



**IGAD  
Livestock  
Policy  
Initiative**

**IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative  
2007 Annual Report**

25 January, 2008



**A Living from  
Livestock**

■ **Annual Report**

## CONTENTS

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Contents .....   | ii  |
| Acronyms .....   | iii |
| 1. Introduction.....   | 1   |
| A. Overview .....  | 1   |
| B. Origins .....   | 2   |
| C. Funding.....  | 2   |
| 2. Logical Framework.....  | 3   |
| 3. Global Work Plan.....   | 6   |
| 4. Report on Second Period of Implementation (2007) .....            | 7   |
| A. General Activities.....   | 7   |
| B. Activities Specific to the Logical Framework.....                 | 8   |
| 5. Work Programme for the Third Period of Implementation (2008)..... | 7   |
| Orientation of Activities Towards the Project Purpose .....          | 7   |
| Result No 1. ....  | 8   |
| Result No 2 .....  | 9   |
| Result No 3 .....  | 13  |
| Result No 4 .....  | 15  |
| Annexes .....  | 24  |
| Annex 1: Summary of Main Outputs of Activities by Country.....       | 25  |
| Annex 2: EC/FAO Visibility Campaign .....                            | 26  |

## 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                   |
| CBAH        | Community Based Animal Health                                  |
| CAHW        | Community Based Animal Health Worker                           |
| CIDA        | Canadian International Development Agency                      |
| CTA         | Chief Technical Adviser  |
| DDA         | Dairy Development Authority (Uganda)                           |
| DFID        | Department for International Development (UK)                  |
| EC          | European Commission  |
| ECHO        | European Commission's Humanitarian Office                      |
| EDF         | European Development Fund                                      |
| ESRI        | Environmental Systems Research Institute                       |
| 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                               |
| FEWS NET    | Famine Early Warning System Network                            |
| GIS         | Geographical Information System                                |
| HQ          | Head Quarters  |
| ICPAC       | IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre                |
| IAEA        | International Atomic Energy Authority                          |
| IFCN        | International Farm Comparison Network                          |
| IGAD        | Intergovernmental Authority on Development                     |
| IGAD LPI    | IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative                               |
| ILRI        | International Livestock Research Institute                     |
| IUCN        | International Union for the Conservation of Nature             |
| LEGS        | Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards                   |
| LEWS        | Livestock Early Warning System                                 |
| LINKS       | Livestock Information Network and Knowledge System             |

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| LMIS     | Livestock Market Information System                               |
| MAAIF    | Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (Uganda) |
| NEPAD    | New Partnership for Africa's Development                          |
| NGO      | Non-Governmental Organisation                                     |
| 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                                  |
| RAF      | Regional Office for Africa (FAO)                                  |
| RNE      | Regional Office for the Near East (FAO)                           |
| SADC     | Southern African Development Council                              |
| SC       | Steering Committee  |
| SCM      | Steering Committee Member   |
| SPS      | Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards                              |
| TIPI-CAL | Technology Impact and Policy Impact Calculation                   |
| UN       | United Nations  |
| USAID    | United States Agency for International Development                |
| WISP     | World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism                      |
| WP       | Working Paper   |
| WTO      | World Trade Organisation  |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents a summary of the project activities that have been put in place during the second period of implementation (1 January to 31 December 2007). The report relates directly to the work programme presented in the 2005/6 annual report. The report also presents the work programme for the third period of implementation (1 January to 31 December 2008), following recommendations of the third meeting of the Steering Committee (Khartoum: 6-7 February 2008).

A tabular summary of the main activities in place, by country are given in Annex.

### 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 a regional perspective, the project is clarifying the nature and interrelationships of the various organisations that are involved in and that can influence regional policy. Some of these are regional or pan-African, 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), but there are also major global forces such as the other UN bodies, the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and Codex Alimentaris. Towards this end, a meeting of some of the key international partners was convened in Rome (February 2006). Further to this, the political economy of regional policy making is being reviewed, as is legislation on international trade, to identify opportunities for: i) regional harmonisation of trade rules, veterinary and other sectoral policies; ii) changes in policy and other rules that would have socially desirable outcomes; and iii) increasing effective representation at international fora.

More directly relevant 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, will engage in on-going policy processes that are relevant to equitable development of the livestock sector (such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) revisions, specific policy debates and trade negotiations). In this context the initiative will facilitate interactions, promote joint learning among different stakeholders, and generally build capacity to change

livestock-related policies and institutions to enhance the contribution of livestock to pro-poor growth. Support from member states is essential if the Initiative is to contribute effectively to these processes, and to this end the member states have been requested to specify focal points for policy and institutional reform, and for the development of information systems in support this.

The outcomes of these interventions will be better informed, evidence-based, equitable policies guiding the development of the livestock sectors in the region; member states will have a greater capacity to formulate policies and implementation strategies; there will be enhanced transfer of skills, knowledge and information across the region; and there will be more effective participation by stakeholders in policy 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

