



**African  
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Transformation  
Collective**



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Livestock Production:  
The Catalytic Potential of Africa's Livestock Sector



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# SUMMARY

- Sustainable livestock production is critical to Africa's economies and food systems, contributing to GDP and food security.
- Rising incomes and population growth are increasing demand for livestock-derived food, placing pressure on producers to adopt industrial production models.
- The industrial model has negative environmental impacts, is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, and marginalises smaller stakeholders by focusing on formal market value chains.
- Investment often overlooks the multifaceted role of livestock, prioritising projects over building institutional frameworks and infrastructure, post-production services over primary production, and commercialisation over enhancing existing systems.
- Philanthropic investment can support the sector by building climate resilience, investing in low-tech solutions for pests and diseases, linking producers to appropriate markets, developing infrastructure, and influencing policies for sustainable livestock production.

Africa, home to 85% of the world's livestock keepers, relies on livestock for food security, livelihoods, ecological health and national gross domestic product (GDP). Livestock production is mainly driven by pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and small-scale farmers in low-input, rainfed systems.

This brief highlights sustainable livestock improvements in Africa, focusing on agroecological approaches that boost diversity, efficiencies and circular economies.

Rising demand for livestock products in Africa requires a three- to four-fold increase in production. Industrial production models are, however, unsuitable for Africa's low-input systems and exacerbate poverty and ecological issues. Supporting existing low-input

agroecological systems by overcoming common challenges could enable a regenerative base for livestock producers in Africa. Challenges include limited access to land and water, forage shortages, animal health issues and marginalisation in policies. External drivers like market concentration and climate change, along with cross-cutting issues like gender and resource conflicts, complicate the landscape.

Sectoral funding is often inadequate or misdirected. Philanthropic funding could play a key role by supporting investments into integrated animal health and rangeland management, enabling governance systems and appropriate research and market development within an agroecological framework that respects local contexts.

# INTRODUCTION

Africa is home to about 85% of the world's dedicated livestock keepers, who care for more than 3 billion chickens, goats, sheep, cattle and pigs (Erdaw 2023). Livestock production and use are cornerstones of food and nutrition security, livelihoods and coping strategies. They are a form of mobile wealth, draught power and transport, and build soil fertility. Industrial livestock production differs by focusing on global value chains, mass production of cheap livestock products, and profit over health (human and environmental). Its negative impacts, such as poor welfare, environmental harm and marginalisation of smaller actors, are externalised.

Livestock production in Africa is led by pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and small-scale farmers operating in low-input, rainfed systems in semi-arid and arid regions (ILRI 2023a). In this brief, the term livestock producer/keeper refers to these categories. There is rising demand for livestock-derived products driven by population growth, urbanisation (cities offering a wider variety of meat-derived products) and higher incomes (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development & Food and Agriculture Organization [OECD & FAO] 2021). In efforts to boost productivity, there is a risk of adopting industrial models that harm the environment and threaten traditional livelihoods.

Investing in livestock could yield a US\$2.9 return for every US\$1 in primary production and US\$5.9 in value addition (AUC 2015). Such investment could promote more equitable benefits, particularly for pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and small-scale farmers, potentially benefiting 350 million people if focused on productivity improvements and market conditions (Climate Action 2023).

## About this paper

This brief reviews reports and evaluations on sustainable livestock sector improvements in Africa. It focuses primarily on the beef sector, which is dominated by pastoralist and agro-pastoralist systems. It emphasises the need for holistic interventions that consider the sector's multipurpose role in community wellbeing and ecological restoration. It outlines the sector context, key challenges and limitations, cross-cutting issues, and recommendations regarding funding flows. Case studies illustrate successful interventions, which navigate complexity to realise multifaceted benefits.

The review is framed through the lens of agroecology, which integrates social, economic and ecological aspects of production to build resilience in farming systems, critical in a time of climate change. Agroecology is simultaneously a science, a set of practices and a social movement (Wezel et al. 2020). The High-Level Panel of Experts provides 13 principles, which can be summarised as follows (Wezel et al. 2020):

- Securing social equity through the principles of co-creation of knowledge, social value and diets, fairness, connectivity, natural resource governance and participation.
- Improving resource efficiency through input reduction and recycling.
- Strengthening resilience through economic diversification, using synergies, maintaining and enhancing biodiversity, focusing on animal health and ensuring soil health.

