



**IGAD  
Livestock  
Policy  
Initiative**

## **National Technical Focal Point Meeting**

Djibouti, 25-29 March, 2007



**A Living from  
Livestock**

**■ Meeting Report**

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## ACRONYMS

ACP	African Caribbean Pacific Countries
ADB	African Development Bank
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
EC	European Commission
EXTRAPOLATE	EX-ante Tool for RANKing POLicy AITernatives
FAO	United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAO-AGAL	FAO's Livestock Policy, Sector Analysis and Information Branch
FAOR	FAO Representation
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGAD LPI	IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
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)
NAGRC	National Animal Genetic Resource Centre (Uganda)
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NLIN	National Livestock Information Nodes
NTFP	National Technical Focal Point
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
PMA	Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (Uganda)
PPLPI	Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RAF	Regional Office for Africa (FAO)

<b>RLINET</b>	Regional Livestock Information Network
<b>SC</b>	Steering Committee
<b>SIT</b>	Sterile Insect Technique
<b>UBOS</b>	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>WISP</b>	World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organisation

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Meeting venue and report format

The first National Technical Focal Points (NTFP) meeting was held in Djibouti at the IGAD Secretariat Conference Hall from the 25<sup>th</sup> to the 29<sup>th</sup> of March 2007. This report presents the summary of proceedings and deliberations of that meeting. The meeting report begins with a brief overview of the opening session and the meeting objectives, then summarises the key issues that came out of the presentations and discussions held around those presentations. The last part of the report contains sections looking at the logistics involved whilst the NTFPs work on Project, forward planning and stakeholder consultations and a summary of the closing session. Attached to this report are annexes including Annex 4 which shows the documents that were given to the NTFPs on CD.

### 1.2 Opening session

Professor Benson Mochoge, Director, Agriculture and Environment Division, IGAD, and the Chairman of the IGAD LPI Steering Committee presided over the opening session of the meeting. Present were: Dr. Samuel Zziwa, Programme Manager, Agriculture Livestock & Food Security, IGAD, Dr. Abdi Jama, Information Adviser, FAO/IGAD LPI, Dr. Otieno Mtula, Policy Adviser, FAO/IGAD LPI, Dr. Timothy Robinson, Information Officer, AGA, FAO HQ and IGAD LPI a.i., Dr. Ugo Pica-Ciamarra, Livestock Information Analyst, PPLPI, FAO HQ, Ms. Mekdim A. Ketsela, Assistant to the CTA, FAO/IGAD LPI, National Technical Focal Points: Mr. Abdallah Barkat (Djibouti), Ms. Mebrat Alem (Ethiopia), Dr. Julia Kinyua (Kenya), Dr. Omer Hassan El-Dirani (Sudan), and Dr. John Kasirye (Uganda).

Professor Mochoge extended his welcome to the participants and confirmed that the countries present fulfilled the quorum requirements that had been set at four countries, and therefore the meeting could be held. He noted the absence of the NTFPs from Eritrea and Somalia, and observed that the NTFP from Eritrea had earlier sent a message excusing himself from the meeting. Prof. Mochoge then read out the opening speech from the Executive Secretary of IGAD who was on leave at the time (Annex 1). On completion, Prof. Mochoge cited examples of the type of programmes and projects being implemented by IGAD e.g. the water harvesting - the Karamoja cluster; Conflict Early Warning, and Regional Risk Management. He stressed that the NTFPs would be the 'core' of the actors for the implementation of the project. With these remarks, Prof. Mochoge, on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), declared the first meeting of the National Technical Focal Points of the IGAD LPI officially open.

## 1.3 Meeting objectives

The meeting objectives were read out to the participants and agreed upon as follows:

- to achieve a common understanding of the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative;
- to familiarise NTFPs with the concepts underlying the Initiative, and of pro-poor policy development;
- to introduce a policy analysis tool: EXTRAPOLATE;
- to introduce a policy analysis framework, to be implemented in-country by NTFPs;
- to explore information systems requirements;
- to plan project activities for 2007;
- to build a cohesive team of skilled, pro-poor livestock policy practitioners in the region.

## 2. PPLPI: PRINCIPLES AND EXAMPLES

### (i) Presentation

Dr. Tim Robinson, Chief Technical Adviser (a.i) of the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative introduced the IGAD LPI. He provided an overview of livestock in the region, emphasising that for those of the 43 million livestock-dependent poor living in the more arid parts of the IGAD region, livestock was possibly the only viable form of land-use. He discussed some of the key livestock policy issues in the region: capacity for policy analysis and formulation; levels of stakeholder involvement; trade rules and standards; lack of regional harmonisation; policies relating to provision of services, in a changing environment; and policies relating to pastoralism.

He provided a brief history of the project, explaining how it had evolved through various phases of negotiation and then went through the aim, purpose, results (outputs) and activities of the project, as laid out in the project's logical framework (Annex 2).

