



**IGAD
Livestock
Policy
Initiative**

**Issues Emerging from the IGAD LPI
National Stakeholder
Consultative Fora:
Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and
Uganda**

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**A Living from
Livestock**

■ **Summary of the NSCF**

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1. INTRODUCTION

The IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative is a capacity building project, implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. This document covers the key messages resulting from the IGAD-LPI National Stakeholder Consultative Fora (NSCF), which were held in order to introduce the project and identify and engage key stakeholders in defining priorities in livestock related policy making processes.

2. STATUS AND VISIBILITY OF LIVESTOCK IN THE NATIONAL PLANNING PROCESS

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)

The livestock contribution to the national economy and individual livelihoods is poorly acknowledged in all of the countries' PRSPs and existing policies, with crop production often taking precedence. However Sudan has prepared a paper and matrix for the livestock component of its poverty strategy. In Djibouti there is insufficient investment in the livestock sector - only 0.2% of funds are allocated to livestock in the PRSP. Ethiopia reports a lack of recognition of the contribution of the livestock sector to the national planning process due to limited knowledge of the current PSRP, the PRSP being too generalized, with poor analysis of livestock issues. It was felt that there was limited stakeholder participation in the PRSP formulation in Ethiopia.

Policies

Djibouti and Uganda have no comprehensive livestock policy addressing all sub-sectors. Ethiopia has livestock policies, with weak implementation. Sudan has livestock policies, though these are not being implemented due to lack of integration between state governments and the central government bodies responsible for policy design. There is little understanding of the concept and mechanism of policy design. In Kenya a livestock policy and a dairy policy have been approved by the Cabinet. Other sub-sector policies are at various stages of development (in order of priority): animal breeding, animal feeds and livestock marketing. As noted by IGAD-LPI, no country has an active animal health policy. All countries report a lack of coordination and harmonization of sectoral policies, and poor policy implementation. There needs to be more information, awareness creation and participation in policy development and broad stakeholder analysis. Policies do not address the informal sector including pastoral and small holder farmer needs. Kenya has a Pastoral Parliamentary Group but this is perceived as being disconnected from grass routes and not pro-active. Ethiopia has already created a National Livestock Policy Forum, convened by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, to assist in revising or creating appropriate livestock policies and promoting best practice.

Information

There is insufficient information available on the livestock sector to support its promotion in PRSPs and for policy formulation. Countries included the following areas as requiring further research: livestock populations (in Uganda a livestock census was to be undertaken in December 2007), species and breeds of livestock present, disease status, rearing systems, type and yield of products, marketing data (including volume of trade), resources and infrastructure used for production, service providers and natural resource availability and management. Supporting information is also needed: human resource capacity (professional), economic viability of livestock enterprises, inventories of government/NGO programmes, lessons learnt and best practice.

3. THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR: CURRENT STATUS AND CHALLENGES TO ITS DEVELOPMENT

Rural Livelihoods

According to the Kenya report, the IGAD region arid and semi-arid lands are home to 40% of the human population, who own about 60% of the regions ruminant livestock, yet most people remain very poor. Underdevelopment of pastoral areas in Kenya is blamed by many on past policies favouring crop production. In Ethiopia pastoralist communities represent the most important economic, cultural and natural resources of the country but there is no empowerment of farmers/pastoralist associations. Animals for traction and equines as pack animals and for income generation were highlighted as being of importance to rural livelihoods. Sudan also emphasised the importance of horses and donkeys and highlighted that most livestock production was pastoral. In Sudan livestock is the main source of livelihood for 40% of the population, whilst in Djibouti it is around 30%.

Economic development strategies: the role of livestock

The main avenue for wealth creation in Ethiopia is seen as being through trade with other economies in the region, particularly of live animals and their products. The government strategy for poverty eradication is through private investment, industrialization and export-led growth. Djibouti does not have significant natural resources so economic prospects here mainly derive from port facilities, transportation, telecommunications and banking services, through attracting significant foreign investment. Livestock trade is seen as being a reliable means for Djibouti to integrate into international trade. Uganda has ample supplies of surface and ground water and largely untapped resource base of which only 40% of arable land is used - these are opportunities for livestock sector growth.

