



**IGAD
Livestock
Policy
Initiative**

**6-Month Summary Report for
the Period Ending June 2011**

CONTENTS

Contents.....	i
Acronyms.....	ii
1. Introduction.....	1
A. Overview.....	1
B. Origins.....	2
C. Funding.....	2
2. Logical Framework.....	3
3. Report on the first 6 months of the sixth period of implementation (Jan. To June 2011).....	6
Project Purpose - A Summary of Key Areas of Progress.....	6
Project Results.....	10
Result Number 1.....	10
Result Number 2.....	12
Result Number 3.....	14
Result Number 4.....	14
4. Annexes.....	16
Annex 1: Report of progress against steering committee recommendations.....	16
Annex 2: EC/FAO Visibility campaign.....	18

ACRONYMS

ALive	African Livestock Partnership
AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	AU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
ES	Executive Secretary
FAO	United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation
FTA	Free Trade Area
HQ	Head Quarters
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGAD LPI	IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative
INC	Information Node Coordinator (Somalia)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIN	National Information Node
NINC	National Information Node Coordinator
NTFP	National Technical Focal Point
PMU	Project Management Unit (in Addis Ababa)
PPLPI	Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REI	Regional Economic Integration
SC	Steering Committee
SCM	Steering Committee Meeting
TC	Technical Cooperation
TFG	Transitional Federal Government (Somalia)
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. INTRODUCTION

This document reports on project developments during the 6 month period to the end of June 2011.

As such, it relates directly to the workplan and recommendations agreed at the 6th Steering Committee Meeting (SCM) in Naivasha, Kenya, December, 2011.

The report of the SCM is annexed as annex 2.

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, running until the end of August 2010. A subsequent amendment to the Financing Agreement was made in April 2010, extending the end date to 29 February 2012.

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 is implementing 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.

Of particular 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. The project, through its national technical focal points, engage in on-going policy processes that are relevant to equitable development of the livestock sector (these are Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and related national planning documents, including the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Plan, (CAADP), and specific policy debates arising from the a regional policy framework on animal health, trade and vulnerability, which the project has facilitated).

The active engagement of member states is essential and to this end the project has adopted a supportive, rather than directive relationship with national partners. In February 2008 the project SCM approved an approach to capacity building involving practical engagement with key policy processes, supported by the project. IGAD LPI's learning model is therefore first and foremost one of 'learning by doing' and organisational, rather than individual, learning.

Within this learning model, the role of the project in capacity building is 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 and knowledge 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.

The outcomes of these interventions is the institutional capacity to deliver better informed, more livelihoods focussed policies that have included the voice of poor women and men in their formulation.

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 the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (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 in January 2006 and will run until the end of August 2010.

C. Funding

IGAD's 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. A Financing Agreement was signed 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 (approximately US\$7.95 million) for a period of five years. Of this total, €5,500,000 is allocated to the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative. Under the 10th EDF, a further €1.098M was made available for an 18 month cost extension.

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	OVI	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: € 6,598,000</p> <p>Means of Verification Six-monthly financial reports Work plan reviews 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. REPORT ON THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THE SIXTH PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION (JANUARY TO JUNE 2011)

This Six Monthly Report is based on the 2011 work plan, which was approved by the Steering Committee during their 6th meeting, in December 2010.

It 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.

In addition, annex 1 presents progress against the 5th SCM's specific recommendations for action.

Project Purpose - A Summary of Key Areas of Progress; (January to June 2011)

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.

Against all indicators, IGAD LPI has established the capacity referred to in the project purpose. Further work is indicated however to ensure (i) that the capacity remains in place after the close of the project and (ii) the capacities are used. A project assumption at purpose to overall objective level, reads "*Competing policy priorities do not reduce political will to implement pro-poor policies at regional and national levels*". In its final year, IGAD LPI is therefore working to consolidate the gains that have been made by the project, and advocate the approaches used by the project, thereby, in part, managing this assumption.

