

2010

First six month Progress Report

Livestock for Livelihood !



African Union, Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources



AFRICAN UNION INTERAFRICAN
BUREAU FOR ANIMAL
RESOURCES
AU-IBAR



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Livestock for Livelihood: strengthening
climate change adaptation strategies through
improved management at the livestock-
wildlife-environment interface**

First six month Progress Report

February – July 2010

March 14, 2011

Table of contents

	Page
Acknowledgments	4
Executive summary	5
Introduction	6
Overview of project objectives and expected results	6
The inception phase: activities related to its preparation	8
Objectives of the inception phase	8
The Inception Workshops	10
Project Steering Committee	11
Project conceptual framework	12
Workplan and milestones	13
Project partners and their roles	13
Project management and coordination	15
Project Budget	17
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting	17
Communication and visibility	18
Annexes	19
GANTT Chart	19
Logical Framework	21
Matrix of work package per partner	24
Terms of reference Baseline studies	26
Communication and visibility plan	28
Reports visits	35
Karamajong Cluster	
Niokolo Complex	
Minutes partners meeting	43
Ouagadougou	
Nairobi	
Summary Inception Workshops	47
WAP & Niokolo	
Lac Chad	
Karamajong	
Terms of reference Steering Committee	68
Minutes of the Steering Committee meeting	

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank all the members of the Team who have all contributed in getting this project off the ground. Special thanks go to all the Focal Points (national, institutional, regional) in each of the twelve's countries four RECs and the six implementing partners who have contributed in the organization of the workshops. Thanks must go to all who have provided invaluable support during the first six months of this project. Appreciations also go to other supporters who have assisted in so many ways in promoting the project. Thanks also to the donors who were prepared to take a risk and support something that was innovative and challenging, we hope we can repay the faith shown in this project. This report has been prepared by the Team with the assistance of many individuals from, the Government Agencies represented on the project Steering Committee and several persons in natural resource, environmental and conservation non-government organizations (NGOs).

Executive Summary

The Livestock for Livelihoods project aims at strengthening livestock-based livelihoods and improving food and environmental securities in arid and semi arid lands through improved natural resources and livestock management practices in response to increased risks and vulnerability from Climate Change. The project intends to have a positive impact on several thousands of poor persons, and will prepare the way for major up-scaling. To these ends, the project proposes to share activities with end users in communities and with authorities. It intends also to initiate a dialogue at national and regional levels to promote upgrading. Understandably, sustainable management of scarce natural resources becomes even more complex in the situation of cross-border (or across Regional Economic Communities) land use systems where different regulatory and institutional frameworks apply and where common trans-boundary mechanisms have to be set-up to allow adequate natural resource management. In addition, the project seeks to develop ways of strengthening the adaptive capacities of the livestock-dependent communities, providing livelihood alternatives and less conflictive solutions. The total budget amounts to € 4.8 million. The project will spend 75% of this budget in the first two years. One part of the contribution, 17% will go to the national and regional partners, and about 61% to operational cost. Matching activities from all partners will allow for rapid progress and capacity building for significant impact during and beyond the project outlined. The project is composed of an inception phase designed to collect baseline data and produce a detailed stakeholders' analysis; and four components addressing climate change and the extreme vulnerability to food insecurities of agrarian and pastoral communities, natural resource management strategies, especially at the livestock-wildlife-environment interface. Those components are : i) capacity building in policy coordination and harmonization (including cross-border resources); ii) strengthening cross-border resource management bodies; iii) learning lessons and dissemination of good practice on sustainable resource use; and iv) peer review of management regimes and their effectiveness in improving natural resource management. Each component has several planned interventions. To achieve the objectives, partners will bring complementary expertise to the project, and many national and associated partners will make the Action possible. Even though responsibilities for the activities will be allocated to specific partners, there is ample opportunity for interaction and for development of integrated models, guidelines and tools. To make use of different experiences, the project will be implemented in twelve countries divided in four trans-boundary hotspots. The project intends to produce guidelines, and achieve significant capacity building to allow for major up-scaling after the project.

Introduction

On 15th December 2009 the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) on behalf of the African Union Commission (AUC) signed with the European Commission (EC) a € 4.8 million grant for a joint management project through the signature of a contribution agreement for the implementation of the “Livestock for Livelihoods: Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Strategies through Improved Management at the Livestock-Wildlife-Environment Interface” project to strengthen livestock-based livelihoods and improve food and environmental security in Arid and Semi Arid lands. The European Commission agreed at this time that an inception period could be allocated in which baseline data collection and detailed stakeholders’ analysis could be done in order to assess project’s impact at completion. Results from these assessments would feed into the stakeholder’s workshop during which the role of each implementing partners will be defined taking into account their ongoing or past activities in the project sites either to build on their findings or add value to their interventions. This inception phase would culminate with the project first steering committee meeting and would last 6 months. This inception phase lays the foundation for this Inception Report.

Objectives of the Inception Report

This Inception Report is the first integrated basic document of the project, which aims at securing integration and providing detailed instructions for the implementation of the project, both at the project level, as well as at the level of each individual project activity. In addition, the objective of the Inception Report is to harmonize, interrelate and integrate actions to be implemented within individual project activities with those at the project level. The project inception report concentrates mainly on monitoring and institutional aspects of the project, and covers the following sections:

- The activities during the inception phase
- The project Logical Framework
- Workplan and Milestones
- Partners and roles
- Description of the Institutional arrangements
- The Budget

The details are provided in the sections that follow.

Overview of project objectives and expected results

Overall objective and purpose

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the livestock-based livelihoods and improve food and environmental security in Arid and Semi Arid lands. The purpose is to improve Natural Resources and livestock management practices at the interface of protected areas in response to increased risks and vulnerability from Climate Change.

Project sites

The project will be implemented in four transboundary hotspots namely: the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) Parks Complex (Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger), the Karamajong Cluster (Kenya, Uganda, and Sudan), the area around Lake Chad (Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad) and the Niokolo Complex

(Senegal, Guinea, and Mali). These four hotspots have in common that competition for scarce grazing and water resources is increasing, and the potential for conflicts between wildlife managers and livestock owners is growing as pastoralists and agro-pastoralists move into new areas and/or live in the vicinity of protected areas. Conflicts between people and wildlife are therefore a daily occurrence as wildlife migrates from parks to surrounding areas, where animals, people, and livestock compete for resources.

Results	Activities
Inception phase (6 months)	In the inception phase baseline data will be collected and a detailed stakeholders' analysis will be conducted: In order to assess project's impact at completion, baseline information against the project logframe will be gathered through desk reviews and field visits. This will be followed by a detailed stakeholder's analysis. Results from these assessments will feed into the stakeholder's workshop during which the role of each implementing partners will be defined taking into account their ongoing or past activities in the project sites either to build on their findings or add value to their interventions. This inception phase will culminate with the project first Steering Committee Meeting and will last 6 months.
Result 1: Sustainable natural resource management systems established at the livestock-wildlife-agriculture interface	The first component of the project will focus on creating conducive policy and institutional environments that facilitate climate change adaptation strategies in the livestock-wildlife-agriculture interface with reduce incidence of natural resources based conflicts. It will include the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of policy entry points for supporting the implementation of priority adaptation options in pastoral and agro pastoral systems; • Development of Natural resources management plans (CBNRM) and M&E frameworks; • Establishment of functional Peace building and conflict resolution committees.
Result 2: Degraded lands restored and rehabilitated through participatory community-based actions	This component will build on the CBNRM developed in component 1 and will focus on rehabilitation and restoration of degraded land. Support will be provided to communities to embrace rehabilitation and restoration activities from physical, technical, socioeconomic and cultural perspectives. Activities will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Zonation including grazing plans and Establishment of grazing committees; • Community-led rehabilitation of degraded land.
Result 3: 'Climate-Proof' livestock production systems and alternative means of livelihood provided to pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems in ASALs	This component will focus on improving livestock production and marketing and providing alternative livelihoods. Activities under the component will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and support to alternative and climate-proof livelihoods and livestock production interventions; • Strengthening Community based disease surveillance and Provision of animal healthcare services involving appropriate treatments against other endemic and production diseases and based on a cost recovery basis; • Strengthening local/grassroots livestock market associations (Training, institutional support and infrastructure); • Strengthening women groups to develop basic entrepreneurial capacities.
Result 4: Enhanced	This component will foster exchange of experiences and comparative learning

<p>awareness and information sharing of best practices on sustainable natural resources management practices in response to increasing risks and vulnerability from Climate Change at the livestock-wildlife interface</p>	<p>at a regional level through dissemination of best practices and exchange visits. The activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the target groups and facilitation of exchange visits for the dissemination of success stories and lessons learnt; • Documentation of the success stories and lessons learnt and sharing of information; • Dissemination and progress assessment workshops.
---	---

The inception phase: activities related to its preparation

Objective of the inception phase

The objective of the inception phase was to:

- Secure the cooperation commitments of the partner institutions, establish the project team and identify the national, regional project focal points of the participating Member Countries and RECs.
- Collect baseline data and conduct a detailed stakeholders' analysis in order to assess project's impact at completion.
- Revise and specify the indicators and means of verification in the Logical Framework Matrix.
- Revise resource allocation (the budget) based on the planned activities.

Activities related to the Inception phase

Activities related to the preparation of the Inception phase, implemented by the project team are the following:

Item	Activities
Communication and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the project work plan; • Preparation of flyers, poster, PowerPoint presentations and information to be posted on the AU-IBAR web page (all in French and English). • Drafting of a communication and visibility plan; • Preparation and circulation of formal letters of information on the initiation of the project to beneficiary countries, the implementing partners and other agencies implementing related interventions in the livestock sector of the beneficiary countries; • Regular contacts were kept with implementing partners to ensure that shared purposes are maintained and that partnership's work is kept.
Baseline study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting and publication of ToR's for the recruitment of regional consultants on the internet; • CV's of consultants were screened; • Consultants for the West African, Central African and East Africa regions were short listed, interviewed on the 14th of April 2010 and selected based on their qualifications; • Baseline activities started and were coordinated and regular contacts were kept with the consultants conducting the baseline activities to assure that the objectives were attained
Missions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission from the 7th to the 16th February 2010 organized to have a firsthand impression on the situation in the Karamajong Cluster before the

	<p>implementation of the project activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mission to the Niokolo Complex (Guinea, Senegal and Mali) originally planned for the last week of April was successfully conducted in Guinea and Senegal from the 23 to the 29 May 2010. The goals were to visit the project sites, liaise with the consultant currently carrying the base line study and discuss or review topics identified in the TOR, ensure they are consistent with the goals and objectives, have preliminary contacts with the national focal point engage him with the consultant and discuss any topics needing urgent attention and response and prepare the field for the organization of the regional workshop
Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National focal points have been appointed by the respective Ministries; • Drafting of ToR's for the selection of the project Steering Committee Members; • Meeting organized at AU-SAFGRAD Headquarters in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on March 4th and 5th, 2010 were representatives of AU/IBAR, IUCN, CILSS and AWF discussed interest in working together more closely in support of the project Livestock for Livelihoods. The discussion focused on roles and responsibilities of partners throughout the preparation phase of the project; • As a follow up action of one of our recommendations of our mission in the Karamajong Cluster, representatives of VSF Germany, VSF Belgium, VSF Suisse, IUCN East-Africa and IGAD, have been invited to the AU/IBAR in Nairobi on March 15th, 2010 to discuss possible areas of collaboration; • A meeting with the IGAD representative was held during the 15th Alive Executive Committee in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A mission is planned in May to Djibouti to visit the IGAD project coordinator; • Meeting to plan project activities with representatives of VSF Germany, VSF Belgium, and VSF Suisse was held on the 14th of April 2010. Due to lack of harmony in the activities among the three VSFs, the meeting was rescheduled for the 22nd of April 2010; • Meeting to effectively plan project activities with representatives of VSF Germany, VSF Belgium and VSF Suisse is scheduled for the 22nd of April 2010; • The Side meeting held in Entebbe on the 11th of May 2010 was prepared. It was important to improve the effectiveness of that meeting. In advance we have considered aspects like how the meeting will unfold: who will stand near the project posters, how long the project presentation will last and how the discussion would be conducted. A PowerPoint presentation on the project was prepared. Messages inviting and informing on the venue and the date and time of the meeting, were sent to all the partners to attend the meeting as well as the 12 countries involved in the project. The agenda, the expectations of the meeting and the project were presented during the meeting. Fruitful discussions were held and mutual commitments were taken; • Organization of the first Livestock for Livelihoods Steering Committee meeting in Nairobi, 30 July 2010
Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The all month of June was committed for the preparation (technical and logistical) of the regional inception workshops held in Ouagadougou, Douala and Nairobi. The workshops aimed at sharing the project objectives and expected outputs, validating the baseline data collected against the project logframe, agree on implementation arrangements and developing a year one project costed workplan. The workshops were attended by experts drawn from governments. Were also invited regional consultants, REC's,

	<p>International NGO's and projects working in the project areas. During the workshop, the participants shared experiences on implementation mechanisms of natural resources related projects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of the first inception Workshop (WAP and Niokolo Complex) in Ouagadougou, 5 and 6 July 2010. Countries involved were: Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinée, Mali, Niger and Sénégal; • Organization of the second inception Workshop in Douala, 23 and 24 July 2010. Countries involved were: Cameroun, Nigeria and Chad; • Organization of the third inception Workshop in Nairobi, 27 and 28 July 2010. Countries involved were: Kenya, Uganda and Sudan
--	---

The Inception Workshops

The objectives of the workshops were to officially kick the Livestock for Livelihoods project. To eventually arrive at the implementation of the project activities, the process has involved gathering of baseline information against the project logframe through desk reviews and field visits. This was followed by a detailed stakeholder's analysis. Results from these assessments has led to stakeholder's workshop to convened in July 2010 during which the role of each implementing partners will be defined taking into account their ongoing or past activities in the project sites either to build on their findings or add value to their interventions. All partners have participated in the Inception Workshops (, Douala and Nairobi) that was held from July 5 and 6, 2010 in Ran hotel, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from July 23 and 24, 2010 in Hotel La Falaise de Bonanjo, in Douala, Cameroun, from July 27 and 28, 2010 in the AU-IBAR premises, in Nairobi, Kenya. The range of lead national, regional participants in the project was very wide, spanning many Administrations and implementing agencies from the livestock production and the natural resources sectors. It is a joint collaboration among partner organizations (International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the Association for the Promotion of Livestock in the Sahel and Savanna (APESS), the Economic Community of Cattle Meat and Fish Resources (CEBEVIRHA) and Veterinarians Without Borders Belgium (VSF)), 12 countries (Senegal, Mali, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin Chad, Cameroon, Nigeria, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda) and Regional Economic Communities (Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)). The workshop brought together around the project team, representatives from the Ministries of Livestock and the Environment and Warden, farmers associations NGOs coordinators and other projects. The workshop will bring together representative of concerned countries sharing trans-boundary Parks, development partners, African Union (AU) officials, specialists. It will consist of plenary and group sessions over a three-day period, with the assistance of professional facilitators and resource persons. The first day of the workshop will expose the participants to the project and the results of the baseline studies in particular. This will be followed by partner's presentations on their roles and responsibilities in the project. Then the workshop will switch into the refinement of the logframe and the workplan. The workshops helped to develop a common framework and to create a social network among the partners. Not all the national partners were invited at this stage, but a member from an NGO in each of the four hotspots presented a perspective.

