



African Union

Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources

Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA)

**OIE Regional Conference for Africa,
Rabat, 16-20 February 2015**





Thank you OIE

- شكرا
- Thank You
- Merci
- Obrigado
- Gracias
- Asante



World Organisation for Animal
Health

*Organisation mondiale de la santé
animale*

For the opportunity & Collaboration



Introduction

1. **Recommendation of the Ministers of Livestock (9th conference-Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire-April 2013):**
 - **Requested the AU to coordinate the formulation of a continent wide livestock development strategy.**
 - **To provide a basis for the mainstreaming of livestock into national and regional agricultural investment plans within the framework of CAADP.**
 - **To ensure coordinated action, promote synergy in addressing critical issues in livestock sector**
 - **To contribute significantly to food and nutritional security and sustainable economic development.**
 - **Strategy clearly defines targets and milestones**
 - **Define roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in its implementation.**
 - **Decision endorsed by the AU Exec Council in January 2014 (EX.CL/Dec.792{XXIV})**



Update on the Process

- **Process has been all inclusive with diversity**
- **A Guiding Group (GG) Chaired by the Com-REA) constituted**
- **GG met 2 times (7th Feb 2014 and 3rd Nov 14)**
- **Regional Assessments carried out (Feb to Mar 14).**
- **Regional Workshop held between April and July 2014.**
- **Final Assessment reports submitted: July - August 2014**
- **Issue Paper Write-shop-September 2014**
- **Continental Stakeholders Consultative Workshop-2-5 Nov 14**
- **Meeting of Ministers (Nov 2014) adopted Framework**
- **LiDeSA framework approved at Summit Jan 2015**

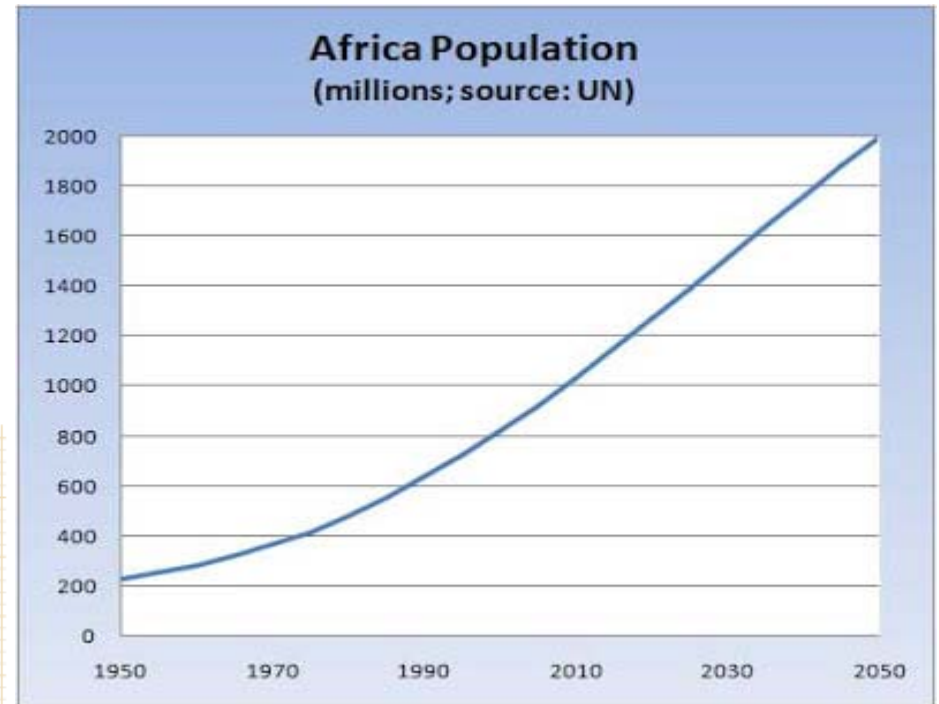
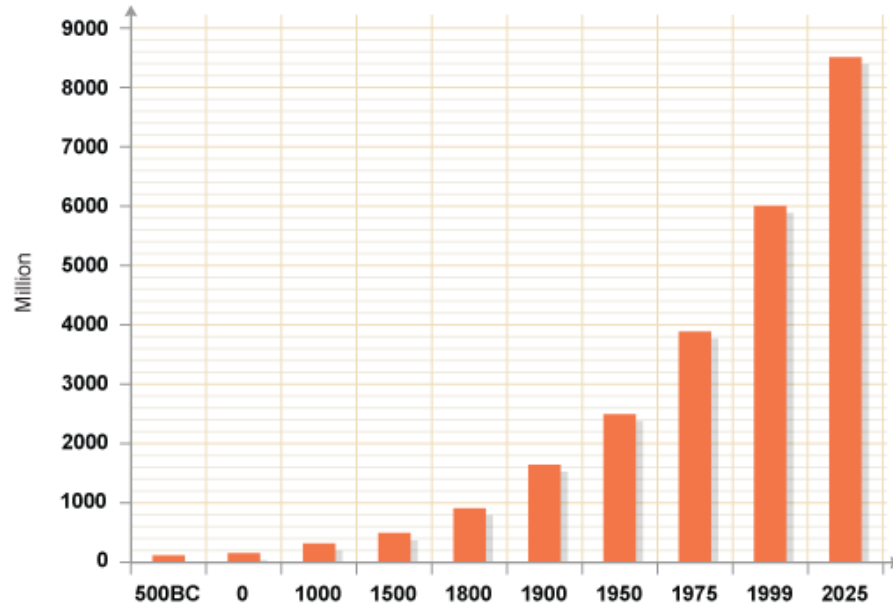
{EX.CL/866(XXVI)}



