



**IGAD
Livestock
Policy
Initiative**

**First Meeting of the Steering Committee
for IGAD's Livestock
Policy Initiative Inception Report**

Kampala, 6-8 September, 2006



**A Living from
Livestock**

■ Meeting Report

CONTENTS

Acronyms	ii
Opening Addresses	1
Welcome and Introductions	1
Meeting Objectives	1
PPLPI: Principles and Examples	2
PPLPI Livestock Development/Intervention Domains.....	2
PPLPI Principles	2
PPLPI Process	3
Discussion.....	3
Overview of the IGAD LPI	4
Discussion.....	4
National Presentation: Uganda	7
National Presentation: Djibouti	8
National Presentation: Ethiopia	8
National Presentation: Sudan	9
IGAD LPI: Examples of outputs	10
Discussion.....	11
SC discussion on 2007 Work Programme	12
Relevance of IGAD's LMIS	13
Relevance of LINKS and LEWS	13
Discussion on Regional Livestock Information Systems.....	14
Summary of Discussions and Recommendations	14
Close of Meeting	15
Annex A: IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative logical framework	16
Annex B: Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee and the National Technical Focal Points	19
Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee (Sept 2006)	19
Terms of Reference for the National Technical Focal Points (Sept 2006)	19
Annex C: Revised Work Programme for the Second Period of Implementation (2007)	20
A. General Activities.....	20
B. Activities Specific to the Logical Framework.....	20
Annex D: List of Participants	24
Annex E: Original Meeting Agenda	26
Annex F: Nominated National Technical Focal Points	27
Annex G: Accompanying Documentation on CD	28
Project Documents:	28
Steering Committee Meeting Presentations:.....	28
PPLPI Documents:	28
AGA Documents.....	29

ACRONYMS

ALive	African Livestock partnership
AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	AU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
DDA	Uganda Dairy Development Authority
DSRP	Document Stratégique de Réduction de la Pauvreté
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
FAO	United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAO-AGA	FAO's Agriculture Department
FAO-AGAL	FAO's Livestock Information, Sector Analysis and Policy Branch
FAO-AGAP	FAO's Livestock Production Service
FITCA	Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas
GAP	Green Action Program
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
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	Uganda Ministry for Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries
NAGRC	National Animal Genetic Resource Centre
NLPIP	National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project
OIE	Organisation International Epizootic
PAAT	Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis
PACE	Pan African Campaign against Epizootics
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated Sustainable Development to End Poverty
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Programme
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	Uganda's Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture
PPLPI	Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RAF	Regional Office for Africa (FAO)
RNE	Regional Office for the Near East (FAO)
SIFSIA	Integrated Food Security, Vulnerability and Market Information System
SIT	Sterile Insect Technique

SPCRP	Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme
SPFS	Special Program for Food Security
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UEMOA	Union Economique et Monetaire Ouest Africaine
WFP	World Food Programme
WISP	World Institute for Sustainable Pastoralism
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Wednesday 6 September

OPENING ADDRESSES

The first meeting of the Steering Committee of the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative was opened during a welcome dinner at the Hotel Africana, Kampala, Uganda. Welcome addresses were given by Mr Percy Misika on behalf of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Representation in Uganda; by Professor Benson Mochoge on behalf of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); by Mr Paul Webber on behalf of the European Commission (EC) Delegation to Ethiopia; and by Dr Samuel Jutzi on behalf of FAO's Animal Production and Health Division (AGA), within which the project is housed. A welcome speech was then given by the guest of honour: the Minister of State for Agriculture, Hon. Dr. Israel Kibirige Ssebunya, Member of Parliament, (in lieu of the Minister of State for Animal Industry, Hon. Bright Rwamirama), who officially opened the meeting.

Thursday 7 September

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Professor Benson Mochoge, Director of Agriculture and Environment, IGAD Secretariat, chaired the Steering Committee meeting and began by welcoming participants. He extended the apologies of Mr Nassan Mohammed Nur, the Steering Committee member from Sudan, who at the last minute was unable to participate in person, but who had sent a written contribution. He noted the absence of a representative from Kenya, and explained that this was due to bureaucratic delays in designating a member to the Steering Committee. On his return to Djibouti he would follow up on representation from Kenya and also Somalia.

Professor Mochoge then summarised the origins of the project, the role of the Steering Committee (see Terms of Reference in Annex B), and the meeting objectives (given below); stressing that the meeting should be open and informative. The Steering Committee members then introduced themselves (see Annex D), and adopted the meeting programme (Annex E), although changes later introduced were: a) extended discussions relating to the mode of implementation of the project were held after the introductory presentation on the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative (LPI); b) presentations on the role of IGAD and the African Union's Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in regional policy making were not included, as it was felt that these had been adequately covered during discussions; c) no country report was given for Eritrea, since Mr Solomon Haile had been travelling and had not had time to prepare one; and d) on the second day Dr Robinson presented some examples of the types of products that could be expected under each project output, based on work initiated in the Horn of Africa Hub of FAO's Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative (PPLPI), now being followed up by the project.

MEETING OBJECTIVES

The meeting objectives were stated and agreed upon as follows:

- to achieve a common understanding of the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative;
- to provide direction to the 2007 work programme;
- to identify strategic entry points for national and regional interventions; and

- to identify IGAD LPI national technical focal points.

PPLPI: PRINCIPLES AND EXAMPLES

Dr Joachim Otte, Coordinator of FAO's Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative, gave a summary of the initiative, with emphasis on the principles and processes that have been developed. He first explained the poverty focus of the project, and explained the potential role of livestock in poverty alleviation and the importance of appropriate policies and institutions if that potential is to be met.

Dr Otte described three important aspects of the PPLPI: PPLPI intervention domains; PPLPI principles; and PPLPI process, which are also underlying principles of the IGAD project. The Steering Committee endorsed the adoption of these for the IGAD LPI, and requested that they be elaborated in the report, as follows.

PPLPI livestock development/intervention domains

Agricultural development in the past has followed an increase in population pressure and involves a series of transitions. Initially, there has been a transition from extensive livestock farming to crop farming; then a phase of intensification with non-industrial inputs such as manure and draft power; then the introduction of industrial inputs such as fertilizer; and ultimately, a return to a more extensive mode of production. Making these transitions requires an enabling policy and institutional environment, and during each phase, different issues are important. Issues such as access rights are important in the early stages of development; market accessibility becomes important when moving from non-industrial to industrial inputs; and at the later stages of transition factors such as environmental conservation and food standards are important. Based on this understanding, the original PPLPI project document recognizes three development or intervention domains: a) reducing vulnerability; b) creating the conditions for growth; and c) coping with growth. It is envisaged that different target-groups would be involved within these domains, and that different types of policy or institutional intervention would be relevant to each.

