



**IGAD
Livestock
Policy
Initiative**

IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative

6-Month Summary Report for the Period ending June 2008

30th June. 2008



**A Living from
Livestock**

■ **Six Monthly Report**

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ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
ALive	African Livestock partnership
APO	Associate Professional Officer
AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	AU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
COMESA	The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EXTRAPOLATE	EX-ante Tool for RAnking POLicy AITernatives
FAO	United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAO-AG	FAO's Agriculture Department
FAO-AGA	FAO's Livestock Production and Health Division
FAO-AGAL	FAO's Livestock Policy, Sector Analysis and Information Branch
FAO-AGAP	FAO's Livestock Production service
FAO-TC	FAO's Technical Cooperation Department
FAO-TCA	FAO's Policy Assistance Division
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HQ	Head Quarters
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGAD LPI	IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
LEGS	Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards
LINKS	Livestock Information Network and Knowledge System
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PAAT	Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
PPLPI	Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RELPA	Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas
SADC	Southern African Development Council
SC	Steering Committee
SCM	Steering Committee Meeting

SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
TIPI-CAL	Technology Impact and Policy Impact Calculation
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WP	Working Paper
WTO	World Trade Organisation

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents a summary of the project developments during the first half of the project's third implementation period (1 January to 30th June 2008). The report relates directly to the recommendations of the project's 3rd Steering Committee in Khartoum, February 2008 and in particular the adopted work programme.

A. Overview

In November 2005 a Contribution Agreement was signed between the EC, the IGAD Secretariat, and FAO to implement the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative. The Initiative was declared operational at FAO Headquarters in January 2006 and will run until the end of August 2010.

The overall objective of the IGAD LPI is to enhance the contribution of the livestock sector to sustainable food security and poverty reduction in the IGAD region. The project purpose is to strengthen the capacity in IGAD, its member states, other regional organizations and other stakeholders to formulate and implement livestock sector and related policies that sustainably reduce food insecurity and poverty.

In order to achieve this purpose, the project will implement a set of activities that lead to the following results (outputs): i) increased awareness of the potential contribution of the livestock sector to growth, food security and poverty reduction; ii) policy options and implementation strategies to enhance the performance of the livestock sector identified; iii) systems in place for livestock policy information, analysis, decision-support and monitoring of policy change; and iv) established networks of professional and grassroots organizations for effective stakeholder representation in policy-negotiation. The success of the project is highly dependent on its ability to engage in policy processes, both regionally and within IGAD member states. The project's Steering Committee has a central role in facilitating this.

From both national and regional perspective, the project has clarified the nature, interrelationships and political economy of the various organisations that exert influence, one way or another, over the direction of policy development. Through engagement with policy processes, the project is rapidly positioning itself as an arena for engagement between many of these organisations at a national level. Other organisations require engagement at the regional or pan-African level, such as IGAD, the African Union (AU), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the African Livestock Partnership (ALive), while there are also major global influences such as the other UN bodies, the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and Codex Alimentaris.

Of direct relevance to the livestock-dependent poor in the region, are the national and local policies and institutions that shape the livestock sectors of member states. Indeed, the 3rd meeting of the project Steering Committee expressed a preference for project interventions that "have the ability to generate lessons about pro-poor policies that influence institutions which shape livestock related livelihoods of the poor".

By way of the project, stakeholders in IGAD member states have now started engagement with on-going policy processes that are relevant to equitable development through the livestock sector. In this context the initiative is rolling out mechanisms whereby capacity is enhanced to craft livestock-related policies and institutions which enhance the contribution of livestock to pro-poor growth. It is

essential that the lead lies firmly with member states if the Initiative is to contribute effectively to these processes.

B. Origins

The IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative is the product of a process originating in 1997 when, at a meeting of the East African Public Livestock Services and donors in Kampala, a regional programme was proposed that would: i) harmonise sectoral policies; ii) develop human resources; iii) optimize regional productive potential; iv) improve livestock services; and v) develop regional and extra-regional trade. Based on this proposal, in 2000 a feasibility study for a European Development Fund (EDF) project did, however, result in a negative outcome.

In 2001, IGAD and AU-IBAR conceived an alternative project concept paper that would: i) support the formulation of national livestock development policies; ii) harmonise livestock policies at regional level; iii) enhance livestock trade in the region; and iv) support grassroots organizations. At the same time FAO launched the Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative (PPLPI), funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), which had the Horn of Africa as one of its five "regional hubs". FAO's PPLPI, IGAD, AU-IBAR and the EC began to negotiate the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative. AU-IBAR was commissioned by the PPLPI to conduct preliminary studies and to hold stakeholder workshops and consultations in four of the IGAD member states: Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya and Sudan.