Basis for Decision



Human Population Growth



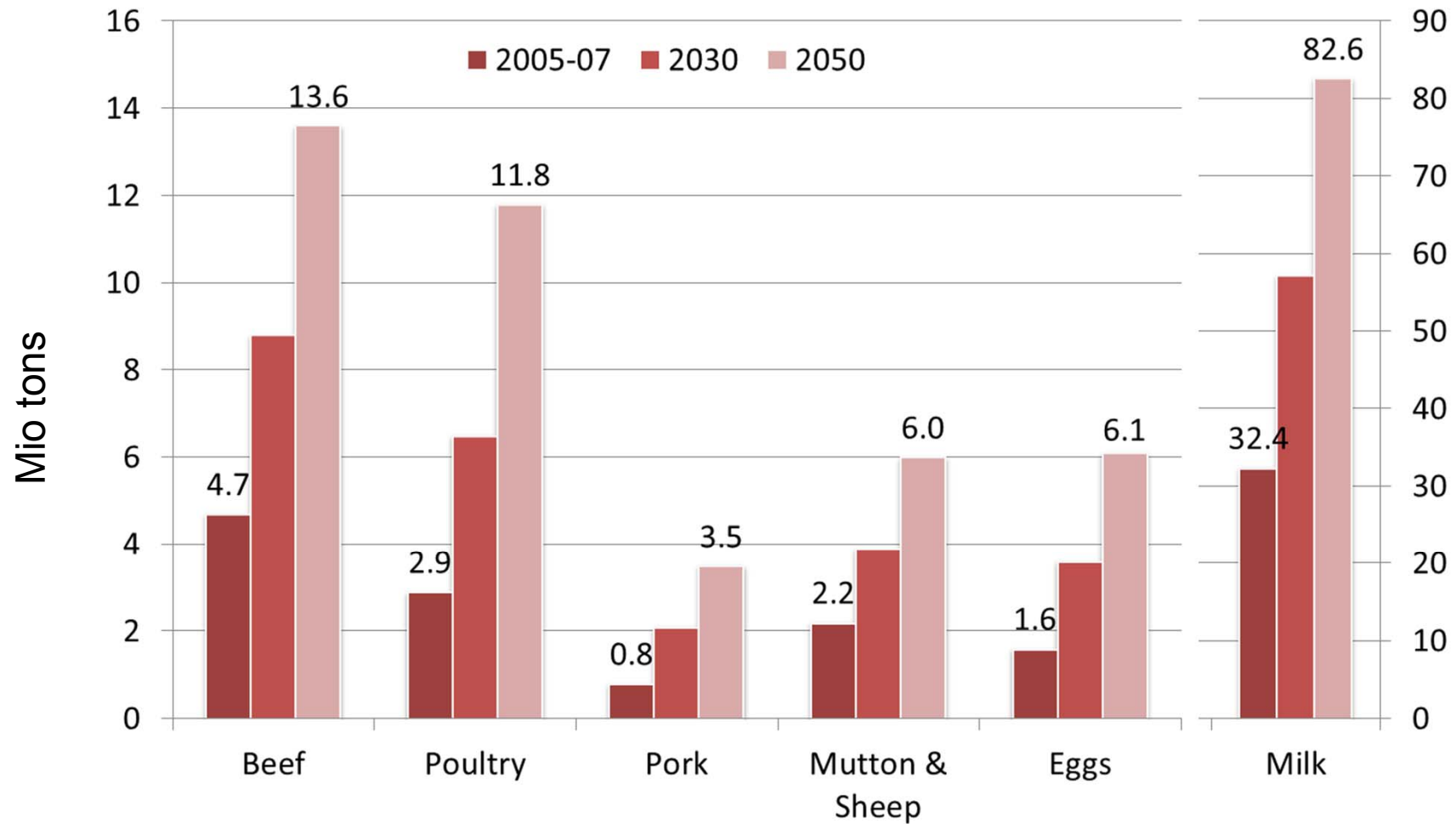


Trends in Consumption

- **African economies are growing fast (~5% per/annum)**
- **Livestock Revolution is real in Africa with rapid urbanization**
- **Per capita annual consumption of livestock products will increase 2 to 8 fold by 2030 to 2050**



