



**IGAD  
Livestock  
Policy  
Initiative**

**Second Meeting of the Steering  
Committee for IGAD's Livestock  
Policy Initiative**

Nairobi, 3-4 July, 2007



**A Living from  
Livestock**

**■ Meeting Report**

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## ACRONYMS

ALive	African Livestock partnership
AMESD	African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
AU	African Union
AU-DREA	AU Directorate of Rural Economy and Agriculture
AU-IBAR	AU - Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CODEX	Codex Alimentarius, International Food Standards Organization
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement (Sudan)
CPMR	Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
ECAPAPA	Eastern and Central Africa Programme for Agricultural Policy Analysis
EDF	European Development Fund
ESA	East and Southern Africa
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAOR	Food and Agriculture Organization Representative
FAO AG	FAO's Agriculture Department
FAO TC	FAO's Technical Cooperation Department
FAO TCA	FAO's Policy Assistance Division
FAO TCE	FAO's Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division
FAO TCI	FAO's Investment Centre Division
FAO TCO	FAO's Operations Division
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture
HYCOS	Hydrological Cycle Observation System
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGAD LPI	IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IRCC	Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee
LESP	Livestock Epidemiology Surveillance
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
NTFP	National Technical Focal Point
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NLC	National Land Commission
NMTPF	FAO National Medium Term Priority Framework
NTFP	National Technical Focal Point

OIC	Officer in Charge
OIE	Organisation International Epizootic
PACE	Pan African Campaign against Epizootics
PPLPI	Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAO	Regional Authorising Officer
RDP	Reconstruction & Development Program
REC	Regional Economic Community
REFORM	Regional Food Security and Risk Management
REO	Regional Economic Organisation
RIO	Regional Integration Organisation
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
SAKSS	Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SPA	Strategic Partnership Agreement
SPS	Sanitary & PhytoSanitary
SWALIM	Somali Water & Land Information Management
TFG	Transitional Federal Government of the Republic of Somalia
UNTP	UN Transition Plan
WFP-VAM	World Food Programme's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WTO	World Trade Organization

Monday 2 July

## OPENING ADDRESSES

The Second Steering Committee meeting of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Livestock Policy Initiative was opened during a welcome cocktail held in the evening of the 2nd of July 2007 at the Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya. Welcome addresses were given by Prof. Benson Mochoge on behalf of the IGAD Secretariat; Mr Castro Camarada on behalf of the FAO Representation in Kenya; Dr Samuel Jutzi on behalf of the FAO, Animal Production and Health Department within which the project is housed and Mr Francis Nandasaba, Undersecretary, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MOLFD), Kenya who officially opened the Steering Committee Meeting on behalf of the Minister of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

Tuesday 3 July

## WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Prof. Benson Mochoge, Director of Agriculture and Environment, IGAD Secretariat and Chairman of the Steering Committee began the deliberations by welcoming participants to the meeting. He extended the apologies of Dr William Olaho Mukani, the Steering Committee member from Uganda, who was unable to participate due to logistical issues. Prof. Mochoge noted the absence of the Steering Committee member from Ethiopia and observed that all efforts to contact the member by telephone before the meeting had been to no avail. He also informed the Steering Committee that Eritrea had officially suspended their membership of IGAD and therefore they would not be represented at the meeting. The Chairman noted that despite the absence of these Steering Committee members, the countries represented at the meeting namely Djibouti, Kenya and Sudan were sufficient to make up the quorum needed for the meeting to proceed with its deliberations. Consequently, the chairman, Prof. Mochoge, requested the participants of the meeting to introduce themselves (see Annex E). He then guided the meeting in discussing and adopting the agenda for the meeting (see Annex 2) with the following changes: (a) The presentation on FAO livestock policy work in Kenya was to be done right after the opening remarks; and ii) presentations on the Overview and Milestones of IGAD LPI were to be combined since both were parts of the Progress Report for the project.

## MEETING OBJECTIVES

The meeting objectives were stated and agreed upon as follows:

- to work towards a common understanding of the Policy Initiative;
- to review 6-month progress report on implementation of the 2007 work programme; and
- to present findings of on-going project activities

## OPENING REMARKS

Making his opening remarks, Dr Jutzi, Director of the AGA Division, noted the importance of livestock in the IGAD region and stressed that the project offers an opportunity to contribute towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations, specifically in the following areas:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger<sup>1</sup>

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability<sup>11</sup>

He further stated that expectations from those who know and have a stake in the IGAD LPI project are very high, hence, the SC as the governing body had to face both expectations and risks and thus give advice to the project to do the right thing at the right time, place with the right partners such that it achieves its objectives. A high level of tolerance was also required to face the risks when achieving the project objectives and as such a balance was required between technical issues and politics when delivering project outputs. Confidence and trust at IGAD LPI was crucial. At the operational front, the project would have to respect the principle of 'inclusiveness' and member states would have to be willing to contribute towards the achievement of the project goals. Dr Jutzi noted that there was a need to meet the expectations and manage the risks faced during implementation of the Project. Lastly, Dr Jutzi emphasised the importance of 'ownership' of the project by the IGAD member states stressing that FAO and IGAD would do their part in ensuring that the member states owned the project, particularly as the work done in the member states brings together civil society, private sector and governments.

