Region Presentation – Africa

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AUC-DARBE
GASL Africa Preparatory Virtual Meeting
Workshop Programme (3 Sessions, 3 Days | 23 – 25th August)

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<td>23 August</td>
<td>24 August</td>
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<td>12 – 2pm</td>
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<td>Introductory keynotes</td>
<td>Reviewing achievements and gaps across four domains</td>
<td>Review of achievements, gaps and existing commitments</td>
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<td>Reviewing sector achievements per actor and per region</td>
<td>Break out discussions on achievements and gaps in the four domains</td>
<td>Reflecting on and joining commitments</td>
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<td>Scoping through regional achievements</td>
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Closing
Participant demographics

Total number of registered participants: 309
(about 150 joining for each of 3 sessions)

- 49 Countries
- 35 Countries in Africa

- 113 Academics/Research
- 67 NGOs
- 40 Private sector
- 25 Multi-lateral/ Intergovernmental Organizations
- 50 Public Sector
- 4 Donors
- 10 Social movements & CBOs
Some regional sector challenges...

1. Low investment by donors and national governments leading to weak national and regional policy implementation and institutional arrangements, uncoordinated investments and inadequate engagement of sector stakeholders.
2. Poor husbandry practices due lack of adequate human resource and weak extension that no longer match market requirements, weak capacity in veterinary services, inadequate extension/animal health infrastructure and also high cost of feed.
3. Absence of products diversification, low-value addition, poor market expansion, and the lack of structured markets.
5. Emergence and re-emergence of livestock diseases at the human-animal-environment interface; and, non-compliance to standards in animal health and welfare.
Some regional achievements ...

1. Significant progress in developing sustainable milk value chains all over Africa and introducing milk in school feeding programs have significantly reduced stunting in children.
2. Better recognition of livestock roles as an important segment of sustainable food systems (CAADP BR, Food systems convenings, African Common Position to UNFSS, AGRF, Development of livestock sector policies and master plans in many countries).
3. One Health approach slowly getting recognition and implemented: establishment of national and regional OH platforms; joint training programs for the public health workforce (vet and medical doctors) that support the surveillance systems, respond to public health emergencies, and use data for decision making.
4. Advancement of ICT has supported the timely delivery of animal health services to livestock keepers, especially in remote areas.
5. Index-based livestock insurance to mitigate vulnerability, especially in drylands.
6. Assessment of GHG emissions from livestock systems in different research institutions
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<tr>
<th>SPHERES OF THE GASL THEORY OF CHANGE</th>
<th>REGION: AFRICA</th>
<th>OUTCOMES OF THE 2022-2024 GASL ACTION PLAN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sphere of interest</td>
<td>Sustainable livestock options are included in global development programming and resourcing</td>
<td>Evidence and practice change</td>
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<td>Sphere of influence</td>
<td>Knowledge, attitudes, skills of decision makers change so they recognize the importance of options and MSP principles for sustainable livestock</td>
<td>Strengthened understanding of value chain approach in its entirety (not just producers) to attract other actors (e.g. private sector) and funds/resources to address challenges</td>
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<td>Sphere of control</td>
<td>Diversity of GASL and other livestock stakeholders aligned, interconnected ad harnesseded</td>
<td>Taking stock of the livestock master plans and similar sector-wide strategic initiatives across the continent to identify weakest links (countries, specific value chains etc.)</td>
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Three to four key livestock sector outcomes to deliver in the region:

- Evidence and practice change
- Dialogue
- Policy change

Increased recognition (by governments and development partners) of the importance of Livestock Derived Foods in school meals programmes.
Three to four key livestock sector outcomes to deliver in the region, by sustainability domains

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<th>Livelihoods and economic growth</th>
<th>• Redesigned marketing systems for livestock.</th>
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<td>Food and nutrition security</td>
<td>• Strengthened milk value chains and school feeding programs.</td>
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| Animal health and animal welfare | • Increased consumer awareness on good animal health and welfare as part of strengthening the link between food safety and quality and animal welfare.  
  • Regional guidelines on the use of antibiotics endorsed by Member States domesticated. |
| Climate and natural resource use | • Guidelines for Securing Pastoralism and Preventing Conflict in Africa: Secure, Peaceful and Sustainable Pastoralism (Transhumance protocol and MOUs to support efficient utilization of natural resources and minimize conflicts) operationalised.  
  • Metrics in place to measure emissions and carbon footprints in different livestock systems and ecosystems. |
A ‘solution’ for the world

The dynamic Milk sector with Value Chains supporting smallholders pastoral systems

Like "Laiterie du Berger in Senegal", more and more Dairy VC in Africa which develop innovation in VC organisation, adapting VC to mobile pastoralist, small-holders and low productive animals

They collect small amount of milk from each "farm" but from an important number of farmers/pastoralist (More than 700) which allow to run efficiently Dairy small industries and contribute to fight against poverty increase Smallholders revenue and food security.

This contribute highly to a new model of Sustainable food system
Highlights

• Progress in the use of numeric/internet solutions to support smallholders and pastoral societies (event in crisis contexts like Covid19) Through cell phones and internet connexion, numerous applications developed by farmers associations or industries for price and market information to livestock keepers.

• In smallholder dairy value chain, registration through cell phone and QR code of daily delivery which secure data transfer and make it faster to pay pastoralist/farmers for their milk.
Commitments and next steps

1. Strengthen GASL African Chapter that will increase regional coordination and engagement to achieve GASL goals.

2. Bring together stakeholders to increase focus and action on transboundary diseases, to deliver the PPR eradication strategy *(so close to happening)*, while following One Health approach consistently.

3. Increase recognition of issues around land access and use for pastoral societies.
Thank you