# MOTIVATION

Livestock production is vital for the livelihoods and wellbeing of 70% of Africa's rural farming community, who rely on it for nutrition and income (ILRI 2023a). Success depends on how governments, donors and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) support and deploy resources. Interventions should enhance synergies and agroecological principles (efficiency, recycling, circular economies and participatory knowledge creation) to maximise benefits.

**Contribution to health and nutrition:** Africa's pastoralists (the majority of cattle keepers) provide more than 75% of the continent's milk and more than half its meat (ILRI 2023a). Livestock-derived foods (milk, eggs, meat) provide the much-needed vitamin A and B12, choline, zinc and iron needed by babies in their first 1 000 days and to address nutrient deficiencies in undernourished people (ILRI 2023a).

**Contribution to GDP and livelihoods:** Africa's livestock sector contributes 30–80% of country-level GDP related to agriculture (Erdaw 2023), averaging 35% per country. Around 55% of household income in pastoral systems

in sub-Saharan Africa comes from livestock, and 35% in mixed crop-livestock systems (ILRI 2023a). Draught power is a particularly important contribution made by livestock to farming productivity (Dumont et al. 2017) and livestock are mobile financial assets, sold as needed.

**Contributions to ecological health:** Livestock enrich soil with nutrient-rich manure and organic matter, which boosts soil fertility and microbial activity (Bonaudo et al. 2014; Allen 2024). Their manure facilitates nutrient cycling, and their hoof action improves soil structure, supporting plant diversity and biodiversity (Allen 2024). As livestock graze, they transfer fertility across landscapes, improving resource efficiency (Bonaudo et al. 2014). Livestock keepers are thus crucial in shaping bio-economies and using natural resources sustainably to support economic growth and livelihoods (Okeyo 2024).

The above benefits are generated by low-input and open grazing traditional systems. Industrial systems cause significant harm due to common practices, including (World Animal Protection 2022):



### Human health impacts:

- Water pollution from antibiotics, vaccines and growth promoters in animal waste.
- Loss of dietary diversity as cheaper livestock products replace healthier, indigenous foods.
- Foodborne diseases from chemical contamination, bacteria and viruses.
- Endocrine-disrupting chemicals from hormones, pesticides and preservatives.
- Rising antimicrobial resistance and zoonotic diseases from livestock and feed production.

### Environmental health impacts:

- Pollution and degradation from synthetic chemicals and antibiotics used in industrial systems.
- Loss of biodiversity, with 30% loss linked to industrial livestock production due to overgrazing, deforestation and land degradation.

### Animal welfare:

- Poor conditions in factory farms, including limited space, poor ventilation and lack of sunlight.

### Specific impacts in Southern Africa:

- Marginalisation of pastoral systems and nitrate contamination in groundwater from feedlot operations.
- Increased pollution from manure, methane and nitrates.

### Climate change:

- Agriculture contributes 27% of global emissions, with industrial livestock systems responsible for 32% of global methane emissions. In addition, the use of soy for animal feed drives deforestation, exacerbating climate change.
- Genetic narrowing in livestock breeds, reducing resilience to diseases and climate change.

Concerns are rising about industrial livestock production spreading infectious diseases to humans (Plante 2017). The overuse of antibiotics in livestock has led to drug-resistant superbugs, causing an estimated 700 000 human deaths annually (Plante 2017). Up to 90% of these antibiotics are excreted by animals, contaminating soil and groundwater (Grain 2019). Drug-resistant bacteria can spread to humans through animal contact or consumption of their meat. By 2017, only 42 countries monitored antibiotic use in animal production (Plante 2017).



# AFRICAN CONTEXT

Demand for livestock-derived foods is growing rapidly, which, in turn, is orientating systems towards industrial production. This generates both ecological and social problems. In addition, the sector faces common challenges around access to land, water and forage, and is affected by external factors such as market composition, policy frameworks and changing climatic conditions. This section provides insights into these and other cross-cutting influences.