## IGAD LPI OVERVIEW, PROGRESS REPORT & MILESTONES FOR 2007

An overview of the project progress report and milestones was presented by Dr Abdi Jama, CTA a. i. and Livestock Information Advisor and Dr Otieno Mtula, Livestock Policy Advisor, FAO/IGAD LPI. The project staff began their presentation by giving an overview of the IGAD LPI pro-poor policy process. This was followed by a detailed presentation of a progress report based on the milestones set for the project as presented in Annex C.

## Discussion

It was observed that according to the milestones presented (see Annex C), the project was on schedule and that this momentum needed to be maintained. The need to link the information system being developed by the project to the IGAD information system and the need to equip the NTFPs with this tool as soon as possible was stressed. It was further noted that as part of the inclusiveness being strived by the project, pastoralist communities at member states' level needed to be part of the grass roots implementation of the project.

The meeting was further informed that the setting up of contracts for the NTFPs in the different countries and recruiting a CTA for the project had been a major problem in project implementation. The FAO Representative offices in the respective IGAD member countries were requested to support the project by expediting the setting up

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals: [www.undp.org/mdg/basics.shtml](http://www.undp.org/mdg/basics.shtml)

of appropriate contracts for the NTFPs for the implementation of activities on the ground. The meeting was informed that the position of the Chief Technical Advisor for the project had been re-advertised and twenty (20) potential candidates had been short listed to be reviewed and interviewed as soon as possible.

In reference to the time frames of the Milestones presented, there was an observation that the month of November 2007 had been marked as the deadline for most of the activities on the milestones in order to coincide with the next SC meeting. The gap between April and November however needed to be broken down further to enable the IGAD secretariat to include activities of the project in its quarterly reports to its donor (EU). The meeting was, however, informed that the project staff in Addis Ababa had been taken through the requirements of the IGAD reporting format and the observation was made that using the IGAD reporting format, the project activities being implemented were on schedule.

## FAO LIVESTOCK POLICY WORK IN KENYA

Mr Castro Camarada, FAO Representative, Kenya in collaboration with Dr Paul Rwambo, National Project Manager, Avian Influenza, FAO Kenya informed the participants that livestock policy work in Kenya is mainly led by the government. However, FAO had participated with other stakeholders in the process and a number of draft policy documents had been prepared including the national livestock policy draft session paper which had been submitted to cabinet. Similarly, the policy document for Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) together with other draft policies related to the livestock sector including dairy and feeds was also at an advanced stage with the relevant parliamentary committee. An observation was made that issues related to livestock were currently being addressed by different policies under different government institutions. FAO had also actively contributed in the development of the food and nutrition national policy which was also in draft form. FAO representation in Kenya had also been active in other livestock related activities such as: emergency response during drought and floods; Animal health issues related to Rift Valley Fever, and Avian Influenza. Most of the focus had mainly been on addressing capacity building and preparedness with emphasis on strengthening livelihoods. It was noted that there is a need to redirect and stimulate the livestock sector in the country especially in terms of emergency response during prolonged droughts and that the government of Kenya was looking into responding in good time in order to protect livestock assets and to give timely compensation to the livestock keepers i.e. restocking.

### Discussion

It was noted that pastoralists must be considered in emergency response strategies. The meeting was further informed that there was a need to integrate policy analysis in decision making in policy processes as this was not always done. It was further observed that even though there were many draft policies being worked on in Kenya, there was need to ensure that there were linkages between these draft policies.

## FAO SOMALIA ENGAGEMENT: LESSONS LEARNED AND IMPLICATIONS FOR IGAD LPI

Dr Graham Farmer, Officer in Charge for FAO Somalia began by pointing out that FAO had a multi-year project portfolio in Somalia that in May 2005 totalled US\$13.9 million and in May 2007 rose to US\$32.3 million with the EC contribution being \$23.8 million or 74%. The areas of activity were reflected in the following portfolio as of July 2007:

- \$11.8 million : Crops / Irrigation
- \$12.4 million : Early Warning / Info Systems
- \$7.2 million : Livestock (\$1.5 million pipeline)
- \$1.5 million : Fisheries
- \$0.6 million : Capacity Building

The geographic spread in May 2007 was as follows:

- US\$17.1 million : Central / South
- US\$7.7 million : Puntland
- US\$7.5 million : Somaliland

Dr Farmer noted that over 120 staff was being engaged by these projects within all geographic areas in Somalia. Dr Farmer pointed out the following additional areas for future development in Somalia:

- institutional capacity building with links to Education
- environment sector
- policy, supported by legal frameworks
- geographic/subject diversification
- donor-base Diversification
- FAO Presence in Somalia

Dr Farmer mentioned that Somaliland declared its independence from Somalia in 1991 which was followed by Puntland declaring itself an autonomous State of the Republic of Somalia in 1998. Developments pertaining to the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia (TFG) were as follows:

- August 2004 - Inaugurated in Nairobi.
- June 2005 - Relocated to Somalia (Baidoa and Mogadishu).
- February 2006 - National Parliament in Baidoa.
- Jan/Feb 2007 - Relocation to Mogadishu.

Dr Farmer finally presented the following areas for discussions:

- Strategy and Policy - links to existing Livestock Strategies in the country such as RDP, CSP, UNTP, NMTPF.
- Importance of trade aspects - surveillance, animal health, certification.
- Institutional aspects -coordination and interaction with TFG, Puntland, Somaliland.
- IGAD-LPI Project interaction - e.g. livelihoods base (FSAU), environment (SWALIM), policy development, capacity enhancement / training.