Having established livelihoods and gender focussed, evidence based and participatory institutions in each project country, through which poverty focussed policy is developed, IGAD LPI is now pursuing four main approaches to strengthening them and thereby putting long-term capacity in place for project countries to innovate in response to any policy area that may be put on the table.

The first is to continue to employ the 'learning by doing' approach it has used to date, to develop technical capacity on policy formulation. Up to the closing weeks of the project, the policy hubs and their associated institutions will therefore continue to engage with ongoing policies. In some cases, these relate to the proposals that the hubs developed in 2010, in order to influence their PRSPs and in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, they involve policies on Disaster Risk Management (DRM). In Somalia, project generated institutions are currently developing livestock development plans.

The second approach is to support project countries to implement the plans they devised in 2010 for institutionalisation of the hubs and National Information Nodes (NINs) (which vary from country to country).

The third is to capitalise on, and support, changes that the project has already generated in broader policy environment in IGAD member states and beyond. Such

poverty focussed changes form the foundation upon which further changes, which are planned by the national teams, will be built. They are also essential in allowing the hubs to innovate further after the project has closed. The project's role in this regard relates to analysis (such as the recent WP¹ produced in collaboration with AU-IBAR, critiquing the policy and institutional environment in the IGAD region for its ability to address poverty among livestock dependent men and women or the forthcoming tool to assess CAADP compacts for their ability to support the livelihoods of the livestock dependent poor).

The policy hubs are also capturing the lessons learned from their experiences in implementing IGAD LPI. A two day regional workshop was held in Addis Ababa for LPI national teams on 19-20 May, where a lesson learning framework and methodology were agreed. Policy hub meetings are currently being held in all member states, based on the framework, which will agree key messages to be presented back a second regional workshop on 19-20 July, in Khartoum. The lessons will be presented to ministers as recommendations and also to a 'High Level Meeting' in December, where IGAD's Livestock ministers will be joined by representatives of IGAD, FAO and AU IBAR, to agree the nature of the institutional changes that will need to be put in place. Central to this will be the capacity for policy making institutions to innovate in response to changing situations and improved understanding,

At the request of the IGAD ES, an independent consultancy will be held in parallel to capture lessons learned and best practices.

The fourth approach is to work with IGAD as it defines the remit of its livestock centre, (now commonly referred to as the IGAD Centre for Pastoral and Livestock Development - 'ICPALD') to ensure it has the mandate and capacity to support poverty focused processes at the national level and implement the regional policy framework on animal health, trade and vulnerability, as facilitated by IGAD LPI in 2009.

Much of the institutional capacity that IGAD LPI has developed lies within the policy hubs and their associated information nodes and working groups. They were put in place as the engine of IGAD LPI activities at the national level. As IGAD LPI draws to a close, it has been asking the policy hubs to map out how they want to evolve, and what they would like to become, when the project is no longer there. Not surprisingly, each country has come out with a different answer, summarised in table 1.

¹ Livestock and Livelihoods in the IGAD Region: A Policy and Institutional Analysis. 2011. Ugo Pica-Ciamarra, Simplicie Nouala and Sunae Kim. Available from the project website <http://tinyurl.com/PolicyEmphasis>

Table 1.

Status of Plans for Sustainability and Institutionalisation of Policy Hubs and NINs.