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. 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  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <b>Overall objective</b>  |   |   |  |
| 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>   |  |
| <b>Project purpose</b>  |   |   | <b>Project purpose to overall objective</b>  |
| 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  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Results</b>   |   |   | <b>Results to project purpose</b>  |
| 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<br>Minute of IGAD ministerial meetings<br>PRSPs and government reports<br>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<br><br>National livestock strategies in place in 2 countries by 2008  | PRSPs and government reports<br><br>Project reports<br><br>Public, private, and tertiary sector organizations strategic plans<br><br>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<br><br>Appropriate indicators identified for monitoring policy change by 2007 | Statistics on numbers of website visitors and requests for tools and information<br><br>PRSPs and government reports<br><br>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<br><br>Reports of stakeholder meetings and workshops<br><br>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><b>Inputs: total budget:</b><br/>€ 5,489,945</p> <p><b>Means of Verification</b></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

| Period of implementation                                | First               | Second         | Third          | Fourth         | Fifth          |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Dates   | Sep 2005 – Dec 2006 | Jan – Dec 2007 | Jan – Dec 2008 | Jan – Dec 2009 | Jan - Aug 2010 |
| 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 SECOND PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION (2007)

In the narrative below, progress against the work plan for the second period of implementation (1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007) is given. The work plan against which this report is made is taken directly from Section 5 of the 2005/6 Annual Report (11 December 2006). The report focuses on the activities scheduled for implementation during the period ending in December 2007 and the milestones reached during the year (marked in blue italics). This report will be accompanied by a proposed budget revision. Progress under each heading is summarised below, first under general activities, and then under specific (numbered) log-frame activities.

The second Steering Committee meeting of the IGAD LPI was held in July 2007 in Nairobi, Kenya. The third meeting of the IGAD LPI SC was scheduled to be held in November 2007, but was postponed until February 2008 in order that the new CTA have the opportunity to familiarize himself with the project and thus be in a position to participate actively in the meeting.

### A. General activities

#### A.1 Project staff deployment

Dr. Tim Robinson continued in his role as acting Chief Technical Advisor until end of March 2007 when he handed over the acting CTA duties to Dr Abdi Jama, the Livestock Information Advisor.

The Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) position was advertised and went through a lengthy review process towards the end of 2006. Unfortunately, the person offered the job declined to take it up. The CTA position was re-advertised and candidates evaluated in July/August 2007. Mr Dil Peeling was offered the position in October 2007 and took up post in Ethiopia in November 2007.

A number of support positions were also filled: secretary (Eden Admasu), driver (Mulugeta Kebede) and GIS technician (Taye Gidyewew).

#### A.2 Opening of project offices

Project staff moved into the project offices in December 2006 but the procurement and arrival of key equipment such as computers and printers was completed in February 2007.

#### A.3 Preliminary Country visits

The Livestock Information Advisor and the Livestock Policy Advisor visited Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan. The objectives of the visits were to:

Solicit nominations of NTFP and SCM for the countries that did not make a nomination following an initial request from the IGAD Secretariat, which were subsequently forthcoming.

Awareness creation and meeting with potential stakeholders. The country visits enabled project staff to meet with government officials, private institutions, non-governmental organisations and policy makers to brief them about the IGAD LPI project and its objectives.

#### **A.4 Regional NTFP workshop (March 2007).**

The first National Technical Focal Points (NTFP) meeting was held in Djibouti at the IGAD Secretariat Conference Hall from the 25th to the 29th of March 2007.

On conclusion of the workshop, it was agreed that there were three main activities that would be initiated at member state level:

- to conduct inventory of policies (this had already been completed in Uganda);
- to conduct national stakeholder consultations;
- to carry out inventories and analysis of existing information systems and guide the establishment of information nodes through the identification of an appropriate location and capacity building needs.

Terms of Reference have been prepared accordingly, and contracts signed with the National Technical Focal Points for Kenya, Uganda and Sudan to commence the activities listed above.

A report of the workshop is available from the project and will shortly be available on the project website.

#### **A.5 2nd SC Meeting - July 2007.**

As mentioned above, the Steering Committee decided during their first meeting in Uganda that there will be two meetings during the second period of implementation (2007): first in July and second in November. The first of these was held in Nairobi in July 2-4, 2007. The second was postponed until February 2008 in order that the new CTA could participate.

## **B. Activities specific to the logical framework**

### **1.1 Understanding of the role of livestock**

*B.1.1.a Draft WP: Review of welfare surveys in IGAD region - end July 2007.*

A Draft working paper is completed and is currently under circulation for comments.

*B.1.1.b Draft WP: Environmental poverty mapping in IGAD region - end December 2007.*

A policy brief will be generated and made available on the project web site by May 2008. The finding of this work is expected to contribute significantly to targeting interventions. The analysis of poverty within the region will continue in collaboration with national and international partners.

### **1.2 Inventory of existing policies and their effect...**

*B.1.2.a Draft guidelines for policy review developed in collaboration with PPLPI - end March 2007.*

*B.1.2.b Guidelines for policy review being used (contracts issued) in 3 countries - end July 2007.*

Draft guidelines to review and analyse livestock related policies have been developed in collaboration with PPLPI. The guidelines provide a framework with which to rapidly appraise the prevailing livestock policy framework in IGAD member states, and to

assess whether it will lead the livestock sector on a pro-poor development pathway. They are based on the evidence that livestock policies are frequently designed largely in isolation from the broader policy framework and the assumption that, whereas individual policies matter, it is the overall policy environment that ultimately determines whether the livestock sector development pathway will benefit the poor.

The draft guidelines were presented to participants at the first NTFP meeting that was held in Djibouti at the IGAD Secretariat Conference Hall, 25-29 March 2007. TORs have been developed for NTFPs to implement the guidelines in the IGAD member states and thus to develop a policy inventory.

Policy inventory work in Uganda had already been completed by PPLPI, as part of developing the guidelines. Contracts for the NTFPs in Kenya and the Sudan have been finalised and work on the policy inventory has commenced. A contract for the policy inventory to begin in Ethiopia has been drafted. Discussions are underway with the FAOR Ethiopia to finalise the PSA Contract so that the NTFP can proceed with the work. Discussions with other countries will follow suit.