The main results of the Inception Workshops are:	A sound and common understanding of the project objectives, activities and the implementation requirements as well as, the roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders were shared. The Workshops have enabled the definition and/or clarification of the relationships, the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders (AU-IBAR, member states, RECs, AWF, IUCN, VSF-Belgium, APSS and CEBEVIRHA) in order to improve collaboration within the project
	The baseline studies and the detailed stakeholder's analysis were presented and validated against the project Logical Framework
	An agreement on institutional arrangements and all partners mentioned in the original proposal and others identified during those workshops are 'on board', and all partners are ready to start the implementation of activities. Focus was on explaining the coordinating roles, the specific roles of the Focal Points, the roles of the Regional Economic Communities the National Steering Group, the Steering Committee
	The detailed budget for the activities used in the Execution and Control stage to help determine whether the project is financially on track was developed. A detailed estimate of all the costs required to complete project tasks is now available

The project Steering Committee Meeting

The first meeting of the Steering Committee of the Livestock for Livelihoods Project (L4LP) was held on July 30, 2010 at the AU-IBAR premises, in Nairobi, Kenya. The first meeting had for objectives to review activities between February and July 2010 and to provide overall guidance on the strategy for the effective coordination, implementation of the project activities.

The recommendations of the meeting were:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the role and influence of the Merille community (in Ethiopia), the Steering Committee urges the Project Coordination Team to consider the Merille community in all peace building efforts in the Karamoja Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Steering Committee discussed the Terms of Reference and agreed to endorse the Terms of Reference after circulation of the revised version. The revised is to be send to SC members by Friday the 06 of August 2010 and their comments send back to AU-IBAR 15 days after. The final version to be send to Steering Committee for endorsement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the need to frequently meet, the Steering Committee supports and encourages the organization of two annual Steering Committee meetings conducted annually, one via email and one physically
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Steering Committee supports the proposal of member states for chairing the next Steering Committee meeting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Steering Committee encourages the Project Coordination Team to continue its efforts to assure complementarities between the different institutions and has no objections for the inclusion of the East African Community as partner and beneficiary in the project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Steering Committee supports flexibility to allow observers (including the Lake Chad Basin Commission). However observers will not have voting rights on the Steering Committee

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Steering Committee members approved the implementation arrangements with the minor changes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Steering Committee urges the Project Coordination Team to finalize the implementation arrangements document according to the comments made
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the work done so far towards building a network of partners and developing implementation arrangements, the Steering Committee encourages the inclusion of new partners to the project. However The Réseau des Aires Protégées d'Afrique Centrale (RAPAC), at this stage, should be admitted at the National Steering Group level. Considerations to be included as partner could be done at a later stage
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Steering Committee supports flexibility to allow a well-organized reporting. For financial reports, the Steering Committee encourages direct reporting to AU-IBAR. For the technical reports, the Steering Committee encourages reporting to AU-IBAR with copies to Member States and REC's for information sharing purposes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Steering Committee encourages the inclusion of a paragraph on the reporting lines in the implementation arrangements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Steering Committee members endorsed the proposed allocation of activities to different partners and the budget
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Steering Committee encourages the beneficiary countries and implementing partners to provide, through their relevant Coordination Offices, AU-IBAR with information where and when the funds for the activities should be conveyed;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Steering Committee strongly recommends AU-IBAR to immediately initiate and without any delays the contractual (MoU) processes;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next meeting (the virtual meeting) is scheduled for the first week of December 2010 and the physical one is scheduled to take place in June 2011 in Guinea (the exact place and time still need to be specified).

Project conceptual framework

The logical framework was reviewed, during the inception workshops, to ensure in particular, that the indicators for the objectives set are clear and appropriate for project monitoring. After a thorough review of the various components (especially the Purpose and Output levels statements, Objectively Verifiable Indicators, Means of Verification and External Risks) the whole Project Logical Framework was found to conform to standard requirements. The following slight amendments were however found necessary:

Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators for achievement
Sustainable natural resource management systems established at the livestock-wildlife-agriculture interface (in four identified intervention areas, Up-scaling community-based management committees; development of ecosystem management plans; capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least two policy agreements between Policymakers and other local stakeholders for increasing the adaptive capacity of smallholders and pastoralists per project site by the end of the first year Number of best practices on satisfactory co-habitation between people/livestock/wildlife in natural resource documented by the end of the project are adapted

building)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based environmental surveillance systems established/strengthened by the end of the project
'Climate-Proof' livestock production systems and alternative means of livelihood provided to pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems in ASALs by diversification and broadening of the economic base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least five livelihood alternatives improved in all the project sites Two livestock holding grounds are rehabilitated/established by the end of the second year

The full Project Logical Framework with the new revisions is appended.

Workplan and milestones

During the inception workshops participants worked together to discuss activities and finalize the workplan. The discussions included the schedule of activities, the work packages of each lead institution incorporating major phases, tasks, due dates, responsibilities, deliverables, and time and effort estimates. The outline of the workplan from August 2010 to July 2013 is appended.

Partner's linkage and their roles

The project has put in place a fairly broad network of coalition partners and stakeholders belonging to interested groups and organizations. The complexity of the project linkages highlights the need for institutional mechanisms to be fully effective to ensure success of the project. Institutional factors identified as important for the project include historical relationships involving previous collaborations that will influence the linkages and formal working agreements that control the relationships between partners. Historical and existing working relationships between the coalition partners and stakeholders are the main factors that will have important bearing on the successful implementation of the Livestock for Livelihoods project. The main strategy here is that, with the active involvement of the important stakeholders in the implementation of the project, communication of results to the end user is made easier, being tackled at the primary level.

The organizations that constitute the Livestock for Livelihoods project coalition, and their relationships in terms of project linkages, are exposed below.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is an international organization dedicated to natural resource conservation. The stated goal of the organization is to help the world find pragmatic solutions to the most pressing environment and development challenges. IUCN supports scientific research, manages field projects all over the world and brings governments, non-government organizations, United Nations agencies, companies and local communities together to develop and implement policy, laws and best practice. Conserving biodiversity and ensuring that any use of biological resources is sustainable are central to its mission. IUCN demonstrate how biodiversity is fundamental to addressing some of the world's greatest challenges: tackling climate change, achieving
--	---

	sustainable energy, improving human well-being and building a green economy.
The African Wildlife Foundation	The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), a leading international wildlife conservation organization, focused solely on Africa and active for over forty-five years, will bring on board its strength in the provision of expertise on wildlife and community conservation initiatives.
Vétérinaires sans Frontières Belgium (VSF-Belgium)	Vétérinaires sans Frontières Belgium (VSF-Belgium) is an NGO founded in 1995 working with disadvantaged communities to increase their standard of living and improve food security through improved animal health and animal production. In East Africa, VSF-Belgium programmes focus on community based animal health services, training centers for mid-level animal health workers and sustainable natural resource utilization. VSF-Belgium is a Belgian NGO which carries out projects in Africa in order to improve the cattle breeding conditions. In many of these countries, where there is little rainfall or where there is often war, the livestock is a question of life or death for the population, and veterinary treatment is often non-existent. VSF-Belgium carries out projects in 8 African countries: Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Certain projects are cross-border: they are carried out by several countries and/or in collaboration with other international organizations. VSF-Belgium primarily operates in the regions affected by drought and conflict.
Association pour la Promotion du développement de l'Élevage au Sahel et en Savane (APESS)	Created in 1989, APESS' activities cover today 12 African countries involving about 15000 members. Its mission is to support livestock activities and traditional livestock breeders to encourage a change in mentalities and practices. Activities include: training involving all dimensions of human development : spiritual, intellectual, emotional and technical; organizational support, basic education for adults and school enrolment of children; support to improve animal feeding during the dry season (fodder and foraging troughs, capacity to stock hay, improvement of fodder management, grants for fodder grains, etc.) raising awareness on new challenges; increasing their political involvement in order to become stakeholders in the decision-making process. APESS operates through three Regional Information and Training Centres (CRIFA) based in Dori (Burkina Faso), Thiès (Senegal) and Garoua (Cameroon). Countries covered are: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Gambia (the), Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.
Central African Economic Commission for Livestock, Meat and Fisheries Resources (CEBEVIRHA)	The Central African Economic Commission for Livestock, Meat and Fisheries Resources (CEBEVIRHA) was founded in 1987. It is a specialized agency of Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) in charge of managing livestock and fisheries. Its mission is to develop quantitatively and qualitatively the livestock and fisheries sectors, develop and harmonize trade, harmonize and coordinate policies on farming and fishing contained in development plans of member states and organize training.
The Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)	The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a regional group of fifteen countries, founded in 1975. Its mission is to promote economic integration in "all fields of economic activity, particularly industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions, social and cultural matters " with a view to establishing an economic and monetary union as a means of

	stimulating economic growth and development in West Africa.
The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) is an Economic Community of the African Union for promotion of regional economic cooperation in Central Africa (Angola, Rwanda, Burundi, Central African, Gabon, Congo, Chad, Equatorial Guinea). It "aims to achieve collective autonomy, raise the standard of living of its populations and maintain economic stability through harmonious cooperation". ECCAS began functioning in 1985, but was inactive for several years because of financial difficulties (non-payment of membership fees by the member states) and the conflict in the Great Lakes area. The ultimate goal is to establish a Central African Common Market. At the Malabo Heads of State and Government Conference in 1999, four priority fields for the organization were identified: to develop capacities to maintain peace, security and stability - as essential prerequisites for economic and social development; to develop physical, economic and monetary integration; to develop a culture of human integration; to establish an autonomous financing mechanism for ECCAS
The African Economic Community (EAC)	The East African Community (EAC) is the regional intergovernmental organization of the Republics of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania with its Headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania. The Treaty for Establishment of the East African Community was signed on 30 November 1999 and entered into force on 7 July 2000. The African Economic Community (AEC) is an organization of African Union states establishing grounds for mutual economic development among the majority of African states. The stated goals of the organization include the creation of free trade areas, customs unions, a single market, a central bank, and a common currency thus establishing an economic and monetary union
The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	In 1983 and 1984, six countries in the Horn of Africa - Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda - took action through the United Nations to establish an intergovernmental body for development and drought control in their region. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa was created in 1996 to supersede the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) which was founded in 1986. The Revitalized IGAD, with expanded areas of regional cooperation and a new organizational structure, was launched by the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government on 25 November 1996 in Djibouti, the Republic of Djibouti. The IGAD mission is to assist and complement the efforts of the Member States to achieve, through increased cooperation: Food Security and environmental protection, Promotion and maintenance of peace and security and humanitarian affairs, and, Economic cooperation and integration

Project Management and Project Coordination

Overall project management will be carried out in close cooperation between implementing partners, Project National Steering Group, the line Ministries the Regional Economic Communities, the Project Coordination Team at AU-IBAR and the Steering Committee.