After a process of negotiation a Financing Agreement was finalised between IGAD and the EC (see below) in 2005. This formed the basis for the Contribution Agreement of the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative, among IGAD, FAO and the EC, which became operational January 2006 and will run until the end of August 2010.

C. Funding

The IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative was originally programmed under the 8th European Development Fund (EDF) and was carried over to the 9th EDF, due to similarities both with FAO's PPLPI and with the IGAD Strategy and Implementation Plan for 2004-2008. Programme formulation made slow but steady progress to reach a Financing Agreement between the EC and IGAD on 7 September 2005. It is financed within the natural resources focal sector, to a total value of €5.71 million (nearly US\$8.42 million) for a period of five years. Of this total, €5,500,000 is allocated to the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative.

2. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Intervention logic	OVI	MoV	Assumptions
Overall objective			
Enhanced contribution of the livestock sector to sustainable food security and poverty reduction in the IGAD region	<p>Incidence of poverty and food insecurity among livestock dependent people reduced by 10% by 2010</p> <p>Livestock sector growth is larger than overall economic growth</p>	<p>National poverty surveys</p> <p>National health statistics</p> <p>National economic indicators</p>	
Project purpose			Project purpose to overall objective
Strengthened capacity in IGAD, member states, other regional organizations and other stakeholders to formulate and implement livestock sector and related policies that sustainably reduce food insecurity and poverty.	<p>Documented link between policies affecting the livestock sector and poverty reduction, and evidence of effective stakeholder representation in IGAD member states by 2008</p> <p>Detailed implementation plans for selected policies in IGAD member states by 2008</p> <p>Information system for measuring policy impact in IGAD Secretariat and member states by 2008</p>	<p>Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)</p> <p>Regional development initiatives (e.g. NEPAD)</p> <p>National economic development plans</p> <p>Policy impact assessments</p>	<p>Political agendas do not restrict regional integration</p> <p>Competing policy priorities do not reduce political will to implement pro-poor policies at regional and national levels</p> <p>Diverging interests of essential partners do not constrain collaboration</p> <p>There is adequate institutional capacity for pro-poor policy implementation and stakeholder representation at regional and national levels</p>

Intervention logic	OVis	MoV	Assumptions
Results			Results to project purpose
1. Increased awareness by public, private, and tertiary sector organizations of the potential contribution of livestock and the livestock sector to growth, food security and poverty reduction	IGAD and stakeholders are actively promoting identified pro-poor livestock-related policy and institutional options in the region by 2008	Press reviews Minute of IGAD ministerial meetings PRSPs and government reports Report of Steering Committee meetings and external reviews	Stakeholder participation and enhanced access to information and decision-support tools are sufficient to ensure the formulation of appropriate policies and institutional changes
2. Policy options and implementation strategies for enhanced livestock sector contribution to growth, food security and poverty reduction identified	Importance of livestock acknowledged in the PRSP processes of 2 countries by 2008 National livestock strategies in place in 2 countries by 2008	PRSPs and government reports Project reports Public, private, and tertiary sector organizations strategic plans Approved project documents and financing agreements	
3. Systems in place for livestock policy information, analysis, decision-support and monitoring of policy change	Policy makers and other key stakeholders actively seek information and use tools generated by the project in policy formulation and in preparation of PRSPs by 2008 Appropriate indicators identified for monitoring policy change by 2007	Statistics on numbers of website visitors and requests for tools and information PRSPs and government reports Project reports	
4. Networks of professional and grassroots organizations established and/or reinforced for effective stakeholder representation in the negotiation of policies and institutional changes that better support poor people's livestock-dependent livelihoods	At least 10 organizations / networks participating in the policy formulation process in IGAD member states by 2008	Distribution lists of pro-poor livestock policy networks Reports of stakeholder meetings and workshops Records of attendance of stakeholder representatives at policy debates	

Intervention logic		Assumptions
Activities		Activities to results
<p>1.1 Develop understanding of the role of the livestock sector in food security, livelihood strategies, poverty reduction and economic development</p> <p>1.2 Compile inventories of existing policies, rules and standards and determine their effect on different strata of livestock-dependent people</p> <p>1.3 Develop and implement targeted public relations strategies</p> <p>2.1 Conduct sector reviews and institutional analyses</p> <p>2.2 Analyze and debate policy options</p> <p>2.3 Identify policy and institutional measures to improve the performance of livestock service providers</p> <p>2.4 Identify policy and institutional measures to enhance marketing of livestock and livestock products within and outside the region</p> <p>2.5 Assist IGAD to determine regional early response mechanisms to drought and disease</p> <p>3.1 Identify information needs and uptake pathways of stakeholders in the policy process</p> <p>3.2 Establish systems for data and knowledge collection, processing and dissemination</p> <p>3.3 Develop and adapt decision support tools to guide policy formulation, and build capacity in their use</p> <p>3.4 Identify and monitor indicators of policy change at different levels</p> <p>4.1 Support the establishment and/or development of professional and grassroots organizations and facilitate their participation in livestock policy processes</p> <p>4.2 Facilitate regional representation at international policy fora</p> <p>4.3 Identify training needs and build capacity to enable stakeholders to become effective in livestock policy processes</p>	<p>Inputs: total budget: € 5,489,945</p> <p>Means of Verification</p> <p>Six-monthly financial reports</p> <p>Work plan reviews</p> <p>Project evaluations</p>	<p>Sufficient financial support is secured for activities at national and regional levels</p> <p>Core staff continuity</p> <p>Pledged funds are disbursed as agreed</p> <p>Diverging interests of essential internal and external partners do not constrain collaboration</p>