Consumption of animal sourced food in Africa





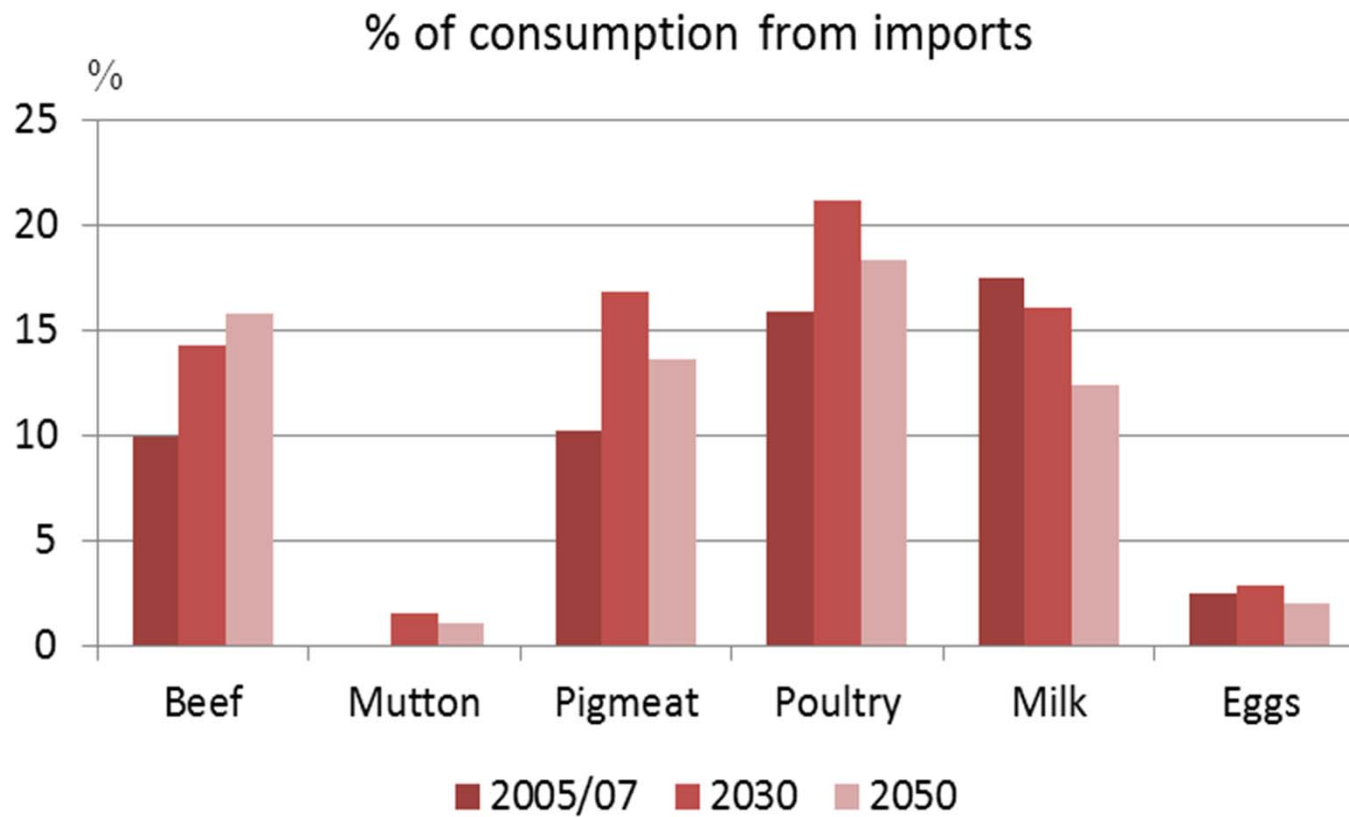
Potential Effects

- **If the current scenario in the livestock sector (low level of public and private investments and low sector growth) is maintained, the increase in demand will not be matched by a corresponding increase in production,**
- **This will lead to**
 - **Critical shortfall in the supply of quality protein of animal origin,**
 - **Negative impacts on food and nutritional security in Africa.**
- **Alternative will be to import livestock and livestock products**
- **Although Africa has huge numbers of diverse livestock resources, land and other productive assets, the continent is increasingly becoming reliant on imported livestock products to meet current high and growing demand.**



Projected Level of Imports

- **Importation of livestock and livestock products into the continent will increase**





Potential Effects

- **Importation would lead to**
 - **increase livestock import bills for the African countries,**
 - **increase prices of livestock products**
 - **pose a potential food security, food safety and nutritional crisis**
 - **affect the growth of local industries**
 - **deny millions of youth employment opportunities**
 - **reduce income for the local people and**
 - **lead to loss of revenues from levies and taxes.**



Importance of Livestock

- **Livestock is too important for Africa to be left to chance**
- **Contributes significantly to the well-being of Africa's peoples and economies**
 - **Source of food and nutrients for up to 1 bn people globally**
 - **Source of employment and other livelihood opportunities**
 - **Source of various social benefits**
 - **Contributor to economic development (GDP)**
 - **Source of manure for the crops sector**
 - **Source of draft power and haulage**
- **About 320m poor people living below 2\$ per day in SSA depend on livestock**



Opportunities for African Livestock

- **Majority (80%) of Africa's peoples keep livestock as part of their cultural and food security systems - rather than to make money/for economic development; now is opportunity to pull them out of poverty**