*B.1.2.c Draft WP: Trade legislation in IGAD region - end July 2007.*

A draft report entitled "The Regulatory Framework for Trade in IGAD Livestock Products" prepared by Dr. Melaku Gaboye Desta, was presented to the 2nd Steering Committee Meeting of the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative (2-4 July 2007). The final report is being formatted for release on the project website.

### 1.3 Public relations strategies

*B.1.3.a Communication strategy drafted - end November 2007.*

*B.1.3.b Associate Professional Officer for communication strategy requested - end February 2007.*

PPLPI recently developed a communication strategy that will be adapted to the IGAD context. An Associate Professional Officer (APO) to help develop and implement the communication strategy was requested. The APO programme involves sponsorship by FAO member governments of young university graduates for employment in UN system. As yet, no offer has been made by FAO.

*B.1.3.c Prototype project website developed - end November 2007.*

The PPLPI web-site has thus far been used to disseminate a summary of the IGAD LPI but a dedicated web site ([www.igad-lpi.org](http://www.igad-lpi.org)) has now been developed and is in its final stages of completion. It will be fully operational by March 2008 and will be used to disseminate project documentation, working papers and relevant news and events. It will also link to various resources such as the spatial data archive that is under production.

### 2.1 Sector reviews and institutional analyses

*B.2.1.a Draft WPs: Political Economy for outstanding member states (x5), synthesis (x1) and regional paper (x1) - end July 2007*

The Political Economy Studies for the IGAD region as a whole and national analyses of Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Sudan and Somalia have been completed and the working papers and policy briefs have been posted on the IGAD LPI website.

A synthesis paper prepared by David K. Leonard, Professorial Fellow, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, U.K. entitled "What Should the Priority Targets for the IGAD - Livestock Policy Initiative Be?" was presented at the 2nd Steering Committee

Meeting of the IGAD LPI, held in Nairobi (2-4 July 2007). The SC used the paper to devise a new strategic focus for the project, as detailed in the report thereof.

*B.2.1.b TORs drafted for review of linkages between the IGAD LPI and other FAO initiatives and activities - end November 2007.*

A detailed review was undertaken to identify common interests and establish functional linkages between the IGAD LPI and other FAO initiatives and activities. This review was aimed to explore potential linkages within AGAL, within the wider AGA and within other related departments in FAO. It also incorporated the national FAO offices in the IGAD member states, and the relevant regional (RAF and RNE) and sub-regional (SREA) offices. In close collaboration with IGAD LPI staff at the project office in Addis Ababa, and other FAO staff at headquarters, the consultant reviewed relevant documentation from numerous FAO programmes and projects. The consultant also visited selected FAO representations (Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti) and the sub-regional coordination office (SREA) in Addis Ababa. The major objectives of these visits were (i) to create/raise awareness (and understanding) of the IGAD LPI, and (ii) to identify opportunities for mutually beneficial collaboration.

The consultant's final report was produced in July 2007 and included clear and detailed recommendations of where mutually beneficial linkages should be made or strengthened, proposing practical solutions as to how such collaborative links should best be implemented. The recommendations are currently being reviewed by the project staff.

## 2.2 Analyze and debate policy options

*B.2.2.a Stakeholder workshops held in 3 countries - end November 2007.*

Stakeholder consultation workshops were held in Kenya, Uganda and Sudan. Draft reports from the 3 countries are ready. Key findings and resolutions will be presented to the SC at the meeting in February 2008 in Sudan.

*B.2.2.b EXTRAPOLATE presented at NTFP meeting - end March 2007.*

Lessons learned from the dairy policy analysis in Uganda, using the EX-ante Tool for Ranking Policy Alternatives (EXTRAPOLATE) and TIPI-CAL tools, were shared with NTFPs during their meeting in Djibouti. EXTRAPOLATE is a user friendly decision support tool, under development by PPLPI and collaborators, designed to assess, ex-ante, the impacts of various combinations of policy interventions on identified stakeholder groups. The programme serves as a 'filter' that helps the user to sift through a range of policy measures, based on simple numerical analyses, and identify the most appropriate combinations for a given policy goal. Referred to by some as a discussion support tool, it also encourages policy discussions to be broad and unbiased, given an appropriate setting.

*B.2.2.c TORs finalised [to map benefits of trypanosomiasis control in the Horn of Africa] - end June 2007; consultancy underway - end September 2007. (in collaboration with PAAT)*

A consultation on mapping the benefits of trypanosomiasis control in the Horn of Africa has been initiated in collaboration with the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT). The outputs of this work will assist IGAD member states, PATTEC, the African Development Bank, and the wider development community to develop and implement sustainable trypanosomiasis interventions in the region. The analysis further develops an approach that was used to map the benefits of trypanosomiasis control in West Africa.

**B.2.2.d** *Workshop held to initiate policy process monitoring and evaluation (including identification of appropriate indicators): IGAD LPI, PPLPI, UNU-MERIT - end November 2007. [Mtula] (Dijkman, UNU-MERIT-LoA(2))*

Paired, analytical workshops entitled "Generating policy impact through strengthening policy-relevant capacities" had been planned for some months but had to be postponed twice due to unforeseen circumstances beyond the project's control. They are now scheduled for April and June 2008.

The objectives of the workshops include: (i) knowledge-sharing on the nature and underlying principles of livestock policy process; (ii) policy dialogue and learning processes; (iii) learning from successes and understanding the required policy-relevant capacities and how to build them. The workshops will contribute towards policy process monitoring and evaluation, including the identification of appropriate indicators.