3. GLOBAL WORK PLAN AS ANTICIPATED AT THE START OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE.

Period of implementation	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
Dates	Sep 2005 – Dec 2006	Jan – Dec 2007	Jan – Dec 2008	Jan – Dec 2009	Jan – Aug
Procurement of capital equipment items					
Office installation					
Steering Committee meetings					
Activities (as per logical framework)					
1.1 Understanding of the role of livestock					
1.2 Inventory of existing policies and their effect ...					
1.3 Public relations strategies					
2.1 Sector reviews and institutional analyses					
2.2 Analyze and debate policy options					
2.3 Identify measures to improve service provision					
2.4 Identify measures to improve marketing					
2.5 Assist IGAD in early response					
3.1 Identify information needs and uptake pathways					
3.2 Establish information management systems					
3.3 Develop and adapt decision support tools					
3.4 Identify and monitor indicators of policy change					
4.1 Support grassroots organisations					
4.2 Facilitate regional representation at int. fora					
4.3 Stakeholder training needs and capacity building					

4. REPORT ON FIRST HALF OF THIRD PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION (6 MONTHS TO JUNE 2008)

This is the 6 month summary progress report against the 2008 work plan, which was approved by the Steering Committee during their third meeting, in February 2008.

Section A provides an account of progress with respect to the project purpose and results, with reference to the logframe's narrative summary and OVIs as appropriate.

Section B reports on implementation of project activities, with reference to the project's financing agreement and the annual workplan, adopted at the project's third steering committee meeting (SCM).

In addition, annex 1 presents progress against the SCM's specific recommendations for action.

A. Project Purpose and Results.

Project Purpose

Strengthened capacity in IGAD, member states, other regional organisations and other stakeholders to formulate and implement livestock sector and related policies that sustainably reduce food insecurity and poverty.

Project Stakeholders

Since the last project steering committee in February 2008, the project has been extending its activities beyond their initial focus in Kenya, Uganda and Sudan, establishing links with, amongst others, officials of the governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia, and with senior management of IGAD. It has also developed links with the COMESA secretariat and with COMESA initiatives which complement those of the IGAD LPI.

National Stakeholder Consultative Fora have now also been carried out in Ethiopia while the one in Djibouti was postponed to the first week of July. A programme of stakeholder consultative fora in Somalia, due to be held in the third quarter of the year, will then conclude the project's initial stakeholder consultation. The project is now developing such fora into broad constituencies (policy hubs) that will take forward the project's policy engagement at national level.

Project workshops have enjoyed strong participation from civil society and non-government actors are being institutionalised into the project's delivery mechanisms.

The response to the project continues to be positive across the board, with a general recognition that its outputs are apposite to the needs of the sector and to poverty reduction in the region.

Capacity Building

In February 2008 the project SCM had approved an approach to capacity building involving practical engagement with key policy processes, with the support of the project. The role of the project in capacity building is now, therefore, threefold;

- Facilitation of the process; bringing stakeholders together and putting fora in place in order to provide access to policy processes for project partners.

- Support; equipping those involved in the policy processes with the skills with which to participate effectively and ensure a positive outcome for the poor and women.
- Lesson learning; developing the ability of project partners to monitor and evaluate their processes in order to capture lessons as to how best to deliver pro-poor policy in the livestock sector.

Positioning itself to provide these roles has required some shifts in the way the project relates to its key stakeholders. The first of these has been in initiating the process of handing over the baton from the project team to the NTFPs, in terms of developing the project at national level. Ownership and responsibility on the part of national governments is key and can only be achieved through a correspondingly supportive, rather than directive, role for the project team. As an illustration, the project held two, two-day strategising and coordination meetings for the NTFPs during the reporting period, which are now chaired by the NTFPs themselves.