## 3. IGAD'S ROLE IN REGIONAL LIVESTOCK POLICY

### (i) Presentation

Dr. Samuel Zziwa asserted that IGAD's role in the implementation of projects and programmes was to assist and compliment efforts of Member States and not to implement programmes and projects on the ground. He went on to define the IGAD's Mission as being to assist IGAD Member States achieve regional integration through closer cooperation in the areas of:- Agriculture and Environment Protection, Economic Cooperation and Social Development, and Peace and Security. He identified IGAD's priority areas of action as being the following: Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security; Natural Resources Management; Environmental Protection; Trade,

Infrastructure and Communications; Conflict Management and Resolution; Disaster Risk Management; Social Development and Gender. He then presented the IGAD Food Security Strategy, 2005-2008. Dr. Zziwa presented IGAD's role as being: Facilitation of dialogue for policy makers; Mobilisation of resources for regional interventions; Formulation / implementation of regional interventions; Creation of regional / national partnerships / networks; Lobbying, advocacy and awareness creation; Information dissemination; Capacity building.

## 4. IGAD LPI: OVERVIEW OF LIVESTOCK POLICY COMPONENT

### (i) Presentation

Dr. Mtula began by observing that in conventional approaches to improving livestock sub-sector production the vast majority of interventions are designed to remove constraints to production by developing and/or delivering technology and services. He pointed out that results of the analysis of these interventions done in 1988 in terms of their impact on production, sustainability and in particular on whether they assisted the majority of rural farmers i.e. the poor showed that many of these livestock projects failed to improve the livelihoods of ordinary farmers. Dr. Mtula observed that it was becoming clear that building effective institutions is critical in fighting poverty and that these institutions can make a difference in the success of market reforms. Studies also showed that livestock sub-sector policies in Developing Countries rarely favoured the poor. This state of affairs supported by the findings of research done to establish the need for policy and institutional change in the horn of Africa emphasized the relevance of the IGAD LPI to the situation in the IGAD Member States. He concluded by noting that the IGAD LPI log frame as well as the revised work programme for January to December 2007 will provide the background for country and regional project activities and noted that the last Steering Committee meeting proposed a change in the mode of project implementation; away from pilot activities and towards a more parallel mode of implementation, with national technical focal points coordinating activities based on guidelines produced by the project. He finally recognized that the issues and processes in the different member states are in some cases very different, making the quality of in-country consultation essential for success and the delivery of outputs mostly dependant on the level of commitment of the National Technical Focal Points and other stakeholders within the countries.

### (ii) Discussion

The meeting recognised that good institutions are likely to result in good organisations, that in turn are likely to support actions and policies which lead to success in their particular field. As illustrated in the presentation, it was clear that by changing policies and institutions one can significantly influence organisations towards a more pro-poor focus.

## 5. IGAD LPI: OVERVIEW OF LIVESTOCK INFORMATION COMPONENT

### (i) Presentation

Dr. Abdi Jama started by pointing out that adequate information is necessary for formulating sound livestock policies. Consequently, the goal of the IGAD LPI regarding livestock information is to deploy pro-poor oriented information systems for livestock policy, analysis and monitoring of policy change. This could be achieved by nurturing country-led efforts on information management and linking the countries in the IGAD region to share information to build the capacity for informed livestock policy making. Dr. Jama went to clarify key terminology about information systems. He specifically stressed the difference between data, information and knowledge stating that data is the raw material which when processed becomes information. Again, when information is packaged or used for understanding or doing something, it then becomes Knowledge. In addition to that, Dr. Jama stated that an initial review of the current data and information systems is warranted before developing new systems. The objective of such a review will be to identify the strengths, weaknesses and gaps to produce information that addresses the needs of the policy makers.

Dr. Jama went to expound on the specific activity areas of the IGAD LPI on information and enumerated some of the on-going activities in the livestock component of the project. The key among them are the collection of spatial baseline data (GIS databases), accessibility and poverty mapping, livestock production system mapping agro-ecology, infrastructure data; literature databases, livestock market information and decision support tools.

Dr. Jama mentioned that one of the main aims of the information component of the LPI is to develop and adapt decision support tools to aid policy formulation. One such tool is a decision aide for livestock disaster mitigation interventions that the project is currently developing in collaboration with other key organization.

Finally, Dr. Jama pointed out that information system will be needed not only to formulate policies but also to identify and monitor indicators of policy change.

### (ii) Discussion

The meeting noted that information was one of the key factors in policy making. The situation on the ground was however not very conducive as there were a lot of players collecting information/data with no standard and coordination and some information was regarded as being sensitive and was therefore not accessible. There is therefore a need to identify the problem areas for the project to address. There were concerns that people were not ready to hear certain kinds of information, and that there was fear to share information because of sanctions. This raised the question as to how the NTFPs could build the confidence of the end users. It was explained that building such confidence would take time and there was need to promote participatory information management by bringing stakeholders together for dialogues and if the quality and credibility of the information are taken care of then confidence to share information would build over time. It was noted that Institutions making strategic decisions see that information management is a key issue that needs to be addressed. The main cause for the lack of sustainability of good information flow was the lack of a clear guideline and the absence of a unit responsible for the collection of information. The meeting further noted that lack of availability of data in the pastoral areas was due to

the trans-human nature of livestock keeping and the need to develop a system that would focus on capturing information from these areas. The meeting also noted that innovative methods of communicating information to the public such as drama were in many cases also effective. Finally, there was a consensus that capacity building is central to developing sustainable livestock information systems for the IGAD region.