## 2.3 Identify measures to improve service provision

No specific milestones had been identified under this activity but, 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, this activity has been prioritised during the course of the year.

A letter of agreement was signed with the International Livestock Research Institute for a joint study on: *Service support to animal health constraints in the IGAD region: a focus on the demands of reducing vulnerability to shocks, and of promoting market access for livestock products.*

Within the larger scope of the IGAD LPI, and particularly in relation to policies and institutions that ensure the poor benefit from livestock services, a regional workshop was held in Nairobi, 22<sup>nd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> October.

The workshop focused on strengthening demand-led animal health services in pastoralist areas of the IGAD region in two key areas:

- animal health services necessary for improving market access for livestock and livestock products at the local, national, regional and international levels, and
- animal health services necessary for reducing vulnerability of poor livestock keepers, particularly in the face of shocks and crises.

A Working Paper has been drafted, drawing on that workshop and other materials, which proposes a number of interventions that could improve animal health services in the region. This is accompanied by a Concept Note for a project to address these issues. Key findings will be presented to the SC at the meeting in February 2008 in Sudan.

## 2.4 Identify measures to improve marketing

**B.2.4.a** *Refer to milestone B.1.2.c*

The study by Dr Desta (see activity 1.2) identifies numerous measures to improving marketing - many of which are addressed in the workplan for 2008. (see Annex 5).

**B.2.4.b** *Draft WP: Accessibility in IGAD region - end September 2007. [Jama] (Robinson; Pozzi-PSA; ERGO-Contract)*

Generic regional accessibility maps were produced, which could be an input to a wide range of policy and sector analysis and decision support applications; and to poverty mapping. The tool is ready to be used as and when necessary. A Working Paper

describing the datasets, methodologies and applications in the livestock sector will be finalized by September 2008.

**B.2.4.c** *Project will participate in LMIS training - end January 2007. [Jama] (Zziwa)*

IGAD has been implementing a project, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), to establish a regional Livestock Marketing Information System (LMIS) since January 2004. The IGAD LPI participated in the third and final IGAD Livestock Marketing Information System (LMIS) Workshop, held at the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) in Nairobi (23-25 January 2007). The purpose of the workshop was to assess the status of the national and regional LMIS units, identify constraints and make suggestions for sustaining LMIS activities given that CIDA funding was coming to an end immediately after the workshop.

## 2.5 Assist IGAD in early response

**B.2.5.a** *Draft WPs: Emergency response capacity evaluation (3) - end November 2007.*

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 2008.

**B.2.5.b** *Prototype electronic LEGS available - end September 2007.*

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 towards the end of 2008.

## 3.1 Identify information needs and uptake pathways

In support of a comprehensive regional information system, guidelines were produced to identify information needs and uptake pathways in IGAD member states. Terms of Reference for an initial review of the status of current data availability, information systems and uptake pathways in the region, as well as the information needs of livestock policy makers were drafted. Contracts are now being drawn up for the NTFPs to implement the inventory.

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 isolate priority areas in livestock policy information that need institutional capacity building. The inventory is currently underway in Kenya, Uganda and Sudan.

## 3.2 Establish information management systems

**B.3.2.a** *Initial assessment for establishment of nodes completed in 3 countries - end November 2007.*

Information nodes will be established in each of the IGAD member states, under the responsibility of the NTFPs, building on existing capacity and resources. 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. Each information node will be equipped with an array of information resources, both in hard and software. Computing resources and Internet access may also be strengthened if required. This will include the identification of personnel dedicated to facilitating public/private sectors in accessing the information they require. The assessment is currently going on in Kenya, Uganda and Sudan.

**B.3.2.b** [Spatial data archive available for web-download - end April 2007; installed at the project office - end November 2007.](#)

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](http://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. The archive currently has 4.5GB of zipped data available for download and is being added to continually.

### 3.3 Develop and adapt decision support tools

[Note] [Decision tools will be evaluated and selected for use in relation to specific policy issues as they arise.](#)

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 written up as a Working Paper that will be published on the IGAD LPI website.

### 3.4 Identify and monitor indicators of policy change

**B.3.4.a** [Refer to milestone B.2.2.d.](#)

### 4.1 Support grassroots organisations

**B.4.1.a** [Draft WP: Pastoralist participation in policy processes in Darfur region - end November 2007.](#)

The IGAD LPI is collaborating with WISP to support the engagement of pastoralists and pastoralist groups in policy processes in a study looking at *Pastoralist participation in policy processes in Darfur region*: IGAD LPI has entered into a letter of agreement with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Eastern Africa Regional Office in support of enhancing the ability of pastoralists, and pastoral institutions, to engage in policy dialogue. The IUCN has commissioned the Pastoralism Society of Sudan (PAS) to do the actual work on the ground in support of the World

Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) Project. A draft report and working paper have been produced and are currently under review.

In those countries where they have been held, the National Stakeholder Consultative Fora (NSCF) have proved useful tools in identifying project partners in civil society.

#### **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.).

#### **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, and will be directed initially towards the national technical focal points.

##### **B.4.3.b Uganda DDA/MAAIF staff to attend International Farm Comparison Network (IFCN) conference and training - end June 2007.**

The IGAD LPI arranged and funded Dr David Balikowa of the Dairy Development Authority (DDA), and Mr John Anglin, owner and founder of Paramount Dairies Ltd, to attend the IFCN Dairy Conference, Kiel, Germany (3-6 June 2007) on behalf of Uganda. They presented on "Challenges and Opportunities to East Africa Dairy Sector - a processor's point of view" and on Uganda's dairy industry.