## Meat consumption and trade in Africa

Demand for livestock-derived foods in Africa is rising due to urban growth and a growing middle class, necessitating a three- to four-fold increase in production (Erdaw 2023; ILRI 2023a). By 2050, per capita consumption is projected to reach 26 kg of meat and 64 kg of milk, with the highest demand in West Africa, followed by Southern and East Africa (Malabo Montpellier Panel [MMP] 2020). Current meat consumption varies from 5.4 kg in Ethiopia to 60 kg in South Africa, compared to 124 kg in the United States and 88 kg in Germany (ILRI 2023a). Africa imports US\$4 billion worth of animal products annually, and the African Union Commission (2015) anticipates that 16–20% of meat and milk will be imported by 2050. Fragmented regional markets limit the potential of inter-African trade.

## Shifting production systems

Since the 1950s, agriculture at the global level has shifted towards intensive production for sales and exports, exemplified by the United States' concentrated animal feeding operations (Ritchie 2023). The adoption of industrial agriculture around the world has led to soil degradation, water pollution, species extinction and large waste volumes. It is also a major contributor to climate change, accounting for 27% of global greenhouse gas emissions, with industrial livestock systems responsible

for 32% of global methane emissions (World Animal Protection 2022). In Africa, however, where livestock production follows a low-input and open grazing model, its contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions is less significant at 1.2% (ILRI 2023a).

The industrial model is unsuitable for African pastoralists and smallholder farmers, as it is ecologically unsustainable and exacerbates poverty (FAO & International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD] 2013) by forcing smaller producers out of the sector.

## Common challenges

There are common challenges faced by livestock keepers across the continent.

**Access to land and water:** Access to land is becoming more difficult as population growth accelerates development for housing and other usages; and, in many areas, exploration for minerals and fuels is taking away land from use as grazing (AUC 2015).

**Forage and feed shortages:** Much of Africa's livestock production is dependent on rain-fed fodders and pastures (Erdaw 2023). Shortages of forage and feed are a serious problem, particularly as extreme events such as droughts are intensifying, and are a primary constraint to increasing production. The growing demand for livestock products will concurrently drive the demand for animal feed (Erdaw 2023).

**Animal health:** Animal disease severely impacts food security and economic stability, especially for poorer households, by hindering herd expansion and trade, thus driving up prices (KRSU 2016). The impact is both social and economic, disproportionately affecting marginalised groups (Rich & Perry 2011). Livestock keepers often lack access to affordable disease prevention measures, and controlling disease spread is difficult due to communal outdoor grazing (Rich & Perry 2011; Maziya et al. 2023; Ekwem et al. 2021).

**Marginalisation in policy frameworks:** In-country agricultural policies tend to focus on crops significantly more than livestock, and on industrial livestock production more than on existing agroecological systems. This, in turn, orients budgets, research and development, subsidies and extension services towards crop production.

## External drivers and cross-cutting issues

There are external elements that determine the success of livestock production in Africa.

**Policy frameworks:** Policymakers view improved livestock production as key to meeting Africa's growing demand for animal-source foods, reducing price pressures and boosting job creation, incomes and tax revenue (AUC 2015). However, the AUC's 2015-2035 Livestock Development Strategy, which focuses on intensifying and commercialising livestock systems, risks marginalising traditional livestock keepers (AUC 2015). This approach overlooks agroecological livestock keepers' crucial roles in land management, carbon sequestration and biodiversity (ILRI 2023b). Policies should support them, involve them in policy development, and address the lack of funding for climate resilience (ILRI 2023b).

**Markets:** Developmental approaches often overlook the significant contribution of African livestock markets to GDP, with pastoralist trade in the Horn of Africa valued at nearly US\$1 billion annually (Feed the Future 2023). Misunderstanding how pastoralists and small-scale livestock keepers accumulate wealth leads to interventions favouring industrial models that may harm them. Pastoralists adapt to market conditions by shifting to export markets and developing extensive trade networks, valuing herd size and health for income and resilience (Feed the Future 2023). Effective interventions should recognise livestock's multiple roles, support productive and eco-friendly systems and enhance climate resilience.