Implementing Partners	The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the African
------------------------------	--

	Wildlife Foundation (AWF) Vétérinaires sans Frontières Belgium (VSF-B), Central African Economic Commission for Livestock, Meat and Fisheries Resources (CEBEVIRHA) and Association pour la Promotion de l'Élevage en Savane et au Sahel (APESS) will be responsible for the field implementation of the project. They have the relevant experience and networks within the target communities and areas necessary for the efficient implementation of the envisaged fieldwork. The NGOs will work in close collaboration with the Line Ministries and organize workshops jointly to ensure ownership and at regional level, with the concerned RECs
The Convening Ministry	These will be the Ministries responsible for Livestock Development/Animal Industry in each of the 12 target countries. Each line Ministry will appoint a focal point for the project's activities. The Focal Point will be in charge of coordination of field activities and dissemination of results to other national stakeholders. The Focal Point will also liaise with other related ongoing projects within the country. The focal point will attend and represent the project at meetings and other project-related matters within the country/region as required. He keeps constant communication with the AU-IBAR and the concerned RECs for all issues related to the project implementation. The Ministry of Livestock Development/Animal Industry will convene and chair meetings of Project's National Steering Group, and the focal point will act as the secretary for these meetings
Project National Steering Group	This committee will include all stakeholders at the human/livestock/environment interface (Ministries responsible for Environment, Agriculture, Park Wardens, local NGOs, farmers' Associations, and Coordinators of other projects implemented in the project areas, Local administration, etc.). The group will meet once per quarter. The Project National Steering group will be responsible for providing technical guidance to the project implementation team and approving the quarterly and annual work-plans and ensure coherence of interventions and synergy with other complementary actions in the region. The Steering Group will also undertake the monitoring of activities and provide advice on modalities for enhancing implementation to achieve the project objectives. The Ministry responsible for Livestock Development/Animal Industry in each country will institutionalize the Project National Steering Group.
The Regional Economic Communities (RECs)	The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the East African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) will be responsible for ensuring coordination and harmonization of approaches and consistency in planning and implementation of activities, synergy and complementarities at the regional level. The RECs will organize regular regional coordination meetings (once per semester) with implementing partners, representatives from lines ministries, regional organizations relevant to the scope of the project. The RECs will work closely with the Member States involved in the project in order to monitor the implementation of approved activities at the national level, the implementation of regional initiatives and the organization and participation in meetings / regional workshops
The Project Coordination Team at AU-IBAR	The Project coordination Team will act as a center of project resources with responsibility for overall coordination with stakeholders, supervision of all operations at various project sites, exchange of information between the regions, inter-regional coordination (including inter-regional exchange visits,

	workshops, and continental exchanges) and dissemination of results and visiting project sites. The team will maintain a good and productive relationship with the EU and ensure project compliance with all EU policies, regulations and procedures as well as reporting requirements
The Steering Committee	A Steering Committee will be established to ensure the strategic guidance of the project, coordinate and monitor the project, guide and approve the workplan and budgets, the activity reports, to ensure coherence of the project intervention and direct dissemination activities (publications, seminars, etc.). It will include representatives of international NGOs and Ministerial departments of the countries involved. The European Union will be present as an observer. The Steering Committee will meet one (1) times per year

The budget

The Budget for the project reflects the joint programming and systematic planning for collaborative work. It has been adjusted to harmonize with the planned activities agreed during the inception meetings. All the partners will work together for the achievement of the common outcomes through the delivery of the jointly defined key outputs.

The table below gives an overview of the budget, showing results and institutions involved

	Results 1	Result 2	Result 3	Result 4	Total in €	Amount + 5%	Amount in USD	%
Total VSF-BE	115000	220000	240000	12000	587000	616,350	801,255	20%
Total VSF-BOC	0	0	100000	5000	105000	110,250	143,325	4%
Total IUCN	305000	355000	285000	36000	981000	1,030,050	1,339,065	33%
Total AWF	15000	125000	110000	17000	267000	280,350	364,455	9%
APESS	25000	60000	90000	5000	180000	189,000	245,700	6%
CEBEVIRHA	0	45000	150000	5000	200000	210,000	273,000	7%
MS	228300	25000	62500		315800	331,590	431,067	11%
RECs	11700	20000	62500		94200	98,910	128,583	3%
IBAR	0	0	0	220000	220000	231,000	300,300	7%
Total	700000	850000	1100000	300000	2950000	3,097,500	4,026,750	100

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Monitoring and assessment of the EC contribution

Monitoring activities will follow international good practice, more specifically, result based M&E systems and approaches will be adhered to. In that respect, the AUC has, together with the European Commission, developed a new M&E instrument; the “Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting Tool (AMERT)”. The AMERT will form the central system to assure relevant and timely M&E results and information, which will be based on regular measuring of the indicators identified in the log-frame of the programme. Analysis of monitoring information will be provided by the IBAR M&E team to each of the SC meetings. Monitoring results will be used to amend project approaches/strategies or implementation arrangements if required.

Reporting

All partners send directly their financial report to AU-IBAR at frequency to be detailed in the contract with AU-IBAR. Focal points at Member States and RECs send their technical reports (mission's reports, workshop report etc.) to AU-IBAR with copy to partners. Implementing partners send their activities reports and all other reports to AU-IBAR with copies to RECs and Member States. These reports should also be copied to implementing partners sharing the same hotspot.

Reporting frequency will coincide with the Steering Committee (SC) meetings in order to facilitate discussion on progress achieved, challenges encountered, opportunities discovered, lessons to be learned etc. The reporting format as developed by the AUC will be used throughout project implementation. The SC will approve reports before submission to the European Commission.

Communication and visibility

The project will pursue a detailed stakeholder analysis to establish the different informational and communicational needs. This includes the inner stakeholders as well as the target groups/beneficiaries. A Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey (baseline and tracking) will round off the picture on the side of the target group development throughout the project implementation and provide the necessary basis for evaluation and reporting on the effectiveness of the applied communications means.

The programme layout will clarify the mixed areas of communications. The following distinction of the different areas of communications activity will throw a light on the approach:

Annex 1

Gantt chart

	2010				2011				2012				2013	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14

Result 1: Sustainable natural resource management systems established at the livestock-wildlife-agriculture interface

Identification of policy entry points for supporting the implementation of priority adaptation options in pastoral and agro pastoral systems

Development of Natural resources management plans(CBNRM) and M&E frameworks

Establishment of functional Peace building and conflict resolution committees

Result 2: Degraded lands restored and rehabilitated through participatory community-based actions

Development of Zonation including Grazing management plans and establishment of grazing committee

Community rehabilitation of degraded land

Result 3: 'Climate-Proof' livestock production systems and alternative means of livelihood provided to pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems in ASALs

Training and support to alternative and climate-proof livelihoods and livestock production interventions

Strengthening Community based disease surveillance and Provision of animal

Inception phase

healthcare services involving appropriate treatments against other endemic and production diseases and based on a cost recovery basis

Strengthening local/grassroots livestock market associations (Training, institutional support and infrastructure)

Strengthening women groups to develop basic entrepreneurial capacities

Result 4: Enhanced awareness and information sharing of best practices on sustainable natural resources management practices in response to increasing risks and vulnerability from Climate Change at the livestock-wildlife interface

Identification of the target groups and facilitation of exchange visits for the dissemination of success stories and lessons learnt.

Documentation of the success stories and lessons learnt and sharing of information

Technical, Dissemination and progress assessment workshops

SC meeting

Monitoring & Evaluation

Audit

Project Logical Framework

	Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators for achievement	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Overall Objective	Strengthening livestock-based livelihoods and improved food and environmental security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase of GDP of countries involved in implementation Percentage of livestock dependent whose income is less than US\$1 per day at the end of the project Number of policies in implementing countries promoting policies to enhance livestock as a source of income and protein 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and local statistics Impact analysis report (part of Result 4) Areas set aside and effectively managed for multiple use of wildlife and restricted livestock grazing during critical seasons Framework for Long term ecosystem health monitoring at pilot sites and the neighboring areas using ground transects and remote sensing tools 	
Purpose	Improved Natural Resources and livestock management practices at the interface of PAs in response to increased risks and vulnerability from Climate Change and variability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% increase in the area under sustainable management by local communities by the end of the project 12 Countries have developed and gazetted Natural Resources Management Plans in the project sites by the end of the project 10% increased livestock productivity index by the third year of the project in the project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports Natural management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental conditions (e.g. severe drought or floods) are not prohibitive for development Political stability Willingness of stakeholders (eg. Leaders of ongoing initiatives) to collaborate
Result 1	Sustainable natural resource management systems established at the livestock-wildlife-agriculture interface (in four identified intervention areas, Up-scaling community-based management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least two policy agreements between Policymakers and other local stakeholders for increasing the adaptive capacity of smallholders and pastoralists per project site by the end of the first year Best practices on satisfactory co-habitation between people/livestock/wildlife in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports from policy dialogue workshops Project reports Policy briefs Management plans showing the zoning for protected woodlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental conditions (e.g. severe drought or floods) are not prohibitive for development Policy makers' buy-in

	Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators for achievement	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	committees; development of ecosystem management plans; capacity building)	<p>natural resource documented by the end of the first year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four intervention areas have developed NRM Plans for the targeted communities in the project sites gazetted by competent national authorities by the end of the project • 50% reduction of incidences of natural resource based conflicts in the project areas by the end of the project • At least three successful negotiation/conflict prevention meetings held over access to shared resources by local committees before, during and after transhumance at trans-boundary level? • Community-based M&E systems in place by the end of the project 	<p>and limit for agriculture expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict resolution and monitoring reports indicating areas secured for shared use by different groups(e.g. pastoralist, agro-pastoralist) • Community peace-building meetings reports • Community driven M & E reports 	<p>into the process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political stability • No trans-boundary or tribal conflicts at the start or during the project.
Result 2	Degraded lands restored and rehabilitated through participatory community-based actions. (establishment of demonstration zones)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 ha of community land rehabilitated by the end of the project in all project sites (through conservation, reseeding or tree planting, etc.) • Grazing Management plans for all the communities in the project site developed by the end of the project • Grazing associations established around buffer zones by end of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Grazing Management plans • Reports of consultative meetings with communities living at the interface • M&E reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political willingness to support the approach.
Result 3	'Climate-Proof' livestock production systems and alternative means of livelihood provided to pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems in ASALs by diversification and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least five livelihood alternatives improved in all the project sites • At least five climate-proof livestock production systems supported in all the project sites and in 50% of the agro-pastoral and pastoral communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports • Project and impact assessment reports • Project reports • Training reports 	

	Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators for achievement	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	broadening of the economic base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two livestock holding grounds are rehabilitated by the end of the second year • All selected communities empowered on income generating activities (beekeeping, dairy, tree nurseries, fodder resources, other non timber products enterprises, etc.) • At least 10% increase of income directly accruing to at least 20% of the women involved in the Action by the end of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E reports 	
Result 4	Enhanced awareness and information sharing of best practices on sustainable natural resources management practices in response to increasing risks and vulnerability from Climate Change at the livestock-wildlife interface (Regional Comparative Learning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 50% of the target communities showed awareness on best practices on sustainable natural resources management • At least 3 information sharing networks established by end of project in each REC • Information and education materials on sustainable NR management are used by all stakeholders at end of project • X inter/intra regional exchange visits are organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of exchange visits • M&E reports • Training reports • List of focal institutions in member states accessing the information • Print and electronic media reports 	

Matrix of work-package per project site

	Karamajong Cluster	Niokolo Complex	WAP Complex	Lake Chad
Result 1 Sustainable natural resource management systems established at the livestock-wildlife-agriculture interface				
Activity 1. Identification of policy entry points for supporting the implementation of priority adaptation options in pastoral and agro pastoral systems	VSF- Belgium (East Africa)	IUCN	IUCN	IUCN
Activity 2. Development of Natural resources management plans (CBNRM) and M&E frameworks	VSF- Belgium (East Africa)	IUCN	IUCN	IUCN
Activity 3. Establishment of functional Peace building and conflict resolution committees	VSF- Belgium (East Africa)	IUCN	IUCN, AWF	APESS, IUCN
Result 2 Degraded lands restored and rehabilitated through participatory community-based actions				
Activity 1. Development of Zonation including grazing plans and Establishment of grazing committees	VSF- Belgium (East Africa)	IUCN	IUCN, AWF	APESS, CEBEVIRHA, IUCN
Activity 2. Community-led rehabilitation of degraded land	VSF- Belgium (East Africa)	IUCN	IUCN, AWF	APESS, CEBEVIRHA, IUCN
Result 3 'Climate-Proof' livestock production systems and alternative means of livelihood provided to pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems in ASALS				
Activity 1. Training and support to alternative and climate-proof livelihoods and livestock production interventions	VSF- Belgium (East Africa)	IUCN	AWF	APESS, IUCN
Activity 2. Strengthening Community based disease surveillance and Provision of animal healthcare services involving appropriate treatments against other endemic and production diseases and based on a cost recovery basis	VSF- Belgium (East Africa)	IUCN	VSF- Belgium (West Africa)	CEBEVIRHA,
Activity 3. Strengthening local/grassroots livestock market	VSF- Belgium	APESS,	AWF, VSF-	CEBEVIRHA,

associations (Training, institutional support and infrastructure)	(East Africa)		Belgium (West Africa)	
Activity 4. Strengthening women groups to develop basic entrepreneurial capacities	VSF- Belgium (East Africa)	IUCN	IUCN, AWF	APESS, IUCN, VSF-
Result 4 Enhanced awareness and information sharing of best practices on sustainable natural resources management practices in response to increasing risks and vulnerability from Climate Change at the livestock-wildlife interface				
Activity 1. Identification of the target groups and facilitation of exchange visits for the dissemination of success stories and lessons learnt	VSF- Belgium (East Africa)	IUCN	IUCN, AWF	IUCN
Activity 2. Documentation of the success stories and lessons learnt and sharing of information	VSF- Belgium (East Africa)	IUCN	IUCN, AWF	APESS, CEBEVIRHA, IUCN, VSF- Belgium (West Africa)
Activity 3. Dissemination and progress assessment workshops	VSF- Belgium (East Africa)	IUCN	IUCN, AWF	IUCN

Terms of reference for Consultancy Service

Under the supervision of the Chief Animal Resources Officer, the consultant will:

1. Conduct a desk review of the relevant existing situations of pastoralists, institutional and legal framework on pastoralist issues and current and future development projects intended for pastoralist communities.
2. Gather, both primary and secondary, data on natural resource and public utility availability, accessibility and condition in the project site areas, traditional pasture, water and livestock management institutions and practices, pastoralists perception on public and institutions and legal instruments that apply to them, traditional human-wildlife/wildlife-livestock conflict resolution systems among other pertinent information relevant to the project.
3. Collect information relevant to the consultancy from pastoralist community leaders, representatives of pastoralist associations, NGOs working in pastoralist communities, and representatives of public institutions dealing with pastoralist issues.
4. Conduct focus group discussions (FGDs) and informal interviews with pastoral communities on traditional set up and existing natural resource institutions and practices, status of resource base, their perception on public institutions and services, perceptions on long term climatic trends, security situation, access and availability of public amenities, land rights regime, human-wildlife interrelations and their perception on future of pastoralism among other pertinent issues.
5. Conduct key informant interviews with representatives from pastoral groups to validate information from FGDs. Representatives from NGOs and public institutions dealing with pastoral issues will also be interviewed on their willingness to enter into partnership with local communities in their work; shifts in focus and approach by natural agencies e.g. from livestock to people to understand their needs and serve them better, reorientation of technologies focus in ways that are desirable to pastoral communities; and cooperation with community-based organizations that represent local constituencies and interests.
6. Conduct guided field walks and direct observations to take note of natural resource condition, availability and access rights, among others.
7. Conduct qualitative and quantitative assessments to measure intervention inputs and processes so that the intervention strategies can be adjusted against the logframe as appropriate.
8. Give recommendations on the entry points into participatory natural resource management and conflict management with the pastoral communities in the project site areas.
9. Give recommendations on what needs to be done to achieve sustainable management of the natural resources, and effective adaptation to climate change.