##### **B.4.3.c NTFPs from Sudan and Kenya to undergo FAO-TC policy training - June 2007.**

IGAD LPI has requested the FAO organizers of the "Training programme on Policies and Strategies for Agriculture and Rural Development" to include our NTFPs and SCM from Kenya and Sudan in the programme. Both of these countries have since nominated their candidates for the training programme. IGAD LPI now awaits news from FAO regarding next steps.

## 5. WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION (2008)

In the narrative below, the work plan is outlined for the third period of implementation (1 January to 31 December 2008).

This is based on the framework of activities given to the project by the financing agreement and further developed in the light of experiences generated to date, the steering committee meetings and the outcomes of stakeholder workshops.

The work plan is presented following the structure of the project's log frame, addressing each result in turn, first in terms of the output itself then in detail, by activity.

### Orientation of Activities towards the Project Purpose

As consensus develops as to the direction of the project, its activities, style of communications and emphasis is to be focussed accordingly. Over the life of the project, there will therefore be a change in focus which is already evident in the activities for the third period of implementation.

The project purpose is one of strengthened capacity in organisations to deliver policies that support the livelihoods of the poor. Evidence based, such policies will need to be responsive to the complex constraints and opportunities facing the region's livestock dependant poor. They will also need to continue doing so after the project has finished.

The capacities referred to in the project purpose are therefore much about understanding the forces that shape the livelihoods of the poor and the tools that governments have to influence those forces. In part, they will be the capacities to do things better, but they will also be the capacities to do things differently. During the forthcoming implementation period, the project will therefore start to provide its target organisations with the opportunity to explore new approaches and working practices in a limited number of fields.

Underpinning the capacity of organisations to address poverty and food security through livestock policy lies the broader issues of livestock's political profile and resource allocation. The capacities to be developed are therefore not only those of developing best practice within the sector but also those of looking outward to influence higher level decisions as to whether or not livestock matter.

The activities presented below reflect a growing consensus as to the capacities that will be put in place. Importantly, we start to see a change in emphasis in the model of learning and capacity building employed by the project from the individual to the organisation; and from analysis, through analysis-and-debate to learning-by-doing.

The consensus is expected to consolidate further over the period of implementation. National Stakeholder Consultative Fora (NSCF) will be held in Djibouti and Ethiopia and similar engagement will be made with stakeholder groups in Somalia in a manner appropriate to the country's unique political situation. The project's mid-term review is tentatively scheduled for the second half of the year.

## Result No 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.*

Result number one represents an output within the project logic. It also provides two additional functions. These are...

I) The project purpose relates to *capacity* to deliver policies that “*sustainably reduce food insecurity and poverty*”. The intention is that this capacity will contribute, in turn, to the overall objective of “*Enhanced contribution of the livestock sector to sustainable food security and poverty reduction in the IGAD region*” Translating capacity into an actual increase in the contribution of the livestock sector will require the political will to make use of the capacities that the project develops. Such political will is not guaranteed, a fact which is acknowledged in the logframe by an assumption at the level of Purpose to Overall Objective; “*Competing policy priorities do not reduce political will to implement pro-poor policies at regional and national levels*”

Result number one provides a means to manage that assumption.

II) The IGAD-LPI's areas of activity spill over the traditional boundaries of veterinary services and Ministries of Livestock. This is because livestock dependent livelihoods rely on many factors which fall beyond agricultural institutions. Within government, poor awareness in other sectors of the importance of livestock can directly lead to gaps in government policy.

Result number one provides the means to take the IGAD LPI outside the traditional boundaries of the livestock sector.

In that it is result number one that will articulate and broadcast the ‘why’ of the project, it underpins all other results whose purpose is to explore the project’s ‘how’. The project team will therefore develop this result as an ambassador for the project. The principle that IGAD LPI is developing the policy and institutional change capacity to unlock the potential of livestock for pro-poor growth will be at the core of the project’s communications and image.

The success of this result does not depend on disseminating information alone. As with other results, capacity must be put in place to improve the livestock sector’s ability to assert itself within broader planning processes and win resource allocation, after the project’s implementation phase. It will also be necessary to be aware of historical, political/economic and practical reasons for the sector’s low profile. The project will both make the case that livestock have a large and untapped potential and (largely through the other results) how that potential can be exploited, through pro-poor policy and institutional change.

### **1.1 Understanding the role of the livestock sector in food security, livelihood strategies, poverty reduction and economic development**

Throughout the process of policy development, it is clearly essential that there is a good understanding of cause and effect relationships. How will a given measure affect a given group of people?

In the case of poor livestock keepers, it appears that these cause and effect relationships can be clouded by misunderstandings and assumptions. IGAD LPI is in the position to help project partners look in the right place for information about how the poor are using livestock to support themselves, what the institutions are that help and

constrain them, and what sorts of policies are therefore likely to be of support to them.

A desk study will be undertaken to review current knowledge of livestock dependant livelihoods strategies in the region and the institutions that affect them. This will also identify gaps in the knowledge for further investigation at a later stage, ideally in partnership with stakeholder organisations. This will also contribute to activity 1.2 below.

Environmental poverty mapping will be completed and the data made available to the information nodes.

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

Reviews of national policies will be completed in Ethiopia and Djibouti, and in a modified format in Somalia. The study of trade rules has raised further issues about the regulation of markets on which a steer has already been given by the steering committee. Further work in this field is presented below under result number two.

