Institutional analysis of donor livestock initiatives in the light of implementation of ALive

Draft Report

Joyce Turk
USAID

Sanne Chipeta
Danish Agricultural Advisory Service
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>ALive</td>
<td>African Livestock</td>
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<td>ARI</td>
<td>Agricultural Research Institutes</td>
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<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of South East Asian Nations</td>
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<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<td>CAPE</td>
<td>Community Based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology</td>
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<td>CATIE</td>
<td>Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre</td>
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<td>CGIAR</td>
<td>Consultancy Group on International Agricultural Research</td>
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<td>CGRFA</td>
<td>Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</td>
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<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIRAD</td>
<td>Centre cooperation internationale en recherché agronomique pour le développement</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONDESAN</td>
<td>Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregion Andina</td>
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<td>CTA</td>
<td>Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation</td>
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<td>DAD-IS</td>
<td>Domestic Animal Diversity Information System</td>
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<td>Danida</td>
<td>Danish International Development Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Development Fund for International development</td>
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<td>EGFAR</td>
<td>Electronic Global Forum</td>
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<td>EIMVS</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organisation</td>
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<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
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<td>GEMOA</td>
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<td>GFAR</td>
<td>Global Forum on Agricultural Research</td>
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<td>GF-TADS</td>
<td>Global Forum for Transboundary Animal Diseases</td>
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<td>GPP</td>
<td>Global Partnership Programmes</td>
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<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
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<td>IARC</td>
<td>International Agricultural Research Centre</td>
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<td>IBAR</td>
<td>Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
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<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Inter Governmental Authority for Development</td>
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<td>IIMA</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad</td>
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<td>ILRI</td>
<td>International Livestock Research Institute</td>
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<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non Governmental Organisation</td>
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<td>IPGRI</td>
<td>International Plant Genetic Resources Institute</td>
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<td>LEAD</td>
<td>Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative</td>
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<td>NAR</td>
<td>National Agricultural Research</td>
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<td>NDDB</td>
<td>National Dairy Development Board</td>
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<td>NEPAD</td>
<td>New Partnership for Africa’s Development</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
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<td>OIE</td>
<td>Office International des Epizooties</td>
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<td>PACE</td>
<td>Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics</td>
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<td>PID</td>
<td>PACE Integrated Database</td>
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<td>PPLPF</td>
<td>Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Facility</td>
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<td>PRSP</td>
<td>Poverty reduction Strategy Paper</td>
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<td>RAIS</td>
<td>Regional Agricultural Research and Development Information System</td>
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<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
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<td>SGRP</td>
<td>System-wide genetic Resources Programme (under CGIAR)</td>
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<td>Sida</td>
<td>Swedish International Development Agency</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>WAAP</td>
<td>World Association of Animal Production</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>The World Bank</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organisation</td>
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1. Background

ALive: A partnership for livestock development for poverty reduction and economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa

Since the 1980's donors have for several reasons been more or less withdrawing from support to livestock interventions in Africa. However, the situation is now that demand for livestock products in the urban markets of Africa South of Sahara (SSA) is increasing. Development of the livestock sector, therefore, offers a good opportunity for economic growth in the rural areas of much of SSA and also is seen as an important opportunity for poverty reduction in the region. ALive is proposed as a means for strengthening livestock development in SSA, positioned as part of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and as a multi-stakeholder platform to coordinate and complement current initiatives and strengthen the participation of all stakeholders and the tools to be used in decision making regarding pro-poor livestock development.

The proposal is anchored in the World Bank and suggests establishment of a Secretariat hosted in the World Bank, but it will seek support from other donors to provide access to Trust Fund Resources in the World Bank to support the work. The aim is to coordinate in order to capture the possible synergies among interventions on livestock development and ensure the targeted use of findings from the different initiatives.

In its draft Concept Note from March 2004 ALive proposes to work within the following three themes:

- A regional policy theme
- A capacity building and knowledge management theme
- A national policy theme

Annex 3 describes the proposed activities attached to these themes and how this relates to other initiatives in the region.

The scope of ALive is very wide in terms of goal, themes, activities and level of activities, but specific in terms of geography. The approach is livestock development for poverty reduction and it aims at tackling almost all aspects of this. There are significant intersections and overlaps with many other initiatives working within the same scope as ALive. Moreover, these initiatives have rather different approaches to poverty alleviation through livestock development. Some of the initiatives operate with more focussed approaches whereas ALive would work broadly on livestock development, but with an underlying theory of economic growth through livestock development to result in poverty reduction. For example, PPLPF promotes policies specifically for livestock development for poor people and GILSP has a strong focus on poor people and how they can get into the livestock development through livestock services.

The risks associated with this are duplication of some work while leaving other important issues as gaps or even worse - that differing or contradicting approaches undermine the impact of all initiatives. In order to avoid such effects and instead obtain positive synergy among the initiatives, the present study analyses the possible connections between ALive and other initiatives, identifies gaps and potential for synergies, and provides recommendations on the potential role of ALive in order to ensure optimal synergy from the interventions.
2. **Objectives of the analysis**
   - To compare and contrast each donor initiative currently implemented or planned
   - Highlight intersections, overlaps and gaps between ALive and other donor initiatives in livestock development in Africa
   - Show how ALive can best address the overlaps, complementarities and gaps
   - Make recommendations to how ALive as a platform can assure that other initiatives will be implemented efficiently
   - Evaluate how recommendations can be implemented in a coordinated way

3. **Methodology**
   The present analysis looks at how the different donor initiatives within livestock development in Africa resemble or differ in terms of approach and seeks to identify the initiatives that overlap with the proposed ALive in terms of theme and activities. The analysis further looks at what levels of interventions the initiatives work and determines whether there are overlaps or complementarities in terms of target group(s). Finally, it seeks to identify gaps, which remain uncovered by the present formulation of initiatives.

   At the Livestock Week 2004 in Montpellier, France, a questionnaire of institutional aspects was distributed to a number of donor initiatives on livestock development in Africa. The questions related to aspects of purpose, objectives, themes and activities, level and geography of interventions, target group and donors.

   **The initiatives analyzed**
   - African Livestock (ALive)
   - Animal Genetic Resources
   - Global Framework for Agricultural Research (GFAR)
   - Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Diseases (GF-TADS)
   - Global Initiative for Livestock Services and the Poor (GILSP)
   - Global Pastoral Programme (GPP)
   - Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative (LEAD)
   - Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Facility (PPLPF)
   - Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE)

   Responses to the questionnaires were used along with information concerning the initiatives. This was further developed through available materials from the respective websites of the initiatives to initiate this analysis. Annex 4 lists Alive’s partners and prospective partners. Other documents used for analysis of issues and constraints to livestock development in Africa are referenced in the report. A more detailed description of the initiatives is provided in Annex 1.

   A matrix of the initiatives was developed for easier overview and comparison of the initiatives. This is attached as Annex 2. To understand the possible overlaps and complementarities of the initiatives to Alive, the initiatives were analyzed according to the planned themes and activities of ALive. This resulted in the map attached as Annex 3.