## 6. IGAD LPI: EXAMPLES OF OUTPUTS

### (i) Presentation

Dr. Tim Robinson provided some examples of the types of results that the IGAD LPI could expect to produce, in relation to the log frame outputs. Being the first exposure for National Technical Focal Points to the project, and to the closely related PPLPI, it was important to show some practical examples of results; both those that have been initiated under the PPLPI, and those specifically implemented under the IGAD LPI. Since Uganda was the focus country for the initial activities under the PPLPI, many of these early examples came from there.

Linking these examples to the project outputs (see Annex 2), he presented preliminary results from four activities: a) poverty analysis and mapping; b) the development of a framework for pro-poor policy review and analysis; and two policy processes in which PPLPI was engaged in Uganda: c) dairy policy development, and d) trypanosomiasis control policy development.

He first described the work that had been initiated in collaboration with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in developing an environmental approach to poverty mapping; based on the use of remotely sensed and other environmental data (such as market access) to predict poverty levels as measured through national household surveys.

Second, he introduced a framework that is under development, building upon three policy intervention domains developed by PPLPI: a) reducing vulnerability; b) creating the conditions for growth; and c) coping with growth. The framework would be described in detail later by Dr. Ugo Pica-Ciamarra.

Dr. Robinson gave two examples of policy engagement in Uganda as an illustration of how these approaches could be extended to the other IGAD Member States. The first involved providing assistance in the development of a comprehensive dairy policy for Uganda. This would be covered in more detail in the introduction to the EXTRAPOLATE decision support tool.

The second example of policy engagement was the application of decision support tools to assist with trypanosomiasis control policy and strategy development. Dr. Robinson explained that there were two main aspects to this work. The first aspect focussed on where to control trypanosomiasis, for which a multi-criteria evaluation technique had been applied to relevant spatial data to help prioritise areas for trypanosomiasis control (in order to alleviate poverty). The second aspect focussed on how best to go about controlling the disease. To this end an economic evaluation had been conducted to compare the costs of the main vector control interventions: traps/targets, insecticide treated cattle, sequential aerial spraying, and the sterile insect technique (SIT). The results indicate very clearly that SIT is the most expensive approach, and that, if the other approaches can achieve local eradication, it would be much more economical to opt for one or a combination of these. This is important in the context of PATTEC, the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Programme, under the auspices of which a number of IGAD Member States are

receiving loans from ADB, the African Development Bank to initiate tsetse eradication programmes.

## 7. CLARIFICATIONS ON TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR NTFP

### (i) Presentation

Dr. Robinson began by guiding the NTFPS through their Terms of Reference as approved by the Steering Committee (see Annex 3) noting that they could only be changed by the Steering Committee. He clarified that the last Steering Committee meeting proposed a change in the mode of project implementation; away from pilot activities and towards a more parallel mode of implementation, with national technical focal points coordinating activities based on guidelines produced by the project. He stressed the importance of the NTFPs fully understanding their role and Terms of Reference in this context as they would play an important role in project implementation.

### (ii) Discussion

The meeting was informed that the tasks required of the NTFPs by IGAD LPI needed commitment and that it was important to consider some sort of incentives for them to be able to fulfil their obligation and more so given that there are other competitors out there with good incentives who attract them away from the project. The issue of financial compensation to the NTFPs was immediately brought up for clarification. Examples about how the PPLPI team did their work with the national staff in Uganda was also given i.e. tailored Personal Service Agreements which were linked to delivery of outputs, with operational costs being covered and the FAOR assisting in the arrangement and transfer of funds from HQ. Further examples were also given as to how IGAD operates within its Member States which involves 'top ups' as incentives for the technical persons working on the ground. This however was found to be difficult to do under FAO's regulation. It was pointed out that all payments would have to be linked to tangible products/performance and that a flat rate was not an acceptable method of payment unless it is somehow tied to output. Consequently, the IGAD LPI team were asked to come up with the Terms of Reference for the activities agreed upon by the meeting, estimate the amount of time of the NTFPs required to implement and set it up as a contract between the IGAD LPI and the NTFPs with clear outputs and reasonable compensation for the successful delivery of these outputs.

Questions were also raised as to the frequency with which the NTFPs were to meet to share their experience and lessons learnt. An excerpt from the 2006 Steering Committee meeting report was read out at this point that clearly explained that money was not initially allocated to carry out such activities. It was, however, noted that if the NTFPs face problems in carrying out their obligations, they would have to communicate that to their respective SC members and the Chief Technical Advisor of the Project.