COUNTRY	POLICY HUBS	INFORMATION NODES (countries have all signed a memorandum of understanding to take over the funding of the information nodes).
Djibouti	Members of the policy hub have stated their willingness to fund future meetings	The Ministry of Agriculture was identified as the institutional home for the National Information Node in Djibouti. It is specifically linked to the Department of Livestock. The intention is that this will continue to be funded and incorporated into the national budget from the government in accordance with the MOU signed with IGAD LPI .
Ethiopia	Following the departure of the chairman of the policy hub and the minister responsible, the policy hub will shortly convene to clarify the exact linkages between the current Policy Hub and government and how this linkage will impact on the institutionalization and sustainability of the policy hub.	The National Information Node is located at the Ministry of Agriculture and is expected to remain there along with the Ethiopian Agricultural Portal. The ministry signed a MOU which stipulates continued operation and funding after IGAD LPI ends.
Kenya	<p>There is agreement that the Policy Hub will be located outside government in order to maintain its independence.</p> <p>There is a proposal to establish the Policy Hub through the Veterinary Policy being put into place under the new constitution, after which a body will be identified to host the policy hub.</p> <p>The new constitution in Kenya lumps together all livestock issues under the 'Veterinary Policy' which will be broader than just animal health issues.</p>	The National Information Node is housed at the Ministry of Livestock Development linked to the office of the Permanent Secretary. Efforts are underway to broaden information coverage and linkages with producers of livestock related information in the country.
Somalia	<p>IGAD LPI is currently working through Technical Working Groups (TWGs) established in each of the three entities which comprise Somalia i.e. Central South Somalia under the transitional federal Government (TFG), Puntland and Somaliland.</p> <p>2. A Somali Livestock Stakeholders Forum has been established by AU IBAR through the Somali Livestock Certification Project (SOLICEP). SOLICEP facilitated the formation of the Somali Livestock Stakeholder Coordination Forum during a technical coordination meeting held at AU-IBAR from 14 to 16 April 2010 that drew technical participants from Puntland, Somaliland and Central South Somalia. The overall objective of the forum is to enhance the coordination of livestock development in general and animal health certification, trade and marketing in particular, in Central South Somalia, Puntland</p>	The Resource Center at Sheikh Technical Veterinary School (STVS) in Somaliland was identified as the Central Information Node for all entities in Somalia. This will be supported by sub-nodes in the ministries of livestock in each of the entities managed by information coordinators appointed by respective ministries. The location of the Central Node at STVS is important for sustainability particularly that the school is now being adopted by IGAD Secretariat and expected links to the livestock center under development by IGAD.

	and Somaliland.	
Sudan	<p>1. There is agreement that a Ministerial Decree will be issued to officially establish the PH. Once it is established by a Ministerial Decree, the PH will be protected, more autonomous and will have guaranteed official support particularly financial and policy support;</p> <p>2. The PH as a body will report directly to the Minister of Animal Resources and Fisheries and will receive its establishment, running and operational costs from Federal Ministry of Finance and National Economy</p> <p>3. A management body will be created to manage the PH. This will include a President, Rapporteur and a Secretariat. Members will not only be government officials but will also be from pastoralists and civil society. This will guarantee independence and freedom from manipulation; PH (following its ministerial recognition) will be reformed to accommodate more civil society, pastoralist women, pastoralist NGOs and CBOs; PH will have a clear mandate, role and responsibility manifesto;</p> <p>4. There are plans to establish State-level Policy Hubs. This will reinforce the role of the Federal-level Policy Hub, link state to centre and increase number of people attending hub meetings and broaden their participation.</p>	<p>To be located under the General directorate of Planning and Livestock Economics at MARF ; with a coordination link with the proposed information units in the states. It is to be upgraded and mandated to work on all livestock fields (Animal production, Animal health, Extension, Quarantines, Meat hygiene, Fisheries etc). It will also be linked to the Information Centre at MARF which reports to the Undersecretary and focusing mostly on data collection. Once the data is analysed it will be passed on to the Information Node to feed into policy and decisions making.</p>
Uganda	<p>1. Policy hub to be located outside government; proposal for the establishment and funding of the policy hub included in the PRSP projects to be included in the DSIP budget for funding.</p> <p>2. Considerable lobbying within the MAAIF will however be required to get these proposals funded.</p> <p>3. Consultancy proposed to look at the best structure for the policy hub including funding options;</p> <p>4. IGAD LPI to fund consultancy.</p>	<p>To be located in government and be funded through normal government budgetary procedures;</p>
IGAD Secretariat		<p>IGAD LPI has set up a Web Portal as the backbone of the national country nodes and a link among national nodes coordinated by IGAD LPI. NINCs are currently populating the portal in their respective Nodes with policy relevant information for use by Policy Hubs. IGAD LPI is handling the overall management and technical backstopping as well as the management of the server hosting the portal. The Portal Server will be relocated to IGAD Secretariat and in the long run to ICPALD).</p>

