reference to both the Livestock Value Chain Prioritization workshop and the stocktaking exercise that was carried out for defining the top three Live2Africa strategic priorities and the top 3 catalytic actions/ interventions for each action, along the selected prioritized regional livestock value chains (2019). The identified catalytic actions aim at enhancing adoption of sustainable best practice in Natural Resource Management amongst other actions. Therefore, a regional consultation titled "Assessment of Natural Resource Management for Enhancing Productivity and Feed Security of Dairy Livestock Value Chain in North Africa" was advertised, initiated and now is in progress; It will be finalized by the end of April 2021. The consultation is assessing the management of natural resources (particularly land, feed and water) that support the prioritized dairy livestock value chain in NA. It will reflect priority Live2africa interventions and the road map for the implementation of these interventions for improved management of natural resources for enhancing feed security and improved productivity, resilience and sustainability of the Dairy

Livestock Value Chain in North Africa.

Towards supporting MSs To develop the Rangeland Management Strategy in IGAD region, (Somalia and S. Sudan) which face a myriad of challenges, including the degradation of the resource base partly linked to land use and land tenure changes; breakdown of traditional institutions of natural resource management; low institutional, organizational and human resource capacity. These challenges are exacerbated by the advent of climate change and weak policy and legal frameworks for rangeland management. The "Regional Rangeland Management Strategic Framework, RRMSF" was developed by IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) through the Regional Pastoralist Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP). To support Somalia and South Sudan in developing and validating their national rangeland strategies aligned to the IGAD rangeland management strategy, AU-IBAR launched Two (2) National Consultations for "The Development and Validation of National Rangeland Management Strategies for Somalia and South-Sudan" which are in progress and planned to be validated by stakeholders in May 2021.

3.2.2 Support mainstreaming and domestication regional and national policies and planning processes at REC, and MS levels.
This activity was removed in the rider

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

This activity was removed in the rider

Output 3.3 Access to quality feed and water enhanced
3.3.1 Support initiatives to enhance livestock production systems to sustainably enhance productivity, availability and accessibility of water and feed. The action will aim to enhance governance on the access to water and quality feed.
This activity is planned to start June 2021 after the finalization the regional consultancy report on the assessment "Natural Resource Management for Enhancing Productivity and Feed Security of Dairy Livestock Value Chain in North Africa"

RESULT AREA 4: RESILIENCE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED

The project supported the development of Integrated Livestock Early Warning (ILEW) and Enhancing Early Action Systems in IGAD Region IGAD Region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda) and facilitated the regional Policy Dialogue on Sustainable use of Rangelands and Cross-border Natural Grazing Resources (in three Disaster-vulnerable cross-border clusters: Ethiopia-Kenya; Kenya-Uganda; and Ethiopia-Kenya-South Sudan-Uganda.

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;

Towards developing and sustaining Integrated Livestock Early Warning (ILEW) and Enhancing Early Action Systems in IGAD Region the need to assess the existing situation in terms of early warning and enhanced early action with regard to major elements that require action in an integrated manner (e.g.Animal diseases, climate changes, feed security and natural resources management, conflict control,) was noted. AU-IBAR launched a regional consultation for the "Developing and Sustaining Integrated Livestock Early Warning (ILEW) and Enhancing Early Action System in IGAD Region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda). The consultation aims to review and assess the status of the existing early warning systems, relevant to livestock, their components, parameters and stakeholders on the national and regional levels agree on the way forward. The consultation will be concluded in June 2021.

4.1.2 Strengthen the planning and response capacity of the MS to adequately access and utilise harmonised LEWS information.
This activity will be implemented after obtaining the report of the ILEW (4.1.1.) as supporting the planning and response capacity of the Integrated Livestock Early Warning.

Output 4.2 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) enhanced.
4.2.1 Enhance MS and RECs capacity to develop and implement effective national DRM policies, strategies and investment plan.

Towards the facilitation of Regional Policy Dialogue on Sustainable use of Rangelands and Assess the Status of Cross-border Natural Grazing Resources and promoting 'Sustainable use of Rangelands and Cross-border Natural Grazing, the project launched a regional consultation to "Facilitate regional Policy Dialogue on Sustainable use of Rangelands and assess the status of cross-border natural grazing resources". The main three 3 cross-border clusters in IGAD (Ethiopia-kenya; Kenya –Uganda; and Ethiopia-Kenya-S.Sudan-Uganda known as Karamoja cluster) were included in the consultation which aimed to assess each of the three clusters' cross-border grazing resources management; to assess the impact of seasonal animal cross-border movements on ecosystem management and socio-economic; to contribute to developing and implementing policy change following the round of evidence-based assessments; and to influence policy makers and the public through advocacy materials and the media in the domestication of sustainable joint management of cross-border rangeland resources.

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

4.2.3 Use LEWS to predict plan and mitigate droughts/food by MS and pastoral associations to reduce famine
[This activity was removed in the Rider]

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;

Towards publishing a compendium of existing technologies and innovations which showcases over 120 technologies and innovations in the developed world or in specific parts of Africa was compiled and is ready for publication. This compendium is accompanied by a photo gallery booklet See figure 1. Each technology and innovation was subjected to a SWOT analysis, its availability in Africa was determined, the primary users were identified. Preference was given to climate smart and environmentally friendly in order to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. The report is divided into five sections. Chapter 1 provides an introduction into the role of technology and innovation in LVC and the role of science, technology and innovation (STI) on livestock production, highlighting the emerging roles of climate change mitigation, climate and environmentally smart agriculture. The COVID-19 pandemic was experienced during the compilation of this report and this necessitated a discussion on its impact on livestock production at the end of this chapter. Chapter 2 to 5 outlines technologies and innovations in Priority LVCs, specifically highlighting technologies and innovations targeting the production, input and services, processing and value addition, feeding, housing and trade and markets components. Chapter 2 details the technologies and innovation that are common across the Red Meat and Dairy and Live Animals value chains (VC), Chapter 3 details those in the Dairy VC, Chapter 4 outlines those in the Poultry VC and Chapter 5 outlines those in the Apiculture VC and Chapter 6 details available digital technologies. The 1ST draft of the compendium is available.

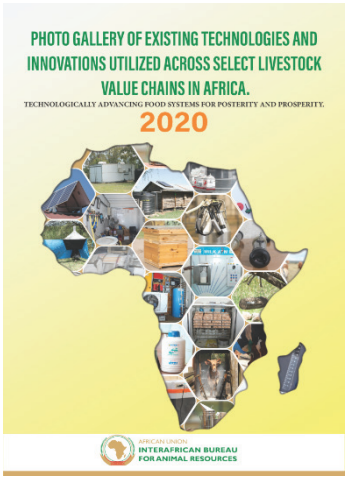


Figure 1: *Publication Photo gallery of existing technologies and innovations utilsed across Africa*

Towards the Development of a Continental Strategy to strengthen Research-Extension-Farmer Linkage Systems (REFILS) for increased technology development, transfer and uptake in Africa, a study to evaluate the development, uptake and utilization processes of technologies and innovations specific to animal resources and thereafter to develop a Continental Strategy for strengthening the Research-Extension Farmer-input linkage systems (REFILS) across the priority livestock value chains in Africa was carried out. The study has higlighgted best prctises and lessons learnt that will

inform the improvement of the institutional and policy environments. In addition three strategic goals for the proposed continental strategy which includes;

1. Strategic goal 1: To strengthen the REFILs capacity builing and infrastructure support.
2. Strategic goal 2: To improve the REFILs policy and regulation formulation and domestication
3. Strategic goal 3: To develop strengthen awareness and advocacy systems for REFILs

Best practises and lessons learnt to enhance the REFILTowards the dissemination of lessons learnt and best practices for technology uptake and transfer in Animal Resources sector for National Agricultural Extension Services in Africa, a handbook of technologies and innovations for the animal resources sector that will motivate effective adoption, transmission and sustainable utilization of proven products of innovation and technologies has been finalized and awaiting validation.. The handbook handbook highlights lessons learnt and the best practices within the institutional and operational bottlenecks faced.In addition the "best bet strategies" for achieving digitalization of the animal resources sector in Africa have been identified and documentedThe handbook will be validated in the next reporting period.

Towards documenting and publishing success stories in technology, a competitive call for success stories on inclusive innovations for livestock based food systems was made, mainly to enable the sharing of experiences and impacts of select innovations that are gender sensitive, climate smart and environmentally friendly. This will allow member states to share information and create awareness on existing transformative innovations with an aim to raise adoption levels and upscale the highlighted innovations within the continent. A total of 10 applications were received from Ghana, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Zambia, Uganda, Central Africa and Congo Brazaville. Two Success stories "An Innovative Fish Farming to empower the youth and women in rural Ghana, which highlighted the use of an aquaponics based food system comprising of a water and light supply system technologies to improve fish farming and impact on the economic empowerment of youth and women in Ghana" and "Community-based sheep and goat breeding programs in low input African livestock systems are providing sustainable solutions for genetic improvement that lead to greater incomes for smallholder farmers in Ethiopia, which documents the good impacts of using this breeding innovation that has resulted to increased production and productivity as well as improved and measurable genetic gains. The two successful applicants will be awarded and the stories featured in the Technology and Innovations newsletter 2021.