Livestock contribution to GDP by country

| Country | Livestock contribution to GDP |
|----------|--|
| Kenya | No figures quoted in the report. Other sources estimate 10% |
| Ethiopia | 20% |
| Sudan | 25 % |
| Uganda | At least 17% |
| Djibouti | Agriculture, livestock and fisheries contribute 3.5% - livestock is an important component of this |

Livestock Trade

In Djibouti live animal trade rose from 30,400 in 2003 to over 2 million in 2006. However, internal export numbers are negligible and only 10% of animals going for slaughter are reared in Djibouti. Livestock trade in Djibouti is seen as only be sustainable through strengthening of disease surveillance to respond to importer country needs. Sudan sees itself as having a strategic position in the centre of the IGAD region, and together with its proximity to the Gulf, has major potential markets.

Main challenges to livestock production and marketing

In Djibouti recurrent droughts threaten the livestock sector and feed supplies within country are limited (over half comes from Ethiopia). There is poor diversification of livestock related activities, inadequate infrastructure to support pastoral systems (water, fodder, and marketing). Production challenges in Uganda include diseases (there are gaps in the animal health delivery systems), marketing, limited research, inadequate advisory services and lack of reliable livestock data. Sudan reports that state and local government consider livestock as source of revenue but do not provide supportive services in exchange, and pastoral culture is not given due attention. Livestock are often remote from animal health services, and consumption markets. The private sector faces problems over land tenure and competition over grazing and water. Traditions of local communities and poor market orientation are limitations to livestock sector development.

4. POLICY THEMES BY COUNTRY

| Livestock | Kenya | Ethiopia | Sudan | Uganda | Djibouti |
|--|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------|
| Harmonisation of national and regional livestock policies, standards and regulations | * | * | * | * | |
| Livestock policies and research to include equines | | * | * | | |
| Policies to address poor, vulnerable and women livestock keepers (production, marketing, women as leaders of change) | | * | * | | |
| Consider higher level of autonomy for sector, possibly with creation of ministry of animal and fisheries development | | * | | | |
| Animal Health | | | | | |
| 1. Services | | | | | |
| Need transboundary disease control and epidemio-surveillance both national and regional. (Uganda specified through public investment) | * | * | | * | * |
| Clear roles on public versus private sector services and regulation | * | * | * | * | |
| Encouraging private sector investment in services | * | | * | | |
| Creation of disease-free zones (export promotion zones) | * | | | * | |
| National central veterinary coordinated response mechanisms for emergencies (e.g. transboundary disease outbreaks) | | * | | | |
| Zoonotic disease control | | * | | | |
| Equitable distribution of livestock services | | | | * | |
| Build capacity of veterinary services (including training of vets and paravets). | | | | | * |
| 2. Standards and regulations | | | | | |
| Strengthen regulatory institutions, certification processes, traceability mechanisms, welfare, drug quality control. | * | * | * | * | |
| Capacity building of public and private service providers (standards, training, national curricula for animal health professionals) | | | * | * | * |
| Trade | | | | | |
| Improve livestock and product marketing infrastructure nationally and regionally (holding grounds, stock routes, quarantine stations, roads etc) | * | | * | * | * |
| Develop national livestock trade policy, and harmonize within region (movement, inspection, accreditation/quality assurance, grading, breeding, slaughter, value addition, marketing information, inclusion of informal and formal sectors, owner awareness raising) | * | | | * | * |
| Support private and public sector investment in market infrastructure and value addition | * | | * | * | |
| Promotion of small holder/pastoralist marketing and trade associations | | * | * | | * |
| Minimise livestock trade barriers within region (free trade) | * | * | | | |
| Promote commodity-based trade | * | | | | |