It is important that the policies and rules can be disaggregated in their effect on different socio-economic groups and the capacity is in place to understand how this is done. The next stage in this process will be the study proposed under activity 1.1, whereby current knowledge of institutions and their effect on the livestock dependent poor will be assessed.

### **1.3 Develop and implement targeted public relations strategies**

The conclusion (above) that achieving output one will require the capacity to communicate complex issues relating to the potential of the livestock has implications for this activity. The project will take this activity beyond the concept of a public relation strategy further to employ a range of communication strategies specific to the issue in question and the target audience.

In addition to its website, the project will develop creative and innovative media to reach its audiences and enforce its messages.

## **Result No 2**

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

In order for the extremely high quality data that are being generated by the project to translate into human capacity, partner organisations will need the opportunity to apply them in the workplace. This may be through the identification, advocacy, design or implementation of policies. Ideally, from an organisational learning point of view, it should be a combination of all four.

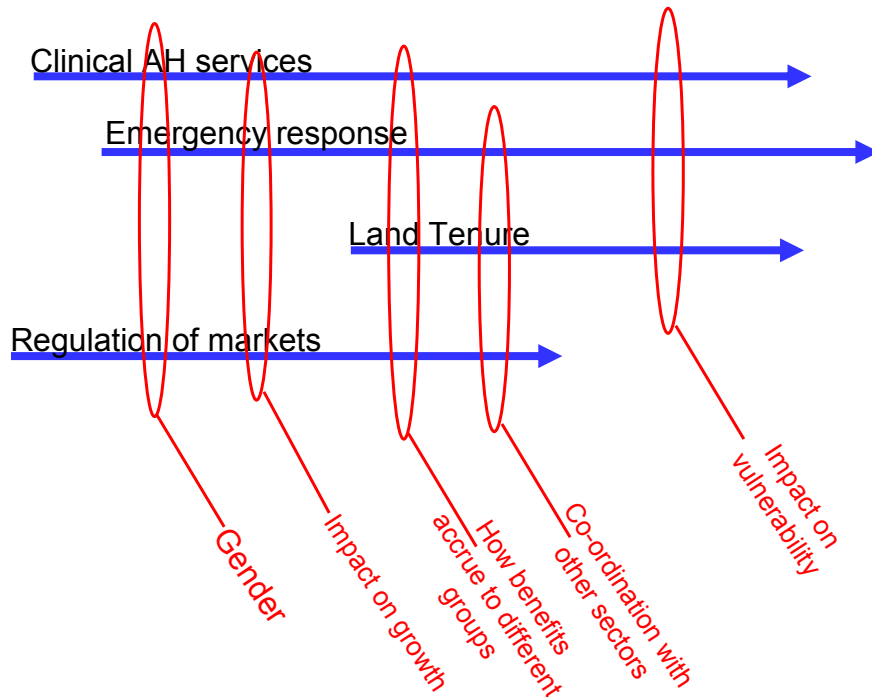
As the project purpose is one of capacity building, the activities to result two are selected in the light of their ability to provide lessons. Indeed, result two is the engine of organisational learning for the project.

The project will develop a portfolio of interventions that are implemented by the project's partner organisations and supported by the project. By selecting common themes which are relevant to pro-poor policy processes, the project will identify cross cutting lessons which are common to the portfolio, encouraging cross fertilisation and

shared learning between those involved. The lessons will then be disseminated to a broader stakeholder constituency through bespoke communications strategies.

The role of result 2 in capacity building is represented below diagrammatically. The blue arrows represent hypothetical interventions. Their differing length indicates that they may start at different times and last for different periods of time.

The red circles represent hypothetical cross cutting issues where learning would be facilitated and institutionalised. The cross cutting issues may encompass all or some of the interventions.



IGAD LPI will commence some interventions in the near future and add more as the project progresses. It will also identify other initiatives that are either ongoing or predate the project, that can contribute to the learning.

The model employed by the project to date in implementing result two has been successfully based on NTFPs. As the projects activities diverge however, there is a danger that they will become bottle-necks. For this reason, and to facilitate cross sectoral learning, the project proposes to develop multidisciplinary policy hubs at the national level, with membership drawn from upper/middle management of interested government departments and stakeholder organisations, to take interventions forward under the coordination of the NTFPs. These multidisciplinary policy hubs are already emerging from the stakeholder consultative workshops being done in the IGAD member states.

## 2.1 Conduct sector reviews and institutional analyses

Although the anticipated elements of this activity have been completed on time, further institutional analysis may be undertaken in the context of result 1 (understanding livelihoods) and result 4 (stakeholder training needs and capacity building) or as highly focussed studies in support of specific interventions.

### **Further Activities Relating to Project Interventions.**

The six activities below will be implemented in parallel as a portfolio of interventions, selected to offer a comprehensive framework for organisational learning.

#### ***2.2 Analyse 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***

#### ***3.3 Develop and adapt decision support tools***

#### ***4.2 Facilitate regional representation at international policy fora***

Genuine ownership of the project by its partners is key to institutionalisation of project learning, as the project becomes a tool of engagement in key policy areas. While the policy areas themselves are guided by the Steering Committee, at the operational level, the selection of interventions will be drawn from a broader basket of options and will be determined by the policy hubs themselves.

At this point, the project is ready to progress initiatives based on the following basket of options (detailed below under their respective logframe activity).