Markets are often sites of uncertainty and power concentration (ILRI 2023b), so interventions should balance access to both formal and informal markets and consider existing social structures, such as loaning and gifting (ILRI 2023b). Challenges include logistics, consumer awareness of agroecology (Loconto et al. 2018) and market concentration affecting pricing and processing options.

**Climate change:** Climate change severely affects livestock in Africa, causing heat stress that reduces productivity, fertility and health, with economic costs four times higher than the global average (ILRI 2023a). Altered rainfall patterns exacerbate the spread of pests and diseases, affecting 58% of the region's key animal



diseases (ILRI 2023a). Increased temperatures and extreme weather reduce forage availability and change forage types, heightening risks for rain-fed pasture-dependent systems and increasing uncertainty for livestock-dependent communities (AUC 2015). These changes and increased risks will further escalate land-use conflict between pastoralists and farmers; this tension is already high in many places due to development restricting the traditional mobility of pastoralists. Silvo-pastoralism offers a solution to climate change and rising tensions by combining trees with agriculture to create dense, nutrient-rich pastures for livestock.

**Cross-cutting issues:** Livestock keepers operate in diverse contexts, so interventions must be tailored to specific ecological and social conditions. Programmes should consider local social structures, cultural norms and gender roles, avoiding one-size-fits-all solutions.

**Gender:** Assumptions about women's roles in livestock keeping – that they are purely subsistence producers, for example (FAO & IFAD 2013) – often overlook their dual contributions as both producers and key figures in household food and nutritional security (ILRI 2013c). Women are increasingly leading dairy, pig and poultry operations, making livestock a vital source of revenue for them (ILRI 2023a).

**Local and indigenous knowledge systems:** Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists have extensive knowledge related to pasture species, seasonal changes in forage, habitats and drivers of change – all of which help them to navigate landscapes to find adequate nutrition for their livestock (Eeswaran et al. 2022).

**Cultural traditions of pastoral mobility:** Pastoralists are increasingly displaced from traditional grazing lands due to resource extraction (mining), national parks, tourism and wildlife corridors, among other land-use

changes (PINGO 2018) as well as expanded settled farming and housing development (IFAD 2020; Erdaw 2023). Additionally, extreme weather events like drought force them to migrate, leading to conflicts with other resource users in new areas (PINGO 2018).

**Tensions around resource use:** Conflicts over natural resources, especially land, often stem from historical and cultural factors rather than legal rights. Addressing these conflicts requires understanding their root causes, fostering social cohesion and promoting transparent governance through participatory land management (IFAD 2020).

## Key funding levers for food systems transition in the livestock sector

Key levers for transitioning towards systems that generate socio-ecological benefits include:

- Investing in women in the livestock sector who are increasingly playing a lead role in dairy, pig and poultry sectors, with their contributions throughout the value chain often overlooked.
- Investing in integrated livestock production systems that generate both social (economic and health) and environmental benefits.
- Investing in enabling market access for agroecologically produced livestock, with known environmental benefits.

Obstacles to unlocking the livestock sector's potential include narrow-focused policies, context-insensitive interventions and inappropriate funding (see key findings below), which worsen the sector's existing challenges.

# HURDLES FOR TRANSITION

## Funding flows to the sector

Africa's livestock sector is undervalued and marginalised. Despite its significant economic and social benefits, the sector has been chronically underfunded (ILRI 2023a), with most funding directed toward staple crops like maize. Structural adjustment programmes in the 1980s further reduced funding for livestock development, particularly in extension services, animal health and research (AUC 2015). Global trade regulations also disadvantage local production, leading to an influx of cheap imports (Kurtz et al. 2021) and limiting Africa's competitiveness in global markets (AUC 2015).