The second has been a move towards a learning model based on learning by doing and organisational, rather than individual, learning. The project had previously earned a strong reputation for the quality of its analysis, published in the form of working papers and reports. Although such studies will not disappear from the project repertoire of techniques, they will now only be undertaken in direct support of specific project interventions and increasingly at the request of project partners rather than project staff.

The vehicle by which this model of capacity building is developed, and all four project results are being delivered, is through the establishment of multidisciplinary national fora, or 'policy hubs', through which the project is addressing key policy processes.

This approach has now consolidated the project's focus firmly on institutionalising best practice in policy making. Through the operation of the policy hubs, all four project results are being implemented in tandem through practical engagement.

During the current period of implementation, the principal areas of engagement are:-

- the strategic inclusion of livestock in poverty reductions strategy papers (PRSPs)
- the agreement among IGAD ministers on a regional policy framework for animal health - ie a series of agreed animal health related policy objectives, to address poverty, vulnerability and trade. The regional policy framework will then provide the context in which national policies will subsequently be developed.

At the regional level, the project is broadening and deepening its relationship with the IGAD secretariat and a tentative model for institutional strengthening has been agreed. The project team have met with the new Executive Secretary and agreed to deliver a written concept on strengthening the secretariat in the near future. The project has now scheduled two-monthly coordination visits to Djibouti.

Project results

Result Number 1

"Increased awareness by public, private, and tertiary sector organizations of the potential contribution of livestock and the livestock sector to growth, food security and poverty reduction"

The prime objective of the policy hubs with respect to result number 1 is the inclusion of appropriate livestock priorities within national poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs). Increasingly, such documents are becoming one and the same with national development plans. In doing so, the policy hubs contribute substantially to result number 1, while simultaneously supporting the project's other results. Through practical engagement, they provide an opportunity to develop an understanding of policy processes and the skills of strategic planning and livestock 'advocacy' (all of which underpin the delivery of output 2). In doing so the process is actively managed to institutionalise the use of the project's decision support mechanisms, information and analysis (output 3) and the participation of civil society (output 4).

Similarly, through a growing partnership with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), who are implementing the AU/NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), policy hubs are likely to be assisting their governments to develop the livestock related elements of their national CAADP programmes.

The OVI to result number 1 reads;

"IGAD and stakeholders are actively promoting identified pro-poor livestock-related policy and institutional options in the region by 2008"

In that PRSP engagement will rely on identifying and promoting pro-poor livestock-related policy and institutional options, the project is likely to achieve this OVI during its implementation phase. In common with several of the project's OVIs, the 2008 deadline is unrealistic, however.

Result Number 2

"Policy options and investment opportunities for enhanced livestock sector contribution to growth, food security and poverty reduction identified"

Similarly, the hubs' work in developing national positions on the policy framework for animal health is contributing significantly to the project's other outputs, shaping the development of the project's decision support mechanisms and the relationship of government policy makers with civil society.

The OVIs to result number 2 read;

"(i) Importance of livestock acknowledged in the PRSP processes of 2 countries by 2008"

As is the case with the OVI to result number 1, the project is likely to achieve this OVI during its implementation phase, but not by 2008.

"(ii) National livestock strategies in place in 2 countries by 2008"

The agreed approach for the project now reduces the relevance of this OVI. Although there is unquestionably a need and a demand for national livestock policies, the project will initially take a regional policy approach, thereby setting the context in which national policies can be developed. It is far from certain how far the project will go on to develop national policies, given its end date of August 2010.

Result Number 3

"Systems in place for livestock policy information, analysis, decision-support and monitoring of policy change."

The key challenge with result number 3 is not merely to provide information, but to institutionalise decision support mechanisms within policy making. To do this, policy makers need to fully understand what the decision support mechanisms can, and cannot, supply, while in return the support mechanisms have to become responsive and pro-active to the needs of policy makers. Central to this result is the ongoing establishment of information nodes which are located at national level and networked across the region.

The project's programme of visits to IGAD member states in preparation for the establishment of the information nodes is underway and the project is on schedule to establish four nodes by the end of the year. Linked to existing government information and statistical bodies, the information nodes will sit on the policy hubs themselves, where a client/service provider model between node and policy maker will be developed.

The OVIs to result number 3 read;

"(i) Policy makers and other key stakeholders actively seek information and use tools generated by the project in policy formulation and in preparation of PRSPs by 2008"

Though, again, the timeframe is not realistic, the project is on target to achieve this OVI during its implementation period. The decision to integrate decision support tools within the policy hubs was specifically taken in order to achieve this objective

"(ii) Appropriate indicators identified for monitoring policy change by 2007"

A draft framework of process indicators was developed during the reporting period (see page 16) though these will be further refined over the life of the project.

Indicators of changes in policy outcomes will be developed in the second half of 2008.