The interventions themselves are numbered with lower case roman numerals (i, ii, iii, iv etc)

## **2.2 Analyse and debate policy options**

### **(i) Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs).**

The PRSP process is one which has rarely exhibited a satisfactory analysis of the role of livestock in poverty reduction nor enhanced the livestock sector's access to development funds.

The case for livestock to be prioritised in PRSPs is strong, but anecdotal evidence suggests the case has not been delivered well in the past.

The process offers project partners in the government and non government sectors the opportunity to collaborate in advocating support to livestock based livelihoods. In doing so they would be institutionalising the knowledge that the project is generating, enhancing the capacity of civil society to influence policy (result 4) and enhancing the capacity of the livestock sector to promote itself within government (result 1)

An intervention to support the PRSP processes in member states will commence imminently with a training-of-trainers workshop for NTFPs and national facilitators and will ultimately operate through multidisciplinary policy hubs (see above). Based on assessment of the stage of the process in each member state, the project will provide strategic support, analysis and training/mentoring in the nature of the policy process.

In June 2007, the project steering committee recommended that compliance with regulations of national, regional and selected international markets should be a project focus, and that the project should look at the (i) the regulation of markets and (ii) the delivery of animal health services in order to achieve this.

The analysis that the project had undertaken, and which underpinned this decision, pointed to several areas where the project could make progress. They are presented as follows, and relate to activities 2.2 and 2.3

## **2.3 Identify measures to improve service provision**

### **(ii) Community Based Animal Health**

With respect to the delivery of animal health services, the project document acknowledges the inevitability of embracing and exploiting the potential of Community Based Animal Health (CBAH).

In response to the individual capacity and informational needs at the national level, the project will assist governments to move towards the support and regulation of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), with a view to ensuring quality of service and their being incorporated into disease surveillance systems.

At the regional level, their role in harmonised regional health policy will be addressed (see activity 2.4)

## **2.4 Identify measures to improve marketing**

### **Harmonised Approaches**

Project analysis has underlined the need for harmonisation, of regional policies on animal health, disease surveillance and food safety. Further harmonisation may be indicated to develop common negotiating positions/teams in bilateral trade agreements. To do this, decisions need to be taken at a level higher than the project steering committee, and IGAD's capacity to convene member state governments will be required.

Again, if CBAH systems are to be part of the above harmonised policies on animal health, they would require support at the highest levels.

### **(iii) High Level IGAD Policy Meeting**

Through the IGAD LPI, IGAD will convene a meeting of the region's Agriculture Ministers, the African Union and Regional Economic Communities in order to;

- Familiarise itself with the project's analysis on the need for areas of harmonisation within the region.
- Agree the basis of a regional framework for animal health policies, in the context of trade and of vulnerability, that will give individual countries guidance as to how to formulate their own pro-poor national policies.
- Debate the role of CBAH in such a framework, with a view to formalising it within the framework.
- Agree on the desirability or otherwise of moving towards a united approach to international trade negotiations.
- Agree the specific role of IGAD, with respect to other Regional Economic Communities, in these areas.

(iv) Commodity Based Trade

The project will respond to requests to assist project partners in developing a strategy to advocate a commodity based approach on regulating transboundary disease threats from trade, to the OIE. This would be likely to involve a significant component of sensitising national administrations to the approach and examining its implications in terms of internal procedures and external markets.

(v) Regulation of Local Markets

Many commentators are critical of the high and repetitive taxation to which the livestock trade is subject in the region, though the implications of reducing such taxes are uncertain. In response to requests at the national level, the project would model the effects of reducing taxation in selected markets to predict the result on trade, on livelihoods and on public revenues.

**Interventions to Improve Selection of Techniques for Trypanosome Control**

(vii) Analysis of Benefits

An analysis of the benefits of trypanosomiasis control in the Horn of Africa will be completed resulting in guidelines for formulating trypanosomiasis control policies and strategies, for use by IGAD member states, PATTEC, the African Development Bank, and the wider development community.

**Learning from interventions - cross cutting themes.**

The cross cutting learning function of the project will become more dominant as the interventions produce practical experience within partner organisations. However, as many of the interventions will seek to support livelihoods through trade, the project will examine to what extent poorer livestock keepers participate in international markets, to what degree they would benefit from a stronger international market, and how strengthening of international markets in the regions could be coupled to sister policies that enhance the participation of the poor in those markets.

## Result No 3

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

As a tool of policy and an organisational capacity in its own right, the project's information function must remain aligned with the information needs of policy planning, design, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Conversely, policy makers and planners benefit from an understanding of the livestock information function in order to interrogate and steer it 'intelligently'

As well as 'hard' data, the function is required to manage the 'softer' data of livelihoods studies, evaluations and institutional analyses. In developing the information needed for pro-poor policy processes, the function will develop in tandem with the project's interventions.

For all these reasons, the information nodes will be linked to the policy hubs at the national level, falling under the same coordination and being represented within the hub.

### **3.1 Identify information needs and uptake pathways**

The livestock information and policy functions of the project will move towards increasingly close cooperation by linking the policy hubs and information nodes, both under the coordination of the NTFPs.

As such, a customer/provider relationship with respect to information needs will be a part of the institutional links between the two functions. As the policy hubs will be taking forward the interventions (result 2), the information needs will initially be determined by the needs of the project.

The initial review of the status of the current data availability, information systems and uptake pathways in the region, as well as the information needs of livestock policy makers will continue in order to identify the strengths, weaknesses and gaps to develop a strategy to produce an information system and decision support tools to aid pro-poor policy formulation. The inventory work, already completed for Uganda, will be finalised for Kenya and Sudan. Similar activities will be initiated in Djibouti and Ethiopia.