4. **Analysis of overlaps, complementarities and gaps between the initiatives**

4.1 **General approaches**
The proposal for ALive is very general and all encompassing in terms of development of livestock production in Africa. In principle, it overlaps many other initiatives although these may be more or less limited in terms of geographical spread and scale of operation. With the right positioning and definition of its role, Alive can add to the complementarity of the different initiatives. Some initiatives provide policy decision tools and some work at grass roots level to test and provide innovations of good practises of service delivery, organisation, capacity building, etc. With ALive anchored in the World Bank and with multi donor funds available, it has the potential to complement these other activities by influencing actual policy processes through promoting representation and influence of livestock stakeholders in the policy making, and also promote up-scaling of good practises tested by other initiatives such as GILSP and GPP.

ALive is defined as “A partnership for livestock development for poverty reduction and economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa”. As such it has the overriding aim of contributing to poverty reduction. The underlying theory, according to the available documents, is that economic growth through livestock development will eventually result in poverty reduction in the region. The draft Concept Note operates with three livestock development pathways: Extensification, market access and intensification, which may not be necessarily the same as pathways out of poverty for individual poor livestock keeping families. The approach differs from that of PPLPF, for example, which promotes policies specifically for livestock development of poor people, and of GILSP which has a strong focus on how poor people can enter livestock development through access to appropriate services. Without coordination between initiatives with these differences in approaches to livestock development and poverty reduction, there is a risk that they could end up with un-intended adverse effects. It is crucial, therefore, that the initiatives are well linked and also coordinated and that the analyses produced by PPLPF in terms of poverty impacts of policies are well utilised in the overall work.

On the other hand the approach of LEAD specifically addresses degradation of natural productive resources, a major obstacle and root cause of poverty among poor livestock keepers. A narrow promotion of livestock development in many of the vulnerable areas (“hot-spots”) could further undermine livelihoods of poor rural livestock producers. However, coordination with LEAD could potentially lead to improved policies and practises for management of livestock and natural resources by increasing the knowledge on interaction between livestock - environment and land-use systems and by facilitating policy reforms in terms of distribution and access to resources.

Moreover, the fact that ALive is regional in approach also matters – some of the issues, e.g. rangeland management and control of transboundary diseases, need regional coordination and ALive could potentially play an important role in this.

The following analyzes the relation of other initiatives to ALive according to the proposed themes and activities of ALive. Annex 3 provides a tabled overview of complementarities and gaps.

4.2 Promote preparation of common policy vision and strategy at regional level

With ALive positioned as part of NEPAD it has an excellent opportunity to promote common vision and strategy at regional levels. Compared to the other initiatives, which only cover small parts of the regions and mostly work outside real processes of strategies and policy making, ALive has the potential to promote visions and strategies, using the tools and knowledge gained from other initiatives. It also has a potential to provide advice on strategies for the initiatives to fit in the common vision.
PPLPF and LEAD provide decision tools for policy making, but neither of them have a fully-fledged regional programme except for PPLPF at the African Horn, where a sub-regional project is on its way. Therefore, even if an issue of concern is addressed by one initiative, there may still be tremendous gaps in terms of area coverage as well as from programme activities at real regional policy level. With the right coordination among the initiatives, ALive may ensure that the tools and analyses are well considered at regional levels. One important role could be to ensure livestock producers’ interests are included in the strategy.

ALive has already initiated pilot projects in West Africa and will expand into East Africa. It might be a matter of concern, therefore, how to include Southern Africa into the vision. A livestock sector programme is presently being formulated for the SADC countries which will be supported by EU. This is, however, still in the tendering process and no formal documents are yet available. Therefore, consideration needs to be given how to connect the Sub-Saharan region as a whole.

GPP is the initiative concerned with issues of pastoralism operating mainly at grass root and national levels to provide knowledge of best practises of support to mobile populations and to policy makers at the national level. Management of rangelands and mobile populations are, however, regional issues and require regional strategies and plans. ALive has the potential to bring these issues and knowledge gained from GPP to this level for a more coordinated impact.

Several studies of the livestock sector in different parts of Africa identify access to markets as a major constraint to livestock development (e.g. Gning, 2004; Leonard, 2004 and Knips, 2004). Such access involves the rapidly growing African urban markets as well access to international markets. ALive plans to address issues of market aspects and the present Concept Note has much emphasis on issues of animal health and food safety. In comparison, the mandate of GF-TADS is to address issues of disease control at national, regional and international level, so in terms of formulated activities there might be overlaps between ALive and GF-TADS. However, available documents do not provide enough information to assess what the actual activities of GF-TADS are in Africa. It seems, however, that GF-TADS with the international perspective and position with FAO and OIE is the right gateway to coordination of disease control though it is not very clear how the connections to the actual work on the ground are realised. According to the present analysis it appears that PACE provides the right tool for implementation and coordination at the national level.

The Concept Note for ALive further describes its intentions to address aspects of market access with focus on issues of animal health and food safety. The present formulations of ALive and GF-TADS leave an impression of a focus mainly on protection of urban consumers and European livestock, which is indeed extremely relevant. However, African livestock producers would benefit even more from the efforts if ALive would supply a platform for a focussed support to interventions, which assist African livestock producers to adhere to or meet quality requirements at the different local markets and gain access to regional and international markets. Furthermore, the seriousness of the market constraint for African livestock also calls for initiatives at the regional level that would address also other aspects of market access such as fair competition at home markets through supporting and lobbying the interest of the African producers in market negotiations, watching international and regional market measures and supporting analyses of effect for African producers.

Studies from Kenya (Futures Group Europe, 2004), Uganda (Haslwimmer, 2001) and Namibia (Engh and Du Guerny, 2000) indicate that the HIV/AIDS epidemic has an extensive negative effect on African livestock production. It appears from the available documents concerning the
current initiatives that only GILSP plans to address this concern. Since GILSP is an initiative planned to address issues on the ground of service delivery systems. But there is a gap concerning addressing the issue at a more strategic level. A possibility could be for ALive to promote and support a regional assessment of the actual effects and the prospects attached to it concerning livestock production in the region and integrating the concern in the preparation of the common vision and wider policies at the regional level.

4.2. Capacity building and knowledge management at sub-regional level

Strengthening and training of producer organisations

A study of the political economy of international development and pro-poor livestock policies (Leonard, 2004) concluded that long term investments in the capacity of poor producers for political organisation and use of networks extending from local to national and to international level are seen as having the greatest benefit for poor producers.

Empowerment and strengthening organisations of poor livestock keepers are vital parts of the GILSP concept. It is formulated as a learning platform for testing poverty-focussed delivery systems and is limited in terms of targeting, scale and geographical coverage. For poor livestock producers to achieve the full impact from it, there is need for support to up-scale good practises and support from policy level to enable empowerment. Almost the same goes for the GPP, which works specifically on capacity building in pastoralist communities.