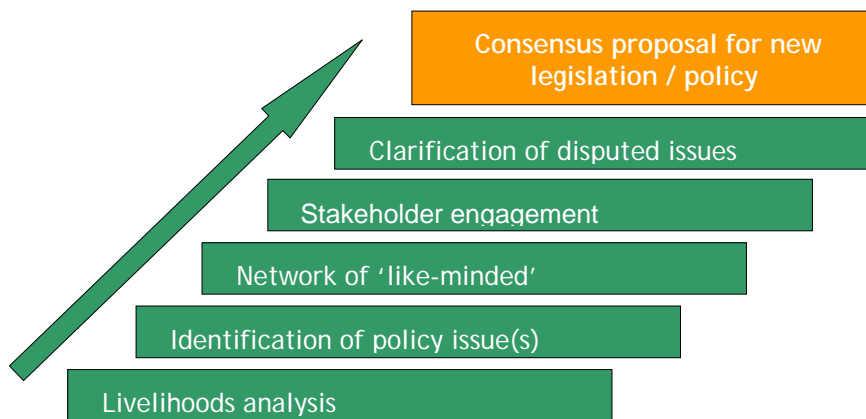
PPLPI principles

The PPLPI fosters policy processes that are: a) inclusive; b) transparent; c) evidence-based; and d) multi-disciplinary. Inclusivity is a fundamental component of pro-poor policy development, whereby all affected stakeholders should have a say or should somehow be fairly represented in the policy process. Moreover, all steps of that process should be entirely transparent. Another important principle is that policies should be based as far as possible on evidence and reliable information, and further, that the policy process should be multi-disciplinary, not originating solely from specific livestock sub-sectors, but involving a broad selection of disciplines, including other branches of agriculture, environment, finance and social welfare, for example.

PPLPI process

Through its experiences in focal countries, the PPLPI has developed a process that it proposes to follow in any particular engagement. This process, summarised in Figure 1, starts off with a detailed livelihood analysis, where the role of livestock in relation to the livelihoods of the various stakeholders is established. The next step is to identify the relevant policy issues that can address the constraints identified. Next, is to establish, or ideally build upon a network of "like-minded" practitioners, with whom to take the issue forward, in consultation with the array of relevant stakeholders, who should be fully engaged in the process. Any issues that are not clear or are under dispute should be resolved, resulting ultimately in a consensus proposal for the new legislation or policy.

Figure 1: PPLPI process of engagement in policy development.



Following these principles, Dr Otte described some successes that had been achieved by the PPLPI in its regional activities: a) pig sector policy review in Vietnam; b) a policy for pro-poor development of domestic camelid sector drafted in Peru; c) intra-regional zoo-sanitary trade legislation ready for signature by the Union Economique et Monetaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA); d) legislation to liberalize the animal health service system endorsed by the relevant authorities in Andhra Pradesh, India; as well as e) achievements in dairy sector policy development in Uganda.

Reflecting on experiences with the PPLPI, Dr Otte concluded that it was through partnerships and networks, rather than through authoritarian and hierarchical processes that success was likely to be achieved; that process change must be demand-led rather than supply-driven; that the greatest successes resulted from medium- to long-term engagement rather than by punctuated inputs; and that more could be achieved by building on existing policy fora and processes, compared to creating new ones. He closed, explaining that the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative was very closely aligned with the PPLPI, and that there was much mutual learning that could be achieved.

Discussion

It was stressed that we need a common understanding of the meaning of policy and the difference between policies and strategies, realising that definitions vary greatly. Policy generally has an objective, and whether that objective is met through a

“policy” or a “strategy” is largely a matter of semantics: both are considered to be guidelines providing a focus, and boundaries to the desired objective. It was agreed that the livestock sector does not operate in isolation, and that the project’s policy work needs to be inclusive of other sectors (it was explained that a narrow, livestock-focus had limited the success of PPLPI’s early attempts to set up specific livestock sector fora).

It was enquired whether the PPLPI had succeeded in identifying fora for livestock policy development that could be built on, and noted that this had been possible in the focus countries; for example in Uganda, where appropriate fora for discussing dairy and trypanosomiasis control policies had been identified and built upon.

It was further enquired whether concrete outputs had been produced; examples given were in Andhra Pradesh in India, where new legislation was ready for signature, and in UEMOA, where harmonised zoonosanitary legislation, the “umbrella legislation”, had been agreed upon that would guide country legislation.

OVERVIEW OF THE IGAD LPI

Tim Robinson, the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative budget holder, and interim Chief Technical Adviser (CTA), 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; a 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, in detail, the aim, purpose, results (outputs) and activities of the project, as laid out in the project’s logical framework (Annex A).

Discussion

Preliminary discussions that followed the presentation on the IGAD LPI resulted in a list of points being drawn up to help focus more detailed discussions. These are summarised below, under each heading.

a) Institutional arrangements: role of IGAD, FAO and EC

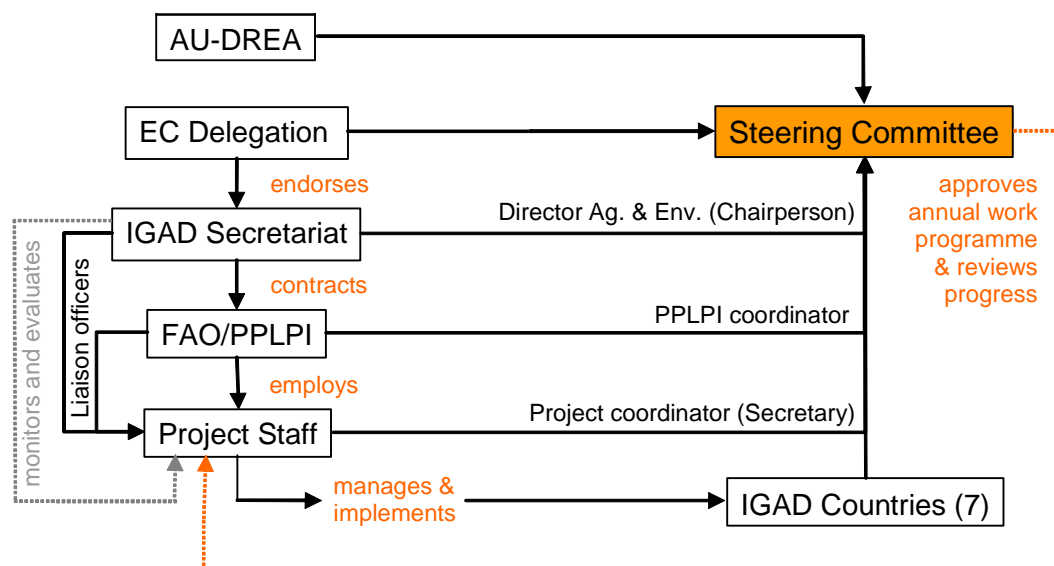
Not surprisingly, since this was the first time many of the Steering Committee members had become involved in the project, particularly those representing IGAD member states, there was some confusion relating to the institutional arrangements of the IGAD LPI. It was questioned whether there was a detailed project document or a Memorandum of Understanding between FAO and IGAD, describing the project activities and the roles of the parties involved. It was explained that this document was the Contribution Agreement; signed in October 2005 by FAO, and IGAD, and finally endorsed by the EC Delegation in Addis Ababa in November 2005. This Contribution Agreement was underpinned by a Financing Agreement between IGAD and EC in Brussels which, in addition to the funds for the contribution agreement (€ 5,500,000),