## Discussion

The meeting noted that a large amount of money was being put into projects in Puntland and Somaliland which reaffirmed the peace existing in these two regions. It was agreed that there was a need to establish national institutions and systems in Somalia e.g. livestock certification systems. The meeting further noted that the IGAD LPI should find ways of engaging with Somalia at a technical level as development operations at all levels were still active in the country. For this to happen though, it was necessary to find ways and modalities to work in the country which given the lack of capacity (equipment and human resources) at IGAD and the politics in the country would require interface with other organizations working in the country. As a resolution, the meeting deliberated that the IGAD LPI should establish technical contact with Somalia by working through FAO offices and the FAO established mechanisms and networks giving due consideration to the Transitional Federal Government.

## AU-IBAR'S ROLE IN LIVESTOCK POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

Dr Yemi Akinbamijo, Chief Animal Resources Officer, AU-IBAR, provided an overview of AU IBAR as the centre of excellence of the African Union with a mandate to enhance AU member states and their Regional Economic Communities to sustainably improve the contribution of animal resources to the nutrition and incomes of their communities, especially the rural poor. He noted that AU IBARs objectives included: to coordinate regional and sub-regional livestock programs and projects on the continent; to control and eradicate transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases; to promote livestock trade and marketing of animal products among African countries; to represent African Union in international technical fora; and to harmonize and coordinate the positions of its member states in international standard setting organisations. He observed that policy related issues relevant to AU IBARs mandate included: provision of training and mentoring in policy processes to RECs; facilitation of identification, prioritization, synthesis and harmonisation of regional policies and legal frameworks; development and promotion of policies to make African animal producers more competitive through improved supply of inputs, credit and marketing channels: and, provision of support to the RECs and the member countries in the identification of needs and putting the necessary policies, structures and services in place to strengthen the marketing infrastructure. He further noted that policies are needed to encourage the re-development of the livestock sector especially for the poor livestock-dependent communities. Dr Akinbamijo ended his presentation by listing past, ongoing and new projects at AU IBAR.

### Discussion

The meeting was informed that IGAD LPI project aims to address the policy environment surrounding animal health, production, trade and marketing in partnership with the national government and other stakeholders in the private sector. It was noted that AU IBAR is not mandated to operate at national level which was the domain of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as IGAD with which IBAR had good working relationships. In addition IBAR is involved in initiatives with RECs such as the NEPAD/CADEP with COMESA which also covers the IGAD region.

## REVIEW OF LIVESTOCK TRADE REGULATIONS IN THE IGAD REGION

Dr Melaku Gaboye Desta began his presentation by noting that the IGAD region had a large livestock resource base but the current levels of livestock export are relatively small or insignificant. He noted that factors explaining this gap were many and the regulatory framework was one of them. He noted that the regulatory Framework could be internal (within IGAD - national, regional, preferential), external/global (outside IGAD) and the interactions may be a continuous process of adaptation. The regulatory framework can be national, regional or international. Dr Desta noted that the regulatory framework in general is made up of international and regional treaty regimes; national laws and institutions; and, private sector standards. An external aspect could also be imposed from outside through major international players (WTO, OIE, Codex) and national/regional players in all the markets in importing countries. He observed that the tension in the regulatory system was between trade liberalization and non-trade concerns. On the one hand there are the issues pertaining to free trade, regional integration (WTO, AEC, COMESA, IGAD, EAC, etc.) and on the other hand there are issues pertaining to animal diseases, environmental damage and health and safety for the consumers (OIE, Codex, etc.). He noted that the solution as of now lay in GATT Articles XX, SPS Agreement (which is science-based) and harmonization (OIE, Codex). The GATT/WTO System worked on the premise that free trade maximizes welfare. The WTO sets the rules of global trade; follows up their implementation; serves as trade negotiation forum, and provides a rules-based dispute settlement mechanism. Agriculture is traditionally treated as an exception (GATT Articles XI and XVI and the AoA). SPS measures however override trade liberalization. The GATT Article XX(b) and SPS agreement, a science-based harmonization, were put in place for fear of protectionism in the form of SPS measures. Dr Desta highlighted the traditional barriers to livestock trade including Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariff bindings for a number of countries, domestic support and export subsidies. He noted that the overall direction of trade policy was towards generally low bound tariffs and to a lesser extent lower applied tariffs; preferences (LDCs and EBA; Lomé-Cotonou; beef/veal protocol; EPAs; etc.); and export subsidies to come to an end. The Amber box domestic support measures which are trade distorting measures were currently under intensive negotiations. Regarding the question as to whether as a result of this the future of livestock trade looked rosy, Dr Desta noted that sanitary measures remained a major challenge as countries which had achieved high health standards would find it difficult to accept moving to lower standards.

In concluding his presentation, Dr Desta noted that:

- a. IGAD livestock sector faces problems of bad law and poor enforcement of law at local and national levels which can be resolved unilaterally such as over-taxation, judicial incompetence, a rule of law culture in administration;
- b. IGAD livestock interests suffer from lack of adequate representation in global decision making for a which require IGAD-level collaboration e.g. effective participation in international organizations;
- c. IGAD livestock potentially suffers from lack of clear policy direction on regional integration e.g. will Kenya and Uganda pursue both the EAC and IGAD to harmonize their policies?
- d. Dr Desta observed that the sooner IGAD region confronts such tough questions the better.