Result Number 4

"Networks of professional and grassroots organizations established and/or reinforced for effective stakeholder representation in the negotiation of policies and institutional changes that better support poor people's livestock-dependent livelihoods."

Regional workshops to identify those policy processes that are most likely to address the livelihoods needs of poorer groups have left little doubt as to the critical importance of meaningful participation by civil society. In response, the policy hubs are being structured to represent civil society. Facilitators, experienced in working with civil society, have been contracted to support the National Technical Focal Points in their management of the hubs. ToR have been developed to identify other non governmental groups who may be able to contribute to policy processes on a more *ad hoc* basis. The information nodes will be seen very much as a service to civil society as well as to government while the project will be supporting civil society in the analysis and presentation of data.

The OVI to result number 4 reads;

"At least 10 organizations / networks participating in the policy formulation process in IGAD member states by 2008"

As the policy hubs become active, this OVI will be achieved on time.

B Activities specific to the logical framework

These refer to activities listed in the logical framework (page 5)

Result Number 1

1.1 Develop understanding of the role of the livestock sector in food security, livelihood strategies, poverty reduction and economic development

A working paper presenting the review of poverty and welfare estimates in the Horn of Africa has been completed and posted on the project website.

A working paper and policy brief on environmental poverty mapping in the IGAD region is nearing completion and will shortly be available on the project website to inform the targeting of interventions.

A desk review of current knowledge about the livestock related livelihoods of different socio-economic groups in the region, and the institutions that influence them has been commissioned. The report should be ready by the end of August. The report is expected to underpin the debate surrounding PRSPs and quite possibly challenge existing assumptions about the livestock related needs of the poor.

1.2 Compile inventories of existing policies, rules and standards and determine their effect on different strata of livestock-dependent people

Based on guidelines for policy review that were developed by FAO PPLPI, policy inventories have been completed in Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.

Consultants are being contracted to support NTFPs in carrying out policy inventories in Djibouti and Ethiopia.

Whereas the inventories have approached activity 1.2 from a point of view of existing policies, the desk review noted under activity 1.1 will complement these by taking as their starting point the livelihoods options available to poorer socio-economic groups, and the formal and informal rules and policies that shape those options.

1.3 Develop and implement targeted public relations strategies

The IGAD LPI web-site (www.igad-lpi.org) went on-line in March 2008 and provides a variety of information to promote and inform about the project. Project analyses, reports and working papers are being progressively uploaded over time in order to make the most of the promotional benefits in uploading documents and to avoid information overload to interested parties.

A project database has been established and is structured to allow the project to target specific stakeholder groups with information of relevance to them. This mechanism is used, for instance, when relevant documents are uploaded to the website.

The possibility of creating a post of communication officer to the project, to be filled with an Associate Professional Officer, has been further explored, but due to reasons of timing it is now unlikely the post will be created.

As detailed under result number 3, the project is developing capacity within the information function to pro-actively package information in anticipation of the needs of policy makers and stakeholders. As such it will develop simple media for communication of policy issues at the national level. Where appropriate (for instance in raising the profile of livestock in PRSP) these will be coupled to national,

intervention specific, communications strategies, developed in cooperation with the policy hubs.

Result Number 2

2.1 Sector reviews and institutional analyses

All relevant studies and consultant reports on the project's institutional environment have now been completed and posted on the IGAD LPI website.

The site now contains Political Economy Studies for all IGAD member states, together with a synthesis paper by David Leonard, Professorial Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies

Also posted is a report on ongoing FAO initiatives which have the potential to add value to the project. The CTA has since made contact with many of these initiatives and initial areas of collaboration established.

The next step in turning these analyses into organisational capacity is the ongoing development of strategies by the policy hubs, in order to develop pro-poor policies through the project interventions, taking into account the institutional landscape of their countries.

2.2 Analyse and debate policy options

Stakeholder consultation workshops have now been held in all project countries with the exception of Somalia. In the case of Somalia, provisional dates for a series of three workshops have been agreed, concluding in August 08.

As agreed at the 3rd Project SCM, the role of analysing and debating policy options is now moving to the policy hubs, with support from the project, in the key areas of PRSP and the regional policy framework for animal health.

Having been postponed from 2007, paired, analytical workshops entitled "Generating policy impact through strengthening policy-relevant capacities" have now been held. With participants drawn from government and civil society, largely involving those who will have ongoing involvement in the work of policy hubs, the workshops developed a framework for identifying the defining characteristics of pro-poor policy processes. In so doing, the initial set of indicators for process monitoring - the tool by which the policy hubs will access their progress and institutionalise effective policy processes - were agreed.