included funds for monitoring and evaluation (€ 180,000) and audit (€ 30,000) of the project, and a contribution to the ALive trust fund, based at the World Bank (€ 500,000).

The project document (Contribution Agreement) was e-mailed to participants before the meeting, but had not reached all, so printed versions were distributed. It was noted that there was not a French version of the Contribution Agreement, but it was likely that a French version of the Financing Agreement had been prepared in Brussels.

A summary of the institutional arrangements is provided in Figure 2. The Contribution Agreement expands on this figure and describes the roles of the different parties involved. What was not well elaborated in the Contribution Agreement, however, was the lower part of this diagram: the way that project staff would interact with the seven IGAD member states. When questioned, FAO and IGAD agreed that the major challenge of the project was to secure ownership of the initiative by the member states, so that they become committed to working towards the project objectives. The nature of the linkage between the project and member states is clearly crucial to this, and became the focus of considerable discussion, the outcomes of which are provided below.

Figure 2: Institutional organization of the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative



b) Implementation procedures

There was a number of questions raised relating to implementation procedures. It was explained that implementation procedures would generally follow FAO's guidelines, rules and regulations, although The IGAD Secretariat, as the regional authorising office, and the EC, as the donor, would need to endorse major decisions such as budget revisions and professional staff recruitment, and that certain EC rules (e.g. the European Development Fund (EDF) restrictions on procurement of good and services) would apply unless waived by IGAD and EC.

It was stressed that the role of the Steering Committee, and indeed of IGAD, was not to manage the project but to provide broad guidance. The responsibility for project management lay entirely with FAO and with the project staff.

Two specific questions were raised relating to the budget: a) how much was allocated to staff, in relation to the total (equals 41 percent); and b) what proportion of the overall budget was assigned to overheads (equals 7 percent, though a further 6 percent was allocated to staff costs at FAO Headquarters relating to budget-holding and administration). A third, more general question related to the budget allocation to member states. It was explained that there was a specific allocation for equipment in support of an information node in each country (€ 12,435, plus a further allocation for annual upgrades), but that the "soft" nature of the project was such that it would be difficult to specify the funds being disbursed to member states, as most would be through indirect support. Much of this contribution would come through consultants and contracts, both national and international, working on specific aspects of project (capacity building, meetings etc.) in each member state. Also, the regional nature of the project, whereby each member state would benefit from the regional activities, makes individual country contributions difficult to quantify.

c) Terms of reference of the Steering Committee and frequency of meetings

The role of the Steering Committee, and its level of authority, was discussed. It was questioned whether, in the early stages at least, it should not meet more frequently than the once per year anticipated in the Contribution Agreement, in order effectively to guide the implementation of the project. It was noted that this had also been proposed during the Partners' Consultative Meeting in February 2006. It was further noted that there is a significant cost to organising meetings of the Steering Committee and that only one meeting per year had been allowed for in the budget. However, it was agreed that in 2007 the Steering Committee would meet twice: first in June, to allow a six month progress report to be presented and then again in November, to review progress and the 2008 work programme (at which time the need for an interim meeting in 2008 would be reviewed).

IGAD stressed that the Steering Committee was responsible for their respective governments taking charge and executing the activities assigned to them. It was stressed that the Steering Committee was not to manage the project, or to concern itself with the details of implementation, but that it was to provide broad guidance. The Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee were endorsed, with some minor changes, and are presented as agreed upon in Annex B.

d) Function and terms of reference of national technical focal points

Much discussion revolved around the roles of the national technical focal points. There was some confusion regarding the establishment of a "technical committee", and it was explained that a committee of national technical focal points (that would run parallel to the Steering Committee) had not been envisaged. Participants were reminded that at the Partners' Consultative Meeting (February 2006), since the Steering Committee would be mainly involved in an advocacy role, it was considered that a technical advisory group might be appointed, comprising leading scientists, analysts and practitioners in relevant fields.

It was agreed that national technical focal points should play a stronger role than previously envisaged in project implementation at national level, and that the project should facilitate interaction among these national technical focal points, and that the Steering Committee should draw up terms of reference, defining their responsibilities and the way in which they would interact with project staff and the Steering Committee.

It was suggested that linkage with the Steering Committee would be enhanced if each national technical focal point was from the same department as the Steering

Committee member, but accepted that most had already been nominated. Where the assigned technical officer was from a different department it was agreed that the Steering Committee member should ensure appropriate ways of working. National technical focal points nominated to date are listed in Annex F.

Incentives for national technical focal points were discussed; realising that project activities, whilst within the remit of their existing jobs, would be an additional burden. It was agreed that some sort of incentive should be provided to the focal points, and that the costs of implementing project activities would need to be covered by the project. It was noted however, that facilitation of the work of national technical focal points and organising meetings to bring them together had not been envisaged in the budget. The EC stated that it may be appropriate to draw on the contingency budget line item for additional expenses incurred by these activities. The terms of reference for the national technical focal points were agreed as laid out in Annex B.

e) Terms of reference for project's professional personnel

Questions relating to the project's personnel included how they would be recruited and what their terms of reference would be. It was explained that the terms of reference had been drawn up as part of the Contribution Agreement, and that these could not be changed as the posts had already been advertised. It was explained that FAO's procedures had to be respected in relation to staff recruitment.

f) Analysis of the log frame by the Steering Committee

It was pointed out that the log frame was an integral part of the Contribution Agreement, and could therefore not be changed without an amendment to that agreement. The Steering Committee members were urged to raise any questions of clarification having read the log frame from the draft annual report.

g) IGAD's role in monitoring and evaluation

The role of IGAD in monitoring and evaluation was queried. It was explained that internal monitoring of project delivery would be the responsibility of the CTA, under the guidance of the Steering Committee. A mid term review would be commissioned by IGAD and the EC after 30 months of implementation. A final evaluation would take place before closure of the project. The costs of the mid term review and final evaluation will be met by IGAD using the additional resources (€ 180,000) covered by the financing agreement between IGAD and the EC. IGAD would report the outcome to the Council of Ministers.