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”

National Planning

The project’s prime objectives with respect to result number 1 has been the inclusion of appropriate livestock priorities within national poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs) in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. Increasingly, such documents are becoming one and the same with national development plans. The emphasis of the policy hubs to date has been on reaching a shared understanding of their national PRSP processes, in order to identify and agree entry points, and elaborating specific proposals for inclusion in the PRSP. The end result will be the agreement and implementation of a strategy for gaining funding for proposals.

In Somalia, a parallel process is underway, to identify agreed development priorities to support livestock dependent livelihoods. Somali partners have expressed dissatisfaction with a perceived lack of consultation from development partners in the design and implementation of livestock interventions in their country. A further criticism is that such projects are rarely poverty focussed and address a narrow portfolio of issues. Although Somalia has no formal PRSP process, IGAD LPI was requested to support them in agreeing livestock related development priorities for the country, with a view to having a stronger voice in determining development initiatives. IGAD LPI has therefore started the process of using the working groups it has established in the three Somali entities to develop such priorities at the ‘entity’ level, with the ultimate intention of harmonising them between the entities.

In the second half of 2010, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda produced proposals for inclusion in their respective national planning documents. In some cases, these have been successful in securing funding, with several of Sudan’s proposals now being funded by central government for implementation in Darfur. For a range of reasons however, there has been cause in all countries to continue this work into 2011. Some of these were anticipated from the outset, notably the need to implement the communications strategies devised in 2010. Others respond to changes in the policy environment in which LPI operates, specifically;

- Timeframes have shifted. In some countries, the realities of managing the consultative process of agreeing a country’s PRSP have caused delays and rescheduling. IGAD LPI’s entry points have sometimes become moving targets.
- CAADP. The growing momentum behind CAADP has several implications for the implementation of IGAD LPI.

- The first is one of process. In order to avoid having CAADP and PRSP becoming two parallel processes of prioritisation, bringing with them separate sources of funding, all member states have aligned their PRSP and CAADP processes in one way or another. It is no longer tenable for the working groups to look at PRSP related budgetary processes in isolation of CAADP. In some cases this adds considerable complexity.
- The second is one of opportunity. The emphasis placed on good practice in policy formulation in CAADP are in line with the capacities that LPI has been developing in the hubs and WGs. AU-IBAR for one would like to see IGAD LPI's involvement with CAADP deepen.
- Furthermore the weight which CAADP increasingly brings to development of the agricultural sector is weight that can potentially be put behind the poverty focussed policies that LPI facilitates.

As a result, approaches have been made between LPI and CAADP at national level with a view to LPI's hubs being represented in CAADP fora and *vice versa*.

Calculating the Contribution of Livestock to National economies.

It is a widely held view among stakeholders to the livestock sector that the full economic contribution of livestock to national economies is underestimated and that this is responsible, in part, for their governments' under-resourcing the sector. Result number one relates to increasing awareness of the *potential* contribution of the livestock sector to growth, but the first step to doing this is to increase awareness of the sector's actual contribution. Furthermore, the project's mid-term review recommended that "*verified GDP calculations and other supportive information be availed during policy hub and TWG meetings*"

One of LPI's key messages has been the importance of all livelihoods services provided by livestock, including those which do not relate directly to livestock as an agricultural commodity. It is therefore important to articulate the value of such services in economic terms.