2.3 Identify measures to improve service provision

Following both a request from IGAD Secretariat to develop a concept note for the African Development Bank (ADB) to strengthen veterinary services in the region, and a recommendation by the SC in June 2007 that animal health services in support of market access should be a project focus, the project held a series of consultations in 2007, culminating in the a regional workshop on Demand Led Animal Health Services and a working paper that was presented to the project 3rd SCM in February 2008 and that is now available on the project website.

A concept note has subsequently been distilled from the consultation and an initial submission made the ADB. In the light of feedback from the ADB, some amendments are being made and the CN will be resubmitted shortly.

The CN contains several initiatives for improving service supply in the context of the pipeline regional policy framework for animal health.

2.4 Identify measures to improve marketing

The regional policy framework for animal health is being developed in the context of trade and vulnerability. The project will ensure that previous project analysis on strengthening trade is duly considered in the debate. The international trade lawyer who provided the original analysis, Dr Melaku Desta, has now been retained by the project on a consultancy basis, to support the process.

Additionally, promising links have been forged with COMESA and in particular the Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas (RELPA) Program which is being implemented through COMESA. Through COMESA's trade mandate, options are being explored for the project to enhance its impact on policies relating to intra-regional and export markets.

Generic regional accessibility maps have been produced and two working papers describing the datasets, methodologies and applications in the livestock sector are under preparation, to be finalised by September 2008.

2.5 Assist IGAD in early response

IGAD LPI is funding a study to promote a better understanding of the nature of response capacity in relation to livestock related emergencies. The study is being conducted by a team of researchers from LINK (UNU-MERIT) and the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Nairobi. It aims to facilitate and strengthen policy processes that enhance the sectors' ability to adequately respond to livestock emergencies. To this end, case studies are being conducted in Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan, exploring sector responses to specific drought and livestock disease episodes. This study will be finalized in the second half of 2008.

IGAD LPI has developed an electronic tool to accompany the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) that are being developed for the design, implementation and assessment of livestock interventions to assist people affected by humanitarian crises.

The prototype is now available and will be finalised in coordination with the guidelines, which are currently under review and are scheduled to be finalised in the second half of 2008.

Result Number 3

3.1 Identify information needs and uptake pathways

In support of a comprehensive regional information system, NTFPs have now conducted a survey of information needs and uptake pathways in Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. In Somalia, the newly identified Technical Focal Point will commence an information inventory in the very near future. To accelerate the process in Djibouti and Ethiopia, national consultants are being engaged to fast track the work, in cooperation with the NTFPs.

The main objective of the inventory is to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps in order to develop a strategy to produce an information system and decision support

tools to aid pro-poor policy formulation. A secondary objective is to identify priority areas in livestock policy information that require strengthening.

3.2 Establish information management systems

Information nodes will be established in each of the IGAD member states, under the responsibility of the NTFPs, building on existing capacity and resources. Four will be established by the end of the year. The information officer visited Kenya to assess current capacity and requirements. The overall aim of information node is to support the formulation, implementation and monitoring of pro-poor livestock policies that are responsive to the changing needs of the livestock sector. As such, they will sit on the policy hubs, where they will both develop the capacity to pro-actively feed relevant information into policy processes, while helping policy makers and civil society understand the role of information and analysis.

In designing the appropriate information systems to develop in the nodes, a two day workshop was held in June. This involved NTFPs, technical experts and interested parties involved in the development of other information systems in the region. Through the workshop the specific requirements of the information system were agreed and the findings will now inform the selection of systems.

The work by IGAD LPI on spatial datasets and poverty mapping in the IGAD region continues. Different types of welfare and vulnerability data as well as high resolution spatial baseline are being compiled for the region in collaboration with various organisations. A data website/portal has been developed, managed from project offices, with the objective of sharing and disseminating project data (www.igad-data.org). The primary purpose of the site is to provide a platform through which IGAD collaborators and other users can access the data that have been collated/generated by IGAD LPI and exchange information and working files used in modelling and analyses. Access to the data on the site is password protected to ensure restricted or sensitive data are made available only to permitted users. A considerable amount of spatial data have been collected and compiled into an organised database and substantial amounts of additional data are being prepared for incorporation. There is now data (of varying stages of completeness) for each of the seven countries of the study area. The most complete datasets have been compiled for Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia.

Data is being continually added to the archive. Additional remotely sensed data with the size of 4.13 GB was downloaded from VGT4Africa. This data shows the trend of vegetation cover in the IGAD region from 1998-2007 with a temporal resolution of 10 days and a spatial resolution of 1 km.

The Metadata for the spatial datasets has been added providing a clear description about the source of data, the person or organization that processed and the time the data is processed or acquired.

A web monitoring tool was also installed to monitor visitors and the number of hits to the data portal site. The results from the web monitoring tool indicated that 730 visitors accessed the data portal since late March 2008 from different countries and continents. The record shows the visitors were from 35 countries from Africa, but also Europe, Asia, Australia and Canada.