Expected outputs

A comprehensive consultancy report is expected to give details of the following, among other pertinent information:

1. The existing situations of pastoralists; institutional and legal framework on pastoralist issues;
2. Pastoralist Livelihoods;

3. Number of women or other vulnerable group involved in income generation activities and their average income;
4. Livestock productivity index;
5. Incidence of natural resource based conflict and key traditional natural resource and conflict management among the pastoralists in the study areas;
6. Acreage under sustainable management by local communities in each project sites;
7. Existence of gazetted and non- gazetted Natural Resources Management Plans and Grazing Management Plans per project site;
8. A SWOT analysis of stakeholders per project site;
9. Recommendations on what needs to be done to achieve sustainable management of the natural resources, and effective adaptation to climate change.

Communication and Visibility Plan for the Livestock for Livelihoods: Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Strategies through Improved Management at the Livestock-Wildlife-Environment Interface Project

GENERAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Overall Communication Objective

The overall communication objective will be to make visible the positive results of the partnership during the implementation of the funded activities, particularly focusing on outputs and the impact of the action's results.

Target Groups

The main target groups for communication and visibility for the Livestock for Livelihoods project by category are as follows:

Target groups within the countries where the action is implemented

- The livestock keepers (including women) amongst the rural communities in the vulnerable household category that survive with few assets on the peripheries of the wider production system.

Targets within the EU

- The EC as the main target; which is the Donor Organization and has responsibility for accounting the funds used on the project to the European Parliament.

Other targets

- Local institutions such as councils of elders and other CBOs including local NGOs (pastoral association, farmers etc)
- Stakeholders at local, national and regional levels involved in sustainable natural resources management.

Specific Communication Objectives for each Target Group

There are six main communication matrix stages of the project cycle namely: programming, identification, appraisal, financing, implementation and evaluation and audit. The EC will largely be responsible for visibility at the programming, identification, appraisal, financing and evaluation stages while AU-IBAR and Implementing Partners during the financing, implantation and evaluation and audit stages. At all these stages, the visibility of the project and tools used will vary with each target group.

Livestock keepers

The specific communication objectives to the livestock keepers would be to:

- Enhance awareness, information and sharing best practices on sustainable natural resources management practices in response to increasing risks and vulnerability from Climate Change at the livestock-wildlife interface (Regional Comparative Learning);
- Provide 'Climate-Proof' livestock production systems and alternative means of livelihood to pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Arid and Semi Arid lands (ASALs).
- Sustain natural resource management systems established at the livestock-wildlife-agriculture interface.
- Restore and rehabilitated degraded lands through participatory community-based actions. (Establishment of demonstration zones)

European Commission

Within the European Union (EU) and elsewhere the communication objectives will be:

- Highlight in Europe the contribution and role of the EC in supporting initiatives to mitigate the negative effects of the food crisis in developing countries;
- Raise awareness on EU funded interventions in reducing the impact of Climate Change on livestock development and the extreme vulnerability to food insecurities of agrarian and pastoral communities especially in physically degraded ecologies;
- Raise awareness on the partnerships between the EC and AU-IBAR in promoting a change in attitude among farmers and improving livestock production systems in Africa.

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

Main Communication Activities

The main nature of communication activities and the responsibilities for delivering them are summarized in a visibility matrix in Table 1 below.

Table 1: livestock for livelihoods visibility matrix

Project cycle stage/communication activity and target groups	Financing	Implementation	Evaluation and Audit
Communication objective	Highlight the EU response and partnership with AU-IBAR for mitigation of the food crisis in Africa	Raising awareness on the progress and achievements of the Action	Demonstration of impact
Responsibility	AU-IBAR and EC	AU-IBAR, implementing partners	EC and AU-IBAR
Key message	EU working through African Institutions to support countries in crisis	Collaboration for mitigating the negative impacts of soaring food prices	EU makes a difference in improving food and environmental security in Arid and Semi Arid lands
Most appropriate tools	Letters, e-mails, workshops, press release and websites	Stakeholders' workshops and meetings, radio and other news media, websites, flyers, banners, brochures, promotional material and adhesive stickers	Reports, websites and photos
Beneficiary population of	Inform through the	Information campaigns through	Publicise key results

livestock keepers, national veterinary services and other service providers	press releases, websites and meetings following confirmation of the financing	the media, workshops, high level site visits and photos	through the media, e-mails, websites adhesive stickers and promotional material.
EU Institutions and international donor community	Inform through e-mail and websites	Information campaigns, raising awareness through brochures, websites and photos.	Make key results and reports publicly available through the media and websites
European citizens	Inform through press release and websites	Raising awareness through websites, flyers, photos and brochures.	Make key results publicly available through websites and inform through the media.

Communication Tools

Several communication tools will be utilised to ensure widespread visibility of the Livestock for Livelihoods project, its Implementing Partners and the role of the EU in funding the project as part of the EU Food Facility.

Letters

After signing the contribution Financial Agreement, the Director of AU-IBAR will prepare and circulated formal letters of information on the initiation of the project to beneficiary countries, the Implementing Partners and other agencies implementing related interventions in the Livestock Sector of the beneficiary countries. This action will officially inform all parties of the start of the project, its objectives, activities and the role of the EU in financing it.

Press Release

At the start of the project, a press release jointly prepared by AU-IBAR and the EC will be widely circulated through e-mail, the AU-IBAR and EC websites to relay information to livestock sector players in the beneficiary countries. This action will provide pertinent information on the project to a wide spectrum of stakeholders.

Flyers

Flyers will be produced and widely circulated to provide summarised information on the project. The distribution mechanism will include e-mailing and posting to website addresses to further provide information on the project.

Brochures

Brochures will be prepared at different stages of the implementation of the project to provide more detailed information on the project. They will also incorporate feedback from the beneficiaries on the activities and results of the project.

Media Campaigns

Media campaigns through radio and other news media will be conducted in the target countries to ensure wide audience and to support the project activities.

Stakeholders' Workshops

Stakeholders' workshops in the beneficiary countries will be held at the beginning of the project to create awareness and also serve as fora for the exchange of information and experiences between the different stakeholder groups. The information gathered will help shape the project direction in each beneficiary country.

Banners

Banners will be produced for special events of the project including key stakeholders' workshops.

Promotional Items

The project partners will produce and distribute promotional items including caps, T-Shirts, hats, lap-top bags, pens and notebooks. These will be distributed to participants of stakeholders' workshops.

Photographs and videos

The Project implementing partners will ensure that all the major field events of the project are captured in photographs using digital cameras. The pictures will focus on activities involving the training workshops and field visits by high ranking officials. The photographs will be shared with the Press and Information Officer at the EC Delegations in the respective countries and the EuropeAid Information Communication and Front Office in Brussels.

Videos

Video recordings of key events of the project will be produced for distribution to media houses and all the institutions involved in the implementation of the project in the region. The videos will be shared with the Press and Information Officer at the EC Delegation and the EuropeAid Information Communication and Front Office in Brussels. Videos offer the advantage of visualization of key project events to audiences who may not have the opportunity to participate in the actual events.

Websites

Materials highlighting the progress and achievements of the project will be posted on the websites of AU-IBAR and the Implementing Partners. Additional dissemination channels will include the websites of other partners involved in the project.

Cross visit programs

Facilitation of exchange visits for the dissemination of success stories and lessons learnt will be organized. Cooperate and build strategic alliances with other regional organizations and donors in order to share knowledge, information and build capacities for sustainable management of natural resources.

Success stories

A first steps will be taken towards documentation of the success stories and lessons learnt and sharing of information on the project. Focus will be on dissemination project experience to wider audience through the organization of a progress assessment workshop.

Working Papers

Working Papers on Livestock for Livelihoods methodologies and concepts will be published and available on website. Related guidelines, participatory tools, and training materials on the critical issues at local level targeting practitioners in the sustainable natural resources management sector will be developed.

INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Completion of Communication Objectives

Table 2 below shows the indicators of achievement for each communication tool.

Table 2: Indicators of achievement for each communication tool

Communication Tool	Indicators of achievement
Letters	Letters of information sent to all implementing partners and other agencies implementing related interventions in the livestock sector of the beneficiary countries. This will be done within the first month of project implementation
Press release	At least one press release produced and circulated within the first three months of project implementation and another towards the project closure
Flyers	At least one set of flyers produced and distributed in the target countries, partners and to the EU
Brochures	A minimum of 2 sets of brochures printed and distributed during the project life
Media Campaigns	At least one broadcast or news coverage in each target country through radio or other news media by the end of the project
Stakeholders workshops	At least one stakeholders workshop in each target region
Banners	At least 20 banners printed, distributed and used in workshops or displays at project offices
Promotional Items	At least three different promotional items produced and distributed to stakeholders by the end of the project
Photographs	At least one key project event in each target country recorded pictorially
Video	At least two video recordings of project field activities are widely circulated by the end of the project
Websites	At least 2,000 visitors browse the project articles posted on different websites by end of the project
Cross visit programs	At least six different exchange visits for the dissemination of success stories and lessons learnt are organized by the end of the project

Success stories	At least one document of the success stories and lessons learnt and sharing of information on the project are produced by the end of the project
Working Papers	At least three different Working Papers on Livestock for Livelihoods methodologies and concepts will be published and available on website by the end of the project

Provisions for feedback

Feedback from stakeholders will be expected mainly from the stakeholders' workshops. A simple questionnaire will be designed to assess the expectations and state of knowledge of the participants on EU funding and AU-IBAR involvement in the continental and/or country livestock sector before the start of the workshops. A second form will assess their understanding and expectations after the workshops. Analysis of this feedback will provide an indication of the effectiveness of some of the visibility tools employed by the project.

RESOURCES

Human Resources

A total of 100 persons /days will be required to implement the communication activities. The activities will be implemented by both the AU-IBAR staff and the Implementing Partners staff. The AU-IBAR staff will comprise of the Director, the Livestock for Livelihoods Project Coordinator, the Livestock for Livelihoods Technical Advisor and a Communications assistant. The communication activities of the three Implementing Partners will be conducted by their staff.

Financial Resources

A sum of € 300,000 (6.4% of the overall budget) has been allocated to this project for communication and visibility. This comprises €100,000 for visibility and €200,000 for awareness campaign.

Mission report to the Karamoja Cluster

Reporting Officers	Dr N'Guetta Austin Bosso, Mrs Irene Karani, Mr Nathan Simiyou
Country visited	Kitale and Lodwar, Kenya
Dates of visit	07 th to 16 th February, 2010
Date of report	16 th March 2010
Purpose of visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visit the project site• Establish first contacts with the local stakeholders (CBOs, the civil society, decentralized authorities)
Follow up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Letters of information on the initiation of the project will be sent to IGAD March. 10th 2010.• Mission to IGAD. April 2010• Consultations with NGOs active in improving food security through improved animal health and animal production in the Karamajong, to provide the skills necessary for successful project implementation, both in the short (inception phase) and long term (implementation phase). March 15th 2010.• Recruitment of consultants to conduct the baseline data collection and the stakeholder analysis. April 15th 2010.

1. Background

The Karamajong Cluster has been identified, in the early stage of the Livestock for Livelihoods Project design, as one of the hotspots. The project has officially started its activities on February 1st 2010. It was agreed that during the inception phase of 6 months, a baseline data and a detailed stakeholder's analysis will be gathered to assess project's impact at completion. Results from these assessments would feed into the stakeholder's workshop during which the role of each implementing partners would be defined taking into account their ongoing or past activities in the project sites either to build on their findings or add value to their interventions. Seen the particular conditions in the region and the desire to deliver a solid foundation for future activity in the area, a mission was organized from the 7th to the 16th February 2010 to have a firsthand impression on the situation in the Karamajong Cluster before the real implementation of the project activities.

2. Mission outputs

7th February - Travel to (Pokot) Kitale

- 8th February**
- Meeting in Kapenguria with Mr Akaule, Programme Co-Ordinator of the SIKOM Peace Network for Development. This was followed by a short presentation of the objectives and activities of the network in Kapenguria.
 - Meeting with Mrs Leah Chebet, Co-ordinator of the Kamanath CBO
 - Meeting with the District Commissioner of West Pokot.
 - Meeting with the Chair Woman of the District Peace Committee of the West Pokot District.
 - Meeting with the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK) Director in Kapenguria.
 - Meeting with the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) in Kapenguria.
 - Meeting with the Programme Co-Ordinator of the Pastoralists Area Development Organization (PADO) in Chepareria.
- 9th February**
- Visit to the communities in Kanyerus. Reverend Samson Lekipuria (DPC), who chairs the relief project at the Evangelical Lutheran Church Centre in Kapenguria was our guide.
 - Meeting with the Programme Co-Ordinator of Action Aid Initiative in Kacheliba.
- 10th February**
- Visit to the communities in Kassey.
 - Visit to the communities in Katikimor.
 - Visit to the communities in Kanyarkwat.
- 11th February**
- Meeting with the District Commissioner of North Pokot.
 - Visit communities in conflict areas in Alale.
- 12th February**
- Travel to (Lodwar) Turkana.
 - Meeting with the District Officer 1 of Central Pokot.
 - Meeting with the Programme Co-Ordinator of Pokot Turkana (POTU) in Singor.
- 13th February**
- Meeting with the Programme Co-Ordinator of Practical action in Lodwar.
 - Meeting with the Programme Co-Ordinator of Agency for Pastoralist Development (APAD) in Lodwar.
- 8th February**
- Meeting with the District Officer 1 of Turkana Central in Lodwar.
 - Meeting with the District Commissioner Turkana West in Loima.
 - Meeting with the Programme Co-Ordinator of the Riam-Riam Peace Network.
 - Visit to the communities in Loima.
- 16th February**
- Travel to Nairobi (end of mission)

3. Main findings

Contacts with the local resource persons

Success is being achieved through the development of collaborative partnerships, networks and policies that bring together government, Community Base Organizations, institutions and local communities to address conflict situations in various parts of the project site. The communities have also been involved in the peace building process at the borders. They have initiated

arbitration actions and community meetings in view to reach reconciliation based on traditions and customs. These initiatives have also had some limitations due partly to traditional endogenous factors/values that are more and more declining because to the political and socio-economic changes the villages have experienced.

