Meat, milk and more: Policy innovations to shepherd inclusive and sustainable livestock systems in Africa
Outline

Part One: Malabo Montpellier Panel and Forum

Part Two: Main Report Findings

Part Three: Experience from country-level

Part Four: Key Recommendations
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Ousmane Badiane
Panel Co-Chair
Executive
Chairperson
AKADEMIYA2063
MaMo approach to policy innovation

Policy innovation from top, Permanent Secretary and above, is more likely:

- to be adopted and faster
- to be implemented and at scale
- hence to be transformative

Drivers of policy innovation

- Failed experiments costlier, financially and politically
- Policy change usually gradual vs need for transformative scale
- Peer learning and imitation accelerates innovation
Evidence and Dialogue for Policy Innovation

Understanding Positive Change

• Find out where progress is taking place
• Understand what works, how and why

Learning from Positive Change

• Good practices in policy and program design and implementation
• Dialogue and exchange for adoption

Institutional Innovation
Policy Innovation
Program Interventions
Evidence and Dialogue for Policy Innovation

Lessons and Good Practices

Exchange Among Practitioners

Malabo Montpellier Panel Webinar Series

Evidence and Dialogue to Facilitate Policy Innovation for Better Outcomes in Agriculture and Food Security
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Rhoda Peace Tumusiime
Panel Member
Former AU Commissioner
for Rural Economy and
Agriculture at the African
Union Commission (AUC)
Continental and Regional Policy Frameworks

- African Union Agenda 2063
- Malabo Declaration & CAADP
- LiDeSA & AU Policy Framework For Pastoralism in Africa
- Regional: COMESA, EAC, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC
Global Policy Frameworks

- Sustainable Development Goals
- World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), FAO, WHO
- Africa Sustainable Livestock 2050 (ASL 2050)
Overview of Livestock in Africa

- Contribution to agricultural GDP between 30-80%
- 249 million women livestock keepers
- Livestock production systems
  - Pastoral systems
  - Mixed crop-livestock systems
  - Commercial livestock production systems
1990 to 2013, average per capita milk consumption in Africa increased from 37kg to 44kg

Between 1990 and 2018 production more than doubled:

- **Milk**: from 22 to 47 million mt
- **Meat**: from 9 to 20 million mt
- **Egg**: from 1.4 to 3 million mt
<table>
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<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Risks</th>
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<tr>
<td>Employment and income</td>
<td>Health risks for consumers and producers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food and nutrition</td>
<td>Climate change and environmental impacts</td>
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<td>Form of input</td>
<td>Farmer-pastoralist conflict</td>
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<td>Foreign exchange reserve</td>
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Creating thriving livestock value chains and food systems

### Production
- Feed
- Animal health
- Extension services
- Genetics

### Transformation
- Commercialization
- Processing

### Marketing
- Transport
- Trade
- Regional cooperation

### Consumption
- Food safety
- Fortified products
- Boosting demand beyond urban areas

### Enabling Environment
- Regulation
- Financial Services
- Technology adoption
- Livestock data

- Feed
- Animal health
- Extension services
- Genetics

- Commercialization
- Processing

- Transport
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- Regional cooperation

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Ishmael Sunga
Panel Member
Chief Executive Officer
Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU)
## Country case-studies: selection

- The average livestock stock tropical livestock unit (TLU) per 100 people between 2000 and 2016
- The average growth rate of the gross production value (GPV) of livestock between 2000 and 2016

<table>
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<th>Low growth</th>
<th>High growth</th>
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<td>Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chad, Eswatini, Guinea-Bissau, La Reunion, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia, Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Cameroon, Central African Republic, Djibouti Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low stock</td>
<td>Cabo Verde, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Libya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles</td>
<td>Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zambia</td>
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Institutional innovations

- Investments in animal health, research and export-oriented production
  - Development and manufacture of vaccines; disease surveillance, monitoring and investigation; and private sector participation
  - Veterinary schools; new cattle breeds, varieties of feed and husbandry practices by EIAR
  - National Export Committee, industrial parks and foreign investment

Policy innovations

- Pastoralist development
  - Policies on veterinary services, water points, extension services, markets

- Fiscal incentives
  - Tax exemptions for capital investments, income tax exemptions