Some key findings related to funding are that:

- Investment in Africa's livestock sector has focused on individual projects rather than building institutional and infrastructural frameworks, thus failing to address structural policy and market barriers (AUC 2015; FAO & IFAD 2013). Most investments target post-production services and markets, aiming to boost incomes through productivity, with limited success except in community-based approaches (FAO & IFAD 2013).
- Concerns about meat production's climate impact have further limited investment, with only 0.57% of US\$185 billion in climate-related funding for Africa going to livestock (ILRI 2023a), mostly for mitigation. Climate change financing must consider the distinction between the industrial model and the common African model, which uses open grazing and a low-input system, and is therefore not responsible for emissions derived intensive feedlot operations and the production and transport of external inputs (ILRI 2023a). In addition, African households, communities and countries, with the exception of South Africa, are very low emitters. Their overall contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, even with livestock

production, is marginal compared to industrialised countries. There is an aspect of climate justice that needs to be considered here.

- Interventions often impose expensive external inputs on low-input systems, lack adaptability to local contexts and ignore traditional risk management strategies – mobility and growing of herds (FAO & IFAD 2013; Morton 2011).
- The focus on commercialisation deepens inequality, as wealthier landowners consolidate livestock ownership, pushing poorer livestock keepers out of the sector and exacerbating poverty and food insecurity (Feed the Future 2023).

What is important is that philanthropic investment is cognisant of the multi-purpose functionality of livestock keeping, bearing in mind the need to maintain and enhance ecological health and to boost the functioning of the system as a whole, and not in its parts.

## Recommendations for promoting transitions

Philanthropic funding could play a key role in enhancing Africa's livestock sector within an agroecological framework, by investing in primary production, appropriate governance and research and development, and supporting appropriate market development and access.

Key elements of successful interventions are: understanding context; securing governance buy-in; engaging in long-term stakeholder relationships, including livestock owners and farmers; training on pricing and marketing; strengthening community governance; linking markets to ecological considerations; and creating financial and environmental incentives (Meat Naturally 2016). See the Annex for a list of stakeholders undertaking interventions generating multiple synergistic benefits. Efforts to support

transitions must also work at the policy level to unlock structural blockages, as well as at the market level to dismantle market concentration.

## Approaches and practices that require further support

The following are recommended funding areas to enhance livestock productivity, ecological resilience and community wellbeing across Africa. **Note that all the below recommendations align with mitigating climate change and adapting to its effects, and thus qualify for climate financing.** ILRI (2023a) emphasises integrating livestock systems into climate change solutions, directing climate finance toward improving productivity, sustainability and resilience in livestock systems.

### Investments into production elements

- Invest in **disease prevention** through improved access to veterinary services, infrastructure (dips, vaccines) and community-based health systems (KRSU 2016).
- Support **community-led rangeland management and rotational grazing practices** to improve pasture quality, restore ecosystems, prevent erosion and enhance biodiversity and carbon sequestration (ILRI 2023a, 2023b).
- Address water scarcity by investing in **water harvesting, storage and conservation infrastructure** (AUC 2015; KRSU 2016).
- Fund **research into alternative feed options** (e.g., bush-based feeds, tree seed pods, crop residues) that support livestock during dry seasons while improving soil fertility (NOA 2022b).

### Investments into appropriate and enabling governance systems

- Community-based natural resource management**, using Alan Savory's holistic approach (Savory Institute 2020), sustains rangelands, improves livestock quality and enhances market access. It integrates traditional knowledge with scientific practices and involves local participation in planning and decision-making.

- Policy work** is vital to address conflicts between ecological health-focused interventions and policies promoting mechanisation, large-scale irrigation and land privatisation. Livestock production can enhance resilience to economic shifts, resource tensions and climate change (FAO & IFAD 2013; ILRI 2023c).

### Investments into appropriate market development and access

- Developmental approaches often misinterpret African livestock markets, overlooking their significant GDP contributions and misunderstanding pastoralists' wealth-building strategies. Pastoralists prioritise herd health and size over cash income, adapting to market shifts and engaging in extensive, often informal trade (Feed the Future 2023). Effective interventions must recognise the multifaceted nature of livestock keeping, supporting sustainable productivity, minimising environmental impact and enhancing climate resilience. **Agroecological markets**, grounded in low-input, community-based production, promote safe food, traditional food systems and cultural values. These markets are participatory, with social, economic and environmental benefits. Aligning market access with agroecological principles fosters resilience, respects traditions and supports a circular economy (Loconto et al. 2018).