- **International organizations and NGOs.** We made the distinction between two types of organization: those who use local resources to develop programmes (Action Aid) and those who operate on the ground (VSF Belgium). The former, within their own strategies and methodologies, give local associations technical and/or financial assistance to help them reach their objectives. The latter develop local programmes using their own human and financial resources. They create partnerships and synergies with local institutions and/or associations.
- **CBO/NGO networks.** During our mission, we identified three networks:
 - **SIKOM Peace Network.** SIKOM seeks to promote and offer strategic, pro active, pre-emptive peace building and people centered development initiatives that will foster equity and justice in the greater Pokot region and beyond.
 - **Riam- Riam Turkana Peace network.** Riam-Riam Turkana tries to work towards the achievement of sustainable peace and development in the Turkana region. It is committed to peace, peaceful coexistence, active-non violence and peaceful means of repose.
 - **National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK).** The key role of the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK) is to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ, it runs a multi-faceted NCCK Peace and Rehabilitation Project whose main objective is to help prevent communal violence through dialogue, inter-cultural activities and the establishment of an early warning system.
- **Community Associations.** We identified several community associations during our discussions and exchanges with members of SIKOM, RIAM-RIAM and NCCK including: APAD, PADO, POTU, KARMANATH, etc. These associations were all created and are all managed by people living within the conflict regions. They seek to empower local community groups and institutions by giving the community direct control over investment decisions, project planning, execution and monitoring, through a process that emphasizes inclusive participation and management.

Socio economics first hand impression in the communities

Multiple conflicts have considerably reduced agricultural/livestock activities increasing poverty within communities. Most of the livestock activities are carried out in Uganda. As a result, some people can't ensure proper food security for their families. In general, attacks occur with thefts and destruction of possessions (animals, agricultural equipment, fields and houses) endangering much more economic activities as well as aggravating poverty within communities. These conflicts have invariably resulted in the displacement of various population groups, in loss of life and livestock, the major source of livelihood in these communities. They have led to

serious environmental degradation and real threat to water catchments areas. In the attempt to find alternative livelihood after conflict-induced displacements, the displaced and other conflict victims have cut down trees for charcoal burning and firewood for sale. This has seriously affected the fragile ecology of the pastoralists areas in Kenya. On the other hand, informal displacement camps established in various places have put high pressure on water sources, leading to high water shortages. It's urgent for all stakeholders to get together, from now on, to develop immediate and powerful joint actions.

NGO working with disadvantaged communities

Main actors met during the mission were actors involved in peace building and conflict resolution initiatives. There are some multi-purpose NGOs like VSF and others which work with disadvantaged communities to raise their standard of living and improve food security through improved animal health and animal production. These NGOs have reported successes with projects and should be consulted during the inception phase of the project.

4. Conclusions and recommendations

This mission organized has allowed us to acquire a better understanding of the project goals and to meet with concerned parties. The mission has also helped us discover key issues in the project that would probably be addressed directly by the communities during the implementation of the project. This mission has also served to promote the Livestock and Livelihoods Project and its goals. Based on the main findings, a number of recommendations are made to amicably and effectively help us to implement the inception phase of the project (first 6 months).

- We strongly recommend initiation of contacts as early as possible and organization of meetings with IGAD, international institutions and NGOs working in the Karamajong, to look for complementarities and synergies and assess their potential interventions in the project activities during the inception phase.
- Secure the collaboration commitments of the partner institutions
- Recruit regional and national consultants to conduct the baseline data collection

Mission report to the Niokolo (Koba and Badiar)

Reporting Officers	Dr N’Guetta Austin Bosso, Dr Camara Kalas, Mr Hamadou Condé
Country visited	Guinea and Senegal
Dates of visit	23 th to 29 th May, 2010
Date of report	March 14, 2011
Purpose of visit	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Visit the project sites;2) Liaise with the consultant currently carrying the base line study and discuss or review topics identified in the TORs, ensure they are consistent with the goals and objectives;3) Have preliminary contacts with the national focal point engage him with the consultant and discuss any topics needing urgent attention and response and;4) Prepare the field for the organization of the regional workshop.
Follow up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Urgently start with the preparation of the regional inception workshops• Set deadlines in order to obtain the first draft reports of the baseline studies

5. Background

It is agreed on the outstanding ecological and biodiversity value of the Niokolo Ecologic Complex. The site is one of the major ecosystems in West Africa. As a result, it has been identified, at an early stage of the design, to be included in the sites of the Livestock for Livelihoods Project. According to the project planning, between 23 and 29 May 2010, a mission visited the Niokolo Ecologic Complex. The mission spent two days in the Complex and two days in Conakry and consulted with various stakeholders. This report presents the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the visit on the project site.

6. Mission outputs

23 - 24 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel to Conakry
24 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meeting with the Director of Livestock Services, Department of Livestock Services of the Ministry of Livestock). This was followed by a presentation of the objectives and expectations of the mission.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting with the Secretary General of the Ministry of Livestock and the staff (General Inspector, Juridical Counselor, Farmers Association of Guinea) - Meeting with the Chief of Staff of the Minister of Livestock - Meeting with the PROGEBE National Coordinator - Meeting with the SPINAP National Coordinator - Meeting with the Minister of Livestock and his staff - Meeting with the Director of the National Parks at the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment
25 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departure and arrival to Koundara - Meeting with the Conservator of the Niokolo Badiar Park and his staff
26 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with the Secretary General of the Prefecture of Koundara • Meeting with communities, local authorities, authorities in charge of the Niokolo Badiar Park in Koundara • Meeting with communities, local authorities, authorities in charge of the Niokolo Badiar Park in Sambailo • Visit of the Park (Guinean and Senegalese side)
27 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second meeting with the Conservator of the Niokolo Badiar Park • Departure for Conakry
28 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with the consultant team • Meeting in with the Deputy Director of Livestock Services, Department of Livestock Services of the Ministry of Livestock. This was followed by a presentation of the findings and conclusions of the mission • Second Meeting with the Director of the National Parks at the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment • Second meeting with the PROGEBE National Coordinator
29 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departure for Nairobi (end of mission)

7. Main findings

Visit of the project sites

- The Niokolo Badiar Park is located in the Natural Region in the Middle of Guinea (Fouta Djallon), more specifically in the Prefecture of Koundara. The site holds significant biodiversity. While visiting the Park, the mission could see the Ronty Lake and the River Gambia, who supply water and fresh herbs for wildlife during the dry season.
- The mission could see that the park is divided in three main zones: the peripheral zone, the buffer zone and the protected zone.

- The integrity of the park's natural habitat is preserved over large areas but there are significant impacts due to: 1) illegal cutting of trees, 2) use of uncontrolled bushfire, 3) invasion of critical habitats during the dry season by woody vegetation, 4) heavy pressure on grazing by livestock and other domestic animals, and 5) agricultural encroachment on the periphery of the park, where boundaries are not always physically marked.
- The Mission was told that the herders directed their animals mainly in the park, because outside the park, there are no permanent water points for watering. It has been suggested to provide water points outside the park to mitigate this threat.
- The Niokolo Badiar Park forms a complex ecological border with the Niokolo Koba Park in Senegal. The mission had the opportunity to as well visit a large part of the Koba.

Contacts with the authorities, national focal point communities and with the consultant

The authorities

The mission took the opportunity to visit the Department of Livestock Services of the Ministry of Livestock, Department of Natural Resources and the Environment. The Director of Livestock Services arranged meetings with different personalities (cf. itinerary) in part at very short notice. In this way, the mission was able to obtain a first-hand impression of the view of the most important stakeholders concerned by the project. It was important for the mission to know how the Government and local authorities could play a role in the implementation of the project activities. The first impression is that the authorities are most keen and welcome the project. They have expressed their willingness to collaborate and have promise to facilitate the implementation of the project activities on the field. The local authorities have also committed themselves to drive local action for the project. It was encouraging to notice that they recognized that through these local actions, they could also benefit from the project. I am encouraged that there was a good level of awareness about what is needed, and what each local authority we visited needed to do to ensure project success.

The National focal point

Dr Mamadou Mouctar Saw was designated as Focal Point to liaise with the coordination at IBAR. Consensus was reached that being a Focal Point involves coordinating activities at national level to meet the L4LP's requirements.

The communities

Communities were met during the mission. One important issue raised was that the Prefecture of Koundara, compared to the others, has not benefited from projects and the L4LP is timely. Livestock development in the region is facing several constraints. There are many challenges involved like: the lack of agricultural input, high disease incidences especially in small ruminants and poultry, high temperature and unavailability of electricity making milk conservation problematic, water availability during the dry season.

The consultant

The mission was informed that the chief consultant was out of the country; however a team of consultant was available for discussion. Discussions were mainly on the challenges and pressures of the consultancy. The main gap found in conducting the consultancy was the non respect of the hierarchy. The consultants were asked to correct as soon as possible the errors made by introducing the consultancy mission to the heads of the different structures: Department of Livestock Services of the Ministry of Livestock, Department of Natural Resources and the Environment

Preparation of the regional workshop

The National Focal Point was informed that the coordination is preparing 4 regional workshops in each project site. The workshop preparation included the production of a consultancy report in which livestock and livelihoods needs would be presented. The National Focal Point took the opportunity to reveal that Guinea was disposed to hold the regional workshop in the Niokolo Ecosystem Complex. The mission asked the National Focal Point to officially express this desire.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

The mission was interesting and well organized. It should be mentioned that The Director of the National Director of Livestock Services was fully involved in the organization of the mission.

The immediate positive result of the mission was an increased commitment given by the Government and local authorities to conduct a joint project in the project site in order to respond to the concerns of local populations. There are various expectations related to the activities of the project in the Niokolo. Overall, much is expected to be gained regarding the operation as well as the exchange of practices and knowledge that will help implement the activities on the ground. Visits to the Niokolo complex has contributed to a better understanding of development constraints of the area.

Based on the main findings, the mission recommends that:

- Closer contacts be kept with authorities and collaboration with them be achieved in order to facilitate project implementation
- The newly appointed National Focal Point be formally informed on the project, so as to be in a position to fulfill his functions effectively
- Urgent start with the preparation of the regional inception workshops
- Deadlines are set in order to obtain the first draft reports of the baseline studies

Minutes of the consultation meeting with partners in Ouagadougou

Reporting Officers	Dr Nouala Simplicie and Dr N'Guetta Bosso
Country visited	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Dates of visit	4 th to 5 th March 2010
Date of report	16 th March 2010
Purpose of visit	Meeting with key partners to discuss their roles and responsibilities during the inception phase of the project
Follow up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wednesday, March 10, 2010, the list of people who could be members of the Advisory Steering Committee and the Technical one• IUCN to send to the AU/IBAR a list of consultants. The list should be available during the week of March 15th to 19th, 2010• Selection of consultants by end of March• The methodology should be made available to partners and consultants by March 15th, 2010

In a meeting at AU-SAFGRAD Headquarters in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on March 4, 2010, representatives of AU/IBAR, IUCN, CILSS and AWF discussed interest in working together more closely in support of the project Livestock for Livelihoods. The discussion focused on roles and responsibilities of partners throughout the preparation phase of the project. The meeting was opened at 9.00 am; participants proceeded to introduce themselves stating their organization. Recall of the context of the project was done by Dr. Nouala Simplicie. In the view of facilitating the implementation of the project, he noted that the AU/IBAR was to ensure that key partners active in the regions, where the project should be implemented, are informed about the objectives and the organization of the project for exploitation of synergies.

The main discussion points and decisions of mutual interest can be summarized as follows:

- During the early stage of the project drafting, the Fouta Djallon site was selected. It is necessary to clarify whether the project will still be executed in the Fouta Djallon or in the Niokolo Badiar Park.
- It is essential to clearly define the concept of Natural Resources and select those that should be used in this project. They include resources such as water, grazing, wildlife and livestock. It is also central to define the concept of pasture which contains the land, soil, plants and the area.

- It is important to establish targeted baseline data collection to be able to calculate some indicators. The CILSS has in its database, comprehensive data, but no data as required by the project. Some data has been compiled by institutions. IUCN, Institutes and Universities have information that could be made available to the project.
- The equipment should be entrusted to a management structure that will be responsible for redistribution to consultants. The second option would be to specify in the contract of the consultant that at the end of his data compilation, the material used should be returned to the institution.
- The project should find synergies in its work with the WAP project regarding geo-reference.
- It was decided to organize a regional workshop per year and a continental workshop every two years. The regional workshop will help redefine the goals, to refine the activities and re-specify the roles of all partners. The first project steering committee meeting will be held in the period late June early July, harmonizing with the regional workshop.