| Trade (continued) | Kenya | Ethiopia | Sudan | Uganda | Djibouti |
|---|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------|
| Tax reduction to promote animal production and market supply | | | * | | |
| Policies for promotion of livestock products (storage, transportation, processing) | | | * | | |
| Protection of indigenous breeds and promotion of other breeds | | | | * | |
| Value addition processing at community level and awareness raising for group marketing | | | | * | |
| Increase market information (e.g. prices at national and regional level through data centre) | | | | * | |
| Improve livestock feeding (particularly feed availability), health and genetics to access regional markets | | | | | * |
| Develop trade links between Horn and Gulf countries, with intention to expand to Near East: exploit unique assets for increasing inter-regional trade to take advantage of significant livestock population in Horn (mainly Ethiopia and Somalia) | | | | | * |
| Support to livelihoods | | | | | |
| Support to animal production (feed formulation and standards, fodder production, access to water) | | * | | * | * |
| Support for pastoralists and small holder (vulnerable) farmers - e.g. provision of basic services (water, health, feed) especially along stocking routes | | | * | * | * |
| Consolidate national security through enhanced regional conflict prevention and resolution (livestock related conflicts) and security along stocking routes | * | | * | | |
| Land use and range management policies | | | * | * | |
| Finance and credit services - micro-credit made available to small holders/pastoralists | | | * | * | |
| Public investment in livestock services | | | * | * | |
| Early warning systems and emergency preparedness measures (natural disasters, disease outbreaks) | | | * | | * |
| Policies to mainstream pastoral/informal livestock keeper associations at district and national level | * | | | | |
| Support to pastoral civil society (e.g. assessing customary land rights) | * | | | | |
| Land tenure policies to reduce competition over grazing and water | | | * | | |
| Support for national livestock insurance policies for emergencies (drought and disease) | | | * | | |
| Tackling land degradation by controlling crop expansion and oil exploration into livestock corridors | | | * | | |
| Pro-poor livestock income generating activities (taking into account Islamic culture) | | | * | | |
| Awareness raising for stakeholders on good practice to ensure animal product safety, quality and wholesomeness | | | | * | |
| Training | | | | | |
| Training/education of livestock owners in livestock management and diseases and market orientation | | | * | * | * |
| Training in livestock management from primary to tertiary education level | | | | * | |
| Improve university/ college curricula to help service providers address challenges in market demands | | | | * | |

5. POLICY PROCESSES BY COUNTRY: STEPS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

| | Kenya | Ethiopia | Sudan | Uganda | Djibouti |
|--|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------|
| 1. Information to raise livestock profile and support policy formulation | | | | | |
| Establish a livestock information inventory, undertake data collection, research and analysis to demonstrate importance of livestock to economy, with central node/registry for easy access | * | * | * | * | * |
| Prepare an inventory of livestock related policies: one document highlighting pro-poor policies | * | | * | * | |
| Livestock policy making has been domain of veterinarians but need multi-disciplinary teams with pro-poor experience | | | * | | |
| Policies must be integrated with ongoing and future programmes in agriculture, social services and trade | | | * | | |
| Define what is meant by informal and formal livestock sectors | | | | * | |
| Collaboration with non-IGAD countries in region (COMESA, AU/IBAR) | | | | * | |
| 2. Stakeholder participation and consultation | | | | | |
| Establish multi-disciplinary livestock policy stakeholder networks/committees based in relevant ministry with support from the IGAD-LPI National Technical Focal Point | * | * | * | * | * |
| Stakeholders in policy debate to include small holder farmers and pastoralists, and ensure informal sector well represented | * | | * | * | |
| Strengthen parliamentary based committees/lobby groups: Committee on Agriculture, Lands and Natural resources, the Pastoral Parliamentary group (the latter has weak links to grass roots). | * | | | | |
| Develop a model for close coordination between government and pastoral organizations for planning, implementation and financing of income generating activities | | | * | | |
| If government decentralization exists, central and local representation is necessary for all meetings | | | | * | |
| Stakeholders to participate in monitoring and evaluation of policies | | | | * | |
| 3. Stakeholder awareness raising and capacity building | | | | | |
| Extract pro-poor livestock policies, analyse and disseminate especially to grass roots level in appropriate language and through mass media | * | | * | * | * |
| Capacity building of livestock stakeholders, including policy makers and line ministries, for policy research, identification of existing pro-poor policies, analysis, policy formulation and advocacy | * | | * | | |
| Media policy for dissemination of information (including training for media on livestock and pastoralism) | * | | | * | |
| Promote regional experience exchange and policy formulation workshops | | | * | | * |
| Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of policy information dissemination systems | * | | | | |
| Attitude of senior staff in federal ministries needs to be changed to be supportive of pro-poor policies | | | * | | |
| Develop models for demonstrating community organization management of production and marketing of products (including health service delivery, water and pasture management, marketing capacities). | | | * | | |
| Enhance roles of government, private sector and communities in service provision, inputs, protection, land and water access. | | | * | | |