## 8. COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

### 8.1 Country Presentation: Ethiopia

Ms. Mebrat Alem, Head, Animal and Fisheries Resources Development Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, gave an overview of the livestock sector in Ethiopia, explaining that the livestock resource played an important socio-economic role in Ethiopia and that the sector contributed up to 16-20% of the GDP without considering its contribution in terms of farm power and transport service. She further noted that livestock played a critical role in food security and poverty reduction strategies and that the major constraints lie in the lack of capacity to exploit the newly created conducive economic policy environment due to factors such as absence of livestock policy; shortage of manpower; poor veterinary service; critical shortage of feed; lack of improved indigenous genetic material; and, the virtual absence of Market infrastructure. She pointed out that Key Stakeholders consist of five major groups: - Government Institutions; Civil Societies; Producers' Associations; Food & Feed Industries; CGIARs; and, Government Institutions. Turning to Institutional Arrangements, she observed that the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD) was the sole institution responsible for: the formulation of livestock policies; formulation of national laws and regulations required to implement livestock policies whereas the Regional Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development (RBOARD) was responsible for the implementation of the national policies and for the formulation of regional laws and regulations. Wereda/District Office of Agriculture (WOA) were the lowest autonomous Government institutions responsible for implementing livestock policies. MOARD was the umbrella institution to all federal agricultural departments, institutes and centers. RBOARD and Woreda District Office of Agriculture (WDOA) reported to their respective councils. She observed that there was no direct structural relationship between the Ministry and the RBOARD.

### 8.2 Country Presentation: Kenya

Dr. Julia Kinyua, Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Veterinary Research Labs, gave an overview of the livestock sector in Kenya, explaining that the sector contributed 10% of GDP and 30% of farm gate value of agricultural commodities. Approximately 80% of Kenyan rural population was dependent on agriculture for food and income. She pointed out that livestock production was a major economic and social activity for communities that live in high rainfall areas for dairy production and in the arid and semi arid areas (ASALS) for beef production. The ASALS were home to 60% of the countries livestock resources and 20% human population. There exists a very high potential that was underutilized. She noted that livestock diseases remained the most challenging constraint to enhanced performance of the livestock sub sector. She said that the government recognized the role of a vibrant livestock sub sector in reversing the poverty levels and its contribution to the nation's economic recovery. Dr. Kinyua observed that the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development had the major responsibility of creating and promoting enabling environment for players in the industry through development of effective sectoral polices and strategies. She noted that other than government, various private sector institutions also play an important role in the policy making process in the country. The entry point for the IGAD LPI to engage with these stakeholders would be in the areas of capacity building;

product processing and marketing; disaster preparedness; conflict resolution and peace building; value addition skills; pasture and fodder conservation; dry land livestock water harvesting technologies; diversification to develop new enterprises suitable for the environment; development of cottage industries, rural tanneries; promotion of game ranching and ecotourism for efficient utilization of range lands; Technology for utilization and awareness creation on the dreaded Prosopis juliflora that has colonized most ASAL areas diminishing grazing land, encroaching on homesteads and posing a threat to man and beast.

### 8.3 Country Presentation: Sudan

Dr. Omer Hassan El Dirani, Director Animal Resources, Economics Administration, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, began by listing the key stakeholders in the livestock sub-sector in the Sudan as being Government; NGOs; and, Private sector. He observed that Institutional Arrangements were governed by Legislations, Acts and Presidential decrees that determined Ministries and Government Organizations' mandates. He noted that existing policies included: The Millennium Strategy for the Development of the Agricultural Sector (2003-2027); The Five year's development plan from 2007 to 2011; The Green Progression (Al Nafra Al Khadra); The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA); policies passed by the Council of Ministers and the Strategic National Planning Council. He pointed out that there was need for Government policies to facilitate trade through supporting and enabling legislation, infrastructure, enabling marketing support, financial support and protecting the disease-free status. There was also need for policies to improve the internal marketing system to enhance its efficiency and for the provision of low cost finance with long grace periods for medium and long term livestock production programmes that are oriented towards the export market. There was also need to enforce the micro-finance policy. At the national level, policy actions were needed to stimulate the adoption of productivity-enhancing practices and measures that increase investment in the rangelands on which livestock producers rely. Policies were also required that would encourage organized communities to collectively manage their grazing areas and for market access. Policy actions were also needed that would ensure that livestock production meets the required standards with minimum risks to human health and animal welfare. He observed that at the regional level, there was need for common policies and coordinated efforts on animal health-related regulations, livestock trade rules and preparedness for the expected accession of the WTO, negotiation forums with the E.U., and African Caribbean Pacific countries (ACP) agreements. He saw the enactment of these policies as being essential for the improvement of trade and producers' income in the long run.

### 8.4 Country Presentation: Uganda

Dr. John Kasirye, Principal Veterinary Officer in Charge of Regulatory Services, Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries, began by observing that there was a high potential for the livelihood of the livestock keepers to improve if proper guidance and priority setting were correctly addressed but the current policy environment appeared to be inappropriate as most times the key stakeholders were not involved in the formulation processes of these policies. Equally important was the fact that the legal framework was often restrictive especially in the area of the vital delivery of the livestock health services, and access to the markets. He saw the desired status as being in the involvement of the key players in the process of policy development in order to take care of the concerns of all through a consensus building

mechanism and in the targets set by the IGAD LPI to address policy gaps and related issues such as the advocacy for enabling livestock regulations that are not of a restrictive nature, but promotional and relevant to the situation on the ground. He went on to note that in the case of Uganda, key players involved in the IGAD LPI would include the government and related agencies, professional organizations, the private sector, development partners, the livestock keepers and local opinion leaders and the institutions involved in the IGAD LPI would include all levels of governance, professional organizations, and in some cases the religious organizations. He concluded by noting that an inventory of the existing policies, laws and regulations would be taken to provide a starting point for the desired pro poor interventions. The entry point would however be through a dialogue between the various players.