Main decisions

- The methodology developed and tested by the IUCN in 2004 will be used for the baseline data collection. The methodology will be made available by March 15th 2010 to partners and consultants for comments.
- IUCN and CILSS should agree among themselves and send to the AU/IBAR a list containing the names and addresses of consultants (2 consultants per country). The list should be available during the week of March 15 to 19, 2010.
- IUCN, CILSS and AWF should send no more later than March 10th, 2010, the list of people who could be members of the Advisory Steering Committee and the Technical one.
- IUCN, CILSS and have agree to monitor the consultants on the field, once they are recruited. After baseline data collection, the IUCN and CILSS have agreed to read the consultants' reports and validate them before they are forwarded to the AU/IBAR.
- AU/IBAR should be responsible for sending letters to the relevant administrative structures and institutions to ease the effort of the consultants.
- IUCN and AWF have proposed to assist in the organization of national workshops.
- The participation of CILSS in the project is subjected to discussion. For this purpose CILSS has provided us with a copy of a contract with the ECOWAS. For the implementation of

the project activities AU/IBAR will have find out how this document could be used in defining the roles and responsibilities of CILSS.

Minutes of the planning meeting with partners active in the Karamajong Cluster

As a follow up of the meeting held on March 15th, 2010 at the AU/IBAR in Nairobi, VSF Belgium, VSF Germany and VSF Suisse have been invited on April 22nd, 2010 to discuss the Livestock for Livelihoods project activities and budget in details. The discussion focused on the different activities related to the expected results. After situation of the context, the objectives and the expectations of the meeting, the logframe and the different activities of the project were again presented to the guests. The VSF through the spokesperson presented activities and the respective attached financial figures as required by AU/IBAR. After the different presentations, room was given for the discussion.

Discussions

- Discussions with the three VSF indicated that they are still motivated and are very much keen in effectively participate in the project.
- The budget was prepared very seriously and was open for modifications from the AU/IBAR side.
- It was again emphasized on the fact that it was not possible to equally divide the financial resources available for the implementation of the project between the four project sites. The project team needs to know what people are doing on the different site, how can value can be added, depending on the situation. Only after these step the team will be able to allocate resources on each different sites.
- The total activities budget is of 1.9 Million Euros
- Project results 2 and 3 are for VSF the most important one.
- Invitation was renewed to attend the Entebbe meeting in May the 11th 2010. VSF could play an important role favoring visibility, multi-institutional collaboration, and enhance diffusion and interchange of knowledge and innovation.

It was decided

- The budget activities will need to be discussed internally at AU/IBAR. A copy of the budget per activity is attached to the minutes.
- VSF should continue to brainstorm and break the activities in sub-activities and connect financial figures to them.

- Dr Cyrille Pissang has been designated as focal person to insure collaboration with the AU-IBAR project Team
- Next meeting is planned after the Ministerial meeting (after May 15th 2010), to receive the feedback from AU/IBAR on the proposed budget and to discuss project sub-activities in details.

Rapport de l'atelier régional de lancement du projet : Élevage comme moyen de subsistance: Renforcer les stratégies d'adaptation aux changements climatiques par une meilleure gestion de l'Interface Elevage-Faune sauvage-Environnement

**Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
05 -06 Juillet 2010**

Atelier de lancement du projet dans les Complexes du WAP et du Niokolo

Du 05 au 06 Juillet 2010, s'est tenu au RAN hôtel Somketa de Ouagadougou l'atelier de lancement du projet « *Elevage comme Moyen de Subsistance* ». L'objectif de cet atelier était de lancer officiellement le projet. Les objectifs spécifiques étaient de:

- Partager les objectifs du projet et les résultats attendus
- Valider les situations de référence détaillées, les analyses détaillées des intervenants et si nécessaire, proposer des indicateurs d'impacts additionnels aux indicateurs contenus dans le cadre logique initial
- S'entendre sur les modalités de mise en œuvre du projet
- Développer un plan d'action chiffré pour la première année du projet

L'atelier a réuni autour de l'équipe du projet, les représentants des Ministères de l'Elevage et de l'Environnement, des organisations non gouvernementales, les conservateurs des parcs, les associations d'éleveurs. Les membres du consortium qui ont participé étaient:

- La délégation de la Guinée
- La délégation du Sénégal
- La délégation du Mali
- La délégation du Burkina Faso
- La délégation du Bénin
- La délégation du Niger
- L'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN)
- La Fondation de la faune africaine (AWF)
- Vétérinaires sans frontières Belgique (VSF) antenne du Niger

Étaient invités et absents à cette réunion :

- Le Comité Inter Etats de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS)
- La Communauté Economique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO)

Ce rapport comprend le compte rendu des débats de l'atelier de lancement du projet.

Présentation des rapports sur l'établissement de la ligne de référence dans le Complexe du Niokolo

Il est ressorti de cet exposé que La croissance rapide des populations dans les zones périphériques des parcs Niokolo Koba et Badiar combinée à la pauvreté des communautés est source et conséquence de la dégradation des ressources naturelles dans les terroirs des

communautés. Cela explique également les conflits dans l'accès et l'usage des ressources, ainsi que la forte pression sur les ressources des parcs. Les parcs Niokolo Koba et Badiar de par leur climat, leur relief, leur hydrographie, leur végétation et leur sol possèdent une grande variété d'écosystèmes fragiles dont la vulnérabilité aux effets des changements climatiques et des activités anthropiques est très marquée. La présentation de Dr Kourouma a suscité de nombreuses questions, commentaires et contributions qui ont porté notamment sur :

- L'importance de la concertation à l'interface. Les participants ont mentionné qu'elle n'est pas suffisante, et qu'il faut impérativement mettre sur pied des mesures d'aménagement
- Les participants ont trouvé qu'il était important de prioriser les contraintes, de documenter (collecter les indicateurs) la vulnérabilité liée aux changements climatiques dans les zones d'élevage autour des aires protégées
- Il a été souligné que plusieurs contraintes sont causées par le manque de formation et de renforcement des capacités des éleveurs
- Les systèmes d'aménagements et de gestion des couloirs de transhumances devraient être basés sur la concertation des parties prenantes
- Les informations sur les situations de référence devraient être basées sur le cadre logique du projet afin de combler les gaps
- Il est indispensable de faire un état des lieux des projets passés et en cours
- Il est nécessaire de connaître le rôle joué par les femmes dans le développement de l'élevage autour des aires protégées
- Une bonne partie des discussions a tourné autour de la question de la transhumance et ses caractéristiques. Il a été souligné par les participants que la transhumance venant du Mali a une importance régionale non négligeable
- A propos des systèmes d'élevage, il a été avancé que l'intensification de l'élevage pourrait engendrer d'autres problèmes plus graves liés à l'environnement.

Présentation des rapports sur l'établissement de la ligne de référence dans le Complexe du WAP

D'une manière générale, on retiendra que l'exposé a permis une bonne compréhension du complexe WAP, de la problématique de développement de l'élevage et de gestion des ressources naturelles dans le complexe. Des informations plus ou moins complètes ont été fournies avec une focalisation sur les aspects sociaux, les activités génératrices de revenu des femmes, les activités menées par les intervenants déjà en place dans la zone.

Plusieurs participants ont pris la parole pour poser des questions d'éclaircissement ou pour faire des contributions ou des commentaires sur l'exposé. On retiendra :

- Des questions sur la situation à l'intérieur des aires protégées et l'accès à leurs ressources, sur certains chiffres annoncés par le consultant, sur le dédommagement des victimes des attaques des éléphants.
- Des contributions sur l'évolution de la gestion et l'accès aux ressources des aires protégées, sur les activités de l'ANOPER du Bénin, sur le RAF et ses textes d'application au Burkina Faso.

- Des commentaires sur certains aspects de l'exposé notamment la contribution de l'élevage au revenu des pasteurs et agro-pasteurs, les notions de capacité de charge, l'approche participative dans la mise en œuvre des actions de développement, une prise en compte insuffisante de la décentralisation et le rôle important que doivent jouer les collectivités décentralisées dans la gestion des ressources de la zone d'intervention du Projet.
- Des inquiétudes ont également été exprimées par rapport à la démarche suivie qui ne permet pas de faire ressortir les connaissances et données précises sur les groupes cibles et de renseigner convenablement les indicateurs du Projet. Par rapport à cette dernière inquiétude, il a été proposé à l'atelier de trouver des stratégies permettant d'obtenir les informations manquantes.
- Les participants ont également mis en évidence la nécessité d'une part de revenir sur cette question d'indicateurs, lors du traitement du cadre logique du Projet mais aussi d'identifier des actions précises sur les sites retenus et de rechercher par la suite, les données complémentaires sur lesdits sites pour mieux renseigner les indicateurs.
- Des recommandations complémentaires ont également été faites, notamment par rapport à l'aménagement des zones d'accueil qui s'avère nécessaire pour la réussite de ce projet.

Activités des partenaires

Après concertation avec toutes les parties concernées, l'IUCN prendra le leadership sur le terrain et interviendra sur trois des sites du projet (Complexe du Niokolo, Complexe du WAP et zone du Lac Tchad). L'IUCN se chargera de la restauration des écosystèmes, la gestion durable et la valorisation de ressources rares, la gouvernance locale de l'utilisation des ressources naturelles, la valorisation des zones périphériques des aires protégées et de toutes les activités améliorant les droits des populations en matière de gestion des ressources naturelles. AWF interviendra sur les mêmes activités que l'IUCN et mettra l'accent sur l'aspect mitigation des conflits entre la faune sauvage et les hommes et développera les compétences à l'échelle locale. Contrairement à l'IUCN, AWF interviendra uniquement sur deux sites (Complexe du Niokolo et Complexe du WAP). VSF contribuera en aidant les éleveurs locaux et en apportant des formations, des technologies et un savoir-faire en matière de santé animale. VSF contribuera également à inventorier les marchés à bétail, à appuyer les initiatives de commercialisation des produits d'élevage. VSF interviendra uniquement sur deux sites (Complexe du Niokolo et Complexe du WAP).

Mécanisme de coordination du projet

- a) **Les ONG** : ((Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN), Fondation de la Faune Africaine (AWF) et Vétérinaires sans frontières Belgique (VSF)) seront chargées de l'exécution du projet sur le terrain. Jouissant d'une bonne expérience, elles sont les plus adaptées à travailler sur le terrain. L'expérience indique que ces ONG ont en général des liens plus étroits avec les populations locales, sont moins hiérarchiques et bureaucratiques, et assurent des prestations de service avec plus d'efficacité. Au tant que faire ce peu, les ateliers de validation des études doivent être organisés en étroite

collaboration avec les ministères de tutelle afin d'assurer l'appropriation. La répartition de leurs interventions par zone de projet est en annexe.

- b) **Les Ministères : Plusieurs ministères sont concernés et s'appuieront sur les ministères en charge des productions animales et de l'environnement.** Le ministère de tutelle sera celui en charge des ressources animales/élevage qui nommera le point focal du projet. Le Point Focal est en charge de la coordination des activités et de la diffusion des résultats auprès des autres parties prenantes nationales, de la liaison avec les autres projets en cours au niveau national. Le ministère de tutelle convoque, préside les réunions de coordination nationale et le point focal du projet en assure le secrétariat.
- c) **Coordination nationale :** elle est assurée par le comité technique de suivi du projet (CTSP). Le CTSP est composé des représentants de tous les acteurs à l'interface (ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture, conservateur des parcs, ONG locales, Associations d'éleveurs, d'agriculteurs et de conservateurs, coordonnateurs d'autres projets exécutés dans la zone de projet et ayant un lien avec celui-ci, administration locale et les ONG exécutrices des activités). Il se réunit une fois par mois ou au moins une fois par trimestre. Il est chargé d'orienter et d'approuver le programme de travail des ONG exécutrices, assurer la cohérence des interventions et la synergie avec les actions complémentaires, le suivi des activités etc. de préférence, il est institutionnalisé par un acte du ministre de tutelle.
- d) **Les Communautés Economiques Régionales :** (la Communauté Economique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO), la Communauté Economique des États d'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC) la Communauté d'Afrique de l'Est (CAE) et l'Autorité Intergouvernementale pour le Développement (IGAD)) seront chargées d'assurer la coordination au niveau régional et la cohérence dans la planification et l'exécution des activités au niveau régional. Elle organise des réunions de coordination régionale une fois par trimestres ou au moins une fois par semestre. Elle travaillera en collaboration étroite avec leurs Etats membres respectifs, afin d'assurer la mise en œuvre des activités approuvées, la mise en œuvre d'initiatives au niveau régional, l'organisation et la participation aux réunions / ateliers de validation régionaux.
- e) **L'UA-BIRA** , à travers l'Unité de Gestion du Projet, assurera le rôle de centre de ressources du projet, sera chargé de l'appui, de la coordination avec les parties prenantes, de la supervision de toutes les opérations à mener sur les différents sites du projet, de la mise en œuvre de tout le mécanisme de coordination, de la diffusion des résultats et des visites des sites du projet.
- f) **Un Comité de pilotage** sera mis en place pour assurer la coordination générale et le suivi du projet, orienter et approuver les programmes d'activités et le budget, les rapports d'activités, assurer la cohérence de l'intervention du projet et orienter les activités de diffusion (publications, séminaires, etc.). Il sera constitué de représentants des Organisations Non Gouvernementales internationales et des départements

ministériels des pays impliqués. L'Union Européenne sera présente en tant qu'observateur. Le Comité de pilotage se réunira une (1) fois par an.

L'élaboration des outils de planification

La séance en plénière a permis d'améliorer le cadre logique. Celui-ci a été renseigné progressivement par les participants sur la base de l'identification de l'objectif global, d'objectifs spécifiques, les extrants (produits attendus), les activités et les intrants (types de ressources). Les colonnes des suppositions critiques et celles des Indicateurs Objectivement Vérifiables et des sources et moyens de vérification ont été successivement analysées et renseignées. Il ressort des travaux en plénière que d'une manière générale, les cibles et les indicateurs sont globalement pertinents par rapport au contexte du projet. Les aperçus des activités par partenaires ont permis d'engager des débats sur la finalisation du plan de travail 2010-2011. Il a aussi été question, dans l'optique d'optimisation des plans de travail à venir, de souligner l'importance du partage de l'information, de la capitalisation des acquis et autres expériences du projet ainsi que la fédération des énergies dans le but d'assurer la pérennité des activités du projet.