- **Thus, with the right interventions, the LS has the potential to become a key driver of poverty eradication, social and economic development**
- **Africa has some of the highest livestock populations globally, but also the lowest per head productivity**
- **Livestock stock sector is probably the fastest growing agricultural sub-sector**
- **The possibility Africa's demand to be met from more efficient production systems outside the continent is real, unless measures can be taken to enhance internal sector performance**
- **Africa's livestock sector has not responded adequately to these opportunities and is still growing at sub-optimal rates (below 4%) leaving much of the local demand to be met from imports**



The Key Issues Identified

- **Issues fall under the following key areas of concern;**
 - **Productivity and production systems**
 - **Animal health systems**
 - **Trade, marketing and value chains**
 - **Resilience, vulnerability and risk management**
 - **Partnerships, coordination and collaboration**



The Key Issues Identified

Productivity & Production Systems

- **Under-exploitation/development**
- **Inadequate land use planning & policies**
- **Sub-optimal land use management and conservation**
- **Low pasture productivity & Seasonality**
- **Weak fodder production and management**
- **Weak/poor development of commercial feed production.**
- **Uneven distribution/accessibility of water resources**
- **Underdeveloped water infrastructure, technology, management capacity and policy environment**
- **Underdeveloped access to energy, including renewable resources**
- **Low per capita productivity**
- **Underdeveloped livestock agribusiness and value chains**
- **Limited access to appropriate technology, inputs, services, information and knowledge resources**



The Key Issues Identified

Related to Animal Health Systems

- **Low investment in animal health systems**
- **Limited technical capabilities (PVS core competences)**
- **Poor targeting of research and access to technology, knowledge and information**
- **Inadequate human and physical resources**
- **Weak formulation and execution of policies, legislations and regulations**
- **Weak engagement of stakeholders and partners**