## 9. EXTRAPOLATE: EX-ANTE TOOL FOR RANKING POLICY ALTERNATIVES

### (i) Presentation

Dr. Tim Robinson introduced participants to EXTRAPOLATE (EX-ante Tool for Ranking Policy Alternatives), a user friendly decision support tool, under development by PPLPI and collaborators, designed to assess, ex-ante, the putative 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.

EXTRAPOLATE is built around four main elements and their linkages: (1) stakeholder groups and their livelihood status - an estimate of welfare; (2) constraints that prevent stakeholders from achieving desirable (3) outcomes, which are the measurable effects of relaxing constraints and which contribute to the livelihood of stakeholders; and (4) policies that impact on constraints.

Using EXTRAPOLATE requires two simple steps: defining the model elements, and then quantifying their linkages according to simple numerical scales. The programme calculates the effect of individual or a combination of the proposed policy alternatives on the livelihood status of the different stakeholder groups, through its/their impact on constraints and outcomes. Results are presented both numerically and graphically.

Dr. Robinson then described the project's involvement in helping develop a comprehensive dairy policy for Uganda, in collaboration with the Ministry for Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF), the Dairy Development Authority (DDA), the Secretariat of the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA), the National Animal Genetic Resource Centre (NAGRC), and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Members from these organisations formed a dairy policy development task force, which has been consulting with a wide variety of stakeholders, through a series of workshops, and using the EXTRAPOLATE policy tool. The initial indications suggest that two components of a proposed comprehensive policy: standard setting and enforcement, and breed improvement, may not have obvious pro-poor outcomes.

### (ii) Discussion

There was an observation that the IGAD LPI should also develop tools for the pastoral areas as this would not only be useful in developing arguments and alternative

methods for reducing the levels of poverty but also in creating an environment in pastoral areas that would accommodate the transition from 'nomadic pastoralism' to 'agro pastoralism'. The meeting was informed that IGAD's strategy focuses on the ASALs because there was a need to make the people in those areas business/market oriented not just for the sake of convenience but for them to fight droughts. It was observed that technical analysis like the Tryps case study would not only be a technical record but would also help give clear indications for policy makers based on cost. There was a recommendation that NTFPs should set up consultative groups in their countries and that the project should gear towards producing more practical outputs. The SC would have to develop broad guideline on to which areas the project should focus on, identify a few 'key' regional issues based on the comparative advantage of it being an IGAD project which would help in the harmonization of national policies which would also be regionally relevant. The problem faced with Mesquite 'prosopis juliflora' - initially introduced as animal feed to combat drought in the IGAD Region which has now turned out to have a negative impact in the environment, was a good example. The mode of working with the Southern State of Sudan was also raised as interference from the North was regarded as being not acceptable. In this regard it was also noted that the Minister for Animal Resources and Fisheries in the Sudan was from the Southern State of Sudan and his help could be sought in matters concerning the South. IGAD too could be consulted in engaging with countries such as Somalia and the Sudan. The meeting was assured that IGAD would give all the assistance required including the issuance of the IGAD laissez-passer for IGAD LPI staff to facilitate their work in places such as the Southern State of Sudan.

## 10. POLICY GUIDELINES: PRO-POOR REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF LIVESTOCK RELATED POLICIES

### (i) Presentation

Dr. Ugo Pica-Ciamarra presented the draft guidelines developed by PPLPI to review and analyse livestock related policies. The guidelines provide indications to rapidly appraise the prevailing livestock policy framework in developing countries, 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 in isolation from, or only loosely connected with, the prevailing and 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 presented guidelines assume that poverty alleviation is the overall goal of the national development strategies and of agricultural or livestock development strategies, and that enhancing the returns to and productivity of the livestock assets of the poor can contribute significantly to alleviate poverty. They suggest that individual policy documents, including the national and agricultural development strategies and more specific livestock policy documents, should first be analysed collectively - according to both a time-sequence and a 'pro-poor' criterion, and classified within the PPLPI framework of policies 'reducing vulnerability', 'creating conditions for growth' and 'sustaining growth' - so as to identify potential policy gaps and time-inconsistencies. Then individual livestock-specific policies can be examined: each policy should be consistent with the overall objective of poverty alleviation and clearly identify the way it is going to contribute to poverty alleviation; it should circumscribe its area of intervention, acknowledge of the heterogeneity of the rural poor, identify a number of public actions targeting the livestock-dependent poor, and

be complementary with other, related policies. When most policies satisfy these criteria, then their implementation will possibly lead to an 'enabling environment' allowing the livestock-dependent poor to make a profitable use of their livestock assets.