3.3 Develop and adapt decision support tools

The information function is being designed, primarily, as a decision support tool, providing information, analysis and access to sources of best practice. As the focus of the project's activities becomes clearer, studies and analysis are now specifically selected to support decision making. As an example, case studies have been

commissioned in Sudan, Ethiopian and Somalia to explore how far poorer livestock keepers benefit from international livestock trade, and therefore how the regional policy framework for animal health can best be shaped to impact on poverty.

The decision support function is being further enhanced by developing its 'intelligence,' cultivating an understanding of policy processes and the needs of decision makers. This is being developed by positioning it as part of the policy hub and through project support.

Two of the decision support tools developed under the PPLPI, EXTRAPOLATE and TIPI-CAL, have been evaluated and compared in the context of dairy policy analysis. The comparison highlights the advantages and disadvantages of each and is now available as a Working Paper.

3.4 Identify and monitor indicators of policy change

The project will monitor both policy processes and policy outcomes.

Policy Processes. The project's two analytical workshops, "Generating policy impact through strengthening policy-relevant capacities" (see 2.2 above) facilitated the development by project partners of a framework which both (i) maps out the characteristics of policy processes that are likely to deliver positive outcomes for the poor and (ii) provides a series of indicators with which to monitor the policy process. These process indicators will be used and refined by the policy hubs as they take forward their policy work and their findings will be captured by the information nodes.

Policy Outcomes. It will nonetheless be necessary to triangulate the results of the process monitoring with an assessment of policies themselves. Have the processes actually delivered policies that will impact on poverty? And in the longer term, have the capacities that the project developed been institutionalised into decision making? The project has been undertaking the groundwork from which to develop indicators in the second half of the year. These will provide the means of measuring changes in policy in the short, medium and long term. Policy outcome indicators are being developed in parallel by various institutions in the region and it is important that project indicators complement and dovetail with similar measures. The resultant framework will also be available ex poste, providing potential OVIs to the project purpose.

Result Number 4

4.1 Support grassroots organisations

The project model for supporting grassroots organisations, and civil society in general, employs the same mechanisms as that for supporting capacity development in government. ie their inclusion in policy hubs on conjunction with decision support and the capture of lessons through result 3. In addition, a database of relevant civil society organisations is under development at national level, to provide for broader inclusion of civil society in policy processes.

Supporting grassroots organisations is not simply about internal strengthening within such organisations themselves. Their ability to influence policy outcomes are dependent on the policy environment in which they operate, including their acceptance by other stakeholders, their access to information and the accountability of public institutions. For this reason, the active participation of civil society is a

particular focus of project monitoring, ultimately allowing an evidence-based case for a greater role for civil society to be developed.

4.2 Facilitate regional representation at international fora

The Working Paper on "The Regulatory Framework for Trade in IGAD Livestock Products", reported under activity 1.2, provides some firm recommendations regarding improving regional representation at international policy fora (WTO, OIE, Codex Alimentaris etc, bilateral trade agreements).

The paper's analysis is now being taken forward by way of the ongoing development of the regional policy framework for animal health, which is likely to result in trade related objectives of representation in international fora. The project will respond as appropriate to such policy objectives as and when they are agreed.

4.3 Stakeholder training needs and capacity building

Identification of training needs and subsequent interventions to build capacity will be specifically linked to the activities above.

Over the last 6 months, the focus of training has broadened beyond the national technical focal points and the last three workshops have seen participation from a wider constituency of stakeholders.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. REPORT OF PROGRESS AGAINST STEERING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

In February 2008, the project held the third meeting of its Steering Committee in Khartoum. The SCM issued 18 recommendations.

Of these, 7 were recommendations for specific actions to be taken.

Annex 1 provides an overview of progress against those recommendations.

- *The steering committee notes with satisfaction the participation of representatives of all IGAD countries with the exception of Eritrea and Somalia. With respect to Somalia, efforts should be made by the IGAD secretariat to facilitate active participation in the SC and project implementation.*

Following approaches to the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia by the project through FAO Somalia, the name of the Director General of the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Environment was proposed to the IGAD secretariat, who are expected to respond presently.

A technical focal point has also been contracted for the country.

The project has also made contact with senior officials responsible for livestock in Puntland and Somaliland. Both have now been included in the participant lists for workshops at the regional level.

A programme of engagement for the project has been developed with the assistance and advice of FAO Somalia.

A series of 3 consultative workshops have been provisionally timetabled for July and August 08. They will be held in the areas under the administration of the Transitional Federal Government, in Puntland and in Somaliland.

The main area of focus will be the capacity to develop a national position, representative of all Somali entities, to take forward to negotiations on the regional policy framework for animal health.