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

A workshop on "**Training of Trainers on technologies for the promotion of local poultry value chain in Africa**" was held in Douala-Cameroon from the 16th to 20th of November 2020 to build the capacity of the participants on the development process of the poultry value chain. Over the five days training, the facilitators and workshop participants shared, and exchanged experiences on innovative technologies for the development of the Cameroon local poultry value chain. Hands-on practical field visits were made to Nono Nono Gomes family poultry farm at Lendi in Douala 5 District and the animal health facility EQUAVET GROUP based at Bonaberi, Douala 4 District, analysed case studies, best practices and causes of bottlenecks in the local poultry value chain. The key recommendations from the workshop included

the need for legal frameworks and regulations to protect local poultry resources from crossbreeding; Mapping (GIS) of existing breeders and farmers; Characterisation of existing genetic resources, and bio-banking; Identification and selection of pilot local poultry breeders for training; Creation of a platform for stakeholders from the ministry of livestock research, universities, and producers to condense and package and disseminate the results of research on local poultry development; Introduction and promotion of local solar incubators for eggs; Introduce breeding cocks selected from the local gene pool and promote artificial insemination and the primordial germ cell (PGC) technology.



Figure 2: *Training of trainers' maunal for effective utilization of technologies in the poultry LVC.*

To further support the aspect of training, a training manual shown in figure 2 was also developed and translated to French. This training manual provides the information necessary for effective utilization of available technologies and innovations to improve production and productivity. It presents vivid pictorial and graphic illustrations which will enhance the understanding of all stakeholders across the poultry livestock value chain.

In line with this, a **Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop on Utilization of Innovative Technologies for Value Addition and Feed Management in the Poultry Value Chain in West Africa** was organised in Accra Ghana from 15th to 19th March 2021 (Fig 5). The workshop was organised by AU-IBAR was attend by forty-two (42) participants drawn from the entire poultry value chain. The participants consisted of: family poultry producers, cooperatives (Common Initiative Groups), poultry feed producers, breeders, incubators and poultry equipment producers, poultry geneticists, poultry scientists, agricultural ICT start-up, Governmental representatives, cooperatives promoters and animal health services providers.

The workshop participants also embarked on a field visit to three poultry firms (2 in Accra, Greater Accra Region and 1 in Suhum, Eastern Region) on the fourth day of the Workshop to touch base with technology innovations for uptake and utilization in the local poultry value chain.

Recommendations made at the end of the workshop included the need for industry to prompt government to devote some funds to research into poultry production; need for strong stakeholder partnerships, committed policy actions to regulate local production of day-old chicks, especially in the face of recent proliferation of small-scale on-farm hatcheries. In Terms of biosecurity, farmers were advised to reduce the use of drugs, improve management, and farmers' strict adherence to vaccination protocols to reduce mortality. Participants also recommended that farmers, especially large-scale producers should employ proper debt management strategies to avoid defaulting to boost lender/investor confidence in the sector. The need for effective Stakeholder Associations in the poultry sector in the countries and across the West African region to help engage policy makers.

In addition, a **Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop on Utilization of Innovations and Technologies for Improved production and Value Addition on the Dairy Value Chain in Rwanda** was held at the Nobleza Hotel, Kicukiro District in the city of Kigali from 17th to 21st May 2021. The workshop was organised by the African Union- Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) under its Live2Africa Project with funding from the European Union (EU) and was attended by forty (40) participants drawn from the entire dairy value chain in Rwanda and related stakeholders. Recommendation made included, the need to stregthen the Rwanda National Dairy platform capacities through infractruture and technical capacity building, provide advocacy for the formulation and putting in place dairy industry enhancing polices and regulations; RNDP in collaboration with the government and private sector services providers to provide incentives to farmers; to develop networking platforms for all stakeholders in the dairy value chain.

In order to increase productivity and resilience of dairy farming in East African region, it is important to recalibrate and strengthen dairy value chain (SDVC) and utilize novel technologies and innovations that will propel the value chain to function at its optimum. Technological innovations have been drivers of livestock transformation in the developed and developing countries. In the last four decades, there has been an unprecedented surge in the development of technologies and innovations in animal production and health. Some of the technologies have been successfully utilized, while others have been used with varied success, and many more are at different stages of development and commercialization. During the last decade, remarkable progress has been made in utilization of assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs). The Kenyan Government in collaboration with KALRO submitted a support request for "**Strengthening the Dairy value chain (SDVC) in Kenya and Its neighbouring countries through utilization of Assisted Reproductive Technologies**". This proposal was accepted and AU-IBAR committed to its implementation.

The objectives of the SDVC project is: To establish a smallholder dairy farmers Mobile ARTs Platform that will promote use of reproductive technologies in multiplication of top dairy cattle genetics and associated support services; To develop and implement appropriate dairy cattle multiplication and distribution programs while utilizing reproductive technologies; and to enhance technical skills and infrastructure capacities of reproductive technologies across Eastern Africa.

The SDVC project will utilize ARTs to enable increase in the rate of genetic progress and ensure faster multiplication of proven dairy cattle genotypes. Some of the existing ARTs include: (i) Multiple Ovulation and Embryo Transfer (MOET); (ii) Estrous Synchronization and Artificial Insemination (ES&AI); (iii) Sexed semen utilization; and (iv) In-vitro embryo production (IVEP). The MOET and ES&AI are projected to have intense impact in livestock genetic improvement initiatives in the coming years, as modern reproductive technologies become affordable. Therefore, SDVC project will utilize ES&AI - and to a lesser extent MOET - technologies to enable an increase in the rate of genetic progress and ensure faster multiplication of affordable dairy breeding stock to smallholder farmers. It will further leverage on the Sahiwal cattle associations formed through the previously EU funded project "Genetics project" to ensure continuity of the vison to increase production and productivity for vulnerable communities. AU-IBAR has already identified the list of equipment and technologies to equip the mobile ARTs laboratory and awaiting procurement.

AU-IBAR in collaboration with the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (IGAD/ICPALD) is supporting **the development and operationalization of a Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS) in Sudan**. Within the scope of the Live2Africa project, AU-IBAR selected two qualified and experienced consultants to develop and implement the Livestock Identification Traceability System (LITS) in Sudan. Included in the development of the system are the livestock Identification devices to be used, that are similar to those used in Ethiopia, and tested software modules including a database.

In a collaborated effort between AU-IBAR and the Sudanese Ministry of Animal Resources (MOAR), the project was started in December, 2020, for a six month period that includes a pilot phase. The context of the project includes three objectives, namely: a comprehensive needs assessment, establishment and operationalization of a LITS database and training of all stakeholders involved in the project with production of a LITS training manual.

Project implementation started with a visit to Ethiopia by the consultants and the focal person that was facilitated by the AU-IBAR. The purpose of the visit was to share the Ethiopian experience for the development of their LITS. The program is considered to be one of the most advanced systems in the IGAD region, and compares well with other successful systems in Africa. In Ethiopia the mission was cordially received by the Ethiopian ministry of agriculture, and LITS falls under its jurisdiction. The mission wanted to meet with their Ethiopian counterparts to understand the challenges and successes of the Ethiopian system including the recording of movements and the accompanying health certificates.

On the 27 February 2021, the Sudanese authorities at MOAR in close collaboration with AU-IBAR organized a one-day inception workshop to announce the kick-off and start of the project. The workshop was attended by most stakeholders in the livestock field. Due to practical reasons brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, AU-IBAR was not able to physically participate in the activities of the workshop; but actively participated with a comprehensive virtual presentation. The important authorities of the ministry and consultants also significantly contributed to the opening and working sessions. Finally, the workshop formulated two working groups that issued recommendations to refine and strengthen the road map and business process for a smooth implementation of the project.

Based on the field assessments and the recommendations of the inception meeting, it was agreed that the original CNFA report (Bradfield and Truitt 2014) as a framework for LITS development in the IGAD region. The recommendations for the LITs framework were: Only target cattle for export; the price of the carcass, relative to the tag is cheapest for cattle and will ensure buy-in. Then move to other species; a tamperproof management tag in the left ear and a button tag, with the same number, in the right ear. Stay away from RFID devices or boluses because they are expensive and require good IT infrastructure to operate; Tag animals at the primary market and keep record of the animal details; Tag animals at feedlot and record the primary market details to ensure "traceback" and "Traceforward" traceability; Keep a paper-based system to the feedlot where the details are then entered into the database; Charge a small fee for the procurement of an official tag. It will ensure that the intrinsic value of the tag is realized and Link the tag to an animal health/vaccination program.

A LITs propotype has been developed (Figure 3) and the above detailed framework.