The ultimate objective of the guidelines is not to assess whether policies are technically sound and well-designed, but whether that country presents a coherent set of pro-poor livestock policies and, in case it does not, where adjustments should be made, and gaps filled. As highlighted in the presentation, a good overall policy framework is a necessary step towards a pro-poor growth of the livestock sector, but it is not sufficient on its own. Without the political will, the appropriate institutions and the required resources, capacity and budget effectively to implement those policies the desired results cannot be attained. A policy analysis such as this needs therefore to be complemented by both a technical and institutional analyses supporting policy implementation.

## (ii) Discussion

Questions were raised concerning the relationship between policy documents and country strategy papers; the relationship between environmental sustainability and pro-poor policy; and, the relationship between population pressure, land fragmentation and diminishing traditional land use/management systems. In response to these questions, the meeting was informed that policy documents defined the principle actions of the governments whereas strategy documents are broad guidelines depicting long term goals based on public need. In response to concerns about the link between environmental sustainability and poverty, the meeting was further informed that poverty reduction is a process that one has to start, requiring initial simple actions that would include creating a culture to value the environment. As for problems with land fragmentation, the meeting was informed that there is the need to look at the problem in a holistic manner in the context of Land Policy existing in a country including landownership systems and animal husbandry practices.

The meeting was informed that it was similarly important to disaggregate the contribution of livestock to livelihoods in mixed farming systems because research showed that a large number of the poor were to be found in mixed farming areas some of them directly involved in mixed farming. There was also an observation that the contribution of livestock including cross border trade in livestock to the national economy needed to be determined.

The meeting was also informed that in countries with federal systems in place, the relative importance given to livestock issues in terms of federal and state legislation would depend on the importance of livestock in the individual states.

The meeting noted that the reference period (time-frame) to go back in collecting policy documents for analysis according to the guidelines would be determined by the relevance of the policy documents in question. Subsequent amendments of the relevant policies being studied should also be included as much as possible.

The NTFPs confirmed their support for the guidelines and noted that other key people in their respective governments would not only benefit from exposure to the guidelines themselves but also from the results of the analysis derived from the guidelines.

## 11. INVENTORY OF LIVESTOCK RELATED NATIONAL POLICIES

### (i) Presentation

Dr. Ugo Pica-Ciamarra guided the NTFPs through a sample TOR for the assignment that highlighted the activities and outputs expected from the NTFPs in carrying out the assignment. These TORs would be firmed up and finalized in consultation with the NTFPs and Livestock Policy Adviser. Following up on this, Dr. Mtula went through the steps that would be taken in initiating the assignment. He pointed out that the sample Terms of Reference for NTFPs would first of all be firmed up, agreed upon with the NTFPs and then finalised. This would be followed up with the preparation of contracts for the NTFPs who would then begin the assignment according to the guidelines presented above.

### (ii) Discussion

The meeting was informed that in the case of Uganda, a working paper was being prepared that would be shared with stake holders. The guidelines themselves had been finalised after the Uganda report on the status of policies had been done and there was therefore the need to revise the Ugandan report to bring it in line with the guidelines. This task was being undertaken. There was an observation that the NTFPs names would be included as co-authors of the working papers arising from the results of the inventory work.

## 12. INFORMATION NODES AND INVENTORY OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND POLICIES

### (i) Presentation

Dr. Abdi Jama started by mentioning the paramount need for effective livestock information systems to support decision makers in the IGAD region. Currently available data and information systems on livestock in the IGAD region are often fragmented, limited in scope or outdated. Therefore, it is abundantly clear as was noted during the formulation of IGAD LPI that the countries in the region needed support to develop their information potential for policy formulation through capacity building programs. This will inevitably involve shifting towards central storage and electronic distribution of authoritative and objective information on livestock policy. The establishment or strengthening of existing central information nodes will be needed to improve the development and uptake of livestock policy-related information.

IGAD LPI will provide support and guidance on the infra-structure, equipment and capacity building needs for the establishment of a central livestock information node to strengthen access to policy related information resources in each of the IGAD Member States. The overall aim of such a node will be to support the formulation, implementation and monitoring of pro-poor livestock policies that are responsive to the needs of the livestock policy makers. The Node will help coordinate and link national and regional information networks specific to livestock policy related information. The information node will be equipped with both hardware and

software. The host institutions of the information nodes will be asked to assign a dedicated staff member to administer the node as their contribution for the program to be sustainable. Data and information maintained by various organizations, federal, state, and local government agencies; non-government organizations; and private-sector organizations will be linked through the NLIN gateway and made accessible to a variety of clientele including decision-makers, researchers, natural resource managers, educators, students, and other private organizations.

The individual National Livestock Information Nodes (NLIN) will form the backbone of an IGAD Regional Livestock Information Network (RLINET), expected to be an electronic information network that provides and improves access to data and information on livestock and livestock policy. The RLINET will provide solutions for data management, and interoperability for data sets critical to livestock decision-making process. The network will address issues of sharing and integrating information and data holdings from multiple institutions across the IGAD region.

## (ii) Discussion

The meeting was informed about an upcoming ICT project funded by EC. The project would set up a portal which is expected to be institutionalized by June and would be managed by IGAD in Djibouti. This would be made up of existing information systems and would be a very 'fertile' ground for the IGAD LPI Project to launch its information system. The portal would be accessible in different languages including Arabic.