A recent study of experiences of farmer empowerment and farmer organisations (Danida, 2004) clearly showed that if support to capacity building and farmer organisation to have a real impact in terms of empowerment, a focussed effort is needed. Farmer organisation can enhance the influence of the farmers on development processes, but it is on condition that they manage to get linked and organised at a higher level. At the same time it is crucial that this is combined with parallel political processes that enable increased influence on policy makers. ALive potentially could act to promote political processes that includes representation of livestock producers’ organisations and thereby secure livestock producer’s interests. PPLPF formulates mechanisms for stakeholder representation but there is a clear need for promotion of the implementation of such mechanisms.

Moreover, as mentioned above, along with the focus on market access there is an apparent gap in support for development of marketing services such as information, promotion and quality certification. Producer organisations have obvious potential for delivering this type of services. GILSP will work on these aspects, but as mentioned before – the tested practises would need coordinated up-scaling.

Technical skills and knowledge development

GF-TADS and PACE seem to complement each other on disease control with GF-TADS working at a higher level of coordination, while PACE works on capacity building among animal health practitioners and producers. It isn’t clear, though, how they coordinate or what kind of linkages there are from regional to sub regional and grass root levels.

Like PACE, GILSP plans to work on capacity building focussing on delivery systems. It would be a clear advantage to coordinate the two in terms of capacity building for animal health.

GILSP, however, goes further in the range of livestock services and in addition to animal health includes services such as training and advisory services in livestock production and management, breeding services, marketing and financial services. It is the only initiative that
plans to work directly on grass roots development of this range of livestock services to poor producers, and it aims at creating a learning platform for appropriate and efficient service delivery systems as it will test novel and innovative systems under different conditions. The impact of this initiative is, therefore, dependent on other initiatives to join in the learning platform and up-scaling of identified good practices. ALive could be an ideal opportunity in Africa for co-funding of pilot testing and for support to the up-scaling for wider impact.

The FAO initiative for Genetic Resources targets mainly policy makers with capacity building for conservation and development of genetic resources. In this case ALive could play the role of supporting the implementation in terms of national programmes.

**Strengthening private and public institutions, particularly livestock scientists**

GILSP plans to work on strengthening institutions of service providers to respond to demands from livestock producers. This will require institutional changes as well as training and capacity building of professionals to deliver the services on demand. Again up-scaling of good practices will require support from regional programmes such as ALive.

PPLPF is building institutional capacity for policy analysis within livestock institutions in the region. There is need for an agent to promote the use of these analyses in policy making processes.

In line with what is mentioned above about the need for enhancing livestock producers' access to markets, the present formulation of the initiatives leaves a gap in terms of strengthening institutions to supply services that respond to market measures, e.g., certification or to assist producers to adhere to or meet required standards.

**Technical research – securing assets through disease control**

It appears that GFAR has a mandate to fund this, but it is not mentioned in the available material whether this is taking place. The same is the case for GF-TADS. Progress in this area might be depending on forthcoming funding from ALive. According to the draft Concept Note this will be carried out through a specific funding under the CGIAR Challenge Programme for Animal Diseases and Trade.

**Research on approaches to secure market access**

As part of its themes GFAR has research on commodity chain, e.g., animal health and production for human food security and food safety. More information is needed about GFAR’s portfolio to assess to what extent it is happening.

### 4.3. Analytical support and operational assistance at national level

**Policy analysis and methodology development**

This is carried out by PPLPF and LEAD. What is missing is actual support for implementation of policy decision tools produced by LEAD and PPLPF.

**Preparation of action and investment plans**

Among many organisations and researchers working on livestock there appears to be a perception that they can only address issues outside of state policy making. This lack of engagement in policy making by livestock stakeholders becomes evident when considering the processes of PRSPs. A study from PPLPF on the role of livestock in the poverty reduction strategy papers (Blench et al., 2003) found that the livestock sector is generally under represented in the PRSP process and the output papers, and that there is no consistent connection between the importance of livestock in a nation's economy and the significance given to it in the PRSP. The study also found that the actual recommendations are extremely
general and therefore unlikely to lead to substantial outcomes related to key issues. Support for inclusion of livestock production and representation of livestock stakeholders in the PRSP processes.

With the position of ALive as part of the NEPAD and anchored in the World Bank, which is much involved in the PRSP processes, it provides an important opportunity to advocate for the involvement of livestock organisations in the national level policy processes.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations
In order to obtain positive synergy among the initiatives it is crucial that ALive links and cooperates with other initiatives. Some of these initiatives such as GFAR, GF-TADS, PPLPF, GILSP and LEAD have a global focus and must work therefore as independent partners with ALive, but there needs to be rather close connection, with good structure for coordination and probably involving co-financing of a number of activities.

Understanding ALive as a regional platform for coordination of livestock development initiatives, promoting pro-poor livestock development policies, supporting implementation of the policies and up-scaling of good practises of capacity building, service delivery and strengthening organisations of livestock producers in the region creates a valid opportunity as well as challenge for coordination. The themes of the analyzed initiatives cover most of these areas, but they lack attachment to a common regional strategy and a platform to facilitate actual implementation of policies and practises at regional, sub-regional and national levels.

Although the analyzed initiatives cover many aspects of livestock policies, environment and service delivery, there is still a need to place a stronger emphasis on market aspects from regional policy, regulations and planning level to on the ground development of infrastructure, processing, distribution systems and market information services.

Furthermore the particular issues concerning the effects that the HIV/AIDS epidemic has on livestock production in Africa are not well considered in the total landscape of the initiatives. It is, therefore, recommended that ALive takes the initiative to coordinate a regional assessment of the actual effect and the prospects attached to it concerning livestock production in the region and facilitates the integrating of the identified concerns in the preparation of the common vision and wider policies at regional level.

The following roles and functions of ALive are recommended:

- Advocate and facilitate regional coordination of livestock development concerns
- Facilitate a focus on key issues in the particular countries and then a coordination of interventions by the different initiatives and local stakeholders
- Facilitate the integration of the identified concerns connected to HIV/AIDS in the preparation of the common vision and wider policies at regional level
- Mediate between livestock producers and policy makers
  - Instill livestock priorities in the PRSP processes through better representation of livestock producers
  - Promote the use of the policy decision support tools produced by LEAD, PPLPF and GF-TADS in the political processes
Advocate for more influence of livestock producers e.g. through creation of consultative bodies consisting of livestock producers to the relevant ministries

- Facilitate a coordinated regional lobby for international and regional trade measures that would provide a more fair field of competition for African producers
- Facilitate coordinated regional monitoring and analyses of international trade measures (quality regulations, certification, subsidies etc.), which will make stakeholders aware of how such measures affect access of African livestock producers and products to markets and what interventions are needed to enable their access
- Support interventions on market development and integration, assisting livestock producers in adhering to or meeting standards of different markets and programmes for value adding processing and packaging
- Co-ordinate and co-finance activities within the scope of more than one initiative

The kind of linkages and coordination between and among as many stakeholders as noted requires establishing strong operational measures for communication, information and coordination of activities. It is recommended to investigate possibilities for measures such as:

- Key representatives could be included from the initiatives with the most outstanding complementarities with ALive on the Consultative Body. These could be: PACE, PPLPF, LEAD, GILSP and GPP
- A Regional Livestock Forum could be created under NEPAD, where some of these initiatives could be represented
- Fora could be established country wise with representation of the stakeholders present in the particular country
- Actual support to activities on the ground to be supported through the implementing partners or initiatives

Annexes
Annex 1. Description of Livestock Initiatives
Annex 2. Livestock Initiatives Matrix
Annex 3. Analysis of Activities
Annex 4. Description of key partners
Annex 5. List of References
Annex 1  Description of Livestock Initiatives

African Livestock (ALive)

Goal and Purpose
Development of a multi-stakeholder platform to coordinate and complement current initiatives, and strengthen the participation of all stakeholders and the tools to be used in decision-making to ensure an increased contribution of the livestock sector to poverty reduction and economic growth in Africa.