## Discussion

The meeting noted that those IGAD member states who were already members of the standard setting bodies could use their influence to enable other IGAD countries who were not yet members to get membership. The meeting was also informed that the Abu Yaser Company currently running the Livestock Export Facility in Djibouti were both livestock exporters and buyers at the same time which raised issues of competition and monopoly practices by the facility. The meeting noted the need for IGAD to study the policy making processes within the Gulf countries in order to influence the decision making in favour of the IGAD member states.

## WRAP UP FOR DAY ONE:

Wednesday 4 July

The first day of the workshop ended with the following observations:

- the meeting noted that policy inventory work needed to be done to establish linkages between the various draft policies and to identify gaps
- there was a need to encourage the full participation of SC members at these meetings and the need to make the project more visible in the region, particularly in the light of disengagement of Eritrea from the project and lack of participation of Somalia.
- the meeting noted the need for active engagement with Somalia (TFG, Somaliland and Puntland) in the project
- FAO indicated modalities for engagement with Somalia in general that need to be explored focusing on technical aspects and less on political. These include working through FAO programs in the country or using other innovative ways of engaging resource people or project contacts independent of Steering Committee Members and National Technical Focal Points.
- more in-depth consultations between IGAD LPI and AU IBAR on Specific areas of collaborations were needed.
- the issue of SAKSS and AUIBAR
- the need to address the trade-related negotiation capacity of the IGAD member states was noted.
- the need for an organization to represent the interests of the IGAD member states in international fora such as OIE and WTO was noted.
- the need to forge closer working relationship between FAORs in the region and the IGAD LPI project on contracts regarding NTFP engagement in project implementation was noted.

### Summary of Findings and Conclusions of Political Economy Studies: Prof. David Leonard

Prof. Benson Mochoge opened the second day of deliberations by inviting Prof. David Leonard of the Institute of Development Studies of Sussex UK to make his presentation.

Prof. Leonard began his presentation by observing that the purpose of the IGAD LPI was to facilitate the policy and institutional changes needed for the region's poor to benefit from enhanced livestock production. He informed the meeting that the purpose of his presentation was to facilitate the deliberations of the IGAD LPI Steering Committee as it set out its priorities and selected a broad strategy for the pursuit of this goal. As such, the paper indicated some of the questions the Steering Committee would do well to answer, suggested alternatives it might consider, and provided relevant information and analysis. The paper did not make recommendations on specific decisions which were the prerogatives of the Steering Committee itself. He noted that the reports produced by his team sought to identify key national and international actors, institutions and processes that surround formal and informal policy-making relevant to livestock production, the institutional basis of existing policies, and finally, strategies and resources required to make the politically feasible changes and creations possible and therefore the recommendations made in these papers were based on strategic choices, and not on the technical or economic merits of various policy options.

Focusing on the broad strategic directions that the project should take, Prof. Leonard pointed out that the IGAD LPI had the following three strategic policy levels to choose from as a focus: on cross-border problems; a regional approach to a set of common issues; and, targeting different policies in selected, receptive member states. He observed that if the IGAD LPI opts to work on cross-border issues, a choice would have to be made as to which ones it should prioritize within International trade and the related aspects of animal health. If the IGAD LPI took a regional approach to issues that are fairly common to the IGAD membership, again choices would have to be made on the following: models for delivering animal health services to pastoralists; land tenure and water and grazing access; domestic markets and their regulation; popular participation, and capacity building for pertinent government ministries. Finally, if IGAD LPI focuses at the national level, the 'targets of opportunity' for policy change in a few selected member states would be as follows: Djibouti (animal health issues) ; Ethiopia (capacity building and International trade); Eritrea (disease surveillance, control and health certification process; land reform; and restructuring of animal services); Kenya (regulations governing the marketing of dairy products; participation; and land tenure); Somalia/Puntland (common approaches to Middle East trading partners; reduction in restrictions on intra-regional movement of livestock; and the creation of an internationally acceptable system of disease surveillance, control and health certification); Somaliland (animal health services; common approaches to Middle East trading partners; reduction in restrictions on intra-regional movement of livestock; and the creation of an internationally acceptable system of disease surveillance, control and health certification), and; Sudan (land tenure and water rights, and; Uganda(domestic livestock markets).

In concluding his presentation, Prof. Leonard noted that it was up to the project Steering Committee members to make the choices from the options that were put on the table.

## Country Responses

Prof. Mochoge opened the discussions by informing the meeting that consultative stakeholder workshops would be held in each country to identify specific priority areas of focus in each country. He noted that the project was also planning to go deeper in to the country level to do policy and information needs inventories in order to establish the gaps and areas of priorities because this is where the issues were. The identified priority areas would have regional and national aspects. He noted that the main work of the project was to enhance capacities in the formulation of policies as this was a major problem in the member states. With these remarks, he invited the Member States present to react to the presentation from Prof. Leonard.