NATIONAL PRESENTATION: UGANDA

Dr William Olaho Mukani, Director of Animal Resources gave an overview of the livestock sector in Uganda, explaining that the sector contributed 5-9 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). He summarised the potential for further growth in the sector, and listed some of the major constraints facing livestock keepers, including a high prevalence of endemic and epidemic diseases; poor genetic stock; poor supply of inputs; inadequate market infrastructure and weak enforcement of policies, laws, regulations and standards. He explained that there was no overarching policy to guide the development of the livestock sector, but listed numerous policies on specific aspects of livestock development, and a number of broad strategies that related to the sector.

He then went on to describe the key projects and programmes that were on-going, including: the EC-funded Pan African Control of Epizootics (PACE) and Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA) programmes; the African Development Bank-funded Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Programme (PATTEC) programme and the National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project (NLPIP); and the DANIDA-funded Meat Quality Regulatory Services Project.

Dr Olaho summed up by re-iterating the potential of the livestock industry to contribute to national economic development and poverty eradication, and stressed the need to build the capacity and infrastructure to realise this potential, to complete the on-going policies, laws and strategies and to identify and address new relevant policy; to develop an overarching livestock development policy, as proposed by the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) - Uganda's Poverty Eradication Strategy Paper (PRSP); and to improve the level of collaboration among all stakeholders in the public and private sector, especially the livestock communities.

NATIONAL PRESENTATION: DJIBOUTI

Mr Ahmed Darar Djibril, Technical Adviser to the Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea, Djibouti, provided an overview of the livestock sector in Djibouti, explaining that the sector contributed some 3 percent of GDP. He explained that the sector could be broadly be divided into the pastoral sector, which occurs over most of the country, and the sedentary sector, which occurs close to villages, agricultural land and watering points, and is more commercially oriented close to urban centres. He reviewed the main constraints within the sector, including: overgrazing around urbanised areas and camps leading to potentially irreversible ecological damage, especially in the case of sedentarisation; a forage deficit, potentially leading to nutritional deficiency; weak groupings of livestock producers in terms of marketing livestock products; poor capacity for veterinary service provision and animal health certification; lack of infrastructure for provision of water in pastoral areas; and low soil fertility causing poor forage production and undermining crop-livestock integration.

He briefly reviewed the multifaceted role that livestock plays in the country, explaining that livestock sector policy falls within the broader context of development of the rural sector, under the "Strategie du Secteur Primaire Horizon 2000-2010" and the "Document Stratégique de Réduction de la Pauvreté" (DSRP); Djibouti's PRSP document.

He concluded by explaining that Djibouti proposed to: a) fight poverty through the improvement of livestock keepers' income and living conditions; b) strengthen pastoral systems in order to avoid emigration out of pastoral areas; c) encourage foreign investment in the livestock sector and reinforce Djibouti's role as a node for export of livestock outside the region; d) diversify livestock activities and promote mixed farming in agricultural areas; e) conserve natural resources for livestock activities, particularly in the fragile pastoralist areas; f) build capacity and institutions for enforcing regulations, conducting research and creating grassroots organisations for livestock keepers; and g) progressively shift from public veterinary services towards the private sector, for example through the use of para-vets.

NATIONAL PRESENTATION: ETHIOPIA

Mr Sitotaw Berhanu, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, gave an overview of the livestock sector in Ethiopia, explaining that the sector involves some 5 million households (about 25 million people) and contributes around 30 percent of

Ethiopia's agricultural GDP. About 70 percent of the livestock are in the highlands, where they form part of mixed farming systems and where draft power is particularly important, the rest being in lowland pastoral systems. Among the internal constraints to the sector, Mr Berhanu listed: disease prevalence; nutrition/feed and water shortages; poor traditional husbandry; poor marketing; informal/illegal cross border trade; and inadequate services and infrastructure. Amongst the external constraints he added the stringent animal health requirements of importing countries; repeated bans on imports; and high tariff and non-tariff barriers to export.

He went on to describe the agricultural policy process related to livestock development in Ethiopia; in particular Ethiopia's PRSP process, the second generation of which is known as the Plan for Accelerated Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), which provides the guiding strategic framework for the period 2006-2010. He gave a broad overview of the elements of the PASDEP, and its underlying principles, and went on to discuss some major intervention areas in more detail, namely: animal health; feed improvement; and breed improvement.

He emphasised that the project should take the PASDEP as its starting point, with its two main thrusts of a) commercialisation of agriculture, and b) support to basic agriculture in the context of the national food security programme. He described how the PASDEP provided an enabling policy environment within which to realize the IGAD LPI's pro-poor development objectives, for example the Government's commitment to: liberalize restrictive public policy; promote grass roots and civil society organization in policy processes; improve the business environment to attract private sector to agriculture sector development; establish a public private consultation forum; and, generally, to undertake the necessary policy and institutional reforms that would advance the interest of the poor and create a favourable environment for efficient and effective investment from development partners.

He then provided an extensive list of possible activities in which the project could engage in Ethiopia, including: market promotion; strengthening standard setting institutions; promoting grass roots participation in policy and programme formulation; facilitating learning and knowledge transfer among IGAD member states; harmonising donor assistance; monitoring and evaluation; and assisting to identify options to enhance the impact of existing policies and programmes on the poor.

Mr Berhanu concluded that the objectives, principles and the implementation plan outlined in the IGAD LPI documents were quite in line with, and complementary to, the PASDEP framework in general, and that of the agricultural development policies and strategies in particular.

NATIONAL PRESENTATION: SUDAN

Whilst unable to attend in person, Mr Hassan Mohammed Nur, the Director of Livestock Marketing, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, sent a written overview of the livestock sector in Sudan (the full version of which is included on the accompanying CD). He alluded to the importance of the sector, explaining that it contributed some 20 percent of national GDP.

Mr Nur emphasised the import context of civil strife in the country, with recent developments in the "Comprehensive Peace Agreement" that put an end to the long war in southern Sudan, and the "Abuja Accord" as an attempt to bring stability to the Darfur region of western Sudan. The basis of the civil strife in Darfur is widely believed to be the conflict between pastoralists and crop farmers over natural resources: expanding crop farming blocking the seasonal migration tracks between wet and dry season grazing sites; not only in Darfur but in most parts of Sudan.

Conflict resolution over the use of natural resources must therefore be central to any livestock development strategy. Within this context, national priorities are: a) to ensure that seasonal animal movements can occur without conflict; b) to improve productivity; c) to improve veterinary services at community level; and d) to improve market services and reduce overall transactions costs. The government has strongly committed itself to this program, which is considered by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) as a priority for funding.