IGAD LPI therefore undertook an initial study in Ethiopia, to (i) re-estimate the economic contribution of livestock to the economy and (ii) develop a methodology that can be applied in other countries. Working in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the initial findings put the gross value of ruminants as about 113% higher than current estimates (2008-09). Though originally undertaken to support project partners to make the case for improved resourcing of the livestock sector, it has stimulated much interest within MoFED and LPI is now supporting a task-force, chaired by MoFED, to advise them on options for improving GDP calculations in future.

The Ethiopian study opened further questions, particularly with respect to the value of livestock related utilities that are not readily expressed in the market. A second phase was therefore carried out, again in Ethiopia. The results (available as a working paper from the IGAD LPI website) found that whereas the Ministry of Finance and

Economic Development had assigned a value of 32 billion Ethiopian Birr to economic activity in the livestock sector in 2008-9, the economic value of those services that are not expressed in the market were worth a further 65 million birr - around twice as much. If similar findings are made in other countries, this adds considerable weight to the case for further investment in the livestock sector, and also for investment in support of those livestock related livelihoods strategies that are more pronounced among poor men and women.

A similar study as since been carried out in Kenya and they are also planned in Sudan and Uganda. The Kenyan results will be published shortly. Initial indications are that the study will again indicate areas where livestock's economic contribution has been underestimated, in some cases dramatically.

Communicating the Importance of Livelihoods and Gender.

As part of IGAD LPI's communication strategy, the project is producing a video to illustrate the importance of livestock's various livelihoods functions to women and poor men. Filming has already taken place in two venues in Ethiopia, and is scheduled for Kenya in July.

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"

This OVI has been achieved.

Result Number 2

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

Much of the project's support to such policy options and investment opportunities are reported above, under Result 1.

LPI's other principal policy focus has been the regional policy framework which was signed by ministers in December 2009. The policy framework identified several policy areas. In January 2010, LPI's Steering Committee (SC) approved a workplan which proposed facilitating further elaboration of some of these areas, subject to funding being available when accounts were closed.

Largely due to budgetary constraints, activities in this field will be modest until further funding is secured. They will be in two areas.

- a. Establishment of a Livestock and Pastoralism Centre. Article 5 of the regional policy framework calls for such a centre to be established. Although the process of doing so is subject to several factors beyond the project's control which may cause delays, IGAD LPI is hoping to see the centre established during the project's implementation phase. To this end, the CTA has been participating in the Steering Committee established by IGAD to recommend the mandate and operational aspects of the centre.

- b. "The Regional initiative in support of vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the Horn of Africa". LPI is supporting the FAO Sub-Regional Emergency Office for Eastern and Central Africa (REOA) in the implementation of an EC funded project in the field of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) which will draw on the policy hubs to develop national and regional policy and institutions to support the livelihoods of vulnerable pastoralists. A national consultant has now been identified to support the working groups as they provide an analysis of the state of national and regional policies in support of DRM.

In reviewing the policy and investment options of result 2, LPI has been collaborating with FAO and AU-IBAR to review the international, continental, regional and national policies affecting the IGAD region's livestock keepers. In particular, the study has focussed on the intended outcomes of those policies, comparing them with the identified livelihoods needs of poorer and women livestock keepers and characterising them according to the development paradigm, or narrative, that underpins them. Now published as IGAD LPI Working Paper 01-11, the report finds a policy environment that is successfully supporting those who are in a good position to produce and market their surplus (usually wealthier, male livestock keepers) but that is failing those further down the livestock development ladder. The report calls for a new development narrative that supports all the livelihoods functions provided by livestock and particularly those that are more pronounced in the livelihoods strategies of the poor and of women.

Based on the success of this study, the project is further collaborating with AU-IBAR and FAO to develop a tool through which to evaluate the livestock component of CAADP compacts for their inclusion of livestock and their ability to support livestock dependent poor and women.

The OVIs to result 2 read;

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

This OVI has been achieved.