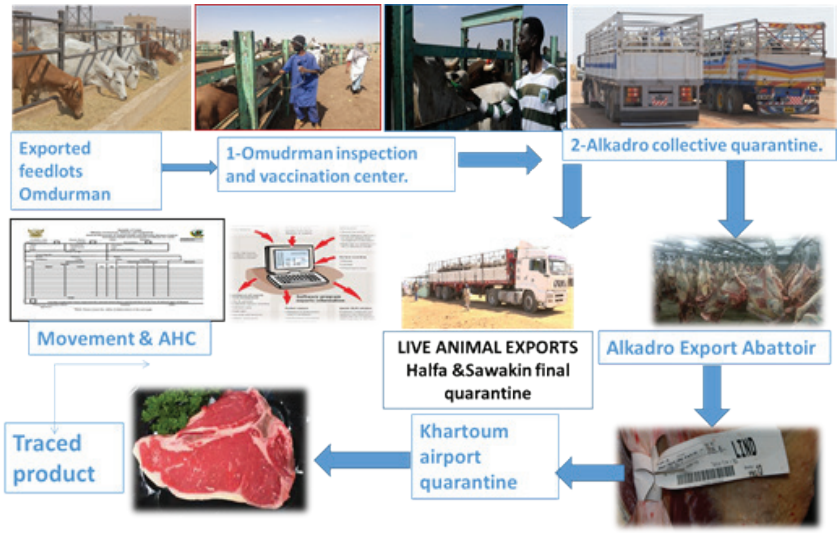


Figure 3: *Equipment for the LITs systems has been identified and Under procurement.*

A national Stakeholders' Sensitization and Awareness Workshop on Animal Biotechnology Applications and Regulatory Perspectives in Naivasha Kenya from 22 – 24 March 2021. The meeting was jointly convened by the African Union Inter-african Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), the international Service for the Acquisition of Agribiotech Applications (ISAAA) Afri-center and the Kenya National Biosafety Authority (NBA) under the theme "Animal Biotechnology: the Next Frontier". 41 participants drawn from relevant Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, the private sector, research institutions, Universities, non-governmental organizations and international organizations amongst other stakeholders attended the workshop. Eight of the participants attended the workshop virtually including representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agriculture and Agrifood Canada and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). The meeting objectives were to share experiences on status of animal biotechnology research, regulatory and commercial approvals globally and regionally; To create linkages among animal biotechnology stakeholders for leveraging on knowledge, scientific infrastructure and nurturing of enabling policies; To identify priority needs and opportunities for animal biotechnology applications for facilitating the development of a practical roadmap and steering the

continent forward in line with Agenda 2063 and the ST&I Strategy for Africa (STISA-2024); and To develop a communication outline for creating awareness on animal biotechnology. Consensus was achieved on the roles to be played by key stakeholders.

A similar meeting was held in Nigeria, Abuja on 18th -21st May 2021,in collaboration with NABDA and OFAB that was attended by His Excellency the minister of State, Federal Ministry of Science and Technology - HE Dr. Ogbonnaya Onu and 35 particicpnats drawn from research, academia, and regulatory bodies amongst others. The recommendations made in the meeting included the commitment by the national government to further support the animal biotechnology sector through increased budgetary allocation that will support animal biotechnology laboratories as well as enhance awareness creation and advocacy at national level.

Output 5.2 Animal resources knowledge enhanced

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

Trainings planned in the next reporting period

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

AU-IBAR manages a continental system for collection, analysis, storage and dissemination of animal resources data and information, known as the Animal Resources Information System (ARIS). Currently in its third version, ARIS plays a key role in the proper planning of interventions in the area of animal health, animal production, marketing and trade, fisheries and aquaculture and in animal resources capacity management in general. However, the animal resources sector shows a lack of an integrated information and data management process that limit the provision of real-time livestock data information and knowledge to facilitate decision-making processes among pastoralist/livestock producers, traders, governments, and Non-Government Organisations, development partners, private sector, among others, at regional and continental level.

A continental training workshop was conducted by the Live2Africa project of AU-IBAR in Nairobi, Kenya, 3rd - 7th February 2020. The main objective of the workshop was to improve the systemic capacity of African Union Member States in Regional Livestock Value Chains (LVC) based Information Management. The specific objectives were to: (i) conduct a comprehensive assessment on data and information needs by the various stakeholders across the prioritized Livestock Value Chains on regional basis (poultry, dairy, meat and live animals) ; (ii) identify critical data content for the selected priority Regional LVC (RLVCs); (iii) develop a comprehensive Continental Data Collection framework (Data sources, actors, verification processes, etc.); and (iv) design interactive information sharing and feedback mechanisms (e.g platforms). The training workshop was attended by 128 participants from 50 Member States (MS), 5 Regional Economic

Communities (RECs) and AU-IBAR. The participants included; technical experts (including Information system and LVC experts/consultants); representatives of livestock farmers and value chain associations; representatives from MS relevant authorities across the LVC – trade and marketing, production, inputs and services, processing/ value addition; statisticians; extension officers; and representatives of the private sector. Introductory presentations were made on: the Live2Africa Project, and an overview of the prioritized RLVCs.

Thereafter, the results of two case studies conducted in Kenya on information systems were presented. The results and analyses of an audit conducted on knowledge and information management highlighted the challenges faced by practitioners on accessing and utilizing information and data products. Various existing information systems of animal resources were presented. The functionalities and infrastructure of the new version of ARIS3 were presented to the participants. The ARIS3 currently consists of 31 modules covering various topics including: animal health, production, trade and marketing, fisheries and aquaculture, among others. AU-IBAR had earlier on conducted an Information Needs Analysis through a questionnaire administered on various stakeholders in the animal resources sector in Africa. The preliminary results of these analyses were presented. The relevance of information and data, sources of information and data, proposed strategies for data and information collection and methods of feedback, were some of the topics covered by the questionnaire. These presentations set the scene for the participants to deliberate and come up with concrete proposals on how best information and data management in the animal resources sector in Africa could be improved.

Participants were allocated to discussion groups based on the priority RLVCs. They deliberated on the following: assessment of data and information needs, data content and data collection and developing strategies on how the information and data could be made more accessible to the stakeholders within the various components of the RLVCs. The proposed strategies presented by the groups, showed similarities across the different RLVCs. The products of the different groups indicated a convergence on almost all the issues, particularly on the data collectors, methods of collection and frequency. However, slight differences on the sources of funding were observed, with some groups suggesting that a greater proportion of funding should come from development partners, RECs rather than from national public and private institutions. The information provided by the participants will enable AU-IBAR to design sustainable and practical strategies on information and data management on animal resources and to strengthen its latest version of ARIS. Robust data content was generated for the priority regional value livestock value chains being Poultry, Red meat and live animals and Dairy and is currently being developed into operational modules for continental use by stakeholders.

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;

[Planned for implementation during the next reporting period]

6.1.2 Disseminate the findings including enhancing multi-stakeholder platforms for information sharing
[Planned for implementation during the next reporting period]

6.1.3 Integrate National Livestock Marketing Information Systems with the Regional Livestock Marketing Information Systems;
[Planned for implementation during the next reporting period]

6.1.4 Build capacities of stakeholders on Livestock Marketing Information Systems.
[Planned for implementation during the next reporting period]

Output 6.2: Post-harvest losses reduced
6.2.1 Promote development and adoption of value addition and post-harvest losses reduction technology;
[Combined with actions under Result 5 and 1 as per the Rider]

6.2.2 Support the formulation of policy frameworks or advocating for policy options that promote and encourage value addition.
[Planned for implementation during the next reporting period]

Output 6.3: Access to quality affordable inputs and services expanded
6.3.1. Support policy frameworks that promote affordable and quality of livestock inputs (medicines, feeds, etc) and services;
[Planned for implementation during the next reporting period]

6.3.2 Build the capacity of stakeholders including services and inputs providers associations at MS or regional level and regulatory agencies to enforce pricing and quality controls;
[Planned for implementation during the next reporting period]

6.3.3 Support MS to participate in the sanitary standard setting processes and to strengthen mechanisms engendering compliance with those standards building on the achievement of PANSPSO and VET-GOV;
The national coordination on OIE standard setting in Liberia, Nigeria and Zimbabwe was enhanced. The three countries now submit national positions on priority animal health issues to the OIE for integration into OIE international standards. Prior to this intervention, South Africa was the only AU Member State which submitted comments to the OIE. The project has consistently supported the formulation of African Common Positions on draft OIE standards to the 2020 and 2021 OIE specialist commissions meetings and the OIE General Session. The common position mechanism has contributed to promoting the interest and image of Africa's livestock sector in OIE. An example is the African Position which led to the change in name of the Chapter 8.Y infection with animal trypanosomes of African Origin to infection with T. vivax, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. brucei. The original name stigmatized animals from Africa with potential trade ramifications.

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.
[Planned for implementation during the next reporting period]

RESULT AREA 7: AU-IBAR CONTINENTAL CAPACITIES STRENGTHENED

Output 7.1 Capacities for project coordination strengthened

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

7.1.1 Support an internal auditor to disseminate good audit practices within the institution;
Recruitment request for an internal auditor submitted to AU HQ and process is underway. In the meantime, internal audit functions of the project are performed by the AUC Internal audit department annually.

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

In order to promote strong procurement practices within the organisation, the 2020 Annual Procurement Plan (APP) was developed and implemented. The Senior Human Resources and Administration Officer attended a training on the New Travel Policy in November 2019 organised in Nairobi by AU HQ. The annual procurement plan for 2021 was prepared for AU-IBAR and the procurement report for the year 2020 was submitted.