### Investments into appropriate research and development

- Research on **adaptive local breeds** is insufficient. Indigenous breeds, known for heat tolerance and disease resistance, are at risk, with 20% of Africa's local breeds lost and 32% threatened by rising adoption of exotic breeds (AUC 2015; Mapiye et al. 2019). Breeding programmes should balance adaptive and productive traits to enhance resilience (Dumont et al. 2017).
- Research is lacking on whether agroecological livestock production can meet rising demand** and the constraints involved, such as limited access to urban markets and inadequate infrastructure like cold storage.

# CASE STUDIES

## Meat Naturally, South Africa: Multi-level interventions for multiple beneficial outcomes

**Meat Naturally**, based in South Africa, supports around 1 500 emerging farmers with resources for sustainable cattle farming, market access and rangeland restoration. It collaborates with communal farmers – who own 40–50% of the country’s livestock but supply only up to 10% of the market – to produce wildlife-friendly beef. The initiative provides training in grazing, rangeland restoration and herd management, and facilitates market access through mobile auctions and abattoirs. In 2021, 1 200 farmers earned more than US\$1.2 million through this initiative. The programme operates through partnerships with government and regional organisations.

## Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania: Building pastoralists’ resilience to climate change

In Tanzania, competition for land and water has made traditional pastoral migration difficult. **The Farmers and Pastoralists Collaboration Project**, led by Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) and Sokoine University, developed sustainable methods for producing high-quality, drought-tolerant pastures. Innovations like flat nurseries of grass harvested for dry seasons reduce the need for migration and conflicts over resources. This project improved incomes, food security and climate resilience through a bottom-up, participatory approach.



## FURTHER READING

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# ANNEX

## Key stakeholders in Africa's livestock and dairy production sectors

Name	Overview	Focus areas	Geographic location	Link to website
Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA)	A broad alliance of different civil society actors that are part of the struggle for food sovereignty and agroecology in Africa. These include African farmers' organisations, African NGO networks, specialist African NGOs, consumer movements in Africa, and international organisations that support the stance of AFSA and individuals. Its members represent smallholder farmers, pastoralists, hunter/gatherers, indigenous peoples; faith-based institutions, and environmentalists from across Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Knowledge building/ community-led research</li> <li>• Movement building</li> <li>• Scale up practices</li> </ul>	Africa	<a href="https://afsafira.org">https://afsafira.org</a>
Alliance for Sustainable Livestock (ASL)	ASL envision an eco-friendly and sustainable livestock system, where Africa's rich landscapes thrive in harmony with livestock. They aim to establish fully sustainable livestock systems in all 56 African countries, promoting a greener and more prosperous continent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Business development and support</li> <li>• Market access</li> </ul>	Africa	<a href="https://aslivestock.org">https://aslivestock.org</a>
Billital Maroobé Network (BMN)	A West African regional reference framework for herders and pastoralists that works to defend the interests of its members at the economic, political, social and cultural levels. Its mission is to achieve a real securing of the pastoral economy, by encouraging and accompanying all initiatives of organisation and appropriation of technical innovations, by working for the restoration of the ecology/stock balance. They integrate livestock farmers in the process of developing national and sub-regional livestock development policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy advocacy</li> </ul>	West Africa	<a href="https://www.inter-reseaux.org/en/membre/rbm">https://www.inter-reseaux.org/en/membre/rbm</a>