The Key Issues Identified

Related to Trade, Marketing and Value Chains

- **Predominantly subsistence orientation**
- **Disconnect between policy frameworks for regional integration and the national level**
- **Failure to adequately address SPS issues**
- **Low capacities (MSs) to address non-tariff trade barriers**
- **Asymmetry in access to market information (stakeholders)**
- **Low competitiveness of Africa's livestock commodities**
- **Inadequate transport and marketing infrastructure**
- **Inadequate organization and integration of Livestock Value Chains**
- **Weak capacity to comply with animal welfare standards**
- **Under-developed value addition and preservation of livestock commodities**
- **Weak Private Partnerships (PPP) and sustainable business models**
- **Inadequate access to credit and business support services**
- **Unattractive policy environment for vibrant livestock trade**
- **Weak integration of gender in livestock trade and marketing**



The Key Issues Identified

Related to Resilience, Vulnerability and Risk Management

- Limited understanding of climate change, impacts & mitigation
- Weak capacity & poor preparedness to mitigate the impacts of natural, social/political and market shocks
- Limited livelihoods diversification among key livestock dependent communities
- Poor adaptability of major livestock production systems to evolving demographic, social and structural dynamics
- Lack of effective systems to manage globalization and its implications
- Inadequate access to knowledge and technologies
- Limited institutional mechanisms and capacities for risk/vulnerability assessment, resilience building and risk management
- Weak preparedness & emergency response mechanisms
- Weak/absence of effective disaster early warning systems and prediction models, including weather forecasting
- Weak link between indigenous knowledge and emergency preparedness and response



The Key Issues Identified

Related to Partnerships, Coordination and Collaboration

- **Fragmented stakeholder efforts characterized by duplication, lack of synergy and wastage of resources**
- **Weak Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) in all aspects of livestock development**
- **Disconnect between regional integration and national (MSs) policies**
- **Poor collaboration/linkages between livestock sector and other supportive sectors (infrastructure, financial services, trade, public health, etc)**



Lessons Learned - examples

Lessons exist that can inform a good strategy;

- **Fragmented efforts – poor coordination and collaboration among actors; wastage of resources/low impact**
- **Public Sector investment is important – SAPs vs Animal Health Systems**
- **“Local” Markets are equally good – Botswana?/Namibia?/Kenya?**
- **Intrinsic growth is possible – Brazil/Argentina**
- **Globalization – need to protect/promote local interests**



Best Practices – Success Stories

Success stories in a number of countries and regions;

- **Beef Subsector – Botswana, Namibia & Swaziland**
- **Small holder dairy development - Kenya**
- **Live Animal Exports - Somalia**
- **Sectoral performance/development in Sudan**
- **Cross-border mobility & pastoral resilience - ECOWAS**
- **Water use management/conservation in Northern Africa**
- **Rinderpest Eradication – multi-level cooperative efforts**



Best Practices – work in progress!

- **The One Health Approach – Breaking silos/multi-sectoral approaches & partnerships**
- **Common Positions on SPS issues -**
- **Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication (PATTEC model) - catalyzing national level public investment based on a common vision**
- **The CAADP approach – Needs more impetus**
- **Regional Integration – opportunities to improve animal health (TADs) and trade (SPS)**



Targets by Policy Makers

(Strategy should take them into account)

- **10% Budget allocation to Agric.-Maputo decision .**
- **30% of Agric. allocation to livestock (based on 30% average livestock contribution to agric. GDP in Africa)**
- **Malabo HoSG Summit (June 2014)**
 - **Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP process**
 - **Commitment to Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture**
 - **Commitment to Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025**
 - **Commitment to Halving poverty, by the year 2025, through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation**
 - **Commitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and services**
 - **Commitment to Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks**
 - **Commitment to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results**



The Strategy

Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA)

2015-2035

(Taking into account the views of all the stakeholders obtained from studies, workshops and meetings)



LiDeSA Vision



**A COMPETATIVE AND SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK
SECTOR THAT SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTES TO A
PROSPEROUS AFRICA**



