Summary: Africa 1 Regional Meeting

2, 3 September 2020

Organizing committee: Bernard Kimoro, State Department for Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MOALFC), Kenya; Cynthia Mugo, ILRI; Martin Barasa, VSF-Germany; Michael Victor, ILRI; Mohammed Abubakar, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Nigeria; Robin Mbae, State Department for Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MOALFC), Kenya; Shirley Tarawali, ILRI; Simplice Nouala Fonkou, AUC-DREA

Many colleagues supported the meeting through participation, presentation, communications, moderation, technology...........

#livestockdialogue | #whylivestockmatter | #GASL2020 | #Africa
Global Objectives of the GASL Online MSP

Global meeting

Aim:
- Identify actions to drive the livestock sector towards:
  - More sustainable food systems
  - Enhanced OH approach
  - Stronger food security

What solutions/actions exist?
Where are the gaps? What needs to be done?

2021 GASL Delémont MSP

Advancing sustainable livestock options for resilient, sustainable food systems

2021 Food Systems Summit

Action tracks:
- Food for all
- Reducing food loss and waste
- Nature positive production
- Increasing healthy and sustainable food
- Advancing equitable and resilient livelihoods

Regional meetings

Drivers, consequences = ‘impacts’

Options and solutions = ‘responses’

Each region:
- COVID-19 impacts on domains
- Actions for building forward
  - For livestock
  - For sustainable development (domains)
Participant demographics

Total number of registered participants: 215
(about 100 joining for each of 3 sessions)

- 32 Countries
- 16 Countries in Africa

- 45 Academics/Research
- 43 NGOs
- 27 Private sector
- 29 Multi-lateral
- 52 Public Sector
- 9 Donors
- 6 Social movements
Workshop Programme (3 Sessions, 2 Days)

Session 1
[2 Sep 1400 – 1600 EAT]
- Introductions
- Framing ‘pandemic’ presentations
- Group discussions ‘impact of pandemic on livestock sector’
- Reflection and wrap up

{Virtual Share Fair open}

2. Session 2
[2 Sep 1700-1900 EAT]
- Share Fair (presentations); ‘pandemic’ panel discussion;
- Closing reflections

3. Session 3
[3 September 1400 – 1600 EAT]
- Pandemic Planning (group work)
- Review of Actions/Key Messages
- Closing Remarks
Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock Africa 1 Region
VIRTUAL SHARE FAIR SEPTEMBER 2–3 2020

Theme
Region
Sector

APPLY FILTER

Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock

FROM CRISIS TO ACTION
Lessons from COVID-19 for Building a Better Future through Sustainable Livestock
Challenges
Reduced consumption and demand (loss of consumer confidence; reduced purchasing power)
Increased nutritional deficiency
Wastage
Reduced income impacts food security
Supply chain disruption

Food and nutrition security

Opportunities
Local markets; shorter value chains
Policy congruence viz. One Health
New technologies; digital opportunities (perhaps realized faster), including for trade
Recognition of importance of animal source foods
More equitable opportunities (gender, small scale)

Responses
More attention to smaller scale, local production/sale
Family/farm labour focus
Increased access to online information/tools
Challenges
Market collapse or restriction – loss of income and livelihoods
Disrupted input supplies; food loss/waste
Trade and border movement restricted
Impacts hard to measure, especially on equity dimensions

Opportunities
New technologies and digital solutions – enhance resilience
Increased biosecurity at local markets – continued operations
Improve capacity to control pathogens/threats at source

Responses
Food (incl. livestock) exempt from movement restrictions
Tax relief (some)
Increased partnerships eg small/local producers and government
Challenges
Movement restrictions impact input access (drugs, feeds, pastures etc)
Vet services hampered – risk of new disease outbreaks
Animal welfare: vaccines, drugs and feeds limited – suffering and mortality
Reduced surveillance; increase unregulated environments

Opportunities
Promotion of One Health
Application of ICT for information, training and monitoring
Increased preparedness; controls throughout value chains

 Responses
Resources diverted to public health and COVID-19
Animal health recognized as essential
Stricter regulation and surveillance

Animal health and welfare
Challenges
Movement restriction – limits access to natural resources; causes welfare issues
Unable to sell animals or products means increased pressure on natural resources

Opportunities
Importance of local breeds/traits for resilience to multiple shocks
Increased multi-stakeholder coordination – including for climate change solutions
Rethinking large scale industrial production

Climate and natural resource use

Responses
Increased collaboration among different stakeholder groups
Livestock management and welfare sometimes de-prioritized
?reduced env. impact
Building better

**Academic/research**
- Digital solutions
- Multi-disciplinary One Health
- Solutions for resilience
- Promote update of research solutions – partnerships
- Evidence

**NGOs**
- Support local capacity, contingency for better resilience
- Policy advocacy
- Local evidence – COVID-19 and livestock solutions

**Private sector**
- Scale / tailor packaging, distribution of inputs
- Innovative business models
- Rebuild markets, value chains

**Public sector**
- Support multi stakeholder engagement
- Policies and resources for an enabling environment – small scale to large private etc

**Multilateral**
- Enhance collaboration for One Health solutions
- Evidence and messaging for advocacy
- Strengthen re-building and resilience at local levels

**Donors**
- Go beyond ‘agric’ – wider development issues..humanitarian etc
- Support sector assm’t to inform priorities
- Invest in digital / new solutions

**Social movements**
- Ensure inclusion – no one left behind
- Support advocacy
- Engage across different scales/ production systems

**Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock**
What did we learn?

• Many issues cross cutting and inter-related throughout sustainability domains
• Major concerns around food security and especially food system resilience; new prominence to One Health
• New technologies, especially digital ones are being deployed – perhaps faster than would otherwise have been the case
• Several reports of small-scale local systems faring better that large, industrial scale
• Rethinking business models
• Recognition that livestock need to be part of building forward sustainable, resilient food systems – messaging and evidence to support this is needed
• All stakeholders recognize the importance of dialogue and coordinated solutions across different groups- no single typology can address alone
  • Example (AU): Inter-Ministerial dialogues (eg. Agriculture, Trade, Finance and Health) have increased through COVID task forces etc - drawing attention to the Food and Nutrition Security and raising profile for more investments Government, Private Sector and Development Partners