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

The project supported the Certifying Officer to discharge duties

R 7.2 Reinforce the AU-IBAR capacities in ICT

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

Plans are underway to recruit an Information Systems Manager

7.2.2 Support a Systems Administrator to ensure their implementation within the institution
The systems Administrator is in place

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

GENDER AND YOUTH

The Live2Africa Project is facilitating engagement of women in the livestock sector through the African Women in Animal Resources and Agribusiness Network (AWARFA-N) using a strategy that combines institutional development (registration, launch of national and regional chapters and building capacity for network governance), development of national and regional Strategies and Business Plans, preparation of bankable proposals targeting specific donors, exploration of strategic partnerships with technical partners (Strathmore University) and potential funding and financing partners – engagement of the Trade and Development Bank. Ninety-four AWARFA-N Members capacity built and profiled; AWARFA-N Eastern Africa, AWARFA-N Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe launched, twelve other MS are being prepared to launch national chapters.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the period under review, the monitoring and evaluation unit undertook a number of activities aimed at tracking progress towards intended results. These include evaluating workshops to get beneficiary feedback; routine monitoring for the project to obtain beneficiary feedback and conducted an exercise to determine baselines for revised indicators.

At the beginning of the year the monitoring and evaluation team obtained feedback from workshop participants and generated evaluation reports which were shared with the technical team for feedback, learning and adaptation. In these workshop generally participants were satisfied with the way trainings and workshops were organised and facilitated. They also made suggestions for improvement which were considered for subsequent events.

An annual monitoring survey was conducted for the year 2020. Due to travel restrictions a monitoring questionnaire was designed and uploaded on survey monkey to Directors of Animal Production, Chief veterinary Officers and to representatives of regional economic communities. Their responses were received and analysed using excel software and a report was generated. Key findings of the monitoring exercise included low visibility of the Live2Africa project at Regional and MSs Level. 80% of the respondents said the project was not visible enough and more needed to be done to enhance visibility. Respondents also believed that the project had done well in promoting animal production and in improving animal health delivery services. However more needed to be done in terms of promoting public and private sector investment and strengthening livestock trade and marketing.

A baseline study to establish the basis of measuring progress towards the achievement of indicator targets was commissioned. This baseline was carried out using three methods which included i) Review of secondary data available to determine values that could be obtained from available data. 2. Collection of primary data through a survey that was sent to MSs online and 3. Collection of primary data through detailed analysis of priority livestock value chain analysis. Based on 1 and 2, the indicators whose values could be determined were where updated. A challenge was found on value of investments in selected livestock value chains. Most people who responded to the baseline survey did not respond to this question

sighting unavailability of data. An attempt to determine the baselines for the value of investment is being made in the detailed value chain analysis for the six priority regional value chains. The indicator tracking table updated with baseline figures is in Annex I

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Several activities were undertaken during the FY 2020 to strengthen Knowledge Management, communication and visibility, these include:

Stakeholder engagement remained an integral part of Live2Africa that helped to ensure that stakeholder interests were identified and addressed. As a key intervention, AU-IBAR began the phased development of an online ecosystem platform to strengthen knowledge sharing and engagement across multiple Communities of Practice (CoP) and stakeholder groups across livestock value chains, continental, regional and national networks in the animal resources sector. In addition to strengthening linkages between agribusinesses in livestock value chains, the ecosystem platform will also be used by countries to strengthen policy dialogue and collection and storage of policy related documents at national and regional level. The first phase of the ecosystem development process will be supporting the following networks that have been established under Live2Africa (with the intention to add other networks in 2021): African Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness Network; African Youth in Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture Incubation Network; National Animal Resources Data Management and Sharing Platforms and Regional Technology and Innovation Incubation hubs in Africa.

The second stage of the platform development process will be dedicated towards the development of a market-place and the mobile app to facilitate e-marketing of products, agribusiness profiling. Strengthening capacity of stakeholders in the use of the platform and to generate content will also be a key activity going forward. Below are some of the the online community of practice spaces under development.



Figure 4: *AWARFA online community space under development*



Figure 5: *National Policy Dialogue space under development*

Several reports and documents were produced in 2020 to capture processes and tools developed under the Live2Africa project. In 2020, several open access e-repository platforms (Open Science Framework and Teams) were populated with grey literature to curate existing knowledge by managing the channels necessary to collect, organize, categorize and distribute project content. Work planned for 2021 will be devoted to publishing Live2Africa knowledge to maximise access and dissemination through various products. In December 2020 the curation process began to be deployed on DSpace, as a uniform platform for all grey literature and knowledge products. The work will be expanded in 2021 to provide integrated access to the knowledge products with other existing e-repositories on animal resources.

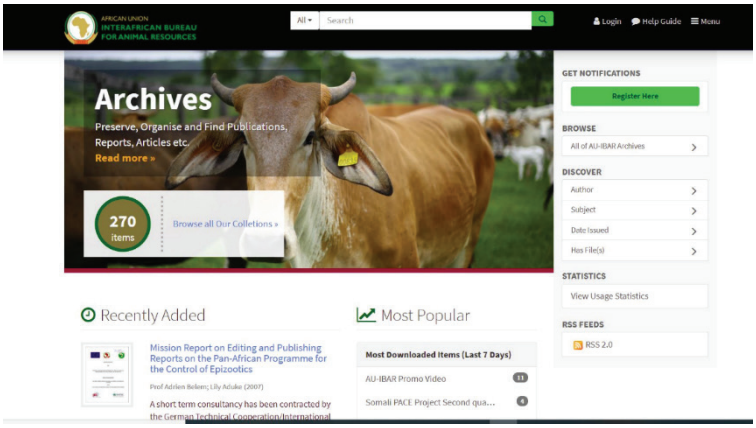


Figure 6: *AU-IBAR e-repository under development*

The communications tasks undertaken during 2020 supported Live2Africa to frame issues, attract higher quality attention to livestock development in Africa through strategic, targeted communications and campaigns that influenced key stakeholder groups. The key communication mediums included the AU-IBAR website and social media channels (LinkedIn, Twitter, and YouTube). Some key campaigns that were undertaken in 2020 included International Women's Day, The Africa Continental Antimicrobial Awareness Week, and World Animal Day. The Livestock Development Strategy for Africa and the Animal Health Strategy for Africa were often profiled through social media. The use of social media increased stakeholder engagement and saw an increase of growth by 40% on average, and over 400% profile visits per month.

In addition to social media, a series of bi-annual newsletters were produced to capture lessons and share experiences by women and youth in agribusiness, and animal health. Media partnerships were strengthened continental media bodies that provided support in.





In addition to social media, a series of bi-annual newsletters were produced to capture lessons and share experiences by women and youth in agribusiness, and animal health. Media partnerships were strengthened continental media bodies that provided support in dissemination of press releases. These partnerships will be concretised in 2021 to ensure more consistent reporting.

Data Management is an important activity for AU-IBAR's decision making processes. The 2020 activities towards strengthening data management included (i) the engagement of stakeholders in the development of Regional Livestock Value Chain modules; (ii) engagement with national data management platform stakeholders. Work towards strengthening data working groups is to be strengthened through the use of the community of practice ecosystem platform. 2021 will also focus on the operationalisation of the Animal Resources Information System (Version 3), and standardisation of open data practices.

Going forward in 2021, there is a need for clearer defined and documented data management processes and standards for all AU-IBAR projects (including Live2Africa data related activities) even where different systems and tools for collecting data will be used. This will be necessary to promote data linkages through established data sharing protocols.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges

In the course of project implementation, the following challenges were identified:

1. The need to adapt to the new norm as a result COVID 19 resulted in delays in implementation of some planned activities. This seriously affected the execution rate of the project. Other COVID 19 related challenges include:
   a. Non-implementation of activities that require travel, field work and physical presence to operate optimally and for monitoring purposes, such as development of Livestock Master Plan workshops that require physical presence
   b. Poor response and participation rate for some activities conducted virtually due to access challenges and cost of internet connection
   c. With more activities in MSs, there has been increased need for procurement services, which at time is challenging

2. Obtaining data on investments was a challenge from MSs as this data is not disaggregated per value chain. Attempts are being made to obtain estimates of current investment figures in the detailed value chain analysis that is underway and still MSs are finding it difficult to obtain the figures

Recommendations

Awareness raising and capacity building have elicited strong interest and commitment from Member States to undertake long term planning in the livestock sector in alignment to the LiDeSA. The following have been actions have therefore been recommended:

1. Support at least 22 Member States where livestock contribute significantly to Agricultural GDP to develop Livestock Master Plans (LMPs). Work has already started in 5 MSs (Kenya, Egypt, Botswana, Rwanda, Ghana)
2. Support inclusion of livestock in the NAIPs to enhance public and private expenditure in the livestock sector
3. Support MSs and RECs to report on livestock disaggregated data to enhance the visibility of the sector in the Biennial Review Report as core vehicles for attracting increased investments
4. Build AU-IBAR and partners' capacities for Communication and Knowledge Management to enhance awareness, visibility, and evidence based advocacy to attract increased investment
5. Promote adoption of appropriate animal biotechnologies and strengthening regulatory frameworks for enhanced livestock value chain efficiency
6. Domestication of strategies for natural resource management and resilience building (Disaster Risk Management and Early Warning) especially for pastoralist communities
7. Strengthening capacity for harnessing regional comparative advantages and competitiveness for intra and inter regional trade in livestock commodities and services
8. Strategic Partnerships to accelerate livestock business development matching AU-IBAR areas of strength i.e., convening power/political will, technical expertise, and policy, regulatory and institutional reform for enabling environments with partners with business development acumen and institutions for access to investment finance

9. Upscaling best practices and lessons learned on how sustainable livestock policy platforms are governed and operate to drive livestock development on the continent
10. Based on MSs Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) evaluation and gap analysis, common areas of weakness in the critical competencies at MSs and RECs were identified. It is suggested that these be addressed through further investment to support implementation PVS Strategies and Action Plans
11. 49 MSs and 4 RECs have developed Strategies to eradicate PPR, a priority animal disease, further investment is required for coordination, harmonization, advocacy and implementation to keep Africa abreast of fulfilling global PPR eradication targets
12. Analysis and investment in the six priority regional livestock value chain highlighted efficacy of the catalytic actions for boosting growth and transformation. Further strategic investments are needed to ensure full benefit and sustainability from the catalytic interventions by the Project.