### Djibouti

Representing Djibouti, Mr Ahmed Darar noted that the issues raised by Prof. Leonard were practical and very accurate especially as they relate to capacity building needs particularly for a country like Djibouti which has only one veterinarian and a technician in the animal health area for the whole country. Regarding the quarantine facility he said that each country had its advantages and disadvantages regarding the overall marketing chain. Although Djibouti has a port he noted that it doesn't have other advantages like countries like Ethiopia where feed resources are more abundantly available. However, in order to keep the quarantine sustainable over time it is clear that Djibouti will have to use all the synergies from the neighbouring IGAD Member States. As a last remark he referred to the last page of the document distributed by Prof. Leonard and said that the document elaborated by Ms. J. Brass is an older version and proposed that Prof. Leonard refers to the second revised version which he requested Prof. Leonard to translate and share with him.

Prof. Mochoge concurred with Dr Darar's request for capacity building. He noted that compared to the other IGAD Member States, Djibouti had very few experts in almost all areas but this has been changing in the last three to four years. Prof. Mochoge observed that there was an increase in experts and their performance was being felt in the region despite the language barrier. He explained that there was no provision within the project for individual academic training. He noted that the parts of the Djibouti political economy report that were found to be controversial had been corrected and resent to him and a summary of the document will be translated into French to be shared with Djibouti officials. Wrapping up the country presentations, Prof. Mochoge stated that the country presentations had added new dimensions to Prof. Leonard's findings as some of the activities mentioned were started after the completion of his studies.

## Kenya

Dr James Muendi, representing the SC Member for Kenya, Mr Julius Kiptarus began by looking at the domestic market and its regulations in Kenya. He noted that the Government of Kenya had gone ahead to facilitate the marketing of livestock both for domestic and export markets. Livestock exports were currently at a low level but seem to be picking up. Kenya has been able to export to Qatar in the Middle East and to Tanzania. He observed that the issue of disease was a big problem and that the government had plans of establishing 'disease free zones'. The government was also looking into modalities of involving owners of the ranches to get credit to improve their facilities in order to have the capacity to conserve some fodder during the dry periods to overcome the loss of animals and to meet the rising market demand. On the issue of cross-border trade, he observed that consultation meetings were being held with neighbouring countries particularly in the East African region. The main objective of these meetings were to identify how best to regulate and control disease across the borders.

## Somalia

Dr Farmer started by observing that the project should be looking for a regional perspective given its location and conceptualization and that there was a need to assess the relevance of the project to specific needs. Turning his attention to marketing and certification issues, he noted that when a certificate is issued for export under OIE, it also has to be accepted for import. He observed that links with importing countries were very important and that there was an opportunity within the FAO system of using international linkages that go outside of IGAD and outside of Africa. Dr Farmer mentioned that there was a regional livestock advisor for the Gulf Region which was another facility which could be tapped into especially for export and certification. Dr Farmer disagreed with Prof. Leonard's comment that implied that nothing was likely to happen in the southern part of Somalia and observed that there were requests for assistance on livestock policies issues e.g. cross border trade in beef cattle into Kenya which could be tackled within the time frame of the project. He stressed that the disease and related animal health issues were just as crucial in the south as they are in the northern parts of Somalia. He concluded his remarks by stating that the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia was not a geographic area and so it might be more acceptable from the IGAD side to use the name 'Somalia' instead of Somaliland/Puntland on official documents like those produced by Prof. Leonard.

## Sudan

Starting the reactions was the delegate from the Sudan, Dr Mirghani Hassan Abdalla, SC member from Sudan. He stated for the record that both a Steering Committee Member and a NTFP had now been nominated by the Government of Sudan to the IGAD LPI project. Updating the meeting on his country's livestock sector, Dr Mirghani noted that there was no longer a monopoly within livestock export in Sudan since June, 2006. He noted that in the field of disease surveillance, the PACE project had been concluded but due to the success of PACE in Sudan, the EU had funded a new project for 6 million Euros called Livestock Epidemiological Surveillance Project (LESP). The new project will be for both Northern and Southern Sudan. Regarding the quarantine

facilities, he said that Sudan is now constructing a new modern veterinary quarantine at Swakin sea port which is 60 Km from Port Sudan. This project is to be funded through 2007 and 2008. He informed the participants that according to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in Sudan, there is now a National Land Commission Act for Sudan which FAO had supported during its formulation. In summary, he saw the 'needs' of his country to be addressed by the IGAD LPI as being:

1. policies improving internal marketing system
2. policies to stimulate the adoption of productivity enhancing practices and measures that increase investment in rangelands on which livestock producers rely on; and
3. provision of low cost finance with long grace periods for medium and long term livestock production programmes.

Regarding the proposed three broad strategic directions for the project, Dr Mirghani Hassan Abdalla acknowledged that all of them are important but emphasised the fact that the gaps he would like to be filled by the project would be 'national' specifically related to capacity building and disease surveillance. The meeting was further informed that Sudan has been a member of OIE since 1965 and hence the certification process in the country follows the standards set for international trade and according to the requirements of the importing countries

Reacting to the observations from the delegate from the Sudan, the meeting noted the importance of the availability of up-to-date health certificates at the new quarantine facility.