A brief inventory of policies and projects has been commissioned which will inform the consultative fora.

The information and decision support function is likely to be developed through existing information systems, the role of the project becoming one of strengthening the information system in question, with respect to the project outputs.

- *.....Recognises that a central element of the project is the strengthening of IGAD capacity with respect to livestock related issues. The committee requests the project and IGAD secretariat to explore options for strengthening the secretariat in the short term. Longer term issues of livestock policy capacity within the IGAD secretariat should be addressed by the region's ministers responsible for livestock development.*

The CTA visited the IGAD secretariat to establish coordination mechanisms, both directly through the project and through the FAO office in Djibouti, and to introduce the project to technical staff. A tentative model for institutional strengthening has been agreed, which will shortly be presented to the new Executive Secretary. The

project has now scheduled two-monthly visits to the secretariat for coordination purposes.

The IGAD Programme Manager for Agriculture Livestock & Food Security is now invited to all regional workshops and will participate in the project's consultative visits to senior officials of member states in July 08.

- *The Committee noted that the project's MTR will take place during 2008, and recommends that the draft ToR be shared with the SC members, and the draft report presented to the SC for comment.*

The draft ToR was circulated to all SC members for comment in April.

- *The committee welcomes the forthcoming launch of the project's dedicated website (www.igad-lpi.org) and recommends that the site be accessible by way of a two way link to the main site of the IGAD secretariat.*

Links to each others sites have been included in the IGAD and LPI sites.

- *The steering committee agrees with the further development and submission to donors of a concept note, based on the vision statement (paste) in support of developing livestock health services in the region.*

A draft of the CN was submitted to the ADB in May and a second draft, accommodating comments from the ADB is under development.

- *The steering committee requests the project management to coordinate the process of identification of follow up to the LPI, beyond its current phase. It expects the elements of such a follow up, in the context of the discussion of the MTR, in its next meeting.*

In addition to the CN, this item has been included in the ToR to the MTR

- *The steering committee encourages IGAD to develop close working relationships with COMESA and EAC in the area of livestock.*

The CTA visited the COMESA secretariat in May, meeting with senior officials of COMESA including the Executive Secretary *ad interim* and with staff of the USAID funded RELPA project. The visit yielded several possible areas of collaboration with respect to both the profile of livestock in national development plans and to trade.

The project has yet to develop its relationship with the EAC.

- *The committee recommends that the project logframe be revisited in the MTR.*

This item has been included in the ToR to the MTR

ANNEX 2: EC/FAO VISIBILITY CAMPAIGN

Since September 2006, the Knowledge and Communication Department of FAO implements a visibility campaign, advocating the strong and growing co-operation between the EC and FAO, as laid down in the Strategic Partnership concluded between EC and FAO in 2004.

The UN and EC confirmed their commitment to communicating results of partnership through the Joint Visibility Action Plan of September 2006. As foreseen in the Action Plan, the EC and UN have undertaken to adopt joint visibility guidelines.

Presently in their final drafting stage, these guidelines outline a two-pronged approach to communication. While emphasizing the need for visibility-related actions to be incorporated in project work plans and budgets, the guidelines also provide for "wider communications" and envisage "to use the individual project communication and visibility budgets to put together a more comprehensive communication programme." (art. 2.3).

Accordingly, FAO's EC visibility campaign provides for actions at two different levels:

- i) "at" the project level, providing hands-on assistance to staff of EC-funded FAO projects in complying with EC visibility requirements;
- ii) "above" the project level, communicating the added value of the strategic partnership between FAO and the EC to selected audiences.

In defining a consistent communication strategy, the campaign ensures that both levels are mutually reinforcing. Individual projects serve to illustrate the core message that partnership strengthens both organisations in helping developing countries alleviate rural poverty and hunger. At the same time, action above project level trickles down to projects, for example through world wide distribution of promotional material and by largely expanding the audiences reached via media releases.

The EC/FAO visibility campaign is funded by all EC-funded FAO projects on a cost sharing basis with a maximum of US\$ 10,000 per project per year.

Results achieved "above" project level in 2007 include:

- EU/FAO calendar, distributed worldwide among EU/FAO partners;
- Public Service Announcement on EU/FAO partnership; placed on Al Jazeera, BBC World, CNN, Euronews, Deutsche Welle, RAI and others;
- multimedia package for World Water Day, with Video News Release (VNR) aired through Reuters, APTN, Eurovision, UNIFEED, as well as radio feature, print feature, photo gallery;
- booklet on EC/FAO cooperation "Success stories from inside poverty's door"
- multi-media package on Cassava Mosaic Disease for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, including 1 VNR, 2 audio features, 2 illustrated feature stories