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

Substantive achievements have been realized through implementation of the Live2Africa Rider, underscoring the value of having re-articulated the Project Description of Action. The first one and a half years of implementation of the Rider have allowed the Project to strengthen its relevance as it addressed real and stated needs, improved efficiency and effectiveness and enhanced targeting.

Fundamental areas developed through systemic capacity building for a more organic, continent wide and sustainable transformation have been embedded and should yield benefits: a continent wide reform of veterinary competencies for graduates and tertiary level curriculums; awareness and support that has encouraged Member States to adopt long term planning through twenty year Livestock Master Plans; disaggregation of data that will foster evidence based livestock dialogue in the Biennial Review Report; coordination mechanisms for more rigorous and harmonized regional approaches to animal health; Africa contextualized documentation that enhances awareness and dissemination for greater adoption of existing livestock sector technologies and innovations; leveraging stakeholder associations established with support of the Project to drive reforms and build capacity, establishment of functional communities of practice that create value platforms for information and knowledge sharing, and documentation of baselines against which to track investments and progress.

The Live2Africa Project has created meaningful partnerships with the RECs for focused catalytic work that is already stimulating additional investment to boost growth and stimulate better functionality of RLVC. Best practice and lessons learned from this partnership should be documented. The diagnostic analysis of RLVC towards coordinated harnessing of their regional comparative advantages will contribute to making the priority livestock values ready to benefit from the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement, among other contributions to achieving the Malabo Declaration.

However in the reporting period the COVID-19 pandemic had a seriously disruptive impact on implementation of activities within planned Project Workplan and timelines. A few strategic activities that require face to face engagement have been postponed. Therefore there is need for the Live2Africa Project to be supported to complete Workplans to cover all planned activities.

As a way forward, even as has been anticipated, the Rider approach of building systemic capacity and catalyzing the priority regional livestock value chains has spawned great interest and attracted investment: these are areas for additional support for full realization of benefits and for sustainable impact. There are approaches, interventions/outputs, best practice, and lessons learned that can be disseminated and utilized to inform replication and upscale. In conclusion, considering project implementation status amid the challenges discussed above, it is recommended that the project be allowed more time to continue implementing the foregoing recommendations and complete implementation of its workplans.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: REPORT ON INDICATOR PROGRESS UP 28 MAY 2021

Results Chain	Indicator #	Indicators	Baseline (2019)	2020 Achieved	Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
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%			UNECA, FAO and CAADP Reports	Stable macroeconomic operating environment
	2	Change in poverty gap ratio among livestock dependent communities;	42% (Average proportion of population below the poverty datum line)			UNECA;	
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 where at Basic Level			AU-IBAR Surveys reports	Sustained goodwill of Member States and Regional Economic Communities and Continental institutions to implement capacity building programmes
	4	# of MSs attaining level 3 or above Performance Veterinary Services (PVS).	3	3		OIE PVS Reports	
	5	% increase in public sector investments in LVCs				CAADP Reports;	
	6	% increase in private sector investments in LVCs				CAADP Reports;	
	7	# of MSs with functional Animal Resources Information management systems	48	48		AU-IBAR Surveys and M & E Reports	
	8	# of RECs with functional regional livestock market information systems	0	0	5	AU-IBAR Surveys and M & E Reports	
	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%		UNECA; National Reports	

OUTPUTS LEVEL IDICATORS							
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 LVC Mapped but not published	6	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	RECs and MSs willingness to adopt policies, legal frameworks and mechanisms designed to enhance the performance of their LVCs
	12	# of priority value chains supported	0	6		AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	13	# of regional and national hubs supported to enhance performance of LVCs	0		30 (5 Regional , 20 National)	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
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	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
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		5	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	16	# of transformative trainings supported	0		5	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	17	# cross sectional dialogue mechanisms and partnerships established/ supported	0		10	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
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			12	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	MSs willingness and timely availability of resources to support 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	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	20	# of African Experts trained on PVS Gap Analysis and veterinary legislation support	0		220	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	21	# of MSs supported to develop strategic plans based on PVS Gap analysis			12	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	22	Guidelines, inclusive of QRA (Quality risk assessment) developed and published	0		1	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	23	# of MSs supported to formulate proposals and mobilise resources on emergency preparedness and response	0		25	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	24	# of countries and RECs in which recommendations of the stocktaking on one health initiatives are piloted	0			AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
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			5 RECs 20 MSs	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	26	# of regional animal health centres established/ strengthened	0		5	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	27	# of RECs and MS supported to develop PPR strategies			5 RECs 20 MSs	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	28	A continental framework on PPP published	0		1	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	

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		5 RECs 20 MSs	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	MS willing to support studies and implement recommendations
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	5	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	31	# RECs and MSs supported to implement climate smart technologies and practices	0	5 RECs 20 MSs	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
Output 3.3: Access to quality feed and water enhanced.	32	A scoping study of pastoral systems to identify gaps carried out	0	1	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	33	# of proven water harvesting and feed conservation technologies promoted	0	5	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
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	5 RECs 20 MSs	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	MSs willing to participate in strengthening LEWs and DRM initiatives
	35	# of African experts trained in collecting, analyzing and application of LEWs data.	0	110	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
Output 4.2: Disaster Risk Management (DRM) enhanced.	36	# of African Experts trained on disaster risk reduction	0	110	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	37	# of MS and RECs supported to formulate proposals for enhancing resilience of livestock production systems	0	20	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	

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		5	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	Livestock keepers in the traditional sector willing and capable of transition to commercial practice
	39	# of assessments of gender-sensitive technologies across priority LVCs undertaken	*0*		1	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	40	# of regional Technology and Innovation Incubation hubs in Africa (A-TiChubs) and centres of excellence established and operationalised	0		5	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	41	# National extension and REFIL services, technical and infrastructure capacities strengthened					
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	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	43	# of data working groups established and strengthened within National Policy Hubs	0		55		

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	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	MS willing and able to adopt and deploy marketing services policies
	45	# of MSs supported in formulating proposals for enhancing market infrastructure, policies and legislation	*0*	*23*	20	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
Output 6.2: Post harvest losses reduced;	46	A continental LVC inputs and services value addition strategy developed	0		1	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	47	# of technologies on post-harvest losses reduction identified and promoted	0		5	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
Output 6.3: Access to quality affordable inputs and services expanded.	48	# of policy frameworks on affordable inputs and services formulated and implemented	0		1	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
	49	# of African Experts trained on enforcement of quality standards	0		110	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	
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	AU-IBAR M & E Reports	Recruitment process carried out and completed for all positions and staff remain in position

ANNEX 2: ADAPTING THE LIVE2AFRICA PROJECT ALONG THE RIDER REQUESTS AND APPROVALS

Principles that Guided the Re-orientation of the Live2Africa Description of Action

The Live2Africa Project Rider (amendment to the Project Description of Action) was approved by the European Union (EU) on 11/06/2020 instituting the Rider as the official reference document guiding the implementation of the Live2Africa Project. The Live2Africa Project has since then fully adapted to the Rider, aligning all activities and interventions and expenditure to delivering outputs and outcomes as stipulated in the Rider.

The recommendations for the necessity for an amendment to the Live2Africa Description of Action came from the Inaugural Live2Africa Project Steering Committee (PSC) that met in December 2017, and the Results Oriented Monitoring Mission (ROM Mission) commissioned by the EU in September 2018. Both the PSC and ROM observed that Live2Africa Project activities were aligned to the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA), and addressed fundamental needs in Africa's livestock sector and were therefore relevant and responsive to the sector. However both the PSC and ROM recommended a Rider because of the time lag between conceptualization of the Project and commencement of activities, rendering some activities obsolete. The protracted recruitment process led to low execution rates in the first and second year of the Project warranting a review of approaches to fast track activities and procure quick wins. Both the PSC and ROM Report also observed that a number of Project approaches would result in inefficiencies, and fragmented and unsustainable outcomes. The PSC and ROM Report highlighted the inadequate targeting with low inclusion of critical groups especially women and youth, and recommended the need for more targeted ways of working especially at regional level with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) at the centre of the implementation, and for working with partners to minimize duplication of efforts and leverage synergies and complementarities to create the necessary momentum for the required systemic change and growth of the livestock sector.