He describes a number of important interventions. First, the Integrated Food Security, Vulnerability and Market Information System (SIFSIA), which aims to strengthen the human, physical and organisational capacities of constituent members of the two national Food Security Councils (one in the north Sudan and the in the south Sudan) to generate and utilise information for the analysis, design, monitoring and evaluation of food security related policies and programmes. Second, the Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPCRP), which aims to build human, organisational and physical capacities of four State Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources (Blue Nile, River Nile, Red Sea and South Kordofan) and also in Southern Sudan, to deliver improved agricultural support and animal health services and invest in crop and livestock production, income generation and marketing. Two interventions in the SPCR are of particular importance to livestock: the "Western South Kordofan Agro-pastoral Livelihoods Improvement Project" and the "Blue Nile Livestock Marketing Project". Third is the Special Program for Food Security (SPFS), which has been operational for sometime as part of south to south cooperation under the auspices of FAO. Fourth, is the Green Action Program (GAP), which aims to revitalize agriculture; explicitly recognising agriculture as a mobilizing factor for all other sectors (industry, transport, services, employment etc.).

He points out that the IGAD LPI seems to be in line with the aforementioned programs, emphasising the importance of improving efficiency, the level of transparency and information flow in marketing systems, so that producers get fair returns to their animals, proposing that the project could intervene to strengthen the human and institutional capacities of the federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries as well as the Directorates of Animal Resources in the states. The focal point for this intervention will be the General Directorate of Planning and Animal Resources Economics of the Federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries.

Thursday 7 September

IGAD LPI: EXAMPLES OF OUTPUTS

Tim Robinson initiated the second day of the meeting by providing some examples of the type of result that the IGAD LPI could expect to produce, in relation to the log frame outputs. Being the first exposure for most Steering Committee members to the project, and to its closely related PPLPI, it was considered of value to show some practical examples of results from the region, before reviewing the 2007 work programme in detail. Most of the work presented was initiated under PPLPI, so many of the examples were from Uganda, the PPLPI focal country in the Horn of Africa.

Linking these to the project outputs (see Annex A) 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 had 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 expanded upon a framework that is under development, building upon the recognition (by PPLPI) of three policy intervention domains: a) reducing vulnerability; b) creating the conditions for growth; and c) coping with growth. The framework was described using the example of the policies in place or under development in Uganda; showing how it could be extended to the other IGAD member states.

He 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 form a dairy policy development task force, who have been consulting with a wide variety of stakeholders, through a series of workshops, and using the EXTRAPOLATE policy tool, developed by the PPLPI (see user guide on accompanying CD for further details). 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.

The second example of policy engagement given was the application of decision support tools to assist with trypanosomiasis control policy and strategy development. It was explained that there are two main aspects to this work. First is to help answer the question where to control trypanosomiasis, for which a multi-criteria evaluation technique has been applied to relevant spatial data to help prioritise areas for trypanosomiasis control (in order to alleviate poverty). Second is to help answer the question how best to go about controlling the disease. To this end an economic evaluation has 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 the African Development Bank to initiate tsetse eradication programmes.

Discussion

It was asked whether governments would be accepting of the environmental approach to poverty mapping, since their interventions were likely to be based on population density. In response, it was explained that poverty density was indeed likely to be the measure that governments wanted to use, particularly in relation to measuring progress towards millennium development goals, but it was pointed out that the poverty rates derived from the environmental approach could be applied to population data to obtain poverty density maps (number of poor per square kilometre). It was further explained that different types of intervention would be appropriate a) for targeting the poorest of the poor, which fall under the intervention domain of reducing vulnerability, and b) for targeting the largest numbers of poor, which would be more likely to fall under the intervention domain of creating conditions for growth.

In response to a question as to how the two issues addressed in Uganda had been selected, it was explained that these were issues highlighted during the in-depth livestock sector stakeholder analysis that was conducted by AU-IBAR and PPLPI in 2003; that these were further raised as important issues in a broad livestock sector stakeholder workshop in 2004; and that they presented themselves as opportunities

for the PPLPI to become engaged in, since there were existing networks and on-going policy discussions to build upon in each case.

Dr Olaho Mukani (the Uganda Steering Committee representative) was asked whether he was aware of these interventions and to what extent stakeholders were involved. He explained that he was very much aware, and that though he had not been involved personally in the work, he had participated in a number of the stakeholder workshops and that his staff was intimately involved in both issues, and reported back to him. He emphasised the participatory nature of policy processes in Uganda, particularly in relation to the PEAP. When asked how the results from these analyses could be drawn in at the top level of policy formulation, he explained the high-level policy process: ministers receive the policy document and comment which is then returned to MAAIF, adjustments are then made before it is then sent to cabinet for approval. A bill is prepared, to address any legal issues, that is then sent on to parliament.

Some specific technical issues were discussed; particularly relating to the need for regional approaches to trypanosomiasis control, due to re-invasion pressure from neighbouring countries, and the recent introduction of dairy quarantine and banning of trade in unpackaged milk. It was enquired whether the policy recommendations regarding the use of SIT to control tsetse had been taken up by PATTEC, to which it was responded that the economic results were only very recent but had been presented at a stakeholder workshop in Uganda (December 2005) and at the 10th Meeting of the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) Programme Committee (April 2006), and that a draft of the working paper had been circulated for discussion at the forthcoming 12th PAAT Advisory Group Co-ordinators' meeting (October 2006), so PAAT and PATTEC were being made aware of the results.

In the final discussion it was put to the Steering Committee that, now that they had a better understanding of the ways in which the PPLPI functioned and of how this had been translated to the IGAD LPI, did they find it to be acceptable to replicate this work in the IGAD member states. The Steering Committee confirmed that they saw value in such an initiative, and endorsed the PPLPI principles and process, as elaborated above.

SC DISCUSSION ON 2007 WORK PROGRAMME

The Steering Committee was led through the proposed 2007 work programme; first through general issues and then specifically, by log frame activity. Most of the discussion of general activities revolved around the difficulty in finding a suitable candidate for the post of Chief Technical Adviser. FAO explained that in addition to having actively searched for a suitable candidate the post had already been advertised twice on the FAO website, and was now being advertised for a third time. In addition, the position was advertised on the IGAD website, the Eldis website and in the Economist magazine. It was stressed by FAO that, whilst we needed to intensify the search for a suitable candidate, it was important not to lower the standards set by the selection criteria for this position to lead a very ambitious project. It was agreed that the Terms of Reference and selection criteria would be distributed to Steering Committee members, who would assist in identifying a suitable candidate.