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

LPI is likely to achieve this during its implementation phase with respect to Somalia (see result 1 above).

The agreed approach for the other project countries now reduces the relevance of this OVI. Although there is unquestionably a need and a demand for national livestock policies, the project has initially take a regional policy approach, thereby setting the context in which national policies can be developed. Although IGAD LPI is supporting strategy development on key areas (above) the engagement is not likely to result in a comprehensive livestock strategy outside Somalia.

Result Number 3

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

NINs were established in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda in 2008. Throughout 2009, NINCs were given the responsibility of feeding information into the hubs’ and WGs’ analysis, with the support of the project. At the end of 2008, the NINs were equipped with the information technology with which to carry out their task, increasingly without the need for project support.

Much information, including spatial data, is organised by the project in the form of a web-based information system which is populated by the NINCs and is available online at www.igad-data.org. The portal acts as a one-stop shop linking the user to other sources of information.

In Somalia, an Information Node has been established in the STVS linked to Information Coordinators in the three Somali entities. LPI’s Livestock Information Adviser visited STVS in April to train the Information Coordinators and STVS in data management, use of the portal and IGAD LPI’s approach to information use in policy formulation.

With the portal and information nodes in place, IGAD LPI’s information function now continues to be strengthened through the learning by doing method which supports the policy hub. This will continue as the project engages with DRM (see result number 2). Establishing two way exchange of information between the National Information Node (NIN) and policy hub/WG members is essential for this model to succeed. Many WGs operate by nominating subject matter specialists to research an issue and present their findings back to the WG. Again, more can be done to link the NIN to these subject matter experts, both to inform their research and improve the information accessible from the NIN.

The OVIs to result 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”

This OVI has been achieved. IGAD LPI will continue to strengthen the use of information and project tools in policy formulation.

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

This OVI has been achieved. IGAD LPI will continue its ongoing process of ‘review and refine’ with respect to the indicators throughout its implementation phase. xxx

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.”

The representation of stakeholder groups, particularly those who can articulate the voice of poorer and women livestock keepers was identified by IGAD LPI regional workshops as a cornerstone of effective policy making.

The policy hubs are structured to allow broad representation of civil society and the process is monitored for its inclusiveness. Achieving genuine participation has provided challenges in all countries, often for different reasons. These reasons may include difficulty in identifying such groups, in bringing them to the table, in agreeing who can genuinely represent the needs of poorer livestock keepers and in allowing them space within policy debates.

Through the work of the policy hubs, the value of broad participation has become self evident. Furthermore, the increased emphasis of the project on gender has led country teams to review the depth of representation in their policy hubs. This can still be improved in all countries. In preparation for their DRM work, all country teams are currently reviewing the membership of their hubs to reflect the broad policy areas involved. Furthermore, the lesson learning and institutionalisation issues that have been put in front of the policy hubs are stimulating them to review their membership, establishing the principle whereby the membership of the hubs may change in response to the issue they are addressing.

The OVI to result number 4 reads;

“At least 10 organisations / networks participating in the policy formulation process in IGAD member states by 2008”

- This OVI has been achieved. The work of the project is now to deepen and broaden their participation, sustainably institutionalising it within national decision making structures. The model for doing this varies between countries.

4. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Report of progress against steering committee recommendations

In December 2010, the project held the 6th meeting of its Steering Committee in Kenya. Of its recommendations, eight were for specific actions by IGAD LPI management. These are listed below, with a brief narrative in italics by way of comment.

- (1) The SC welcomes the proposal of a high level meeting to agree the nature of the institutional and policy environment required to ensure food security for livestock dependent men and women in the IGAD region and recommends that it takes place in 2011.

The date for the meeting has now been fixed as 7-8 December 2011.