Both the PSC and the ROM observed that the Description of Action did not address the pressing need to stimulate and promote the implementation of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA). The Description of Action was revisited and a Rider was developed that is more congruent with the Project Objective i.e., as the first AU-IBAR action to concretely support the implementation of the LiDeSA, in collaboration with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to contribute to the transformation of the African livestock sector for enhanced support to environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, socio-economic development and equitable growth. The Rider sets out interventions to raise awareness of the LiDeSA, mobilize commitments and supports capacity development that catalyse investments and actions for its effective domestication. The LiDeSA activities in the Rider provide guidelines for the implementation of LiDeSA; a framework for how Africa's livestock sector can be tracked and assessed for its contribution to delivering the Malabo Declaration targets; and for prioritizing and increasing investment in the livestock sector through the Malabo/Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) compliant National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs).

The Rider is also consistent with the Project focus to integrate health, production, natural resource management, investment, technology and market pillars, in line with the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) and in accord with the priority areas of "Integration" and "Social and Economic Development" of the AUC "Agenda 2063". The Rider, which promotes a value chain approach that has a high potential to drive change and stimulate scale up for a broad continental transformation across livestock sub-sectors, aligns to the Level 3 of the CAADP Result Framework 2015-2025 by "strengthening systemic capacity to deliver results" in the Livestock sector. The Rider is building systemic capacities (enabling landscapes) and taking catalytic action, to stimulate and boost growth, along six identified priority regional livestock value chains (RLVCs): the regional Dairy value chains in Eastern Africa and North Africa; the regional Meat and Live Animal value chains in the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa; and the regional Poultry value chains in Central Africa and West Africa.

An important fundamental principal is that the Rider maintained all the seven (7) Results of the Live2Africa Project and provided rationales for the changes at activity and budget line levels only.

Overarching Rider Adaptation, Implementation Architecture and Reporting Framework

Overarching Rider Adaptation

To adapt and provide an implementation framework, the Live2Africa Project is working with a Global Work Plan to which all the Results contribute. This is aimed at creating cohesiveness and efficiency in approach, for mutually reinforcing effects and to amplify impacts. The Project focuses on ensuring that as far as possible activities/sub-activities work together to build synergies and offer support to Flagship interventions under each of the priority livestock value chains work in each Region; and or work together across Results for amplified impact. The Live2Africa Team is in the process of finalizing the schematic illustration of its Integration/Result Framework which provides a dashboard matrix of how the Results under each of the 7 Components and the RLCV work are linked. To show that Live2Africa is building on existing priority interventions, the Integration Framework depicts the value of investments by the Live2Africa Project against investments by the RECs and other partners.

Implementation Architecture

The Live2Africa Project is implementing activities in alignment with the approach proposed in the Rider (see Box 1) where there are:

(i) strategic continental level activities that stimulate/ galvanize the implementation of the LiDeSA; include guidelines for the implementation of LiDeSA; a framework for how Africa's livestock sector can be tracked and assessed for its contribution to delivering the Malabo Declaration targets; a framework for prioritizing and increasing investment in the livestock sector through the Malabo/Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) compliant National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) and activities enhancing policy coherence through supporting strategic stakeholder platforms.

(ii) regional and continental level activities to provide proof of concept of the transformational value of investing in priority livestock value chains, including systemic capacity building of value chain actors and support services; and

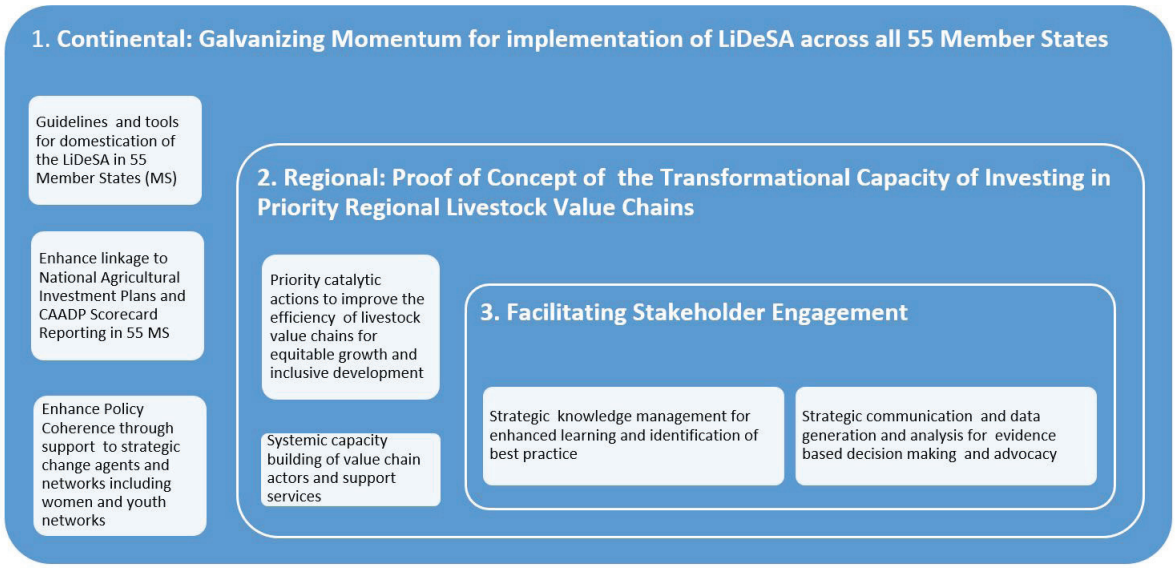
(iii) activities to facilitate stakeholder engagement for greater knowledge and information sharing for generating an evidence base for policy engagement and decision making, advocacy and upscale of interventions, and for monitoring and evaluation, embedding mutual accountability frameworks and for continuity and sustainability.

The Live2Africa Project has adapted to the Rider to significantly employ the benefits of the principal of subsidiarity to strengthen participation of strategic actors (notably RECs and change agents), speed up and improve quality of execution, enhance impact and sustainability. The Live2Africa Team is facilitating implementation of activities related to AU-IBAR's areas of technical comparative advantage. Most of these activities are benefiting all 55 Member States, with the Project either working directly with MSs public sector actors or supporting the development of guidelines or generating data and information to support improvement of the policy, regulatory, institutional, investment and technology access environment and service delivery.

Partnership building sessions have led to jointly agreed approaches in which the Live2Africa Team is supporting RECs lead the design and execution of regional livestock value chain activities, according to the functional capacities of each REC. A key outcome is that the Live2Africa Project is supporting some RECs improve their desk capacity to undertake value chain work (institutional and strategic capacity) e.g., ECCAS and ECOWAS on poultry value chains, and strengthening existing initiatives in other RECs.

On the ground, in practical terms, the Live2Africa Project is supporting through the value chain work and other activities, identification, linkage and organization of value chain actors, and through competitive advertisement or call for proposals, supporting concrete actions aimed at creating catalytic effects to stimulate and boost growth in the value chains. Particular attention is given to women and youth through initiatives to improve their recruitment into the sector, capacitation, organization and access to financing.

Box 1: Implementation and reporting is in alignment to the Rider approach to galvanize continental momentum for implementation of LiDeSA, harness comparative advantages of priority regional value chains and facilitate stakeholder engagement through strategic knowledge management and communication



At the continental level, Live2africa is strengthening continental livestock sector networks, platforms and associations key to driving sector reforms. Live2Africa is also working jointly with a number of technical partners such as the AUC CAADP Coordination Team to mainstream the livestock sector in the CAADP processes, as the engine for driving livestock sector contribution to the CAADP/Malabo Declaration outcomes and targets and to provide guidelines for strengthening inclusion of livestock in the NAIPs, and in the Scorecard and Biennial Review processes.

A major thrust of the Live2Africa Project is to be able to attract and to leverage public, private sector and other value chain actors investments and funding to drive livestock sector growth and transformation. This strategic approach is in recognizing the limits of the Live2Africa resource envelope and the transformational aspirations of the Project. The Project therefore focuses on ensuring involvement and active participation of key sector actors, in order to catalyse, orchestrate or mediate ways of working that lead to innovative partnerships, functional investment approaches, policies and building capacity for self-sustaining outcomes that will continue in the absence of further significant involvement of AU-IBAR and other partners.

An early benefit of the live2Africa consultative processes (prioritization and stocktaking) is that the Project was able to identify key stakeholders and build buy-in and ownership, to identify existing priority RLVC, and to map interventions of other Strategic Partner Projects involved in the selected regional livestock value chains to leverage coordination, collective efforts and partner resources. The partnering approach has also opened up knowledge and information sharing and capacity development opportunities for both AU-IBAR and its partners. This has expanded the resource base for the activities under each RLVC and Result, and begun to embed amplified systemic effects required for sustainable livestock sector growth and transformation.