## GENERAL DISCUSSION

One observation made during the general discussions was that this was the right time to make a strategic decision regarding the focus of the project. The question was posed as to the comparative advantage of the project being associated with and linked to a Regional Economic Community (IGAD) rather than being a bilateral project with countries. The gist of the question was specifically related to what IGAD can bring to the table that makes the project different from one that just supports each of its member states individually. It was acknowledged that IGAD's convening power was an asset to the project. It was felt that the project should use this comparative advantage which IGAD could offer to move beyond just national interest and to look into issues which cut across the region without neglecting possible national issues. An example was given as the 'harmonization of Zoonotic legislation' which could address domestic market issues in regional trade and in the longer term could also address the competitiveness of the region as whole on global markets. This harmonized legislation could also be useful for the delivery of animal health services as well as for disease surveillance. The meeting was further informed that there were four areas that IGAD is engaged in, namely: (i) Policy harmonization, (ii) Capacity building, (iii) Information development, and (iv) Facilitation of science and technology. Another observation from the plenary was that there were currently few areas where AU-IBAR could collaborate and synergise with IGAD especially through the IGAD LPI. Although in the finalization stage, another area that IBAR was working on was strengthening the certification process in Somalia and some capacity building activities at the Sheik Technical Veterinary School aimed at strengthening the local capacity for meat inspection and animal health practices, geared towards enabling the country to access international markets. The meeting was further informed that PACE, another programme AU IBAR had been running, was just concluded after seven years. The project had established a disease reporting and surveillance system in the region that the IGAD LPI Project could capitalize on. This infrastructure could give accurate disease reporting which the project could build on instead of starting from scratch. Recently, AU IBAR initiated a Pan African Pastoralists Policy Initiative whose aim was to establish a policy framework for pastoralist development. This project will have a short life span and should culminate at a Heads of States Summit in June 2008. Given all these upcoming new projects, the meeting was informed that it was the right time for AU IBAR and IGAD to work together.

A further observation from the meeting was that the EU was keen on pastoral development in the Horn of Africa and that there was also a special initiative by the EU Commissioner for Development anchored on pastoral development with its implementation just two years away. The short listing of the organizations to do the strategy formulation was underway and there was need to ensure that activities between IGAD and IBAR are coordinated to avoid duplication of efforts and resources.

It was also noted that capacity building was crucial for the region both at regional and national levels to assist the Member States with their specific issues.

Another observation from the floor was that collaboration with IBAR was desirable for the following reasons:

1. it would add political power, i.e. IBAR had a continental mandate in animal resource issues;
2. it could be a model for the AU at the Pan African level working with a Regional Economic Community; and
3. it would be easy to choose the area of focus for the collaboration as activities for the IGAD LPI were up and running.

The collaboration would thus be a win-win situation for IGAD, AU IBAR and the Project.

From the discussions, it was apparent that there was consensus that the project should focus on regional issues. It was noted that there are some highly sensitive country specific issues e.g. Land tenure that will have to be dealt by each country. It was pointed out that 'international trade' and 'standard' issues are the main issues with regional dimensions that were important at the same for all IGAD Member States. However, given the short lifespan of the project and the limited resources available in the IGAD LPI, there was further need to pinpoint specific policy areas within the livestock trade and disease surveillance issues that would be addressed by the project.

It was also noted that increased level of integration within IGAD Member countries was important to give the project leverage to attend to some issues collectively in an effective manner. Kenya and Uganda as members of the EAC were also IGAD member states. For example, certain protocols signed within the EAC in the case of Kenya and Uganda made harmonisation of certain policies easier. Both of these countries had their EAC customs Union and were also actively involved under COMESA. The configuration of the RECs was a big issue currently being addressed at AU level. There are officially eight RECs recognised in the African continent, among which are EAC, IGAD and COMESA. There was an understanding between these RECs not to duplicate activities. For example, there was an agreement that food security issues fall under IGAD's leadership and trade issues were mostly be tackled under COMESA regulations. It was however observed that the level of integration, as far as IGAD is concerned, was still difficult to determine because it was an area where IGAD was implementing the regulations of the other RECs on its Member States and therefore was an issue still under discussion. As far as trade issues were concerned, there was a need to clarify the roles of COMESA and IGAD as regional economic communities. There was a feeling that a number of projects and other initiatives were also working or looking at trade, disease surveillance and cross border issues in the IGAD region, and that IGAD LPI needed to enter into dialogue with these initiatives to avoid duplication and to bring a pro-poor perspective to enable the formulation of pro-poor livestock policies in the region.

Finally, it was raised during the meeting that IGAD cannot entirely neglect national issues of Member States as they are important in understanding regional issues. It was the responsibility of IGAD to understand the problems faced by its Member States and to see how to address them at regional level. The essence was to add value to what the Member States were doing. Otherwise, IGAD would be perceived as not assisting the Member Countries with their issues. Therefore, based on Prof. Leonard's presentation, work should be undertaken in common areas for all countries like livestock trade and related diseases which were also priority areas for capacity building within the countries. It would be up to the project to set the specific country priorities through consultative stakeholder workshops planned for each of the IGAD Member States. It is only then that common areas and regional issues would emerge after analysing the proposed activities within each country. IGAD would be inclined to be more focused on the regional perspectives on broad based national issues. The guidelines and strategies presented by Prof. Leonard could only be confirmed after interaction with the stakeholders in the Member States. Finally, the need to include pastoralists' interests in such dialogue was emphasised as they were of great concern for poverty alleviation.

## SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prof. 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 commends the project staff and expresses satisfaction with the mid-year report against the work programme for the second period of implementation. The Steering Committee notes that the milestones are all on track except the policy training course (Sudan and Kenya), which has been delayed at FAO headquarters. Some activities are ahead of schedule.
- The Steering Committee recommends that the public relation strategy be brought forward, in order to raise the profile of the project and to link closely to the beneficiaries.
- The Steering Committee notes the absence of three member states, the ALive Secretariat and the EC (with apologies) at the meeting, and requests the IGAD Secretariat to urge their participation in future meetings.
- The Steering Committee stresses that without commitment from the member states the project would move forward very slowly. The Steering Committee recommends that the project staff work on engaging more closely the national members of the Steering Committee and their national technical focal points.
- The Steering Committee notes with satisfaction the project efforts to engage national technical focal points in project implementation, and in particular the convening of their first meeting in March 2007 in Djibouti. The Steering Committee urges national FAO Representations to facilitate the necessary arrangements for the focal points to implement project activities.
- The Steering Committee appreciates the collaboration of the Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative with the project and encourages its continuing input.
- The Steering Committee proposes that the project should continue to seek synergy with and add value to existing and on-going activities and processes, for example the AU/IBAR-led African Pastoral Policy Framework Initiative.
- The Steering Committee urges the project to use existing FAO offices to support project activities in Somalia.
- The Steering Committee recommends that executive summaries of project working papers and policy briefs be translated into French for wider readership.
- The Steering Committee recommends that the project take a regional approach to issues that are common to the IGAD member states.
- The Steering Committee recommends as a focus the regulation of markets for livestock and livestock products and the delivery of animal health services, particularly in but not limited to pastoral areas, to enable the livestock industry to comply with regulations of national, regional and selected international markets.
- The Steering Committee appreciates the Chairmanship and contribution made by Prof. Benson Mochoge, and wishes him well in his retirement.

## CLOSE OF MEETING

Before officially declaring the meeting closed, it was announced that the next meeting of the Steering Committee would be in the first week of December, 2007 in Khartoum, Sudan.



## ANNEX A: STEERING COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCES

- 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.

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

Intervention logic		Assumptions
Activities		Activities to results
<p>1.1 Develop understanding of the role of the livestock sector in food security, livelihood strategies, poverty reduction and economic development</p> <p>1.2 Compile inventories of existing policies, rules and standards and determine their effect on different strata of livestock-dependent people</p> <p>1.3 Develop and implement targeted public relations strategies</p> <p>2.1 Conduct sector reviews and institutional analyses</p> <p>2.2 Analyze and debate policy options</p> <p>2.3 Identify policy and institutional measures to improve the performance of livestock service providers</p> <p>2.4 Identify policy and institutional measures to enhance marketing of livestock and livestock products within and outside the region</p> <p>2.5 Assist IGAD to determine regional early response mechanisms to drought and disease</p> <p>3.1 Identify information needs and uptake pathways of stakeholders in the policy process</p> <p>3.2 Establish systems for data and knowledge collection, processing and dissemination</p> <p>3.3 Develop and adapt decision support tools to guide policy formulation, and build capacity in their use</p> <p>3.4 Identify and monitor indicators of policy change at different levels</p> <p>4.1 Support the establishment and/or development of professional and grassroots organizations and facilitate their participation in livestock policy processes</p> <p>4.2 Facilitate regional representation at international policy fora</p> <p>4.3 Identify training needs and build capacity to enable stakeholders to become effective in livestock policy processes</p>	<p><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>

### **IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative: Milestones for the work programme for the second period of Implementation (2007)**

Abdi Jama, Otieno Mtula, Mekdim Ketsela, Samuel Zziwa and Tim Robinson (Djibouti, 28 March 2007)

#### **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.

A.a Project office fully equipped - end November 2007. [Ketsela]<sup>2</sup>

A.b Information nodes installed in three member states installed - end November 2007. [Jama]

If the person to which the position has been offered accepts, the Chief Technical Adviser is expected to take up position mid-February 2007. Until that time, and for a short hand-over period, 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.

A.c 6-month report - end June 2007. [Jama]

A.d Annual report - end November 2007. [Jama]

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

A.e Regional NTFP workshop - end March 2007. [Jama]

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.

A.f 2nd SC Meeting - end July 2007. [Jama]

A.g 3rd SC Meeting - end December 2007. [Jama]

#### **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

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<sup>2</sup> Name in [square brackets] is the responsible officer; key collaborators and/or contracts are shown in (round brackets).

translated into guidelines to assist national technical focal points in reviewing the role of livestock in their countries.

B.1.1.a Draft WP: Review of welfare surveys in IGAD region - end July 2007. [Jama] (Robinson; Pozzi-PSA; ERGO-Contract)

B.1.1.b Draft WP: Environmental poverty mapping in IGAD region - end December 2007. [Jama] (Robinson; ERGO-Contract)

[NOTE] PPLPI/ALive guidelines on PRSP (including socially-relevant livestock sector review) will be used by IGAD LPI. The review conducted for Kenya (not done for Uganda) will be an integral part of finalising the guidelines, which will be presented to NTFPs in 2008) [Dijkman]

## 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.

B.1.2.a Draft guidelines for policy review developed in collaboration with PPLPI - end March 2007. [Robinson] (Pica-Ciamarra)

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

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.