The meeting noted that having the information available was a good thing but building the capacity for using the information available was equally important. The information nodes proposed in the IGAD LPI would look at issues of capacity building and diligent thought would be given to the construction and management of the FAO LPI website.

## 13. LOGISTICS

Ms. Mekdim A. Ketsela gave a brief overview of the logistics involved whilst the NTFPs work on the project. This involved explaining the different procedures in processing service contracts for short-term services, travel documents, security clearances and overall communication with the FAO representations in the Member States. This led to the explanation of the important documents like the: Personal History Form, Beneficiary Form, and Medical Certificate (Full medical examination if the contract is to exceed 6 months). Following this a request was put forward to the NTFPs to:

- provide their contact details i.e. Name, Position, Department, Physical address (for DHL etc), P.O. Box, Tel, Cell, Fax, e-mail. Passport details (a scanned copy of the page with the details) and
- to go to the FAO Representations in their respective countries and try to find out the contact points for processing the activities mentioned above and inform Ms. Ketsela with the details i.e. name and title of the contact person.

Since all NTFPs had already experienced the travel arrangement with their FAORs, that has already given them an insight as to how things are done at FAO i.e. rules and regulations in terms of finance and security. However, Ms. Ketsela emphasised the importance of preparing all 'Travel Plans' well in advance.

## 14. FORWARD PLANNING AND NATIONAL WORKSHOPS

The Project Staff pointed out that other than the policy and inventory work, immediate focus would be on stakeholder workshops and updating of pro-poor policy networks within the IGAD Member States. The consultation would ensure effective participation in project activities. The consultative workshops would bring out country priorities for the consideration of the Steering Committee.

The workshops would cover 2-3 days and would require a facilitator to guide the proceedings. A maximum of thirty (30) participants drawn from senior levels of the government, private sector and civil society would attend the workshops. A number of reports and documents would feed into the workshops including the IGAD LPI project summary, political economy studies that were ongoing, and the results of the policy inventory work if available.

There were therefore 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 stakeholder consultation;
- to carry out Inventory and analysis of existing information systems, and guide the establishment of information nodes through the identification of an appropriate location and capacity building needs.

It was decided that NTFPs from countries where the inventory work had been initiated would attend a meeting at the project offices in Addis Ababa at an appropriate date.

## 15. CLOSING SESSION

Closing remarks during the closing session were delivered by Prof. Benson Mochoge. Professor Mochoge thanked the participants for their dedicated participation in the training. He explained that it is still not possible to engage with Somalia due to the current instability in the country and therefore the nomination for the Steering Committee Member for the Project is still pending.

He thanked and praised the organizers for the training on the EXTRAPOLATE tool, which he said he found to be simple to understand and flexible to use. He further added that having the right policy is always important and that emphasis on capacity building is just as important. He reminded the NTFPs that their contribution towards the IGAD LPI would be a contribution to their countries and that they should use the tools developed effectively.



IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative: National Technical Focal Points Meeting

25-30 March 2007, IGAD Secretariat, Djibouti

OPENING REMARKS

By

IGAD Executive Secretary

Distinguished participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I warmly welcome you all to Djibouti and to the IGAD Secretariat in particular. I am happy to see participants coming from all IGAD member states. This is a clear manifestation of the member states' commitment to forge closer regional cooperation, especially in the livestock sector.

It is gratifying to note the growing importance the member states and the Secretariat are increasingly putting on livestock development. This follows the long neglect of livestock and in particular the pastoral sector in national development planning. Member States still face the challenge of ensuring that livestock issues are adequately covered in the national plans, especially the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSPs). With livestock contributing an estimated 17% to GDP in the region, national budgets should be drawn up to reflect this reality by increasing the resources allocated to the livestock sector.

It took us a long time to prepare this IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative (LPI) project and get it approved for funding. It is 10 years since we started on this project and we are still experiencing further delays in starting implementation due to delays in recruiting project staff. We are still recruiting for the Project Chief Technical Advisor (CTA). I appreciate the efforts being undertaken by FAO to keep the project running over the past one year while the recruitment process was in progress.

This project still has 4 years to go and a lot is expected from it. For this to happen, a lot will depend on the active participation and support of the technical focal points. You will be in frequent contact with the project and your role will be pivotal for its successful of the implementation.

Other livestock programmes executed by IGAD are:

- LMIS
- Water harvesting
- CEWARN
- Reform

### 1. What is the project about?

**Problem:** There is lack of clear cut livestock policies in most Member States always combined with crops !!

**Objective:** to enhance the contribution of the livestock sector to sustainable food security and poverty reduction in the IGAD region.

**Purpose:** Strengthen capacity in IGAD Secretariat, its Member States and other regional stakeholders - in the formulation and implementation of livestock sector.

**Policies -** "you have the task of negotiating and fostering the policy dialogue in the region".

### 2. Role of IGAD - to assist and complement the efforts of Member States:

- policy
- marketing
- production
- information/networking
- capacity building
- science and technology promotion
- advocacy and promote private sector

### 3. Role of Member States in the process - ownership

#### 4. Sustainability of the project after donor money

- embedded in the national livestock sector budgets
- enough capacity built
- formation of reliable committee to steer the programme

I wish to thank the EC for funding the IGAD LPI project and I thank FAO for executing the project. I look forward to closer cooperation with the two institutions in ensuring a smooth implementation of the project.