Some examples of leveraging partner resources for better outputs, outcomes and amplified impacts include the partnership with ECCAS and FAO in review of the regional and national agricultural investment plans to generate 2nd generation documents with better inclusion of livestock; Support for the development of the Kenya Livestock Master Plan which is leading to a coordinated action with the ILRI, CIRAD, IFAD and FAO; approaches to developing sustainable models for expanding feed production through supporting mediation of actors (dairy cooperatives, private feed producers, financiers, insurance companies, policy makers) including policies to access public land dedicated to the feed sector in a landscape where competition with food production has perennially disadvantaged the feed sector; the partnership with World Bank for the development of the red meat value chain in SADC; catalysed development of Animal and Welfare strategy for ECOWAS; leveraging activities with IFAD funded National projects; leveraging resources with USDA for animal health activities in the RECS and mappings of actors in delivery of animal health across the continent is being done to leverage on their resources for effective delivery of animal health services among others.

Reporting Framework

Reporting is in alignment to the approach outlined in the Rider (see Annex1 Box 1):

i. (i) Galvanizing continental implementation of the LiDeSA: Live2Africa is the 1st AU-IBAR Project supporting the continental component of LiDeSA. LiDeSA provides a framework for Member States

to overcome the limited annual or short-term approach to livestock sector planning and provides a framework to inform inclusive and sustainable livestock sector growth and transformation.Live2Africa is undertaking four initiatives in this respect:

a. Tools to fast track domestication and implementation of the LiDeSA: Articulation of the LiDeSA Transformation Agenda in practical terms in alignment with the Malabo Declaration, and Agenda 2063, framing of a LiDeSA Implementation Plan and Development of a MS and REC LiDeSA Alignment guidance Tool;
b. Mainstreaming Livestock in National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs): This is being piloted in 11 Member States from across the continent. Live2Africa is also partnering with ECCAS and FAO to review the ECCAS Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the Regional Program for Agricultural Investment, Food Safety and Nutrition (PRISAN) which is the ECCAS Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) and the National Investment Plans. Live2Africa intervention will ensure that animal resources sector actors are capacitated to engage throughout the review process, there is meaningful inclusion, prioritization and allocation of resources to animal resources in the 2nd generation documents, and ECCAS countries enabled to mobilize adequate resources to actualize the animal resources sector investments. Live2Africa is Finalizing Guidelines for Strengthening Mainstreaming Livestock in the NAIPs which will be informed from the best practice and lessons learned in the above two processes;
c. Inclusion of Livestock Indicators in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) AAT Score Card and Biennial Report Mechanism and Linkage to the Livestock Technical Network: the aim is to have a mutual accountability framework that heightens the visibility for the livestock sector and provides strong analysis and evidence for greater political will and investment in the livestock sector
d. Enhance Policy and Investment Coherence through Support to Strategic Change Agents and Networks Including Women and Youth Networks [Communities of Practice]: In addition to specific support to establish, grow and expand membership, the Live2Africa Project is creating electronic platforms to support Communities of Practice of critical change agent Networks (AWARFA-N, AYL-FAIN, 2A2E-V and 2AVSB) that were established to drive the policy review and reform agenda and to demand for more substantive investment commensurate with the contribution of the sector.

ii. Proof of Concept of the Transformational Capacity of Investing in Priority Regional Livestock Value Chains [and in Tandem with Systemic Capacity Building]:

a. Priority Actions to Improve the Efficiency of Livestock Value Chains for Equitable Growth and Inclusive Development: The Live2Africa Project, working in close partnership with RECs, is implementing catalytic actions aimed at creating changes that will trigger partnerships and investments along the six selected priority regional livestock value chains using principles of subsidiarity that draw on synergies, complementarities and comparative advantages of the actors. Each region has identified a Flagship intervention around which other interventions are built/ linked to and articulated an overall outcome that can contribute to transformation of the value chain. These approaches have improved targeting, speeded project execution, efficiency of resource use for both parties, and will procure amplified and sustainable impact.
b. Systemic Capacity Building of Value Chain Actors and Support Services: The Live2Africa Project is implementing activities along all the Result designed to enhance the enabling environment at the sector and system level foundational to achieving the desired outcomes from investment in the livestock

sector. Systemic Capacity Building aims at unlocking and better harnessing human, institutional, financial and natural capital to create more supportive, coordinated, functional and sustainable systems that are responsive to the livestock industry and dynamic societal needs. Areas of intervention include but are not limited to enhancing partnerships, policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks, coordination, harmonization, enhancing investments, capacity improvements and enhancing service delivery.

iii. Facilitating Stakeholder Engagement

a. Strategic Knowledge management for enhanced learning and identification of best practices: A number of activities were introduced and undertaken to support Live2Africa internal and external knowledge management and information sharing.

b. Strategic communication and data generation and analysis for evidence based decision making and advocacy: This includes Monitoring and Evaluation; Information and Communication including the strengthening of the AU-IBAR Animal Resources Information System (ARIS) to enhance animal resources data collection, collation, analysis, reporting and. Monitoring, Evaluation and Mutual Accountability Systems: The Live2Africa M&E framework has been refined, and the M&E Team has supported actions to identify baselines, and develop baseline studies were there are data gaps especially for the regional livestock value chain work. The M&E Team is undertaking continuous monitoring of Live2Africa Project activities, where necessary utilizing online options since the advent of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

ANNEX 3: DIAGRAMMATIC ILLUSTRATION OF INTEGRATION OF REGIONAL LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES AND OTHER LIVE2AFRICA PROJECT SYSTEMIC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN EACH REC

[Drafts - To be finalized]

COMESA: Facilitating Dialogues and Actions that will Strengthen Priority Regional Livestock Value Chain Contributions to Implementation of Phase 1 of the AfCFTA Agreement

AFCFTA PRIORITY ACTION CLUSTER	COMESA PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS	INTEGRATION WITH THE OTHER REC RLVC INTERVENTIONS
All 7 Action Clusters: Trade Policy, Trade Facilitation, Procedure Capacity, Trade Related Infrastructure, Trade Finance, Trade Information, and Factor Market Integration	Assessment of Trade and Marketing in Priority Regional Livestock Value Chains	
Trade Policy Trade Facilitation Procedure Capacity	High Level Intra/Inter Regional Dialogue on Removal of Non-Tariff Barriers in the Priority Regional Livestock Value Chains	R 1. Meeting of EAC Dairy Regulators
Trade Facilitation Trade Finance Trade Information	Business to Business (B2B) Meetings Facilitation for Producers and Traders involved in the priority RLVC to Generate Real Business Prospects	R.1. ECOWAS Poultry Fair R.1. African Dairy Association Conference and Exhibition R.1 & R.5. Africa Poultry Fair: Access to Equipment and Technologies
	INTERGRATION WITH OTHER RESULT ACTIVITIES	

EAC: A Competitive Dairy Sector that Attracts Public and Private Sector Investment and Enhances Capacities for Intra and Inter-Regional Trade

EAC: A Competitive Dairy Sector that Attracts Public and Private Sector Investment and Enhances Capacities for Intra and Inter-Regional Trade

PRIORITY REGIONAL DAIRY VALUE CHAIN INTERVENTIONS			
Sector Wide	**Public Sector**	**Private Sector Organization, Agenda and Capacitation**	**Public-Private-Producer Partnerships**
R.1. East Africa Dairy Development Strategy and Action Plan: Driving Intra and Continental Trade	R.1. Meeting of EAC Dairy Regulators	R.1. ESADA Strategy and Implementation Plan: 40,000 Dairy Farmers in 13 Member States	R.1. Flagship: Upscale of Commercial Fodder Production (20,000 Small Holder Farmers)
			R. 5 & R.1: Business Model for Mastitis Control and other Dairy Technologies (50 Pilot Farmers)
			R.1. 16h African Dairy Association Conference and Exhibition (1500 Exhibitors, 5000 Participants/2000 Youth))

INTERGRATION WITH OTHER RESULT ACTIVITIES

R.1 Policies and capacity to convert liquid milk to powder	R.5 Reproductive Technologies	R1: AWARFA-N: Capacitating women in the animal resources sector to access finance for business development and trade	COMESA: Assessment of Trade and Marketing in Dairy RLVC; High Level Dialogue on Removal of Non-Tariff Barriers; Business to Business (B2B) Facilitation to Generate Real Business Prospects
R1. Fermented Products Course for SMEs	R.5 Compendium of Technologies		

EACCAS: Supporting the Growth of the Nascent Poultry Industry in the Region to Strengthen Input Systems, Reduce Reliance on Imports and Enhance Incomes

Stocktaking and Baseline Data	Policy, Regulatory and Strategic Framework	Organization of Actors and Input Supply Systems
Detailed Regional Stocktaking Exercise of the Regional Poultry Sector of Central Africa	Regional Poultry Action Plan	Establish/ Strengthen the Inter Professionals Network at National and Regional Level
	Framework for the Development and Harmonization of Regulations and Standards and Piloting Domestication in Two Member States	Establishment of a Sub-Regional Grand Parent Stock Farm and Mechanism for Distribution of Parent Stock to National Incubation Centers
ARIS	Harmonization of cross border surveillance and vaccination for selected clusters along the trade routes and monitor for implementation of the calendar	
	INTERGRATION WITH OTHER RESULT ACTIVITIES Review of the Common Agricultural Policy and Implementation Plan and Development of a Livestock Sector Strategy Review of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) and NAIPs with meaningful inclusion of animal resources	AWARFA-N