Conclusion générale

L'atelier de lancement, tenu à Ouagadougou peut être qualifié de très informatif et de très intéressant tant pour l'équipe organisatrice que pour les participants venus des pays concernés par le projet. Il a pu réunir, en fait, toutes les parties concernées par le domaine de l'élevage, de la gestion des ressources naturelles et de la gestion des conflits à l'interface et ainsi, a permis de ressortir des avis diversifiés, parfois même divergents mais complémentaires. Au cours de cet atelier, des travaux importants ont été entrepris pour identifier les rôles des parties prenantes, les responsabilités et les stratégies de mise en œuvre appropriée. Les participants ont apporté une contribution importante à la méthodologie et à la direction du projet, y compris une liste des commentaires et de suggestions pour orienter et améliorer la conception du projet et sa mise en œuvre.

Il est constaté notamment à partir des présentations des consultants qu'une masse considérable de données existent dans les sites du projet. Ces données nécessitent d'être capitalisées et analysées afin d'actualiser les politiques existantes. Il y a eu à la fois partage de connaissances et d'expériences au sein du groupe. Conséquemment, plusieurs idées clés ont pu être dégagées durant la restitution et de nouveaux éléments de réflexion ont surgi (mesures d'aménagement des aires protégées, rôle des femmes et des jeunes, etc.). Par ailleurs, les points discutés ont couverts différents aspects et divers enjeux ayant trait à la gestion des ressources naturelles et à la gestion améliorée au niveau de l'interface élevage-faune sauvage–environnement existant dans les sites. Une analyse et des réflexions sur les intérêts du projet ont conduit à une révision des mesures des indicateurs pour les différents résultats sur les zones d'intervention et des sites du projet.

Pour la suite à donner au projet il est prévu :

1. Action: L'équipe projet a été priée de procéder à l'affinement de la matrice du Cadre Logique qui sera présentée lors de la réunion du Comité de Pilotage fin Juillet.
2. Action: Les mémorandums d'entente seront envoyés par l'UA-BIRA aux partenaires pour révision et signature

3. Action: L'UA-BIRA finalisera le plan d'actions et le chronogramme et les distribuera à chaque partenaire du projet dans les plus brefs délais, afin de faciliter le travail
4. Un communiqué de presse sera produit après le Comité de Pilotage en fin Juillet, annonçant le démarrage effectif du projet
5. L'équipe projet a été priée de produire un document sur le mécanisme de coordination du projet et de le distribuer pour commentaires d'ici le 15 Juillet 2010.

Programme de l'atelier de lancement du Projet
Élevage comme Moyen de Subsistance
05-06 Juillet 2010
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Jour 1		Personne ressource
8:00 -9:00	Inscription des participants et collecte des documents de l'atelier	Secrétariat
9:00 -9:30	Session 1: Cérémonie d'ouverture de l'atelier de lancement du Projet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ouverture officielle • Présentation des participants • Adoption de l'ordre du jour 	
9:30 -9:45	Photo de groupe et pause café	
9:45 - 10:45	Session 2: Présentation du projet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation du projet • Objectifs de l'atelier, Résultats attendus et organisation • Discussions 	Coordonateur du projet
10:45 - 11:00	Session 3: Présentations des rapports sur l'établissement de la ligne de référence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction 	Coordonateur du projet
11:00 - 11:30	• Présentation du rapport sur le Mali et discussions	Consultant
11: 30 - 12:00	• Présentation du rapport sur le Sénégal et discussions	Consultant
12: 00 - 12:30	• Présentation du rapport sur la Guinée et discussions	Consultant
12: 30 - 13:00	• Discussions sur le rapport Complexe du Niokolo et validation	Modérateur
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 - 15:00	• Présentation et discussion du rapport sur le Burkina Faso	Consultant
15:00 – 15:30	• Présentation et discussion du rapport sur le Bénin	Consultant
15:30 – 16:00	• Présentation et discussion du rapport sur le Niger	Consultant
16:00 –16:15	Pause café	
16:15 –16:45	• Discussion sur le rapport Complexe du WAP et validation	Modérateur
16:45 –17:15	• Principales actions menées au cours de la phase de lancement	Coordonateur du projet
17:15	Fin de la journée	

Jour 2		Personne ressource
9:00-09:45	Session 4: Modalités de mise en œuvre et présentation des activités des partenaires <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modalités de mise en œuvre au niveau régional (CER) • Modalités de mise en œuvre au niveau des pays (Comités Nationaux Techniques) 	Coordonateur du projet

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modalités de mise en œuvre autres partenaires • Discussions 	
09:45- 10:30	Gestion, rôle et responsabilités de: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) • Discussions 	Chef de programme IUCN
10:30 - 10:45	Pause café	
10:45 - 11:15	Gestion, rôle et responsabilités de: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) • Discussions 	Chef de programme AWF
11:15 - 11:30	Gestion, rôle et responsabilités de: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vétérinaires sans Frontières Belgique (VSF-Belgique) • Discussions 	Chef de programme VSF
11:30 - 13:15	Session 5: Cadre logique et plan de travail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Révision et validation du Cadre Logique 	Modérateur
13:15 – 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 – 15:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Révision et validation du Cadre Logique (Continue) 	Modérateur
15:00 – 16:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Révision et validation du Plan d’Action 	Modérateur
16:00 - 16:15	Pause café	
16:15 - 17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Révision et validation du Plan d’Action (Continue) 	Modérateur
17:00 - 17:30	Cérémonie de clôture de l’atelier	

Liste des participants

N°	Participants	Pays	E-mail
1	Dr. Jean Camille Atchadé	Bénin	delevage@intnet.bj , camatchade@yahoo.fr
2	Mr. Tiomoko Ali Djafarou	Bénin	pendjari@gmx.net ; contact@pendjari.net
3	Mr. Ouattara Ouséini	Burkina Faso	kissoubd@yahoo.fr
4	Dr. Moumini Savadogo	IUCN-Burkina Faso	moumini.savadogo@iucn.org
5	Mr. Sounounou Keita	Guinée	konatecons@yahoo.fr
6	Mr. Saran Lanciné Konaté	Guinée	konatecons@yahoo.fr
7	Mr. Mamadou Mouctar Sow	Guinée	smamadoumouctar@yahoo.fr
8	Mr. Mamadou Fily Diallo	Guinée	smamadoumouctar@yahoo.fr
9	Dr. Amadou Boubacar Cissé	Mali	amadou.cisse2@yahoo.fr
10	Dr. Abouba A. Saidou	Niger	calotropis2000@yahoo.fr
11	Mme. Mariama Ali Omar	Niger	mariomar_issa@yahoo.fr
12	Mr. Harou Dan-Joumey	Niger	esfdangol@caramail.com
13	Dr. Moumouni Ouedraogo	AWF-Burkina Faso	mouedraogo@awfafrica.org
14	Dr. Gilles Vias	VSF-Belgique -Niger	g.vias@vsf-belgium.org

15	Dr. Matar Diouf	IUCN- Sénégal	matar.diouf@iucn.org
16	Mr. N'Dao	Sénégal	mosakho@yahoo.fr
17	Dr. Dan Lansana Kourouma	Guinée	dan_lansana@yahoo.fr
18	Mr. Sawadogo Issa	Burkina Faso	sawissa2001@yahoo.fr
19	Dr. Simplicie Nouala	AU-IBAR	nouala.simplice@au-ibar.org
20	Dr. Austin N'Guetta Bosso	AU-IBAR	nguetta.bosso@au-ibar.org

Rapport de l'atelier régional de lancement du projet : Élevage comme moyen de subsistance: Renforcer les stratégies d'adaptation aux changements climatiques par une meilleure gestion de l'Interface Elevage-Faune sauvage-Environnement

23 et 24 juillet 2010

Douala, Cameroun

Atelier de lancement du projet dans le Bassin du lac Tchad

Du 23 au 24 Juillet 2010, s'est tenu à l'hôtel La Falaise de Bonanjo à Douala l'atelier de lancement du projet « *Elevage comme Moyen de Subsistance* ». L'objectif de cet atelier était de lancer officiellement le projet. Les objectifs spécifiques étaient de:

- Partager les objectifs du projet et les résultats attendus
- Valider les situations de référence détaillées, les analyses détaillées des intervenants et si nécessaire, proposer des indicateurs d'impacts additionnels aux indicateurs compris dans le cadre logique initial
- S'entendre sur les modalités de mise en œuvre du projet
- Développer un plan d'action chiffré pour la première année du projet

L'atelier a réuni autour de l'équipe du projet, les représentants des Ministères de l'Elevage et de l'Environnement, des organisations non gouvernementales, les associations d'éleveurs et coordonateurs d'autres projets mis actuellement en exécution dans la zone du projet. Les membres du consortium qui ont participé étaient:

- La délégation du Tchad
- La délégation du Cameroun
- La délégation du Nigeria
- L'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN)
- L'Association pour la Promotion de l'Elevage au Sahel et en Savane (APESS)
- La Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)
- La Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)
- Le Programme Développement Rural Intégré du Chari- Logone (PDRI-CL)
- La Commission du bassin du lac Tchad (CBLT)
- La Communauté Economique du Bétail de la Viande et des Ressources Halieutiques (CEBEVIRHA)

La liste des participants est jointe en annexe. Ce rapport comprend le compte rendu des débats de l'atelier de lancement du projet.

Activités des partenaires

Cette session avait pour objectif d'aider à la planification des activités dans le cadre du projet. Au cours de cette session, la contribution d'IUCN a été confirmée et précisée. Les représentants de la CEBERVIRHA, de l'IUCN, du PDRI-CL, de la CBLT, de la CEEAC, de l'APESS, de la COMIFAC

ont tour à tour présenté leur structure, leur savoir-faire, leur expérience et manifesté leur intérêt par rapport au processus. Les présentations ont en outre mis en exergue :

- Certaines contraintes relevées sur le terrain en matière d'application et d'utilisation des outils normatifs sur l'élevage (Passeport pour le bétail et Certificat international de transhumance);
- La faible concertation entre partenaires locaux ;
- Les défaillances en capacités des éleveurs et des administrations ;
- Les difficultés de collaboration entre les éleveurs et les administrations ;
- La prédominance des mauvaises pratiques de gouvernance au niveau des opérations de contrôle, de collecte des données statistiques, ainsi que de collecte des taxes et autres redevances chez les éleveurs ;
- La prédominance de l'insécurité au niveau de certains sites.

Présentation des pays

Les participants ont également suivi avec attention la présentation des actions menées par les administrations en charge de l'élevage dans chaque pays en faveur des éleveurs. C'est ainsi, qu'au Cameroun, au Nigeria et au Tchad, un certain nombre d'actions sont réalisées, notamment en ce qui concerne la santé vétérinaire, l'accompagnement/structuration des éleveurs, la réalisation des parcours de transhumance, la délimitation et la gestion concertée des espaces et ressources pastorales, etc. Mais, ces actions nécessitent d'être renforcées compte tenu de l'ampleur des problèmes dans le secteur.

Mécanisme de coordination du projet

- a) **Les partenaires a l'implémentation** : ((Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN), l'Association pour la Promotion de l'Elevage au Sahel et en Savane (APESS) et la Communauté Economique du Bétail de la Viande et des Ressources Halieutiques (CEBEVIRHA) seront chargées de l'exécution du projet sur le terrain. Jouissant d'une bonne expérience elles sont les plus adaptées à travailler sur le terrain. L'expérience indique que ces ONG ont en général des liens plus étroits avec les populations locales, sont moins hiérarchiques et bureaucratiques, et assurent des prestations de service avec plus d'efficacité. Au tant que faire ce peu, les ateliers de validation des études doivent être organisés en étroite collaboration avec les ministères de tutelle afin d'assurer l'appropriation. La répartition de leurs interventions par zone de projet est en annexe
- b) **Les Ministères de tutelle** : le ministère de tutelle sera celui en charges des ressources animales/élevage. Chaque ministère nommera un point focal. Le Point Focal est en charge de la coordination des activités et de la diffusion des résultats auprès des autres parties prenantes nationales, de la liaison avec les autres projets en cours au niveau national. Le ministère de tutelle convoque préside les réunions de coordination nationale et le ministère en charge de l'environnement (ou le point focal du projet) en est son secrétaire.

- c) **Le groupe de coordination national** : est assurée par le comité technique de suivi du projet (CTSP). Le CTSP est composé des représentants de tous acteurs à l'interface (ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture, conservateur des parcs, ONG locales, Association des éleveurs des agricultures et conservateurs, coordonnateur d'autres projets exécutés dans la zone de projet et ayant un lien avec celui-ci, administration locale et les ONG exécutrices des activités). Il se réunit une fois par mois ou au moins une fois par trimestre. Il est chargé d'orienter et d'approuver le programme de travail des ONG exécutrices, assurer la cohérence des interventions et la synergie avec les actions complémentaires, le suivi des activités etc. de préférence il est institutionnalisé par une note du ministre de tutelle.
- d) **Les Communautés Economiques Régionales** : (la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO), la Communauté économique des États d'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC) la Communauté d'Afrique de l'Est (CAE) et l'Autorité Intergouvernementale pour le Développement (IGAD)) seront chargées d'assurer la coordination au niveau régional et la cohérence dans la planification et l'exécution des activités au niveau régionale. Elle organise des réunions de coordination régionale une fois par trimestres ou au moins une fois par semestre. elle travaille en collaboration étroite avec leurs états membres respectifs, afin d'assurer la mise en œuvre des activités approuvées, de la mise en œuvre d'initiatives au niveau régional et de l'organisation et à la participation aux réunions / ateliers de validation régionaux.
- e) **L'UA-BIRA** : à travers l'Unité de Gestion du Projet assurera le rôle de centre de ressources du projet, sera chargé de l'appui, de la coordination avec les parties prenantes, de la supervision de toutes les opérations à mener sur les différents sites du projet, de la mise en œuvre de tout le mécanisme de coordination, de la diffusion des résultats et des visites des sites du projet.
- f) **Un Comité de pilotage** sera mis en place pour assurer la coordination générale et le suivi du projet, orienter et approuver les programmes d'activités et le budget, les rapports d'activités, assurer la cohérence de l'intervention du projet et orienter les activités de diffusion (publications, séminaires, etc.). Il sera constitué de représentants des Organisations Non Gouvernementales internationales et des départements ministériels des pays impliqués. L'Union Européenne sera présente en tant qu'observateur. Le Comité de pilotage se réunira une (1) fois par an.