6. IMPLICATION FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- Other countries in Africa presumably have gone through the process of developing livestock pro-poor policies. Sudan wishes to have exposure to other country PRSPs and policy formulation processes within the region, but if better experience lies outside the region this could be a possible learning opportunity - e.g. southern Africa (COMESA), north and west Africa through other networks.
- Regional best practice - countries have particular strengths in key areas which should be shared e.g. Uganda's veterinary pharmaceutical supply system is well regulated with high standards for quality control (Grasswitz 2004). Civil society development could be highlighted in Kenya.
- Commodity-based trade was flagged only by Kenya whilst other countries still focused on transboundary disease controls and epidemio-surveillance. Commodity based trade could be a route for all the countries to consider, and it would decrease the pressure to eradicate certain diseases like FMD to satisfy international livestock trade regulations.
- Conflict, notably in pastoral areas (mentioned by Kenya and Sudan) is a major threat to any improvement in livelihoods for poor livestock owners and a big barrier to improved animal health and trade. Along with land tenure issues (not just pastoral areas) these two issues can have a huge impact on livelihoods.
- Since animal health service delivery relies on the availability of good quality inputs, countries should focus on providing a supportive environment for private sector to supply high quality affordable drugs and vaccines, under strong pharmaceutical regulation. According to Grasswitz (2004) various national pharmaceutical registration processes present a significant barrier to greater international commerce in animal health products - regional harmonization of registration requirements would improve supply and reduce costs for end users.
- Whilst community-based animal health services have been formally and informally adopted in most of the countries, veterinary supervision is generally weak. This partly relates to the public versus private roles of animal health providers mentioned by Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda, which also encompasses appropriate national standards for training and service delivery. In Uganda (2007), community based animal health services were only legal in the Karamoja Region in the north of the country.
- All countries identified the need for market information to be made more accessible to livestock owners - more could be learnt from Kenya and Sudan (and possibly elsewhere) where mobile phones have made a big difference to rural people's access to livestock market prices.
- Djibouti has a vision of itself as expanding to take more trade - reported figures show an increase of 6500% since 2003. What is their expansion capacity? How have these increases occurred if the supportive policies are lacking. Who is benefiting? It could provide lessons for setting policies and regulations that support and not stifle the current cross border trade.
- Since Djibouti is focusing on trade of externally derived livestock, how will this improve livelihoods of poor Djiboutian livestock owners?
- Land degradation and management of water are key issues for livestock owners - only Sudan flagged this, but in some countries which are becoming more severely affected by drought (and growing human populations), land degradation is very relevant to supporting livestock keeping, particularly if land access is restricted.

- Policies that address the poor and women need to take into account the type of species that these groups are most likely to keep - frequently sheep, goats, donkeys and poultry. Policies should not just target cattle and camel services and trade.
- The number of women participating in the workshops was very low with the exception of Uganda (around 10 women out of 28 participants). Sudan talked at length about women's capacity as leaders of change and Ethiopia also mentioned policies to support women - how will they ensure that women have a significant voice in any policy debate?
- Early Warning Systems/Emergency preparedness: Sudan talked about livestock safety nets through insurance policies. It was also mentioned in the context of micro-finance (Uganda), with opportunities to look at the Indian experience. This may be worthy of further research for other drought/disaster prone countries.
- Several countries talked about empowering pastoralist/small holder associations - however, these must be truly structured and controlled by the members, without government interference, either central or local, if they are to represent grass root interests.

7. WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT ANALYSIS (EXCLUDING IGAD-LPI STAFF)

| Stakeholders | Kenya | Ethiopia | Sudan | Djibouti | Uganda |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Government | 9 | 11 | 23 | 17 | 16 |
| AU and IGAD | 2 | | | 1 | |
| Livestock unions/ associations | | | | 9 | 2 |
| Private sector | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| NGOs/civil society | 7 | 2 | 4 | | 5 |
| Universities/Research Institutes | 6 | 5 | 4 | | 1 |
| UN/bilaterals | 3 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Vet associations | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Donors/projects | | 7 | | 2 | |
| Total | 29 | 28 | 33 | 34 | 28 |