Geographical focus
Africa, with a starting point in Francophone countries (Senegal, Mauritania and Burkina Faso)

Thematic focus
Regional policy
Capacity Building and Knowledge Management, at sub-regional level
National policy

Operational structure
The governance structure would consist of three bodies:
- A consultative body for all stakeholders, the General Assembly, organised in three to discuss once a year the broad orientations and priorities of ALive.
- A program oversight and technical body, the Executive Committee, to provide a general oversight of the program and advise the General Assembly and the Program Manager of ALive.
- A Secretariat and a Program Manager in charge of financial resources mobilisation, monitoring and reporting on activities, and communication to the general public.

Donors
The initiative taken from The World Bank, other donors are still negotiated but French Cooperation is the main backup.

Implementers
All partners in a coordinated, synergic, complementary and cost-efficient way.

Activities
According to the thematic focus, the activities are planned to be:
1) Promote preparation of Common policy vision and strategy at regional level
2) Capacity Building and Knowledge Management, at sub-regional level
   a) Strengthening and training of producer organisations
   b) Technical skills and knowledge development
   c) Strengthening private and public institutions, particularly livestock scientists
   d) Technical research – securing assets through disease control
   e) Research on approaches to ensure market access (food safety)
3) Analytical Support and Operational Assistance at national level
   a) Policy analysis
   b) Methodology development
   c) Preparation of action and investment plans
Expected outputs
- Policy notes; Portfolio analysis; Common strategy; Comprehensive livestock development framework
- Training modules, tools and workshops
- Research proposals
- Capacity building projects proposals
- Livestock policies included in National PRSP
- Contribution to Operations

Target group(s)
- African institutions (NEPAD, UA-IBAR, RECs, etc.)
- Governments
- Donors
- Research Institutions
- Producer and professional organisations, NGOs and private sector
- Ultimate beneficiaries are the poor producers and consumers

Communication channels
Website
Workshops
Annual Meeting
Publications

Linkages
The linkages to partners and institutions are under preparation

Animal Genetic Resources

Goal and Purpose
Better use and valuation conservation of local Animal Genetic Resources

Geographical focus
Global

Thematic focus
Sustainable use, development and conservation of Animal Genetic Resources

Operational structure
- Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources
- Intergovernmental technical working Group on Animal Genetic resources for Food and Agriculture

Donors
FAO

Implementers
- FAO
- Letter of Agreement with World Association of Animal Production (WAAP)
- Cooperation with ILRI IPGRI/SGRP
Activities
- First State of the World Animal Genetic Resources
- Development of Global Strategy
- Build up national and regional networks
- Training and capacity building

Expected outputs
- First State of World Animal Genetic Resources
- Global Strategy for Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources

Target group(s)
Policy makers

Communication channels
- Domestic Animal Diversity Information system (DAD – IS)
- World watch list
- Brochures, studies, leaflets, videos

Linkages
Part of Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA), FAO

Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)

Goal and Purpose
Contribute to poverty alleviation and food security by creation of multi-stakeholder forum for rural and development identification and by facilitating the creation of local, sub-regional, regional and global research partnerships

Geographical focus
Global and regional

Thematic focus
Agricultural research including livestock for development in four thematic areas:
- Genetic resource management and biotechnology
- Natural resource management and Agro ecology
- Commodity chains and under utilised crop species
- Policy management and institutional development

Operational structure
Neutral facilitating and funding mechanism, involving multi-stakeholders
- Donor Support Group chaired by IFAD
- GFAR Secretariat for facilitation hosted by FAO
- Research stakeholders: National Agricultural Research Systems, Advanced Research Institutes, International Research centres of the CGIAR, NGOs and Farmer Organisations for identification of priorities and for complementarities and subsidiarity
- Global Partnership Programmes (GPPs) for implementation of research programmes

Donors
Different donors are funding different programmes
Implementers
Leading research institutions of the region

Activities
- Inter-regional collaboration: Support to Regional Fora of stakeholders for priority setting processes and research programmes
- Collaborative Research Partnerships: Mobilisation of stakeholders in agricultural research for development to cooperate on the above mentioned thematic areas
- Advocacy, public awareness and strategic thinking through organised discussion forum, workshops and commissioned research papers to provide information and shed light of some critical issues of global concern and disseminate the outputs
- Management Information Systems: Information exchange and knowledge sharing through the web-site: www.egfar.org and the Regional Agricultural Information Systems (RAIS)

Expected outputs
- Global Partnerships for research
- Programs and sets of research projects
- Access by stakeholders to knowledge and information

Target group(s)
- Farmers Organisations
- NGOs
- Civil society
- NARs
- ARIs
- IARCs
- Private sector
- Donors

Communication channels
Website: Electronic Global Forum (EGFAR) www.egfar.org
Regional Agricultural R&D Information Systems (RAIS)

Linkages
To research stakeholders

Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADS)

Goal and Purpose
- To improve the protein food security and incomes of developing countries
- Safeguard the world livestock industry of developed as well as developing countries from infectious disease epidemics
- Promoting safe and globalised trade in livestock and animal products

Geographical focus
- Africa
- Asia
- South and Central America
- Middle East
**Thematic focus**
Progressive control of transboundary animal diseases at source through close partnership with countries and regional organisations on:
- Animal health surveillance
- Disease detection
- Disease control

**Operational structure**
- Joint Global Steering Committee – FAO, OIE and Donors
- Management group
- Regional Steering Committees and Coordination Units
- Joint Secretariat hosted by FAO
- Sub-regional bodies (i.e. SADC, IBAR, SADEC, ASEAN…)

**Donors**
FAO

**Implementers**
- FAO in cooperation with Office International des Epizootics (OIE)
- Sub-regional Component – Regional Support Units

**Activities**
- Regional nodes for early warning
- Veterinary services rationalisation
- National and regional capacity building for diagnosis and surveillance
- Surveillance for primary endemic areas
- Laboratory networks
- Pilot disease control programmes

**Expected outputs**
- Prevention systems to limit incursions of infection to new areas
  - Better surveillance, diagnostics and reporting
- Creation and maintenance of disease-free zones
- Coalescing and maintenance of disease-free areas
- Global Early Warning System

**Target group(s)**
Animal health Surveillance systems:
- Veterinary services
- Private veterinarians
- Private producers
- Sub-regional bodies

**Communication channels**
- Websites
- Newsletters or Bulletins
- OIE and FAO Information systems

**Linkages**
FAO, OIE and WHO
Global Initiative for Livestock Services and the Poor (GILSP)

Goal and purpose
The overall goal is to reduce the level of poverty among poor livestock keepers by promoting appropriate livestock services. The purpose of the global programme is to empower poor livestock keepers to develop delivery systems for livestock services, which respond to their needs in terms of content, quality, accessibility and affordability.