At a later stage, it is likely that the experiences in data management in implementation of the interventions may lead to a cross cutting analysis of uptake pathways on a national and regional level.

### **3.2 Establish systems for data and knowledge collection, processing and dissemination**

Support will continue to the establishment of information nodes in each of the IGAD member states.

The project staff have brainstormed initial information requirements for the project. With the view to ensuring that the information system outputs are all policy-relevant an overall 'livestock policy information system' will be designed and a prototype will be implemented at the project headquarters. The technical specifications and an implementation strategy will be drawn up. Hence, an information design team will be assembled to begin the process of designing the information system.

As the nodes are established, and used by the policy hubs as tools of policy formulation and evaluation, they will become shaped into an effective service to the policy process. The above link with the policy hubs is therefore an important element of their establishment.

Collation of high resolution spatial baseline data for the IGAD countries will continue, and the project will look to other existing networks as means of disseminating the data.

The two, recently registered project websites will be further strengthened and made fully functional and widely accessible to the project beneficiaries.

### **3.3 - see result 2 (above)**

### **3.4 Identify and monitor indicators of policy change at different levels.**

During the third period of implementation a framework of indicators of policy change will be developed, by which to monitor and evaluate the impact of the IGAD LPI at different levels. This includes policy outcomes (longer-term) but also changes in policy processes (shorter-term).

These will in part be informed by regional workshops to examine policy processes that have achieved unusual success. The first of these will be held during this implementation period.

## Result No 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*

In order to assure a responsive poverty focus of those policies and institutions that are developed after the life of the project, it will be important that sustainable linkages are established with civil society, and that actors outside government are capable of employing their comparative advantages within policy processes.

Sustainable linkages will depend on establishing protocols by which civil society is consulted and reported back to, as part of policy processes. They will also depend on an acceptance of civil society's value, mutual respect, and on sustainable funding of their participation.

Strengthening civil society will involve improving their understanding of policy processes, strengthening their abilities of advocacy and presenting credible, evidence based arguments.

### **4.1 Support the establishment and/or development of professional and grassroots organizations and facilitate their participation in livestock policy processes**

Such organisations are identified through NSCF of which the remaining three are planned for the first 6 months of the implementation period.

The project will employ local consultants, reporting to the NTFPs in all countries, to provide an assessment of national level civil society organisations that are active in project related fields and that have developed messages or experiences that would usefully inform policy processes.

Their participation in policy processes will be facilitated through participation in the policy hubs, and through their engagement in project interventions (notably, at this stage, PRSP processes and CBAH) and through support to result no 1.

### **4.2 - see result 2 (above)**

### **4.3 Stakeholder training needs and capacity building**

Identification of training needs (as identified by training needs assessment) and subsequent interventions to build capacity (as identified by institutional analyses) will be specifically linked to the activities above, and will be directed initially towards the national technical focal points.

---

## ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF MAIN OUTPUTS OF ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY

| Activity   | Regional | Djibouti | Eritrea | Ethiopia | Kenya | Somalia | Sudan | Uganda |
|--|----------|----------|---------|----------|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| Livestock sector stakeholder workshops                           | ●a       | ○        |         | ○        | ●     | ○       | ●     | ●      |
| Livestock sector policy reviews                                  |          | ○        |         | ○        | ○     | ○       | ○     | ○      |
| Political economy analyses                                       | ●        | ●        | ●       | ●        | ●     | ●       | ●     | ●      |
| Review and analysis of trade regulations                         | ●        |          |         | ●        | ●     |         | ●     |        |
| Spatial data collection; inc. poverty and accessibility analysis | ○        | ○        | ○       | ○        | ○     | ○       | ○     | ○      |
| Dairy policy analysis and training                               |          |          |         |          |       |         |       | ●      |
| Trypanosomiasis control policy analysis                          | ○        |          |         |          |       |         |       | ○      |
| Livestock Market Information System training                     | ●        |          |         |          |       |         |       |        |
| Assessment of active NGOs  | ○        | ○        |         | ○        | ○     | ○       | ○     | ○      |
| Analysis of the role of livestock in livelihoods                 | ○        | ○        |         | ○        | ○     | ○       | ○     | ○      |

| Activity   | Regional | Djibouti | Eritrea | Ethiopia | Kenya | Somalia | Sudan | Uganda |
|--|----------|----------|---------|----------|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| Policy process engagement and monitoring               | ●○       | ●○       | ●(○)    | ●○       | ●○    | ●○      | ●○    | ●○     |
| PRSPs  |          | ○        |         | ○        | ○     | ○       | ○     | ○      |
| Early response to disease and drought                  | ●        |          |         | ●        |       |         |       |        |
| Designated national technical focal point              |          | ●        | ●       | ●        | ●     |         | ●     | ○      |
| Review of the status of the current data availability, |          | ○        |         | ○        | ○     |         | ○     | ○      |
| Design of livestock policy information system          | ○        | ○        | (○)     | ○        | ○     | ○       | ○     | ○      |
| Community Based Animal Health                          | ○        | ○        |         | ○        | ○     | ○       | ○     | ○      |
| High level IGAD animal health and trade policy meeting | ○        | ○        |         | ○        | ○     | ○       | ○     | ○      |

a) In the context of demand lead animal health services.

- Activities completed
- Activities proposed for 3<sup>rd</sup> period of implementation
- Activities completed and further, related activities proposed for 3<sup>rd</sup> period of implementation
- (○) Activities proposed, subject to decision of SCM.

## 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.