LiDeSA Goal



**TO TRANSFORM THE AFRICAN LIVESTOCK FOR
ENHANCED CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITABLE GROWTH**



LiDeSA Strategic Approach

- **Private Sector Investments**
- (Competitive Livestock RI)
- **Encouraging Governments to invest in appropriate investment environments**
- (Reduce cost of doing business and risks in LS)
- **Transforming the largely traditional/pastoralist and subsistence livestock sector into a vibrant commercially oriented sector**
- (Reform the sector through targeted value chains)
- **Fostering mindset Change**
- (Challenge existing narratives and value propositions)





LiDeSA Implementation Modalities Guiding Principles

- **Subsidiarity, Complementarity, and comparative advantage**
- **Transparency and Mutual accountability**
- **Mutuality beneficial partnership**





LiDeSA Strategic Objectives



- **To Attract public and private investments along the different livestock value chains**



- **To enhance animal health, and increase the production, productivity and resilience of livestock production systems**



- **To enhance innovation, generation and utilization of capacity and entrepreneurship skills of livestock value chain actors**



- **To enhance access to markets, services and value addition**



Strategic Objectives, Results and Strategies

SO 1: To Attract public and private investments along the different livestock value chains

Result 1,1: Priority value chains with comparative advantage at the national and regional levels identified, mapped and promoted

Result 1,2: The asset values, socio economic benefits and potential of the livestock sector recognized

Result 1,3: Public and private sector investment policies, incentives and regulatory frameworks to enhance performance of priority livestock value chains developed and implemented

Result 1,4: Safeguard mechanisms to minimize the impact of negative externalities on public goods are in place



Strategic Objectives, Results and Strategies

SO 2: To enhance animal health and increase production, productivity and resilience of livestock production systems

Result 2,1: Improved animal health systems to Reduced impact animal of diseases

Result 2,2: The Impacts of Animal Diseases on livestock production and productivity , and Public Health Minimized

Result 2,3: Genetic potential and performance of animals improved

Result 2,4: Availability and access to quality feed and water enhanced

Result 2,5: Intensification of livestock production systems promoted



Strategic Objectives, Results and Strategies

SO 2: To enhance animal health and increase production, productivity and resilience of livestock production systems

Result 2,6: Climate change and variability risks managed

Result 2,7: Measures for Social protection established and livelihoods diversified

Result 2,8: Environmental health and ecosystem services enhanced



Strategic Objectives, Results and Strategies

SO 3: To enhance innovation, generation and utilization of capacity and entrepreneurship skills of livestock value chain actors

Result 3,1: Existing, relevant technologies adopted

Result 3,2: New technologies generated and utilized sustainably

Result 3,3: Traditional livestock Sub-sector commercialized



Strategic Objectives, Results and Strategies

SO 4: To enhance access to markets, services and value addition

Result 4,1: Marketing and value addition infrastructure improved

Result 4,2: Value chain approach adopted by stakeholder/ total value increased

Result 4,3: Leverage on ICT to improve access markets, services and value addition enhanced

Result 4,4: Sanitary measures affecting animal health, food safety, public health enforced

Result 4,5: Access to inputs and services improved



LiDeSA Stakeholders

Public and non state actors in /stock at national, regional & continental levels

- **Private Sector**
 - Will have critical Role funding and implementing LiDeSA. They include producers, service providers, processors, marketing agents, etc
- **Civil Society & Stakeholder organisations**
 - Play an important role in the values chains ranging from economic activities to advocacy and lobbying
- **Public Sector**
 - Include national Govts. (policy, regulatory & enforcement role)
 - RECs (harmonisation of institutional frameworks & trade facilitation instruments)
 - AU (continental harmonization and coordination)
 - International Organisations. (FAO, OIE, WHO, WTO, IRLI, etc)