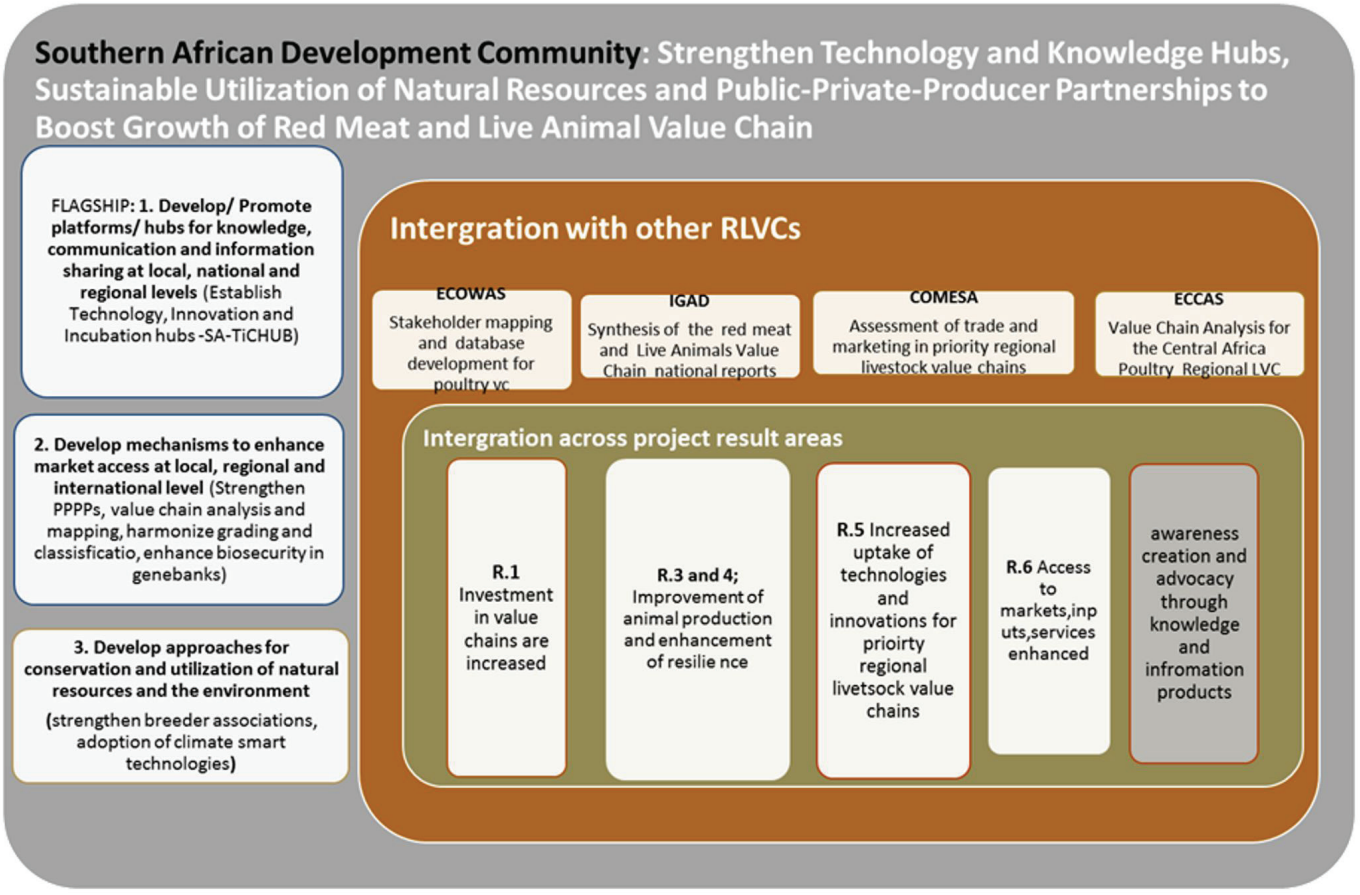
ECOWAS: Promote Growth of Farm Household and Commercial Poultry Production and Intra-Regional Trade in West Africa

STOCKTAKING, DATABASE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF ACTORS	POLICY, REGULATORY AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK	ENHANCING PRODUCTION AND TRADE
Conduct the study on the state of production, trade and marketing of poultry and poultry products	Develop a West Africa Regional Action Plan for the development of the Poultry Value Chain	Establishment of the West Africa Poultry Value Chains Breeding Task Force set out the guidelines to manage the indigenous breeds and priorities to increase egg and meat production
Consultancy to map West Africa poultry sector stakeholders and create private sector accessible date base	Strength regulatory provision building capacity for enforcement	Support to the organization and institutionalization of the Ibadan Poultry Fair (attracting over 4000 actors from within and beyond the region)
Expand and strengthen the inter-professionals poultry networks in West Africa		
ARIS	**INTERGRATION WITH OTHER RESULT ACTIVITIES**	

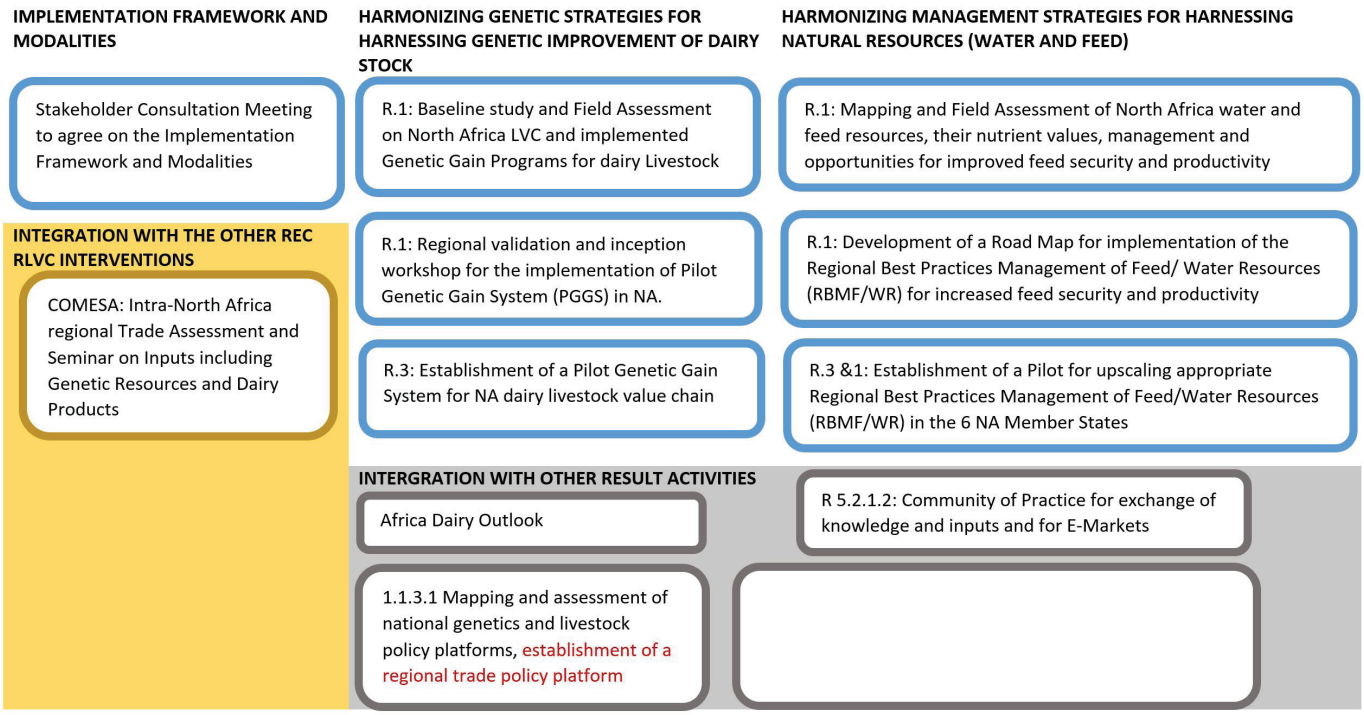
IGAD: Enhanced Competitiveness, Market Access and Trade of Meat and Live Animals for Increased Incomes, Sustainable and Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS, MARKET ACCESS AND TRADE	IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPORTIVE POLICIES AND STRATEGIES KEY TO SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS
Harmonization of cross border surveillance and vaccination for selected clusters along the trade routes and monitor for implementation of the calendar	Support IGAD countries to roll out regional Animal health, Animal welfare; rangeland management strategies
Rolling out of standard methods and procedures (SMP) for export quarantines in IGAD region	Facilitate IGAD Regional policy dialogue on sustainable use of rangelands (Policy hubs will be on rangeland issues)
Support piloting of producing marketable animals with package of interventions and facilitate contracting producers with exporters of meat and live animal	
INTERGRATION WITH OTHER RESULT ACTIVITIES	AWARFA-N

SADC: Strengthen Technology and Knowledge Hubs, Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources and Public-Private-Producer Partnerships to Boost the Growth of Red Meat and Live Animal Value Chain



UMA: Harmonising North Africa Regional Genetic and Natural Resources Strategies and Establishing a Regional Genetic Gain System for Improved Dairy Sector Productivity and Decreased Reliance on Importation





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