Name	Overview	Focus areas	Geographic location	Link to website
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Livestock and rangeland focus - IFAD supports small farmers in making the most of their livestock by protecting animal health, boosting productivity and sustainability, and helping to link farmers to profitable markets. Through IFAD's investments, smallholder producers and pastoralists gain added value from their livestock and learn best husbandry practices. IFAD work closely with governments and partners to scale up successful livestock interventions so that they can reach larger numbers of smallholders and improve production systems at the farm level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technology transfer</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Credit for restocking</li> <li>• Animal health service delivery</li> <li>• Feed and breed improvement</li> </ul>	Africa	<a href="https://www.ifad.org/en/livestock-and-rangeland">https://www.ifad.org/en/livestock-and-rangeland</a>
Meat Naturally	Meat Naturally is a critical link between Africa's small-scale farmers and commercial meat buyers, between NGOs and rural economic development, between economic and ecological enhancement, and between traditional farming methods and new market opportunities. They provide the farming community with the knowledge and tools to break down former economic barriers, while motivating them to invest in restoring Africa's rangelands and wetlands. Meat Naturally also collaborates with NGOs working with local communities and emerging farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farming education</li> <li>• Rangeland restoration</li> <li>• Access to markets/ economic empowerment</li> </ul>	South Africa	<a href="http://www.meatnaturallyafrica.com">www.meatnaturallyafrica.com</a>
Namibia Organic Association (NOA) in partnership with Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)	The Namibian Organic Association (NOA) is a membership-based association established by a group of dynamic farmers and consumers with the common interest of developing the organic sector in Namibia. Amongst other things, NOA plays an active role in promoting a healthy livestock sector in Namibia. They work in close partnership with NNF when managing large donor projects.  NNF is Namibia's leading conservation and sustainable development NGO, contributing to a wide range of programmes; livestock forms part of NNF's work and programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy advocacy</li> <li>• Training and capacity development</li> <li>• Technical support</li> <li>• Certification (PGS)</li> </ul>	Namibia	<a href="http://www.noa.org.na">www.noa.org.na</a> <a href="http://www.nnf.org.na">www.nnf.org.na</a>

Name	Overview	Focus areas	Geographic location	Link to website
Pastoralist Alliance for Resilience and Adaptation across Nations (PARAAN)	<p>The PARAAN Alliance is a movement of pastoralist communities and their organisations working in northern Kenya to amplify their collective advocacy voice. It was originally founded by five organisations and now has 23 member organisations.</p> <p>The alliance works together to address the complex issues affecting pastoralist communities such as climate change risks, ecosystem degradation, loss of land and territories and socio-economic marginalisation that affects their food and livelihood security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy</li> </ul>	Kenya	<a href="https://www.paraanalliance.org">https://www.paraanalliance.org</a>
Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA)	African inspired and led international NGO and research institute, founded in 1989 by a group of development practitioners concerned about the future of pastoralism in the Horn of Africa. PENHA has played a leading role in bringing pastoralism to the forefront of development discourse, promoting it as a dignified way of life for communities in the Horn of Africa and as an important contribution to the economy – linking practice with policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research</li> <li>• Project implementation</li> <li>• Gender studies</li> <li>• Policy advocacy</li> </ul>	Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Somalia South Sudan Sudan Uganda	<a href="http://www.penhanetwork.org">www.penhanetwork.org</a>
Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organisations Forum (PINGO's Forum)	Is an advocacy coalition of indigenous peoples' organisations (currently 53) working in Tanzania for the rights of the marginalised indigenous pastoralists and hunter-gatherer communities. It was established in 1994 by six pastoralists and hunter gatherer organisations in their struggle for land right and development agenda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy</li> </ul>	Tanzania	<a href="https://pingosforum.or.tz">https://pingosforum.or.tz</a>
Network of Peasant and Pastoral Organizations of Senegal (RESOPP)	The aim of the RESOPP is to defend the interests of its members, in particular by increasing their bargaining power and giving them a significant gain in scale that allows them to buy cheaper inputs and better market their products. They consist of 37 cooperative units, including 9 parent cooperatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Market access</li> <li>• Policy advocacy</li> <li>• Technical support</li> </ul>	Senegal	<a href="https://www.resopp-sn.org/?-Qui-sommes-nous-">https://www.resopp-sn.org/?-Qui-sommes-nous-</a>

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**African  
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## African Food Systems Transformation Collective

This network of researchers and food systems development experts collaborates to inform philanthropies, governments and development finance organisations on funding strategies to promote transitions to sustainable, equitable and resilient food systems across Africa.

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