On that note let me wish you a successful workshop and an enjoyable stay in Djibouti.

Thank you all for your attention.

## ANNEX: 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>
<p>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</p>	<p>IGAD and stakeholders are actively promoting identified pro-poor livestock-related policy and institutional options in the region by 2008</p>	<p>Press reviews</p> <p>Minute of IGAD ministerial meetings</p> <p>PRSPs and government reports</p> <p>Report of Steering Committee meetings and external reviews</p>	<p>Stakeholder participation and enhanced access to information and decision-support tools are sufficient to ensure the formulation of appropriate policies and institutional changes</p>
<p>2. Policy options and implementation strategies for enhanced livestock sector contribution to growth, food security and poverty reduction identified</p>	<p>Importance of livestock acknowledged in the PRSP processes of 2 countries by 2008</p> <p>National livestock strategies in place in 2 countries by 2008</p>	<p>PRSPs and government reports</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Public, private, and tertiary sector organizations strategic plans</p> <p>Approved project documents and financing agreements</p>	
<p>3. Systems in place for livestock policy information, analysis, decision-support and monitoring of policy change</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Appropriate indicators identified for monitoring policy change by 2007</p>	<p>Statistics on numbers of website visitors and requests for tools and information</p> <p>PRSPs and government reports</p> <p>Project reports</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>At least 10 organizations / networks participating in the policy formulation process in IGAD member states by 2008</p>	<p>Distribution lists of pro-poor livestock policy networks</p> <p>Reports of stakeholder meetings and workshops</p> <p>Records of attendance of stakeholder representatives at policy debates</p>	

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> €5,489,945</p> <p><b>Means of Verification</b> 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>

## ANNEX: 3 NATIONAL TECHNICAL FOCAL POINT TERMS OF REFERENCE

IGAD invites member state governments to appoint a national technical focal point to assist the implementation of the project, in liaison with the project management. This national technical focal point is the institution responsible for policy design in livestock matters, and the institution will identify one technical officer to act as the contact person for programme delivery aspects. Specifically, the national technical focal point will:

- perform the technical liaison function between the project and the responsible national government authority;
- identify and organise national stakeholders to be involved in implementation of the project;
- report either directly or indirectly to national members of the Steering Committee on progress of project implementation at national level;
- coordinate activities relating to information management in support of project activities, maintain an inventory of any equipment provided by the project and ensure that this equipment is used for its assigned tasks; and
- participate in regional meetings as required.

## ANNEX: 4 LIST OF NATIONAL TECHNICAL FOCAL POINTS

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<b>Sudan:</b> <b>Dr. Omer Hassan el Dirani</b>	Director of Animal Resources, Economics Administration, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, P.O. Box 293, Khartoum, Sudan  E-mail: <a href="mailto:omrdirani@yahoo.com">omrdirani@yahoo.com</a>  Off: +249 911 232 568
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## ANNEX: 5 DOCUMENTS HANDED OUT ON CD

### Project documents

- IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative: Project Summary<sup>1</sup>
- Report: IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative 2006 Annual Report
- Report: IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative Partners' Meeting (February 2006)
- Report: Joint FAO/WFP Workshop on Spatial Analysis Methodologies for Poverty and Vulnerability Applications in the Horn of Africa (February 2006)
- Report: First Meeting of the Steering Committee for IGAD's Livestock Policy Initiative Inception Report (September 2006)

### PPLPI documents

- EXTRAPOLATE Reference Manual (Version 1.0)
- EXTRAPOLATE User Guide (Version 1.1)
- Report: Informal Meeting of African Institutions on Livestock Policy Making for Africa.
- PPLPI Summary Report: Supporting the Formulation of a Pro-Poor Dairy Development Policy in Uganda.
- PPLPI Guidelines: Pro-poor review and analysis of livestock-related policies.
- PPLPI Working Paper 40: Comparable costings of alternatives for dealing with tsetse: estimates for Uganda.
- PPLPI Working Paper 37: Policies and strategies to address the vulnerability of pastoralists in sub-Saharan Africa.
- PPLPI Working Paper 36: Poverty mapping in Uganda: an analysis using remotely sensed and other environmental data.
- PPLPI Working Paper 35: The political economy of international development and pro-poor livestock policies: a comparative assessment.
- PPLPI Working Paper 29: Livestock, liberalization and democracy: constraints and opportunities for rural livestock producers in a reforming Uganda.
- PPLPI Working Paper 19: The political economy of pro-poor livestock policy making in Ethiopia.

### PPLPI policy briefs

- Until February 2007

### AGA documents

- IGAD livestock sector review
- Livestock sector brief: Djibouti
- Livestock sector brief: Eritrea
- Livestock sector brief: Ethiopia
- Livestock sector brief: Kenya
- Livestock sector brief: Sudan

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<sup>1</sup> Those underlined were provided in hard copy at the National Technical Focal Point meeting