Geographical focus
Global

Thematic focus
- Broad scope of livestock services: Advisory and training, animal health, breeding, input supply, marketing, financial etc.
- Enhancement and capacity building of poor livestock keepers’ organisations
- Knowledge and learning systems to strengthen the capabilities of poor producers
- Change of technology focus to the relevance of the poor

Operational structure
- Global forum
- Steering Committee
- Secretariat for global coordination of activities
- Field testing of novel approaches to service delivery
- Virtual Knowledge Management Centre

Donors
Under negotiations, but IFAD, Danida, Sida and CIDA are showing interest

Implementers
- Livestock keepers
- Livestock Producer Organisations
- Civil society organisations
- NGOs (local, national, international)
- Local governments
- National governments
- Regional governments
- National Institutions
- Multi and bilateral institutions

Activities
- Field testing of delivery systems of livestock services to poor livestock keepers
- Support to learning processes among poor livestock keepers and their service providers
- Development of tools for impact assessment in terms of poverty reduction and empowerment
- Development of a knowledge management platform to support the learning processes and to collect and disseminate lessons learned

Expected outputs
- Knowledge Platform
- Global secretariat
- Field tested and mainstreamed innovative pro-poor delivery systems
Organisations of poor livestock keepers empowered to influence and/or manage sustainable and relevant livestock services

Providers of services with competencies and capacity to deliver relevant services to the poor

Important learning lessons distributed at all levels globally

Target group(s)
- Poor livestock keepers
- Providers of livestock services
- Policy makers

Communication channels
ICT

Linkages
FAO; PPLPF, LEAD, CTA

Global Pastoral Programme (GPP)

Goal and purpose
To enable sustainable land management through livestock mobility for combating desertification and degradation of pastoral lands

Geographical focus
Global

Thematic focus
- Community Based Resource Management
- Pastoral land use systems
- Support services for mobile populations

Operational structure
- Steering Committees
- Knowledge Centres
- Global Forum

Donors
UNDP, GEF, INGOs
Bilateral and multilateral donors (to be confirmed)

Implementers
- NGOs
- Pastoralist
- Policy Makers
- Researchers
- Other civil society organisations
- IFIs and other donors

Activities
- Lobby and advocacy for greater recognition of mobile pastoralism as a sustainable form of land management and for policies to support pastoral livelihoods
• Capacity building of policy makers and planners for best practises of support services to mobile populations
• Capacity building in selected pilot pastoral communities (2. phase)

**Expected outputs**
• Enabling policies for sustainable natural resource management
• Innovative resource management approaches

**Target group(s)**
Wide group of stakeholders:
• Policy makers
• Governments
• Development institutions
• Pastoral communities

**Communication channels**
ICT
International and regional conferences and seminars

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**Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative (LEAD)**

**Goal and purpose**
The goal is: Protection and enhancement of natural resources as affected by livestock production while alleviating poverty. The purpose is: Provision of decision-support on maximising positive and minimising negative interactions of livestock and environment.

**Geographical focus**
Global, but with special emphasis on the so-called “hotspots”. In Africa hotspots are centred on areas of livestock-wildlife conflicts and arid and semi-arid rangelands.

**Thematic focus**
The overall theme is the physical and social effects of livestock production on the environment. In Sub-Saharan Africa the main themes are:
• Livestock-wildlife interaction and
• Drought preparedness and natural resource management in dry rangelands

**Operational structure**
The main operations are:
• The LEAD Virtual Centre for Research and Development in Livestock Environment Interaction
• The testing of innovative concepts in livestock environment management in the humid tropics of Central America, the dry-lands of India, East Africa and West Africa and areas of intensive production in East Asia
• The project: Decision Support on Livestock and Environment Issues

**Donors**
A multi-donor consortium, including Denmark, Switzerland, France, IFAD, FAO, USAID, UK, WB, ILRI, CATIE, CIRAD

**Implementers**
FAO and partner institutions in French and Spanish speaking countries (CIRAD and CATIE)
Activities
- Research in livestock and environment interactions
- Provision of policy decision support tools for improving management practises and protecting natural resources
- Communication of results
- Facilitation of policy dialogues at country level and provide assistance in policy formulation

Expected outputs
Decision tools for policy makers to establish better policies and introduce better investments for sustainable livestock management

Target group(s)
Policy makers in donor agencies and developing countries

Communication channels
- Website: www.virtualcentre.org
- Workshops and
- Publications

Linkages
In Africa: CIRAD, ILRI

PACE (Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics)

Goal and purpose
The goal is on one hand sanitary protection of European livestock populations, on the other hand to reduce poverty amongst livestock keepers by providing the disease control facilities necessary to get access to regional as well as international markets for livestock products.

The purposes are to establish lower cost national epidemiological surveillance networks for main animal diseases, to provide countries with the capacities required to organise economically and technically justified control programmes and development of effective and sustainable veterinary products and services.

Geographical focus
32 Sub-Saharan African Countries except SADC

Thematic focus
- Eradication of rinderpest
- Strengthening public hygiene services and privatisation of veterinary services (epidemiological surveillance, prevention, direct clinical services and control) by means of sanitary mandate
- Control of other epizootics (bovine pleuro-pneumonia and African swine fever
- Development of private sector sanitary and zoo-technical supervision network accessible to livestock farmers for implementation of public sanitary actions
- Establishment of a centre for exchange of epidemiological and economic data on animal health
Operational structure
PACE is a structuring project and the programme acts as a catalyser and funding facility towards the national and coordinating activities.

The regional services are organised in five technical units and a management unit:
- The epidemiological Unit
- The Communication Unit
- The Economic Unit
- The Unit for development of services to livestock farmers with two sub-units:
  - Privatisation and veterinary legislation
  - Community-Based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE) financed by DFID
- Data Management Unit (PACE Integrated Database – PID)

The Units assist the national services in designing and implementing the activities.
The Advisory Committee acts as a steering Committee

The Policy Committee serves as a forum for the donors and the programme management

Donors
European Union

Implementers
- AU-IBAR
- Member Countries’ national services
- International and national NGOs
- World Reference Laboratories
- International Organisations (IAEA etc.)

Activities
- Capacity building for disease control
- Setting up national and Pan African animal health information systems
- Integration of the different information networks (AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE)

Expected outputs
- Improved veterinary services
- Sustainable epidemic-surveillance network
- Greater privatisation of veterinary services and trade
- Total eradication of Rinderpest from the continent

Target group(s)
- Livestock owners and their associations
- Veterinary Services
- Private sector
- States
- Communities
- Professional and para-professional

Communication channels
- National Communication visits
- PACE newsletter
- PACE website
Linkages
The programme is part of AU-IBAR CAPE

Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Facility (PPLPF)

Goal and Purpose
The goal is to contribute to poverty reduction through equitable, safe and clean livestock farming. The purpose is to improve capacity to formulate Livestock policies that promote poverty reduction.