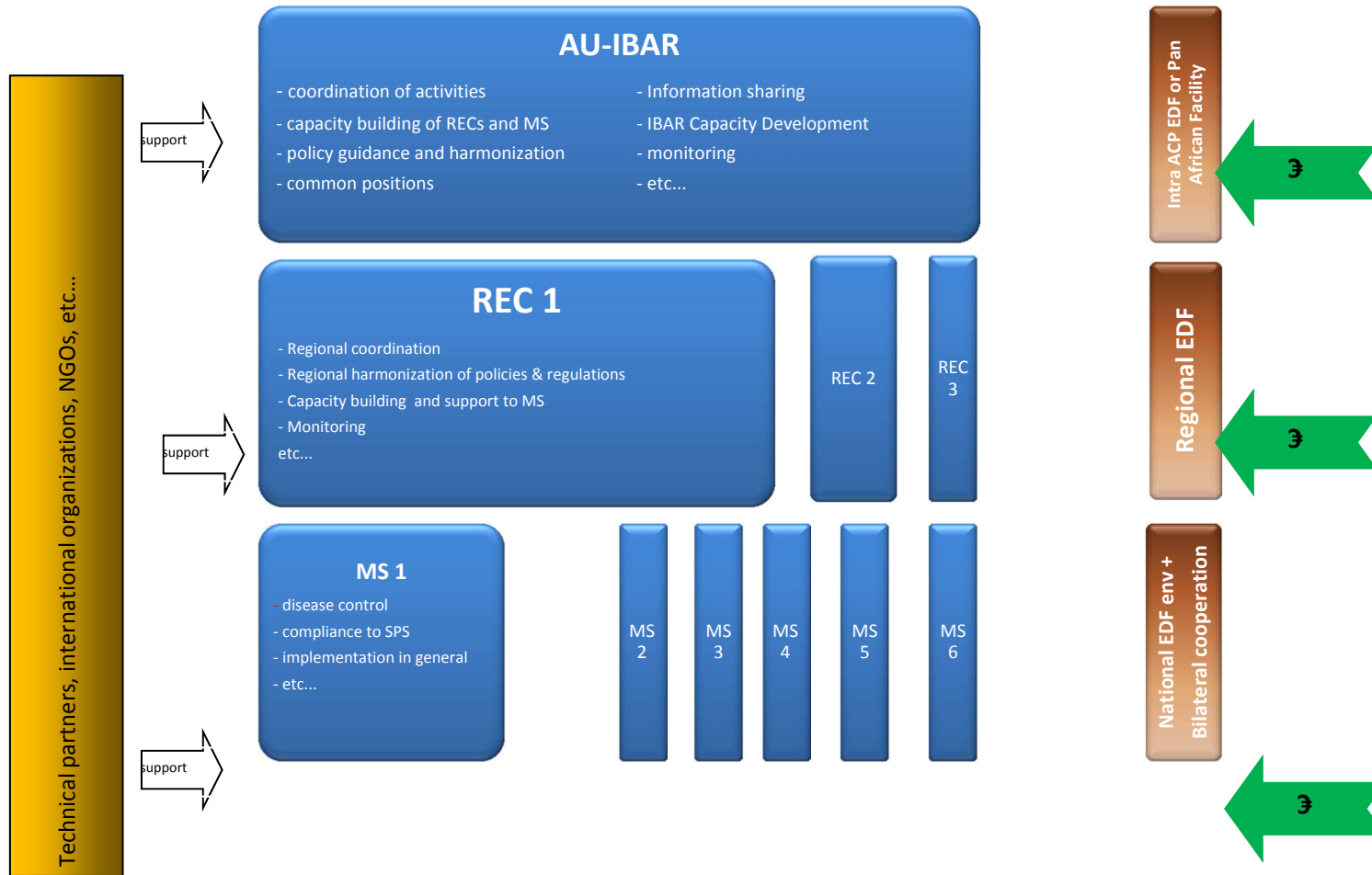


Investment and Financing





LiDeSA Implementation Modalities





Investment and Financing

- **Public Sector Funding**
- **Private Sector Investments**
- **Investments supported by foundations & Diaspora**





Ministers' Reaction

In adopting the strategy, the following was the most common remark made by the Ministers

“...Now we have a strategy for the development of the livestock sector in Africa through the next 20 years”



LiDeSA Implementation Modalities

Road Map for the Implementation of the LiDeSA

- **Creation of Engagement Platform**
- **Communication & Advocacy Strategy**
- **Formulation of Action Plan(s)**
- **Formulation of M&E Framework, incorporating the Livestock Investments Monitoring Framework (LIMF)**
- **Resource Mobilization Strategy**



Conclusion

- **Africa's livestock potential has not been sufficiently harnessed to contribute to well being and socio-economic development.**
- **The absence of a coherent strategy, has left most efforts to ad hoc disjointed initiatives.**
- **LiDeSA seeks to harmonize interventions and create synergies and complementarities,**
- **LiDeSA) has been mooted to transform the sector's performance and contribution to the continent's social and economic development agenda.**