The revised work programme, endorsed by the Steering Committee, for the second period of implementation (January to December 2007) is provided in Annex C. The overarching change to the work programme relates to the mode of implementation of the project. This has been adjusted to emphasise the role of the national technical focal points. It was generally agreed that where feasible, project staff would produce guidelines so that activities could be implemented in all (or many) member states simultaneously by national technical focal points and consultants, under the guidance of project staff. This would result in a more parallel progression towards project

objectives across the region. This change is reflected throughout in the revised work programme.

It was remarked that the issues and processes in the different member states would in some cases be very different, making it difficult to extrapolate the results from one country to another. The Steering Committee acknowledged that, whilst initiating activities across a large number of countries was within the control of the project, the delivery of outputs, under the coordination of national technical focal points, would be to some extent removed from the control of the project, and would depend on the level of commitment by the national technical focal points.

It was noted during the discussions that there is a number of initiatives ongoing in the region relating to standard setting. Those mentioned included an African Union project submitted to the EC; a COMESA project; and a USAID funded SPS project in Ethiopia, being implemented by Texas A&M University. The importance of coordinating with these ongoing activities was stressed.

RELEVANCE OF IGAD'S LMIS

Dr Samuel Zziwa presented IGAD's Livestock Market Information System (LMIS) in the context of IGAD's strategic outputs (information, policy, capacity building and science and technology). He provided an overview of the system, showing how data on market prices were entered and presented.

He then went on to explain the relevance of the LMIS, in terms of: a) improving transparency in the marketing channels; b) improving marketing efficiency; c) provision of data for calculating supply elasticities for forecasting production and planning; d) providing data for calculating volume and value of traded livestock; and e) providing data for calculating terms of trade between livestock and crop producers.

RELEVANCE OF LINKS AND LEWS

A complementary livestock market information system was presented by Dr Abdi Jama, from the Texas A&M University, which focuses on the pastoral areas of East Africa: the Livestock Information Network and Knowledge System (LINKS), which forms part of a broader Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS). LINKS utilizes cell-phone technology to up- and down-load livestock market information from central servers. He described some of the opportunities offered by the information system, and the types of benefit that could be seen by such a system. He then went on to describe its key components and elaborated on the challenges faced, including institutional, technical and policy issues.

He concluded that the systematic collection of regular and reliable market data was a tedious and difficult task with large recurring costs; that considerable effort was needed to discuss matters with collaborators, institutionalize standard formats, and obtain consensus on when and how data are gathered and disseminated; that the LMIS needs to be responsive to the information needs of the users since its impact would ultimately be determined by the extent to which the information is used to aid decision-making amongst pastoral communities, livestock traders and policy makers; that possibilities needed to be explored for linking it to other key agricultural commodity information systems; and that capacity building was key to developing a stable information system on livestock markets.

Discussion on regional livestock information systems

It was noted that the two presentations had focussed on livestock market information systems, but that this was only one aspect of what was needed by the project: a comprehensive regional livestock information system, which would also include spatial data relating to livestock, population and welfare accessibility etc., as well as non-spatially explicit data such as policy and strategy documents, networks of stakeholders etc. When the presenters were questioned whether there was overlap between the two systems it was explained that they had largely different geographical coverage, and where they coincided geographically, the LMIS drew data from the LINKS system. The LINKS system had been piloted in the pastoral areas of Ethiopia, and a national system was to be developed on what was learned from this pilot.

There was some discussion relating to the types of markets that were included and it was explained that these systems were restricted to the formal livestock markets. There seems to be very little information on informal trade of livestock, and prices.

The importance of building on and creating synergies among existing activities related to livestock information (at national and regional level), and of linking to existing networks, such as the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), was acknowledged.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Professor Benson Mochoge provided a concise summary of the main discussion points of the Steering Committee meeting, which were then formulated into the following list of statements and recommendations:

- The Steering Committee notes the report against the work programme for the first period of implementation.
- The Steering Committee notes the absence of three member states at the meeting, and requests the IGAD Secretariat to urge them to participate in the next meeting and to designate national technical focal points as early as possible.
- The Steering Committee stresses that without commitment from the member states the project would move forward very slowly. The Steering Committee thanks the representatives of the IGAD member states for their valuable contributions, and urges them, with their national technical focal points, to work closely with the project.
- The Steering Committee stresses the importance of national technical focal points in project implementation and recommends that they be facilitated to play a more active role in project implementation (along the lines of the terms of reference drawn up, Annex B), and to attend regional meetings whereby information, knowledge and experiences can be shared.
- The Steering Committee proposes 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, accompanied by examples. (This has been reflected in the revised work programme for the second period of implementation.)
- The Steering Committee endorses the adoption of the principles and process developed by the Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative, as elaborated in this report.
- The Steering Committee proposes that the project should seek synergy with and add value to existing and on-going activities and processes, where possible.

- The Steering Committee requests that the Contribution Agreement be translated into French for the benefit of Djibouti, as well as this report of the first meeting of the Steering Committee.
- The Steering Committee agrees to help identify possible suitable candidates for the post of Chief Technical Adviser.
- The Steering Committee proposes to meet twice in 2007: first around June, to review a six-month progress report, and second around November, to review an end of year report. The frequency of meetings during 2008 will be decided during the November 2007 meeting.

CLOSE OF MEETING

Mr Paul Webber, from the Rural Development and Food Security Section of the Delegation of the European Commission to Ethiopia, made some closing remarks. He noted that despite the absence of representatives from three member states, the meeting had been very positive and productive. He thanked the Steering Committee members, in particular those representing IGAD member states. He noted that this was not just a rubber stamping committee, but one that seemed to be committed to understanding the issues and finding a way forward.

He thanked the chairman, for competently following all the discussions and pointing the Steering Committee to the way forward. He acknowledged the work done thus far by FAO, and in particular thanked project staff for clearly presenting the issues to the Steering Committee meeting participants; and thanked Mekdim Ketsela for keeping a record of the discussions.

He felt that the meeting had had an ambitious agenda, but that the participants could go home having made considerable strides towards the 4 objectives, and with confidence that the IGAD Secretariat would be able to increase national participation at the next meeting.

Before officially declaring the meeting closed, it was announced that the next meeting of the Steering Committee would be held in Kenya, around June 2007.