Geographical focus
- East Africa
- West Africa
- S. Asia
- SE Asia
- Andean Region

Thematic focus
Promotion of pro-poor livestock policies, Institutions and negotiation platforms

Operational structure
- Section at FAO Headquarters in Rome coordinates studies and activities
- Regional hubs according to the geographical focus areas for facilitation of policy dialogue with the relevant countries.

Donors
DFID

Implementers
- FAO with regional partnerships of: IIMA (India), NDDB (India), EIMVS, GEMOA, IGAD (Africa), CONDESAN (Andean region)
- National and Local Governments

Activities
- Generate a portfolio of livestock-related interventions for the reduction of poverty through policy and institutional change;
- Increase the awareness and realisation of the potential contribution of livestock and the livestock sector to poverty alleviation;
- Develop effective systems of livestock policy information generation, exchange and analysis, as well as decision-support and monitoring and evaluation tools; and
- Establish mechanisms for effective stakeholder representation in the negotiation of policies and institutional changes that better support the livestock-related component of poor people’s livelihoods

Expected outputs
- Awareness\(^1\) increased

\(^1\) About livestock-related issues and the potential of livestock to contribute to poverty reduction
• Portfolio of Policy options
• Ways of improving stakeholders’ representation
• Improved access to information and decision support tools

Target group(s)
- National policy makers
- Donor Agencies
- International Regulatory/Policy Bodies