- (2) The SC recommends IGAD and IGAD LPI develop a phasing out and transition plan, in collaboration with the member states, for the project at national and regional level.
- (3) For the final period of LPI up to end February 2012, the SC recommends the project to focus on strengthening / sustaining the institutional instruments at the national level (Policy Hubs and Information Nodes) and on designing firm linkages of these national instruments to the Regional Livestock Policy Framework.

This has been elaborated at national level, linked to national plans for institutionalisation of IGAD LPI institutions.

- (4) The SC welcomes the proposed collaboration between IGAD LPI and the "Regional Initiative in Support of Vulnerable Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in the Horn of Africa" project. It recommends that the collaboration be managed in order to further develop the capacity of the national level institutions established through IGAD LPI, and to strengthen their linkages with the IGAD secretariat.

The collaboration will commence in August with a critical review of DRM policies in the region, implemented by the policy hubs. FAO is in the process of signing a MoU with IGAD which covers, inter alia, IGAD's involvement in the "Regional Initiative in Support of Vulnerable Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in the Horn of Africa" project.

- (5) The SC recommends that the project pursue a balanced approach in designing and advocating evidence-based livestock sector development policies (i.e.

livestock's role in (a) economic growth, markets and trade; (b) livelihood support and poverty alleviation).

This balance has been further examined in the working paper produced in collaboration with AU-IBAR on the policy environment in the region.

- (6) The SC appreciates the value of the study of livestock's contribution to the national economy which was carried out in Ethiopia. It further recommends member countries carry out similar studies, the outputs of which can then be used in support of livestock policy and project proposals for consideration by governments.

Since the SC issued its recommendations, a similar study has been carried out in Kenya and another has just started in Sudan.

- (7) The SC recommends that the policy hubs encourage the initiation of policy proposals from stakeholder ministries other than those directly responsible for livestock.

The capacity to do this has been included in the lesson learning framework developed by the national teams that will form the basis of ministerial recommendations in December.

- (8) The SC recommends that all effort be placed on completing planned project activities in Somalia, and in this connection, to support the newly established Somali Livestock Stakeholder Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, October 2010.

IGAD LPI's project activities for Somalia are underway and are expected to conclude in August. The Somali Livestock Stakeholder Forum will be the key organisation for agreeing the activities' outputs.

Annex 2: EC/FAO Visibility campaign

The European Commission (EC) is FAO's largest single funding source of voluntary contributions. The delivery on EC-funded projects has tripled from almost US\$ 40 million in 2006 to over US\$ 120 million in 2009.

The EC attaches great importance to the visibility of its actions implemented by UN partners. FAO has therefore developed a comprehensive multimedia communication campaign on EC-FAO cooperation, operational since September 2006.

The campaign's main objective is to show the results and the added value of cooperation between the EC and FAO to general and specific audiences, particularly in the European Union and in beneficiary countries.

In line with EC/UN visibility guidelines, the campaign strongly supports action at project level, while at the same time promoting the core values of FAO/EC cooperation, delivering the key message that partnership strengthens both organisations in helping developing countries alleviate rural poverty and hunger.

Presently, a lot of attention is going to FAO's work funded by the European Union Food Facility (EUFF), under which an unprecedented €228 million are being channelled through FAO for operations in 28 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

A global EUFF-communication strategy has been developed, along with communication plans for each individual country where EUFF-funded operations take place. Results range from TV-reporting on BBC and Euronews to wide coverage in local media and advocacy work at FAO's World Summit for Food Security in November 2009.

Between September 2006 until December 2009, outputs of the EC-visibility campaign include 19 video productions, 19 radio features, 61 articles (incl. press releases, feature stories, interviews), 7 photo-galleries, 32 visibility items (incl. calendars, leaflets, newsletters) and 12 events (displays, exhibits, presentations).

As a result, EU-funded FAO activities have been brought to the attention of the general public via the main global news outlets. At the same time, special audiences of those directly involved in the FAO-EU partnership have been reached, in Brussels, in Rome and around the world.

All products can be seen at: www.fao.org/europeanunion