Ethiopia: Animal health and pastoralist development
Programmatic interventions

- Feed Enhancement for Ethiopia Development I, II, III
- New and rehabilitated nurseries
- Support for cooperatives to produce feed
- Fish and fruit processing for alternative animal feed
- 2018: 20,000 mt of compound feed valued at US$4.7 million
- Milk production per cow per day increased by 200%
- Number of eggs produced per household increased by 747%
Institutional innovations
• Vibrant private sector
• Professional associations’ collaboration with government initiatives

Policy innovations
• Investments in veterinary capacity and infrastructure development e.g. abattoirs & dairy processing
South Africa: private sector engagement

Programmatic interventions

• Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
  • Information and knowledge sharing; marketing and business development; infrastructure and input supply
  • Total number of animals kept increased by 296%; 508% more sheep; 307% more broilers

• National Red Meat Development Programme
  • Developed a feedlot system, new and revived auction pens and abattoirs, negotiated pre-slaughter agreements between producers and retailers
  • 2005-2012: Total offtake rose by an average of 13% across five districts
  • Price for cattle sold increased by an average of US$200 per animal
Mali: Animal health and infrastructure development

Institutional innovations

• Strong interprofessional organizations
  • Diversification of livestock production
  • Strengthening governance of dairy cooperatives
  • Coordinating poultry sub-sector

Policy innovations

• Investments in animal health
  • Vaccination campaigns
  • Liberalization of veterinary profession
  • Encourage private veterinarians to relocate to remote areas
Mali: Animal health and infrastructure development

Programmatic interventions

- Program for the Development of Poultry in Mali
  - Adopted modern production technologies
  - Improved poultry feed and health
  - Constructed poultry markets, slaughterhouses and cold rooms

- Livestock for Growth Project
  - Vaccination campaigns by Private Proximity Veterinary Service
  - Marketing of animals: rehabilitation of Livestock Market Information System
  - Training on extension services
  - Access to finance
  - Increased employment opportunities in animal fattening, fodder production and sale
Uganda: Dairy industry development

Institutional innovations

• Dairy Development Authority
  • Enforced milk hygiene standards and quality controls
  • Developed the code of hygienic practice for milk and milk products
  • Collaboration with the Uganda Dairy Processors Association and Uganda National Dairy Traders Association

Policy innovations

• The Dairy Master Plan
  • Liberalization of the dairy industry
  • Privatization of the state-owned Dairy Corporation
  • Creation of the Dairy Development Authority (Dairy Board)
Uganda: Dairy industry development

Programmatic interventions

• East Africa Dairy Development
  • Supported the commercialization and processing of milk products
  • Increased the quantity of milk supplied from 529,000 liters to 3 million liters per month
  • Increased household income by 164%

• The Inclusive Dairy Enterprise
  • Trained staff at collection centers on quality testing, recordkeeping, postharvest milk handling and farm management
  • Provided a new market and income for dairy farmers
  • Increased milk production per cow in the dry season by 103% and wet season by 56%
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Joachim von Braun
Panel Co-chair
Professor and Director
Center for Development Research
University of Bonn, Germany
Recommendations: enabling environment

1- Design an overarching policy framework that guides interventions and supports the development of an inclusive, holistic, productive, profitable and sustainable livestock sector.

2- Develop a nimble but clear and health conscious regulatory environment for input and output markets to promote livestock activities.

3- Facilitate private sector-led investments in the livestock sector, including in infrastructure and the commercialization of livestock products and inputs.

4- Design financial services, including insurance, to meet the special requirements of livestock producers.
Recommendations: enabling environment

5- Ensure that livestock products meet international **quality and food safety and animal health standards** to strengthen intra-African and global livestock trade.

6- Address the urgent need to increase the availability and access to comprehensive and **good quality information and data** on all aspects of the livestock sector for sound policy design.

7- Apply a holistic approach to tackle the root causes of **conflicts** between pastoralists and crop farmers.
Recommendations: sector specific

8- Promote the transition of large ruminant keepers to producers with context-specific, supportive strategies and incentive structures.

9- Leverage employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in the poultry sub-sector particularly for the benefit for women and young people.

10- Mobilize investments in the dairy industry for countries to specialize in dairy production and to strengthen intra-African trade.

11- Promote value addition and increase productivity of the pork sub-sector by adopting improved technologies and better husbandry practices.
Thank you!

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