Communication channels
- Website
- Printed Material
- Workshops/
- Meetings
### Annex 2  Initiatives Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>ALIVE</th>
<th>Animal Genetic Resources</th>
<th>GFAR</th>
<th>GF-TADS</th>
<th>GILSP</th>
<th>GPP</th>
<th>LEAD</th>
<th>PACE</th>
<th>PPLPF</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>Increased contribution of the livestock sector to poverty reduction and economic growth in Africa</td>
<td>Better use and valuation conservation of local Animal Genetic Resources</td>
<td>Poverty alleviation, increased food security and sustainable utilisation of natural resources</td>
<td>World livestock industry safeguarded from infectious disease epidemics</td>
<td>Reduced level of poverty among poor livestock keepers</td>
<td>Decreased desertification and degradation of pastoral lands</td>
<td>Protected and improved environment while enhancing livestock based livelihoods</td>
<td>European livestock protected from emerging and re-emerging diseases</td>
<td>Reduced poverty among livestock keepers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Development of a multi-stakeholder platform to coordinate and complement current initiatives</td>
<td>Establish multi stakeholder forum for rural development identification</td>
<td>Strengthening partnerships with countries and regional organisations</td>
<td>Empower poor livestock keepers to develop delivery systems for appropriate livestock services</td>
<td>Enable sustainable land management through livestock mobility</td>
<td>Provision of decision-support on better interaction between livestock and environment</td>
<td>Strengthen Animal health services and control of epizootics</td>
<td>Strengthen the capacity to formulate pro-poor livestock policies whilst managing environmental and health risks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical focus</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Global Regional</td>
<td>Africa, Asia, South and Central America, Middle East</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Global, but with special emphasis on the so-called &quot;hotspots&quot;</td>
<td>32 Sub-Saharan African countries except SADC</td>
<td>East Africa West Africa S. Asia SE Asia Andean Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thematic focus</td>
<td>Common Vision and Strategy, regional level Capacity</td>
<td>Sustainable use, development and conservation of livestock including livestock in 4</td>
<td>Control of trans-boundary diseases by:</td>
<td>Livestock Services and delivery systems</td>
<td>Community based resource management</td>
<td>Physical and social effects of livestock production on</td>
<td>Eradication of rinderpest</td>
<td>The role of livestock in economic development</td>
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<td>Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building and Knowledge Management, sub-regional level</td>
<td>Animal Genetic Resources</td>
<td>areas:</td>
<td>Surveillance Detection</td>
<td>Poor producers’ organisations</td>
<td>Pastoral Land use systems</td>
<td>environment.</td>
<td>services and poverty reduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analytical Support and Operational Assistance, national level</td>
<td></td>
<td>Genetic resource management</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Knowledge and learning systems</td>
<td>Support services for mobile populations</td>
<td>Main themes in Africa:</td>
<td>Privatisation of veterinary services</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural resource management</td>
<td></td>
<td>Change of technology focus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Livestock-wildlife interaction</td>
<td>Control of epizootics</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commodity chains</td>
<td></td>
<td>Focus on production and management aspects</td>
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<td>Drought preparedness and natural resource management in dry rangelands</td>
<td>Exchange of data on animal health</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Policy management and institutional development</td>
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**Target groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African institutions</th>
<th>Policy makers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governments</td>
<td>National and International Research Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donors</td>
<td>Donors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research Institutions</td>
<td>Farmer organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Producer and professional organisations, NGOs and private sector</td>
<td>NGOs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ultimate</td>
<td>Civil society</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Genetic Resources</th>
<th>Policy makers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal health surveillance systems: Veterinary services</td>
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<td>Private veterinarians</td>
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<td>Private producers</td>
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<td>Sub-regional bodies</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poor livestock keepers</th>
<th>Policy makers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Providers of livestock services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy makers</td>
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<tr>
<th>Policy makers in donor agencies and developing countries</th>
<th>Policy makers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Veterinary Services</td>
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<td>Private sector States</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professionals and para-professionals</td>
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<tr>
<th>Livestock owners and their associations</th>
<th>FAO</th>
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<tr>
<td>National policy makers</td>
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<td>Donors</td>
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<p>| International Regulatory and Policy Bodies | |
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<td>beneficiaries: Poor producers and consumers</td>
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<tr>
<td>First state of the World Animal Genetic Resources</td>
<td>Regional Fora of stakeholders for priority setting and research programmes</td>
<td>Regional nodes for early warning</td>
<td>Regional nodes for early warning</td>
<td>Field testing of delivery systems of livestock services</td>
<td>Lobby and advocacy for greater recognition and enabling policies for pastoralism</td>
<td>Research in livestock and environment interactions</td>
<td>Capacity building for disease control</td>
<td>Raise awareness of the potential contribution of the livestock sector to poverty alleviation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of global strategy</td>
<td>Research Partnerships to cooperate on the thematic areas</td>
<td>Rationalisation of veterinary services</td>
<td>National and regional capacity building for diagnosis and surveillance</td>
<td>Support to learning processes among producers and service providers</td>
<td>Capacity building of policy makers and planners</td>
<td>Setting up national and Pan African animal health information systems</td>
<td>Capacity building for policy decision tools</td>
<td>Generate a portfolio of livestock-related interventions for poverty reduction through policy and institutional change</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Build up national and regional networks</td>
<td>Advocacy, public awareness and strategic thinking Management Information Systems: <a href="http://www.egfar.org">www.egfar.org</a> and the Regional Agricultural Information Systems (RAIS)</td>
<td>Surveillance for primary endemic areas</td>
<td>Laboratory network</td>
<td>Development of tools for impact assessment</td>
<td>Capacity building in pilot pastoral communities</td>
<td>Integration of the different information networks (AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE)</td>
<td>Development of policy decision tools</td>
<td>Develop systems for policy information, exchange and analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training and capacity building</td>
<td>Pilot disease control programmes</td>
<td>Laboratory network</td>
<td>Pilot disease control programmes</td>
<td>Training and capacity building processes and to collect and disseminate lessons learned</td>
<td>Development of a knowledge management platform to support learning processes and to collect and disseminate lessons learned</td>
<td>Develop systems for policy information, exchange and analysis</td>
<td>Develop decision support,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy notes; Portfolio analysis; Common strategy; Comprehensive livestock development framework Training modules, tools and workshops Research proposals Capacity building projects proposals Livestock policies in national PRSPs</td>
<td>First State of World Animal Genetic Resources</td>
<td>Global Partnerships for research Programs and sets of research projects Access by stakeholders to knowledge and information</td>
<td>Better surveillance, diagnostics and reporting Creation and maintenance of disease-free zones Coalescing and maintenance of disease-free areas Global Early Warning System</td>
<td>Knowledge Platform Global secretariat Field tested and mainstreamed innovative pro-poor delivery systems</td>
<td>Enabling policies for sustainable Natural Resource Management Innovative resource management approaches</td>
<td>Decision tools for policy makers to establish better policies and introduce better investments for sustainable livestock management</td>
<td>Improved Veterinary Services Sustainable epidemic-surveillance network Greater privatisation of veterinary services and trade Eradication of Rinderpest</td>
<td>Portfolio of options for policy and institutional change Increased awareness of the potential contribution of livestock to poverty reduction Ways of improving stakeholders representation in negotiation of policies</td>
</tr>
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<td>Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Operational structure</strong></td>
<td>General Assembly for all stakeholders</td>
<td></td>
<td>GFAR Secretariat for facilitation and funding</td>
<td>Sub-regional bodies (i.e. SADC, IBAR, SADEC, ASEAN…)</td>
<td>Global forum</td>
<td>Global Forum</td>
<td>LEAD virtual centre</td>
<td>The programme acts as a catalyst and funding facility</td>
<td>Improved access to information and decision support tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Executive Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td>Research stakeholders for identification and prioritisation</td>
<td>Global Partnership Programmes for implementation of research programmes</td>
<td>Global forum Steering Committee</td>
<td>Secretariat for global coordination of activities</td>
<td>Testing of innovative concepts in livestock environment management</td>
<td>Regional services organised in five technical units and a management unit</td>
<td>Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>FAO-OIE</td>
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<td>FAO, OIE and WHO</td>
<td>FAO, PPLPF, LEAD, CTA</td>
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<td>In Africa: CIRAD, ILRI</td>
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## Annex 3  Analysis of Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed ALive activities</th>
<th>Initiatives with matching activities</th>
<th>Complementing/overlapping activities</th>
<th>At what level?</th>
<th>Gaps – activities, approach and level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Promote preparation of common policy vision and strategy at regional level** | GF-TADS | Establishment of regional nodes for early warning  
Regional network for creation and maintenance of disease free zones | Animal Health Surveillance Institutions | Routes to livestock producers – PACE? |
<p>| PPLPF | Facilitation of policy dialogue and institutional change from the regional hubs in West Africa and East Africa | Policy makers | | |
| | | | | Pastoral issues – rangeland management |
| | | | | Common policies and strategies to enhance market access other than disease control |
| | | | | Analysis of the influence of HIV/AIDS on livestock production – strategies to respond |
| <strong>Capacity building and knowledge management, at sub-regional level</strong> | GILSP | Empowerment and strengthening organisations of poor livestock keepers | Poor producers and producer organisations | Up scaling of good practises |
| | GPP | Capacity building in pastoral communities (2. phase) | Pastoralist communities | | |
| | | | | Enhance representation and influence of livestock keepers in policy processes |</p>
<table>
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<th>Proposed ALive activities</th>
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<th>At what level?</th>
<th>Gaps – activities, approach and level</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technical skills and knowledge development</strong></td>
<td>PPLPF</td>
<td>Establish mechanisms for stakeholder representation in negotiation of policies and institutional changes</td>
<td>Policy makers</td>
<td>Support to implementation</td>
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<td>GF-TADS</td>
<td>Capacity building for disease diagnosis and surveillance</td>
<td>Scientists and professional veterinarians</td>
<td>Support to market promotion and information</td>
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<td>GILSP</td>
<td>Support to learning processes among producers and service providers</td>
<td>Poor producers</td>
<td>Up scaling of good practises</td>
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<td>Genetic resources</td>
<td>Change of technical focus towards pro-poor technologies</td>
<td>Planners</td>
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<td><strong>Strengthening private and public institutions, particularly livestock scientists</strong></td>
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<td>Support to strengthening institutions of service providers</td>
<td>Producers</td>
<td>Up scaling of good practises</td>
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<td>GILSP</td>
<td>Field testing of delivery systems of broad range of livestock services</td>
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Page 32
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<tr>
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<th>At what level?</th>
<th>Gaps – activities, approach and level</th>
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<td>Rationalisation of veterinary services</td>
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<td>Building capacity for diagnosis and surveillance</td>
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<td>GPP</td>
<td>Capacity building for best practises of support services to mobile populations</td>
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<td>PACE</td>
<td>Funding and facilitation of Pan African animal health information system</td>
<td>Veterinary service providers public and private institutions</td>
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<td>PPLPF</td>
<td>Building institutional capacity for policy analysis</td>
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<td>Analytical support and operational assistance at national level</td>
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<td>• Technical research – securing assets through disease control</td>
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<td>• Policy analysis</td>
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<td>Analysis of livestock related policies and institutional changes for poverty reduction</td>
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<td>Provision of Policy Decision Tools for livestock – environment interactions</td>
<td>Policy makers Support to implementation</td>
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<td>Facilitation of policy dialogue and provision of assistance in policy formulation at national level as affecting environmental impact of livestock production</td>
<td>Policy makers Back up of dialogue</td>
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<td>Proposed ALive activities</td>
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<td>Gaps – activities, approach and level</td>
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<td>• Methodology development</td>
<td>PPLPF</td>
<td>Development of decision support, monitoring and evaluation tools for policies and poverty alleviation</td>
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<td>LEAD</td>
<td>Development of decision support tools for livestock – environment interactions</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Preparation of action and investment plans</td>
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<td>Policy makers</td>
<td>Inclusion of livestock policies and representation of livestock stakeholders in PRSP processes</td>
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</table>
Annex 4  Description of key partners

| Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Institutes |
Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD)

