The Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Secretariat)

ACP-EU Cooperation
Programme in Higher Education
(EDULINK)



# L.I.V.E. Linking Institutions for Veterinary Education

#### Where

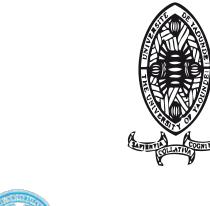
CEMAC countries, meaning the countries associated in the Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale.



### What

LIVE focuses specifically on one of the weaknesses in the agro-food sector: the lack of qualified human resources for controlling animal productions. CEMAC countries simply don't have faculties or courses in veterinary medicine. In the area, it exists only one university course in animal production and only one course in industrial food production. They both have limited teaching capacities and facilities. Thus, local human resources cannot be formed, specialised and regularly updated in this strategic field. This lacking of basic education has a direct impact on the skills of local staff in the veterinary sector.

For those reasons, LIVE aims at enhancing the capacities of CEMAC countries in implementing and managing higher education systems in the strategic fields of veterinary sciences, animal health, animal production and food safety.

















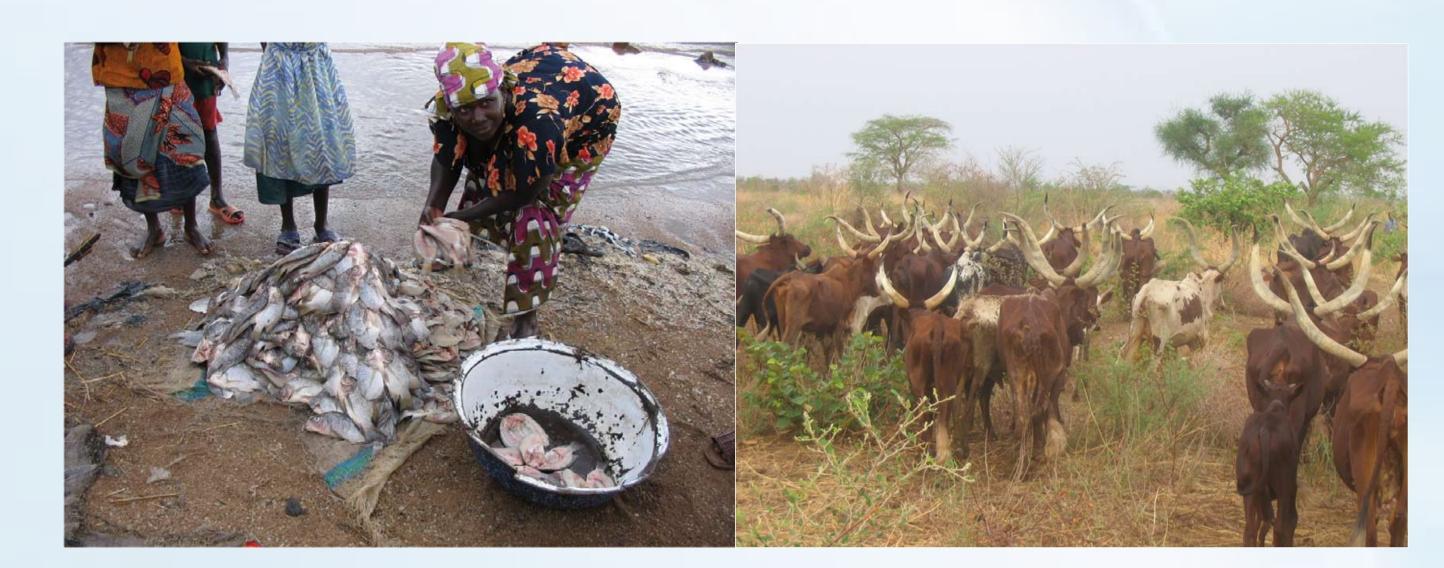




## **Expected results**

The most important impact of the project is indeed the creation of a network among permanent and operational structures dealing with veterinary medicine, animal productions and food safety in the region of Central Africa. This will lead to the creation of synergies, savings in resources and multiplications of results, improved university activities and post-university careers.

Because of that the network becomes really operational and not purely formal and a common methodological choice is made. Instead of basing its creation on declarations of intents, cooperation protocols or written agreements, partners will build it up on operational activities. The training of the trainers, the common database, the project dissemination activities are thus funding elements of a cooperation that naturally leads to a networking way of working.

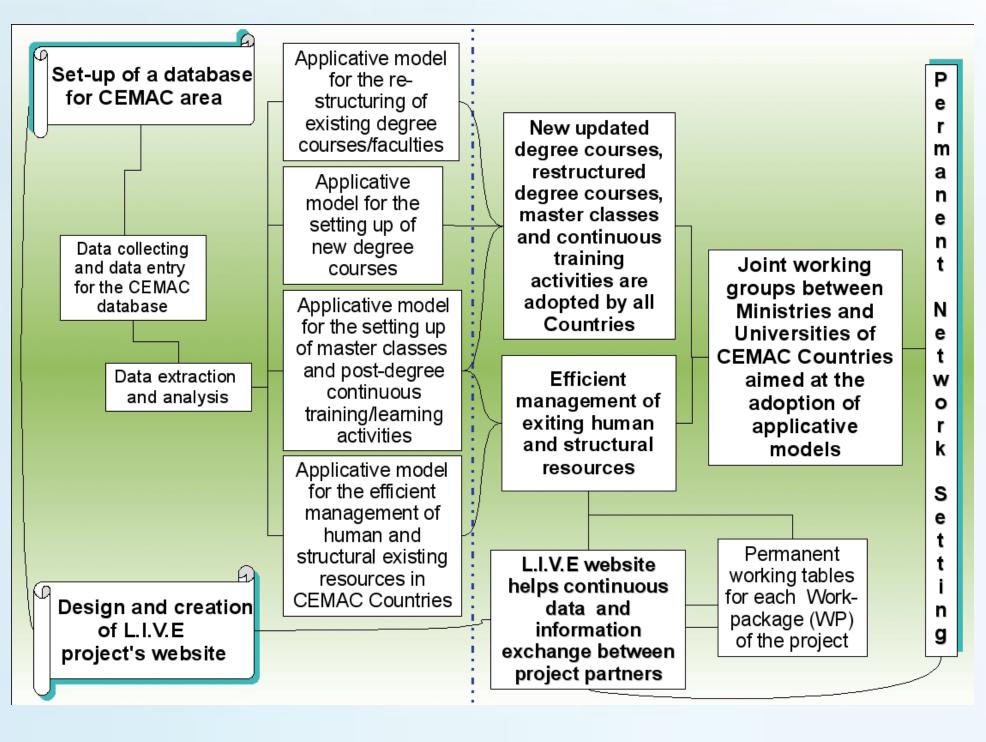


### Why

CEMAC countries have a considerable potential in the agro-food sector, but the structures of their agriculture still generally rely on small family-based farms that cannot ensure the responsiveness to present and future demographic pressures

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In the CEMAC region, the transition to a modern livestock sector is possible only if a series of blocking factors are eliminated. In general, it is necessary to upgrade all farming inputs, the infrastructures for the treatment of animal foods, the human resources responsible for animal health and for the sanitary control schemes.



### Who

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