Thanks You Africa

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For the Commitment



Thanks You Africa

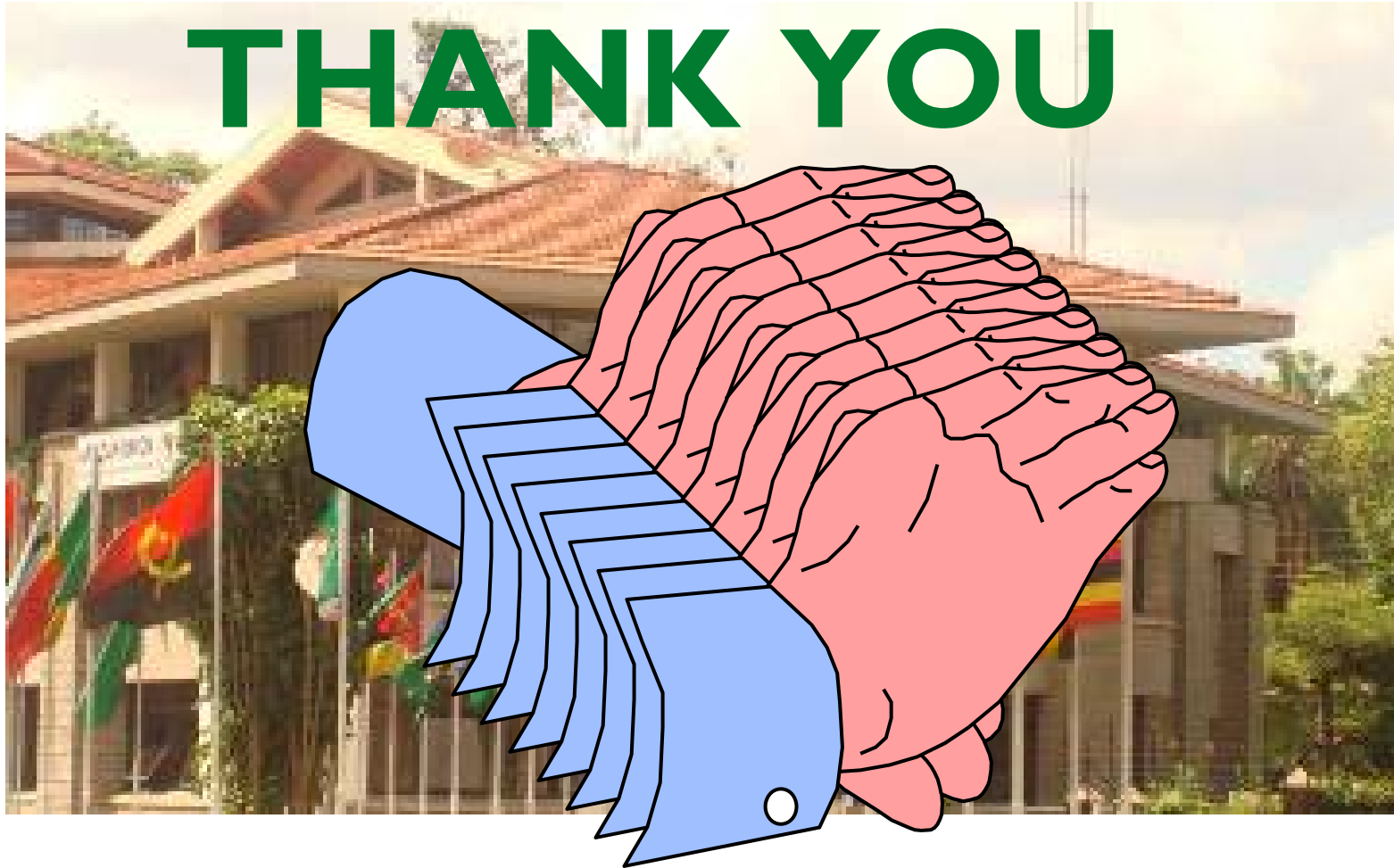
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- **Asante**

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THANK YOU



AU-IBAR: Providing leadership in the development of animal resources for Africa