Jean-Francois Renard
Consultancy and Operations Bureau
CIRAD-EMVT
Campus International de Baillarguet
34398 Montpellier Cedex 5, FRANCE
Tel: 33-(0)4 67.59.37.11
Fax: 33-(0)4 67.59.37.95

François Thiaucourt
CIRAD-EMVT TA 30/G
Campus International de Baillarguet
34398 Montpellier Cedex 5
FRANCE
Tel: 33-(0)4 67.59.37.11
Fax: 33-(0)4 67.59.37.98
E-mail: thiaucourt@cirad.fr

European Union (EU)

Philippe Vialatte
Administrator
DG Development
European Commission
EuropeAid Cooperation Office
Rue de la Loi 200
1049 Bruxelles
BELGIUM
Tel: (32-2) 296 6336
Fax: (32-2) 299 2908
E-mail: Philippe.Vialatte@cec.eu.int

Bernard Rey
Animal Health and Production Officer
Sustainable Rural Development Unit for ACP countries
European Commission
EuropeAid Cooperation Office
Rue de la Loi 41 8/39
1049 Bruxelles
BELGIUM
Tel: (32) 2 29 84 259
Fax: (32) 2 29 92 901
E-mail: Bernard.Rey@cec.eu.int

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

Philippe Steinmetz
Bureau des politiques agricoles et de la sécurité alimentaire
Direction du développement et de la coopération technique
20, rue Monsier
75700 Paris 07 SP
France
Tel: 33-(0)1 53 69 30 46
Fax: 33-(0)1 53 69 33 19
E-mail: philippe.steinmetz@diplomatie.gouv.fr

Philippe Chedanne
Bureau des politiques agricoles et de la sécurité alimentaire
Direction du développement et de la coopération technique
20 rue Monsier
75700 Paris 07 SP
France
Tel: 33-(0)1 53 69 30 46
Fax: 33-(0)1 53 69 33 19
E-mail: philippe.chedanne@diplomatie.gouv.fr

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Ms Joyce Turk
Senior Livestock Advisor
US Agency for International Development
EGAT/AGR
2.11 RRB
Washington, D.C. 20523-2110
USA
Tel: (1-202) 712 1424
Fax: (1-202) 216 3010
E-mail: jturk@usaid.gov
# PARTNER and POTENTIAL PARTNER INSTITUTIONS

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<td>Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Chad – pilot projects other African countries as sites of other donor livestock initiatives</td>
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<td>World Bank European Union AFDB (African Development Bank) IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)</td>
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<td>France (MAE; AFD) USA (USAID) United Kingdom (DFID)</td>
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<td>OIE (World Organization for Animal Health) FAO (AGA, Investment Center)</td>
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<td>Research Institutions</td>
<td>FARA (Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa) CIRDES (Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l’Elevage en Zone Sub-humide) ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute) IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute) CIRAD (Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement)</td>
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</table>
Annex 5  List of references

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Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD)

Jean-Francois Renard  
Consultancy and Operations Bureau  
CIRAD-EMVT  
Campus International de Baillarguet  
34398 Montpellier Cedex 5, FRANCE  
Tel: 33-(0)4) 67.59.37.11  
Fax: 33-(0)4) 67.59.37.95

François Thiaucourt  
CIRAD-EMVT TA 30/G  
Campus International de Baillarguet  
34398 Montpellier Cedex 5, FRANCE  
Tel: 33-(0)4) 67.59.37.11  
Fax: 33-(0)4) 67.59.37.98  
E-mail: thiaucourt@cirad.fr

Christian Hoste  
Chargé de mission  
Direction des relations extérieures  
CIRAD  
42 rue Scheffer  
75116 Paris, FRANCE  
Tel: 33-(0)1) 53.70.22.30  
Fax: 33-(0)1) 53.70.21.33  
E-mail: christian.hoste@cirad.fr

Conseil général vétérinaire

Patrick Benard  
Professeur des Ecoles nationales vétérinaires  
Membre du Conseil scientifique de l'EISMV - Dakar  
Conseil général vétérinaire – BNEVS, BP 57  
31326 Castanet-Tolosan Cedex  
France  
Tel: 33-(0)6) 23 07 00 10  
Fax: 33-(0)5 61 28 85 85  
E-mail: patrick.benard@agriculture.gouv.fr

European Union (EU)

Philippe Vialatte  
Administrator  
DG Development  
European Commission  
EuropeAid Cooperation Office  
Rue de la Loi 200  
1049 Bruxelles, BELGIUM  
Tel: (32-2) 296 6336  
Fax: (32-2) 299 2908  
E-mail: Philippe.Vialatte@cec.eu.int

Bernard Rey  
Animal Health and Production Officer  
Sustainable Rural Development Unit for ACP countries  
European Commission  
EuropeAid Cooperation Office  
Rue de la Loi 41 8/39  
1049 Bruxelles, BELGIUM  
Tel: (32) 2 29 84 259  
Fax: (32) 2 29 92 901  
E-mail: Bernard.Rey@cec.eu.int
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

Philippe Steinmetz
Bureau des politiques agricoles et de la sécurité alimentaire
Direction du développement et de la coopération technique
20, rue Monsier
75700 Paris 07 SP
France
Tel: 33-(0)1 53 69 30 46
Fax: 33-(0)1 53 69 33 19
E-mail: philippe.steinmetz@diplomatie.gouv.fr

Philippe Chedanne
Bureau des politiques agricoles et de la sécurité alimentaire
Direction du développement et de la coopération technique
20 rue Monsier
75700 Paris 07 SP
France
Tel: 33-(0)1 53 69 30 46
Fax: 33-(0)1 53 69 33 19
E-mail: philippe.chedanne@diplomatie.gouv.fr

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Ms Joyce Turk
Senior Livestock Advisor
US Agency for International Development
EGAT/AGR
2.11 RRB
Washington, D.C. 20523-2110
USA
Tel: (1-202) 712 1424
Fax: (1-202) 216 3010
E-mail: jturk@usaid.gov

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Ahmed Sidahmed
Senior Livestock Advisor
IFAD
Via del Serafico, 107
00142 Rome
Italy
Tel: 39 (06) 5459 2455
Fax: 39 (06) 504 3463
E-mail: a.sidahmed@ifad.org
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<td>AU-IBAR (African Union - InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources)</td>
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<td>CMA/AOC (Conférence des Ministres de l’Agriculture de l’Afrique de l’Ouest et du Centre)</td>
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<td><strong>African countries</strong></td>
<td>Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Chad – pilot projects</td>
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<td>AFDB (African Development Bank)</td>
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<td>IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)</td>
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<td><strong>Bilateral Donors</strong></td>
<td>France (MAE; AFD)</td>
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<td>United Kingdom (DFID)</td>
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<td><strong>International Organizations</strong></td>
<td>OIE (World Organization for Animal Health)</td>
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<td>FAO (AGA, Investment Center)</td>
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<td><strong>Research Institutions</strong></td>
<td>FARA (Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa)</td>
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<td>CIRDES (Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l’Élevage en Zone Sub-humide)</td>
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<td>ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute)</td>
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<td>IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)</td>
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<td>CIRAD (Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement)</td>
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