B.1.2.c Draft WP: Trade legislation in IGAD region - end July 2007. [Mtula] (Robinson; Desta-PSA)

## 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.

B.1.3.a Communication strategy drafted - end November 2007. [Jama] (Pica-Ciamarra)

B.1.3.b Associate Professional Officer for communication strategy requested - end February 2007. [Jama]

B.1.3.c Prototype project website developed - end November 2007. [Jama]

## 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.

B.2.1.a Draft WPs: Political Economy for outstanding member states (x5), synthesis (x1) and regional paper (x1) - end July 2007. [Mtula] (Robinson; Berkeley-LoA & IDS-LoA)

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: Regional Office for Africa (RAF) and the Regional Office for the Near East (RNE), and proposed sub-regional offices.

[B.2.1.b TORs drafted for review of linkages between the IGAD LPI and other FAO initiatives and activities - end November 2007. \[Jama\] \(Robinson\)](#)

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.

[B.2.1.c Refer to note under section 1.1.](#)

## **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.

[B.2.2.a Stakeholder workshops held in 3 countries - end November 2007. \[Mtula\]](#)

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

[B.2.2.b EXTRAPOLATE presented at NTFP meeting - end March 2007. \[Robinson\]](#)

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.

[B.2.2.c TORs finalised - end June 2007; consultancy underway - end September 2007. \[Robinson\] \(in collaboration with PAAT\)](#)

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.

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

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.

[B.2.2.e Refer to note under section 1.1.](#)

## 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.

[NOTE] Identification of relevant issues is dependent on stakeholder workshops and prioritisation of activities is dependent on these, political economy studies, policy inventory and SC.

## 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) regulations.

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

[NOTE] SPS-related activities will be initiated during 2008 in the light of: stakeholder workshops, outcomes of the legislation reviews, progress with related work at AU-IBAR and strategic direction from the SC.

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 LMIS, and its integration with other information systems, such as FEWS-NET and the Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS) and Livestock Information Network and Knowledge System (LINKS).

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

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

B.2.4.d Refer to milestone B.3.2.a.

## 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.

[NOTE] This will be addressed in 2008.

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

B.2.5.a Draft WPs: Emergency response capacity evaluation (3) - end November 2007. [Jama] (Dijkman; UNU-MERIT-LoA(1))

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

[B.2.5.b Prototype electronic LEGS available - end September 2007. \[Jama\] \(Robinson; Mack; Thorne-PSA\)](#)

### **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.

[\[NOTE\] This will be addressed in 2008.](#)

### **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.

[B.3.2.a Initial assessment for establishment of nodes completed in 3 countries - end November 2007. \[Jama\]](#)

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.

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

### **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).

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

Linked to 2.5 above, the software decision support tool will continue to be developed as a complement to the livestock emergency guidelines.

[B.3.3.a Refer to milestone B.2.5.b.](#)

### **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.

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

#### **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.

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

#### **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).

[Note] To be evaluated as the need arises.

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

Identification of training needs and subsequent interventions to build capacity will be specifically linked to the activities above, and will be directed initially towards the national technical focal points.

B.4.3.a Refer to milestone A.e.

B.4.3.b Uganda DDA/MAAIF staff to attend IFCN conference and training - end June 2007. [Robinson] (Garcia-PSA)

B.4.3.c NTPFs from Sudan and Kenya to undergo FAO-TC policy training - end June 2007. [Mtula] (Robinson; Pica-Ciamarra)

## ANNEX D: MEETING AGENDA OF THE 2ND IGAD LPI STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

Day 1	Monday 2 July	
17:45	Registration	
18:00	Cocktail & opening address from: IGAD Representative, FAO Representative; AGA Director, PS, MoLFD.	Mochoge, Camarada, Jutzi, PS. J. Ole Miaron
Day 2	Tuesday 3 July	
9:00-9:30	Welcome and introductions	Mochoge (Chair)
9:30-9:45	Opening remarks	Jutzi
9:45-10:30	IGAD LPI: Overview and progress report	Jama/Mtula
10:30-11:00	Break	
11:00-11:45	IGAD LPI 2007 work programme (milestones)	Robinson
11:45-12:15	FAO livestock policy work in Kenya	Camarada
12:15-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-14:30	FAO Somalia engagement: Lessons learned and implications for IGAD LPI	Farmer
14:30-15:00	AU-IBAR's role in livestock policy and institutional change	Akinbamiyo
15:00-15:30	Break	
15:30-16:30	Review of livestock trade regulations in the IGAD region (and discussion)	Desto
16:30-17:00	Discussions and wrap up of Day 1	Mochoge
19:00	Welcome dinner	
Day 3	Wednesday 4 July	
9:00-10:00	What should the priority targets for the IGAD LPI be?	Leonard
10:00-10:30	Break	
10:30-12:30	Facilitated discussion on IGAD LPI priority targets	Mochoge
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:00	SC suggestions and guidance on work programme	Mochoge
15:00-15:30	Break	
15:30-17:00	Summary of discussions and recommendations	Mochoge
17:00-17:30	Next SC meeting and close of meeting	Mochoge

## ANNEX E: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Secretariat		
Chairperson	Prof. Benson Mochoge, Director, Agriculture and Environment, IGAD Secretariat, Djibouti, Djibouti	<a href="mailto:benson.mochoge@igad.org">benson.mochoge@igad.org</a> Tel. +253 312 740 Fax. +253 356 994 / 250 161
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