

AGRF SUMMIT 2021

African Development Bank Livestock Investment Masterplan session

Date: 6 September 2021

Time: 13:15-14:15hrs (EAT)

Session title: African Development Bank Livestock Investment Masterplan (LIVEMAP)

Session agenda

Agenda Item	Timing
Session introduction by Samira Mehamdi, Moderator	3 mins
Introduction of the African Development Bank Livestock Investment Masterplan by Mr Youssouf Kabore, African Development Bank chief livestock officer and livestock flagship coordinator	10 mins
Menti session	2 mins
Panel discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aly Saleh Diop, Minister of Livestock and Animal Production of Senegal• Tsigereda Fekadu, Poultry Production Director, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries of Ethiopia• Iain Wright, Deputy Director General, Integrated Sciences, International Livestock Research Institute and chair of the technical working group that supported the development of the African Development Bank's Livestock Investment Masterplan• Martin Fregene, Director, Department of Agriculture & Agro-Industry, African Development Bank	25 mins
Open floor (interaction with audience)	15 mins
Menti session	2 mins
Closing remarks by Martin Fregene, Director, Department of Agriculture & Agro-Industry, African Development Bank	3 mins
Total time for session	60 Mins

Notes from the virtual session

Moderator: Samira Mehamdi

Introduction of the LIVEMAP, Youssouf Kabore, chief livestock officer and livestock flagship coordinator of the African Development Bank

Mr Kabore in his remarks said that LIVEMAP is designed and based on the need to help the African continent optimize its livestock production and productivity. The African population is expected to be 2.4 billion by 2050 while the need for food and agri-food products would rise to 1000 billion. Due to demographic growth and increased demand for food products, the net food product imports would triple by 2025. Africa accounts for about 30% of the livestock population and animal protein represents 30% of food imports, a figure that is also expected to be triple by 2025.

In Africa, livestock contributes to livelihoods through food security and nutrition, safeguarding health as well as the protection and improvement of soil fertility. LIVEMAP provides opportunities for stakeholders to contribute towards a paradigm shift from viewing African livestock as a development activity, to a marketing activity – one that has the potential to improve food and nutrition security, enhance inclusive growth and create millions of jobs along the value chains until the sector becomes an important actor in the global market.

In 2016, the African Development Bank launched the Feed Africa strategy to position Africa as the main importer of food products. The bank launched a livestock investment master plan (LIVEMAP) process for the livestock industry. LIVEMAP was developed through a consultative process led by International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), the African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), among others. LIVEMAP was validated at a virtual continental workshop in December 2020, that brought together various private and public sector stakeholders and development partners.

Structures around four pillars and two cross cutting themes, LIVEMAP aims to develop a portfolio of integrated solutions to increase productivity and profitability of high profile livestock industries by creating value chains and jobs, and also to contribute to food nutrition and food security.

Pillar 1: To increase the productivity of livestock by targeting genetic improvement for food safety and also by improving inputs services and knowledge towards smart livestock approaches to climate change.

Pillar 2: To improve marketing and value chain development by strengthening the added value towards processing. This includes marketing of animals, animal products, development of market infrastructures, innovations and improvement of digital platforms for enhancement of smallholder livestock farmers.

Pillar 3: Adopting a one health approach to address animal and human health safety concerns.

Pillar 4: Promoting sustainable animal food products and enhancing food security in consideration of the investment for boosting and raising community awareness.

The two cross-cutting themes are:

1. Enhancing gender equity across LIVEMAP and
2. Strategic support to the growth of livestock focusing on the evidence from various assessments done in current investments towards prioritization of the urgent areas of intervention.

LIVEMAP will support regional member countries to achieve this.

Panel discussion

Panelists

1. Aly Saleh Diop, Minister of Livestock and Animal Production of Senegal
2. Tsigereda Fekadu, Poultry Production Director, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries of Ethiopia
3. Iain Wright, Deputy Director General, Integrated Sciences, International Livestock Research Institute and chair of the technical working group that supported the development of the African Development Bank's Livestock Investment Masterplan
4. Martin Fregene, Director, Department of Agriculture & Agro-Industry, African Development Bank

During the panel discussion by the guests, the following remarks were made:

His excellency Mr Diop noted that the African Development Bank has shown considerable interest in improving the continent's livestock sector. He said that in Senegal, livestock is one of the priorities of the Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PES) which is the policy framework of President Macky Sall's government since 2014. Livestock keeping is practised by a third of households in Senegal which amounts to about 555,000 households offering them numerous opportunities, such as improving food and nutrition security and a source of income. Livestock contributes 3-5% to the national GDP and up to 20.7% in value addition to the agriculture sector in general. However there are still challenges that are hindering the optimal growth of

the sector. For instance, low productivity, animal diseases, low competitiveness funding as well as lack of resilience due to climate change and inadequate evidence/data/statistical information. He said that in Senegal, from the livestock sector, the volume of milk-based products imported between 2016 and 2020 was about 43000 tonnes amounting to 180 millions USD. However the sector presents lots of opportunities to stakeholders for instance, there are 17 million ruminants, 1 million equines, 460000 pigs and about 81 million poultry that play a crucial role in agriculture. To support this, an inclusive 15-year national livestock development plan was developed and endorsed by the cabinet in 2013. This has allowed a maintained focus on livestock that is sustainable to enhance the wellbeing of stakeholders. The national development plan has been receiving support from both the private and public sectors to enhance a resilient performance in addressing the rising population demands and urbanisation. The performance of livestock was also impacted by COVID-19 but now Senegal has come up with an updated priority plan to address the emerging issues. However, more funding is needed in the intervention areas to aid in enhancing performance. He appreciated the Bank, noting it has done a commendable job to initiate the LIVEMAP to harness and mobilize resources through its key objectives of improving production and productivity. Finally, the minister highlighted the national programme for an integrated development of the livestock in Senegal being formulated to be submitted to the Bank. This programme focus on areas such as food and nutrition security, improving livestock systems, marketing, industrialization and enhancing the involvement of women. Africa needs resources to support its development plans and LIVEMAP is key to providing the support, he added.