ANNEX A: IGAD LIVESTOCK POLICY INITIATIVE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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

Intervention logic	OVI	MoV	Assumptions
Results			Results to project purpose
<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>Inputs: total budget: €5,489,945</p> <p>Means of Verification Six-monthly financial reports Work plan reviews Project evaluations</p>	<p>Sufficient financial support is secured for activities at national and regional levels</p> <p>Core staff continuity</p> <p>Pledged funds are disbursed as agreed</p> <p>Diverging interests of essential internal and external partners do not constrain collaboration</p>

ANNEX B: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE STEERING COMMITTEE AND THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL FOCAL POINTS

Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee (Sept 2006)

The Steering Committee will meet at least once a year following an inception meeting and will provide general guidance to the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative in achieving its objectives, monitor progress, review work programmes, identify constraints and propose appropriate measures to overcome these. In particular, it will:

- recommend on recent advances and best practices, for the Initiative's area of interest, that could be beneficially applied to achieve its overall objectives;
- provide direction to the Initiative's work programmes and suggest appropriate methodologies and tools to obtain the project's agreed outputs and achievement targets;
- promote collaboration of the Initiative within IGAD and FAO and with relevant global, regional and national organizations and agencies, to ensure synergies and enhance its effectiveness;
- stimulate support from the IGAD member states for the Initiative in addressing livestock-public goods related issues; and
- advocate the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative at regional and national levels.

Terms of Reference for the national technical focal points (Sept 2006)

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 C: REVISED WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION (2007)

In the narrative below, the work plan is given for the second period of implementation (January to December 2007). This has been modified to reflect discussions and recommendations of the Steering Committee (5-8 September 2006). The work programme is first reported under general activities, and then under specific (numbered) log-frame activities.

A. General activities

During the second period of implementation any outstanding capital equipment will be procured. This includes all the project office equipment (as specified under Section 7.4.6 of the Contribution Agreement), and computing equipment in support of information management activities for the IGAD secretariat and for all seven member states.

The announcement for the post of Chief Technical Adviser will remain open and suitable applicants will be actively searched for (with assistance from the Steering Committee). Until a suitably qualified and experienced candidate is identified, the project will continue to be managed by PPLPI staff.

A half-year summary progress report (against this work plan) will be submitted to IGAD, EC and the Steering Committee at the end of June 2007, accompanied by a proposed budget revision. A full progress report and budget revision will be submitted towards the end of the year, in time for the second meeting of the Steering Committee.

National technical focal points will be engaged in project activities and will be brought together in a regional workshop.

The Steering Committee will be alerted as project outputs become available. During the second period of implementation two meetings of the Steering Committee are scheduled: first in June and second in November.

B. Activities specific to the logical framework

1.1 Understanding of the role of livestock

The analysis of poverty within the region will continue in collaboration with national and international partners. Preliminary results will be available for use in targeting and policy analysis towards mid-2007. Work will continue towards increasing our understanding of the role of livestock; lessons learned from Kenya and Uganda will be translated into guidelines to assist national technical focal points in reviewing the role of livestock in their countries.

1.2 Inventory of existing policies and their effect ...

The framework for inventorying and analysing national policies will be further developed, and reviewed at a workshop with national technical focal points, with the objective of sharing experiences and producing an agreed common format to review livestock policies across the region. This will be taken up at national level by the respective technical focal points.

The review of trade-related legislation within and beyond IGAD member states, with its initial focus on Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan, will continue with emphasis on identifying specific entry points for pro-poor interventions. Lessons learned will be shared among member states, and the analysis will be extended to include Uganda, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia.

1.3 Public relations strategies

PPLPI has recently developed a communication strategy that will be adapted to the IGAD context. The PPLPI web-site will continue to be used for dissemination of news and events, working papers and other information resources.

2.1 Sector reviews and institutional analyses

Analysis of the political economy of livestock policy making in the IGAD region as a whole, and national analyses of Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Sudan and Somalia will complement those already commissioned by the PPLPI for Ethiopia and Uganda. The emphasis in these analyses will be to highlight strategic entry points for engagement by the project, which will be followed up by national technical focal points, under the guidance of project staff.

A detailed review will be undertaken to identify common interests and establish functional linkages between the IGAD LPI and other FAO initiatives and activities. This review will explore potential linkages within AGAL, within the wider AGA and within other related departments in FAO. It will also establish lines of communication and linkage with the national FAO offices in the IGAD member states, and with the relevant regional offices, the Regional Office for Africa (RAF) and the Regional Office for the Near East (RNE). and proposed sub-regional offices.

A conceptual and operational framework will be finalised for the execution of comprehensive, socially-relevant, livestock sector reviews, which will be implemented in the IGAD member states by national technical focal points, under the guidance of project staff.

2.2 Analyze and debate policy options

The background work and stakeholder workshops that were conducted in collaboration with AU-IBAR during the preparation of the IGAD LPI will be consolidated, and pro-poor policy networks updated, for the countries covered in the initial review (Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia), and the process will be initiated in the remaining IGAD member states (Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea). This will be closely coordinated with the ongoing project activities.

Lessons learned from the dairy policy analysis in Uganda (using the EXTRAPOLATE and TIPI-CAL tools) will be shared with national technical focal points and extended to other parts of the region as appropriate.

The benefit-costs analysis of trypanosomiasis control in the Horn of Africa, comparing different approaches, 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.

The strategic entry points for policy process change that are highlighted by the analyses of the political economy of livestock policy making will be followed up in order to develop guidelines to help: i) increase our understanding of existing policy processes, ii) identify capacity-building needs amongst the various stakeholders, iii) facilitate and inform these policy process, and iv) develop ways to monitor changes in these policy process.

In collaboration with the ALive platform, the project will be closely involved in the testing and further developing the guidelines for raising the profile of livestock in national PRSP processes, with a view that these be implemented in member states by national technical focal points, under the guidance of project staff.

2.3 Identify measures to improve service provision

Activities will be initiated in collaboration with national technical focal points and with others working in the field, in support of the changing roles and responsibilities of livestock service providers, particularly in relation to poor and marginalised livestock producers. The objective of this will be to identify appropriate institutional arrangements that reflect the comparative advantages and essential functions of different providers.

The Initiative will facilitate negotiations towards the equivalence and harmonization of legislation and regulations (for example for vaccines and drugs) to enhance both quality and safety of livestock inputs.

2.4 Identify measures to improve marketing

Negotiations will be facilitated, among standard setting bodies, towards harmonizing legislation and regulations related to livestock products and market access for the poor. These will focus on recommendations arising from the review of trade legislation, which will be finalized mid-2007, and will further build on work conducted by PPLPI, in collaboration with ILRI, relating to Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) and regulations.

Linked to the information activities (3.2 below) the project will continue to work with partners to develop detailed accessibility models, that quantify access both to specific livestock markets (i.e. trading points) and also proximity to markets in the broader sense (i.e. population and population centres). The project will continue to support the implementation of IGAD's Livestock Market Information System, and its integration with other information systems (e.g. LINKS).

2.5 Assist IGAD in early response

During the second period of implementation a systematic review of the many early warning systems for drought and disease in the Horn of Africa will be initiated, with the aim of identifying those components that will best serve early response to livestock emergencies.