Fekadu, noted that Ethiopia has a Livestock Master Plan (LMP) in place that guides the government on the priorities of future research for development activities. The LMP brings together various stakeholders to invest in various aspects. To achieve the targets, the government has invested in capacity building activities. For instance, the ministry of livestock is now structured to work together with the ministry of agriculture unlike in previous years. The animal genetics institute was established under the guidance of the Ethiopia LMP and policies have been developed to guide its operations. Currently, a Kenya LMP is being developed taking into consideration the lessons learnt from the Ethiopia LMP. Some of the planned activities under the LMP have not been achieved mainly due to financial constraints and in some instances lack of understanding of different sector actors on how to best implement the provisions of the master plan. She stated that LIVEMAP can play an important role in financing the implementation of the Ethiopia LMP given most of the provisions in the plan require a considerable financial investment.

Wright said that it is important to have a master plan for the continent because firstly, livestock and the livestock sector are critically important to Africa. On average livestock accounts for about 40% of Agriculture GDP, ranging from 15 to 80% in different countries on the continent.

This percentage is growing, with the sector providing millions of jobs, not only in production but all along the value chain, in input supplies and services, processing and marketing. Secondly, the demand for meat, milk and eggs is growing rapidly due to population growth, increasing incomes and urbanization. As people have a bit more disposable income, they consume higher-value foods such as fruit, vegetables and animal source foods. Currently, livestock products account for 30% of Africa's food import bill and unless production is stepped up, Wright notes, this bill will rise dramatically – something African countries cannot afford to happen, adding that the rising demand offers huge opportunities for millions of smallholder men and women farmers to benefit, provided they can get access to new technologies and can access both input and output markets. Thirdly, Wright said that animal source foods (milk, meat, eggs, fish) are critical to achieving a healthy diet in developing countries. They provide essential amino acids, essential vitamins (e.g. B12), minerals (e.g. iodine, iron) that are either not available or available in lower concentrations in plant-based foods. They are especially important for certain vulnerable groups such as during the 'first 1000 days, and to women of childbearing age among others.

About stunting, Wright noted that about 160 million children under the age of 5 in developing countries are chronically undernourished or stunted which affects cognitive development, learning ability, social interactions and can permanently reduce the ability of an individual to reach their potential. The World Bank estimates that Africa is losing almost 10% of its annual GDP because of the long term effects of stunting – that is a staggering figure, Wright said noting that there is increasing evidence of the importance of animal source foods in reducing stunting and some nutritionists are now arguing for more animal source food consumption beyond the first 1000 days to at least the first 3000 days of life.

In addition to the opportunities in the livestock sector, there are some challenges, including reducing the environmental footprint, especially greenhouse gas emissions, but also ensuring that livestock systems are well managed and not causing environmental degradation. Also, we need to ensure zoonotic diseases are not threatening human health and that animal source foods are safe to eat. The opportunities both to increase productivity to supply more animal sourced foods and reduce green house gas emissions (GHG) are immense. For example, adoption by smallholder dairy farmers in East Africa countries could reduce GHG emissions by between 8% and 16% by 2030, increase milk yields by over 60% and create thousands of new jobs.

'However, the many benefits that I have outlined can't be achieved without significant public and private sector investment. While livestock may contribute 40% of agricultural GDP, it rarely gets more than 5% of agricultural investment. Having a LIVEMAP can help raise the profile and focus the attention of the African Development Bank on the livestock sector as well as help deliver on the Africa Union's Livestock Development Strategy for Africa', Wright said.

The main role of LIVEMAP is to help guide discussions between the Bank and Regional Member Countries on priority investments in livestock. It also provides a framework to assist in the design of investment projects and for catalysing investment from both public and private sources, in a way that provides high returns on investment, but does so in a way that is environmentally sustainable and socially equitable, he added.

Fregene, said that the African Development Bank has developed the first African livestock investment master plan. Over the last five years, the bank has made an investment of nearly 600 million dollars in livestock projects and in the next two years, it will invest another 700 million dollars to address livestock issues across Africa. These investments contribute to strengthening food and nutrition security, job creation, protecting from diseases and climate change, improved resilience of ecosystems, but 'more importantly in most of Africa, livestock is a form of savings, it is a 'bank on hooves'. Therefore the bank is keen on improving productivity given that improved feed processing could translate the productivity of animals and in turn translating the 'saving in livestock into liquid cash'. LIVEMAP is about improving livelihoods, especially in dry areas. Through LIVEMAP, the bank seeks to identify opportunities for enabling policy environments, building the capacity of livestock stakeholders including breeders on how to improve and better manage their investments. LIVEMAP is aligned to the continental livestock development agenda, is comprehensive and any country can build on it.

'The Bank is being deliberate in helping countries to improve their livestock sector investments because livestock represents 40% of agricultural GDP, in the African continent which cannot be ignored. The continent also contributes about 30% of food imports and while we import so much food, it is equivalent to importing poverty', Fregene said.

In his closing remarks, Fregene also said that Africa has one-third of the livestock population and LIVEMAP will help to catalyse the scaling up of cutting-edge and context-specific solutions that address the key constraints in the livestock sector and to create high productivity livestock value chains. It is a systematic plan that will work with the private sector to invest in interventions that enhance the performance of the livestock sector, improves food and nutrition security as well as livelihoods.