The assessment of response capacity to livestock emergencies will be finalised, resulting in outcomes and recommendations that will guide the development of appropriate interventions.

The project will continue to work with FAO's regular programme (AGAP) and other regional collaborators in developing the "Livestock Emergency Guidelines", and to develop its role as a liaison point for numerous projects in the region related to early warning and response.

3.1 Identify information needs and uptake pathways

In support of a comprehensive regional information system, guidelines will be produced to identify information needs and uptake pathways in IGAD member states.

3.2 Establish information management systems

Information nodes will be established in each of the IGAD member states, under the responsibility of the national technical focal points, building on existing capacity and resources.

A systematic review of existing livestock information management systems will be initiated, with the objective of drawing on strengths, identifying gaps and developing a strategy to produce a pro-poor policy oriented information system.

Collation of high resolution spatial baseline data for the IGAD countries will continue, and the project will continue to analyse accessibility (see 2.4 above) and poverty (see 1.1 above) in the region. Spatial analyses will be conducted in support of the policy work as appropriate, for example benefit-cost mapping for alternative trypanosomiasis control strategies and livestock production system mapping.

3.3 Develop and adapt decision support tools

In support of activity 2.2 above, a review of some of the tools available for policy analysis will be initiated in order to identify the types of analytical technique that will be best suited to policy analysis in the region (based on criteria such as data-dependency, complexity of use and training requirements).

Linked to 2.5 above, the "Decision Aide for Livestock Disaster Mitigation Interventions" will continue to be developed as a complement to the livestock emergency guidelines.

3.4 Identify and monitor indicators of policy change

During the second 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). National technical focal points will then be charged with recording "baseline" values of indicators in member states.

4.1 Support grassroots organisations

It will be ensured that appropriate stakeholder analyses are conducted as part of activity 2.2. The participation of grassroots organisations in livestock policy processes will be facilitated, and the institutions that empower these organisations (through interaction and learning) will be established and/or developed. To this end, the IGAD LPI will continue to collaborate with WISP to support the engagement of pastoralists and pastoralist groups in policy processes.

4.2 Facilitate regional representation at international fora

Linked to output 2.4 above, the Initiative will facilitate the effective participation of IGAD and member states at international policy fora (WTO, OIE, Doha, Codex Alimentaris etc.). This will follow guidelines from the analysis of trade legislation (due for completion mid-2007).

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.

ANNEX D: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Guest of honour	Minister of State for Animal Industry, Uganda	
Resource Persons		
IGAD	Samuel Zziwa Program Manager, Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security, IGAD Secretariat, Djibouti	samuel.zziwa@igad.org Tel. +253 312 744 Fax. +253 356 994 Mobile +253 810 964
Texas A & M	Abdi Jama Global Livestock CRSP, LINKS, Texas A & M University	aajama@cnrit.tamu.edu Tel. +251 116 463 215 Fax. +251 116 461 252
IGAD LPI	Mekdim Ketsela Assistant to the CTA (Rapporteur)	m.ketsela@cgiar.org Tel. +251 116 463 215 Fax. +251 116 461 252 Mobile +251 9 218 090

ANNEX E: ORIGINAL MEETING AGENDA

Day 1		Wednesday 6 September	
17:45	Registration		
18:00	Cocktail & opening address from: IGAD, EC, FAO Representative to Uganda; Director of FAO Animal Production and Health department; Minister of State for Animal Industry.		Mochoge, Webber, Misika, Jutzi, Hon. Bright Rwamirama
19:30	Welcome Dinner		
Day 2		Thursday 7 September	
9:00-9:30	Welcome and Introductions		Mochoge (Chair)
9:30-10:00	PPLPI: principles and examples		Otte
10:00-10:30	IGAD LPI: overview		Robinson
10:30-11:00	Break		
11:00-11:30	IGAD's role in livestock policy and institutional change		Mochoge
11:30-12:00	IBAR's role in livestock policy and institutional change		Mtula
12:00-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-15:00	Country Reports 1: Djibouti; Eritrea		Country Representatives
15:00-15:30	Break		
15:30-16:30	Country Reports 2: Ethiopia; Uganda		Country Representatives
18:00	Cocktail		
Day 3		Friday 8 September	
9:00-10:00	IGAD LPI outputs and activities and 2007 work programme		Robinson
10:00-11:00	SC discussion on work programme		
11:00-11:30	Break		
11:30-12:30	SC discussion on work programme		
12:30-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-14:30	Relevance of IGAD's LMIS		Zziwa
14:30-15:00	Relevance of LINKS and LEWS		Jama
15:00-15:30	SC discussion on regional livestock information systems		
15:30-16:00	Break		
16:00-17:00	Summary of discussions and recommendations		Robinson
17:00-17:15	Next SC meeting and close of meeting		Webber

ANNEX F: NOMINATED NATIONAL TECHNICAL FOCAL POINTS

Djibouti	Mr. Abdallah Barkat, Chef de service sante animale (DESV) Ministere de l'agriculture, d'elevage et de la mer charge des ressources hydroliques
Eritrea	Dr. Gebrehiwet Teame, Director, Technical Services Division, Ministry of Agriculture
Ethiopia	Mrs. Mebrat Alem, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Kenya	Not yet nominated
Somalia	Not yet nominated
Sudan	Not yet nominated, Animal Resources Economy Department, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries.
Uganda	Dr. John B. Kasirye, Principal Veterinary Officer in Charge of Regulatory Services, Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries

ANNEX G: ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION ON CD

Project documents:

- Report: First Meeting of the Steering Committee for IGAD's Livestock Policy Initiative Inception Report (September 2006)
- IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative: Contribution Agreement between IGAD, FAO and EC
- IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative: Project Summary
- Report: IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative 2006 Annual Report (September 2006 draft with endorsed 2007 work programme)
- 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)

Steering Committee meeting presentations:

- PPLPI: principles and examples (Joachim Otte)
- IGAD LPI: overview (Tim Robinson)
- National Presentation: Uganda (William Olaho Mukani)
- National Presentation: Djibouti (Ahmed Darar Djibril)
- National Presentation: Ethiopia (Sitotaw Berhanu)
- National Presentation: Sudan (Hassan Mohammed Nur) (word document)
- Regional Presentation: AU-IBAR (Otieno Mtula) (not presented)
- IGAD LPI: Examples of outputs (Tim Robinson)
- Relevance of IGAD's LMIS (Samuel Zziwa)
- Relevance of LINKS and LEWS (Abdi Jama)

PPLPI documents:

- EXTRAPOLATE User Guide
- Report: Informal Meeting of African Institutions on Livestock Policy Making for Africa
- PPLPI Policy Briefs
- 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.

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