Les amendements proposés par les participants à ce cadre de mise en œuvre sont les suivants :

- Les Comités Techniques de Suivi du Projet seront présidés par le Ministère en charge de l'élevage, avec comme vice président le Ministère en charge de l'environnement ;
- Le Point Focal du Projet est désigné par le Ministère en charge de l'élevage et il assure, également le rôle de coordination des activités au niveau national et de secrétaire lors des réunions du groupe de coordination;
- La CEEAC va assurer la coordination au niveau régional, avec l'appui de la CBLT.

L'élaboration des outils de planification

La séance en plénière a permis aux participants d'améliorer le cadre logique. Celui-ci a été renseigné progressivement par les participants sur la base de l'identification de l'objectif global, d'objectifs spécifiques, les extrants (produits attendus), les activités et les intrants (types de ressources). La colonne des Indicateurs Objectivement Vérifiables a été successivement renseignée. Il ressort des travaux en plénière que d'une manière générale ces cibles et les indicateurs sont globalement pertinents par rapport au contexte du projet. Il a été retenu que ce cadre logique général proposé sera, au niveau sous régional, affiné au cours de l'évolution du projet. Les aperçus des activités par partenaires ont permis d'engager des débats sur la finalisation du plan de travail 2010-2011. Il a aussi été question dans l'optique d'optimisation des plan de travail à venir, de souligner l'importance du partage de l'information, de la capitalisation des acquis et autres expériences du projet ainsi que la fédérations des énergies dans le but d'assurer la pérennité des activités du projet. A la suite des échanges qui ont suivi, les participants à la réunion ont émis les vœux suivants:

- Le projet pourrait participer au renforcement des concertations entre éleveurs et administrations, trouver des stratégies pour apporter des solutions au problème d'insécurité et d'application des accords et textes légaux.
- Le projet pourrait participer a la valorisation des outils réglementaires existants pour la collecte et la gestion des données statistiques sur le bétail ;
- Le projet pourrait concourir à la mise en place une stratégie de lutte contre la mauvaise gouvernance au niveau de la filière élevage.

Conclusion générale

L'atelier de lancement, tenu à Douala peut être qualifié de très informatif et de très intéressant tant pour l'équipe organisatrice que pour les participants venus des pays concernés par le projet. Il a pu réunir, en fait, toutes les parties concernées par le domaine de l'élevage, de la gestion des ressources naturelles et de la gestion des conflits à l'interface et ainsi, a permis de ressortir des avis diversifiés, parfois même divergents mais complémentaires. Au cours de cet atelier, des travaux importants ont été entrepris pour identifier les rôles des parties prenantes, les responsabilités et les stratégies de mise en œuvre appropriée. Les participants ont apporté une contribution importante à la méthodologie et la direction du projet, y compris une liste des commentaires et de suggestions pour orienter et améliorer la conception du projet et sa mise en œuvre. Il y a eu à la fois partage de connaissances et d'expériences au sein du groupe. Conséquemment, plusieurs idées clés ont pu être dégagées durant la restitution et de nouveaux éléments de réflexion ont surgi (mesures à prendre pour la mise en circulation du passeport pour le bétail et certificat international de transhumance, etc.). Par ailleurs, les points discutés ont couverts différents aspects et divers enjeux ayant trait à la gestion des ressources naturelles et à la gestion améliorée au niveau de l'interface élevage-faune sauvage–environnement existantes dans les sites. Une analyse et des réflexions sur les intérêts du projet ont conduit à une révision des mesures des indicateurs pour les différents résultats sur les zones d'intervention et des sites du projet. Les participants félicitent les organisateurs pour cette initiative, ainsi la transparence et l'équité dont ils ont fait preuve dans le choix des partenaires et encouragent tous les partenaires à s'investir pour la réussite et la durabilité des actions à mener. La réunion a été clôturée par le représentant du Ministère de l'élevage du

Cameroun. Il a remercié les acteurs pour leur participation active et constructive aux débats avant de souhaiter un bon retour à chacun Les participants. Pour la suite à donner au projet il est prévu avant la tenue du comite de pilotage, fin Juillet :

- La diffusion aux participants, des termes révisés des arrangements institutionnels pour commentaires
- La finalisation de l’allocation des activités pour la zone du Lac Tchad
- La diffusion aux participants du draft du rapport du consultant pour commentaires
- La restitution et la validation du rapport du consultant au cours d’un atelier
- L’organisation de la réunion du Comité de Pilotage prévue pour la fin du mois de juillet
- La finalisation des contrats et leurs transmissions aux partenaires pour signature

Programme de l'atelier de lancement du Projet Élevage comme Moyen de Subsistance

**23–24 Juillet 2010
Douala, Cameroun**

1^{ère} Journée		Personne ressource
8:00 -9:00	Inscription des participants et collecte des documents de l’atelier	Secrétariat
9:00 -9:30	Session 1: Cérémonie d’ouverture de l’atelier de lancement du Projet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ouverture officielle • Présentation des participants • Adoption de l'ordre du jour 	
9:30 -9:45	Photo de groupe et pause café	
9:45 - 10:45	Session 2: Présentation du projet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation du projet • Objectifs de l’atelier, Résultats attendus et organisation • Discussions 	Coordonateur du projet
10:45 - 11:00	Session 3: Présentations des rapports sur l’établissement de la ligne de référence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction 	Coordonateur du projet
11:00 - 11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation du rapport sur le Tchad et discussions 	Consultant
11: 30 - 12:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation du rapport sur le Cameroun et discussions 	Consultant
12: 00 - 12:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation du rapport sur le Nigéria et discussions 	Consultant
12: 30 - 13:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions sur le rapport sur le Lac Tchad et validation 	Modérateur
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 - 15:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principales actions menées au cours de la phase de lancement 	Coordonateur du projet
15:00 – 16:00	Présentation de la CEBEVIRHA: gestion des ressources naturelles dans la Région du Lac Tchad	Représentant CEBEVIRHA
16:00 –16:15	Pause café	
16:15 – 17:00	Session 4: Modalités de mise en œuvre et présentation des activités des partenaires <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modalités de mise en œuvre au niveau régional (CER) • Modalités de mise en œuvre au niveau des pays (Comités Nationaux Techniques) 	Coordonateur du projet

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modalités de mise en œuvre autres partenaires • Discussions 	
17:00	Fin de la journée	

2 ^{ème} Journée		Personne ressource
9:00 - 9:30	Gestion, rôle et responsabilités de: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) • Discussions 	Chef de programme IUCN
9:30 - 10:00	Gestion, rôle et responsabilités de: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autre Partenaire à identifier • Discussions 	
10:00 - 10:15	Pause café	
10:15 - 11:45	Session 5: Cadre logique et plan de travail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Révision et validation du Cadre Logique 	Modérateur
11:45- 13:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Révision et validation du Cadre Logique (Continue) 	Modérateur
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch	Modérateur
14:30 - 15:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Révision et validation du Plan d'Action 	
15:30 - 15:45	Pause café	
15:45 - 16:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Révision et validation du Plan d'Action (Continue) 	Modérateur
16:45	Cérémonie de clôture de l'atelier	

Liste des participants

	Participants	Pays	E-mail
1	Dr Haroun Moussa	Tchad	harounmoussa04@yahoo.fr
2	Mr Daboulaye Ban-ymary	Tchad	banymary.daboulaye@yahoo.fr
3	Mrs Elizabeth O. Igbo	Nigeria	obylizigbo@yahoo.com
4	Dr Ebodé Sylvain Blaise	Cameroun	ebodesb@yahoo.fr
5	Dr Wassouni Amadou	Cameroun	wassouniamadou@yahoo.fr
6	Mr Boubakary Mana	Commission du bassin du lac Tchad (CBLT)	lcbc@intnet.td
7	Mr Liman Mohama	Commission Economique du Bétail, de la Viande et des Ressources Halieutiques (CEBEVIRHA)	mohamaliman@yahoo.fr
8	Mr Rémi Jiagho	Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN) Bureau du Cameroun	remi.jiagho@iucn.org ; remijiagho@yahoo.fr
9	Dr Honoré Tabuna	Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)	tabunahonore@yahoo.fr
10	Dr Kidmo Mbraougué	Programme Développement Rural Intégré du Chari- Logone (PDRI-CL)	kidmombraougue@yahoo.fr
11	Dr Aliou Ibrahim,	L'Association pour la Promotion de l'Elevage au Sahel et en Savane (APESS)	apessgaroua@yahoo.fr
12	Mr Hamadou Ousman	L'Association pour la Promotion de l'Elevage au Sahel et en Savane (APESS)	apessgaroua@yahoo.fr
13	Mr Daniel MBOLO BAMELA	Commission des Forets d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)	comifac@comifac.org ; comifac2005@yahoo.fr

Report of the Regional Inception Workshop for the Project: Livestock for Livelihood: strengthening climate change adaptation strategies through improved management at the livestock-wildlife-environment interface

Nairobi, Kenya 27-28 July 2010

Inception Workshop held in the AU-IBAR premises in Nairobi

This report contains a record of the proceedings of the Inception Workshop held in the AU-IBAR premises in Nairobi, Kenya, from 27-28 July 2010.

At this workshop project partners were reacquainted with each other as well as the objectives of the project. The formulated specific objectives for this workshop were to:

- Share the project objectives and expected results;
- Validate the baseline studies, the detailed stakeholder's analysis and if necessary, propose additional indicators to be included in the initial logical framework;
- Agree on the implementation modalities for the project;
- Develop a costed action plan for the first year of the project

The workshop brought together around the project team, representatives from the Ministries of Livestock and the Environment and NGOs. The consortium members who participated were:

- The delegation from Kenya
- The delegation from Uganda
- The Ministry of State for Karamoja Affairs in Uganda
- Vétérinaires sans Frontières Belgium (VSF Belgium)
- The East African Community (EAC)

Presentation of reports on baseline studies and detailed stakeholder's analysis

The following key points were presented by the consultant, Mrs Irene Karani.

- The Karimojong Cluster is characterized by endemic insecurity, whereby, on one hand the conflicts and risks are caused by recurrent natural disasters, particularly long droughts. On the other hand, they arise from conflicts between different migrating groups, who are competing for the use of key resources, mainly water and pasture. The close relationship between these key resources and the survival of the communities means that the pastoralists will usually employ any means available to them, including violence, to seek and/or claim control of the resources.
- There are several factors that contribute to the natural resource -based conflicts. In Kenya conflict in the Karamoja cluster was documented between the Pokot and Turkana ethnic communities and Pokot and Trans Nzoia district communities. In Uganda conflict manifested as cattle rustling is mostly for cultural and commercial purposes between the

Tepeth and Matheniko, Jie and Dodoth, Bokora, Matheniko and Tepeth, Pian and Pokot ethnic groups. In Southern Sudan the conflict is between the Toposa against Didinga, Buya, Jie and Nyangatom. Trans-boundary conflict is between the Pokot (KE) and Pian (UG), Turkana (KE) and Toposa (SS), Dodoth (UG) and Lango (SS), Merille (ET) and Toposa (SS), Turkana (KE) and Merille (ET). Generally most of the grazing areas along the international borders are not utilized. And if utilized the communities do so when fully armed.

- A total of 36 CBO'S were met. They were involved in peace building and conflict management.
- There are five livelihood assets identified namely, social, natural, physical, human and financial.
 - Social Capital: the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objectives. Developed through networks, membership of more formalised groups which often entails adherence to mutually-agreed or commonly accepted rules, norms and sanctions; and relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchanges that facilitate co-operation, reduce transaction costs and may provide the basis for informal safety nets amongst the poor.
 - Natural Capital: Is used for the natural resource stocks from which resource flows and services (e.g. nutrient cycling, erosion protection) useful for livelihoods are derived.
 - Financial Capital: Denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives e.g. savings and livestock and regular inflows of money.
 - Human Capital: Represents the skills, knowledge, ability to labor and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their livelihood objectives. Education of children is being enforced/implemented by governments and civil society in all communities in the cluster.
 - Physical Capital: Comprises of the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods. It includes: affordable transport, secure shelter and buildings, adequate water supply and sanitation, clean, affordable energy; and access to information (communications).

Concerns raised during the presentation focused on:

- Conflicts have been compounded by a succession of poorly designed policies on matters affecting pastoralists that have destabilized the livelihoods of these communities, mainly by disrupting nomadism, and failing to provide alternatives to these communities for self sustenance.
- cattle rustling is commercialized and cases of well-organized raiding missions to gather spoils for the market are reported
- A sector that takes a heavy toll from conflict is education.
- There is a need to better understand the situation and roles of women in relation to violent conflicts in the Cluster

Partner's presentations

The objective was to assist in planning the activities in the project. During this session, the contribution of VSF-Belgium has been confirmed and clarified. Dr Pissang presented the activities planned for the implementation of the project activities in the Karamajong. The planned activities stressed on community empowerment, economic growth and good governance. The governments will play an important role in developing policy and civil society should have adequate opportunity to participate and monitor progresses.

Project Coordination Mechanism

Implementing Partners: The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) Vétérinaires sans Frontières Belgium (VSF-B), Communauté Economique du Betail de la Viande et des Ressources Halieutiques (CEBEVIRHA) and Association pour la Promotion de l'Élevage en Savane et au Sahel (APESS) will be responsible for the field implementation of the project. They have the relevant experience and networks within the target communities and areas necessary for the efficient implementation of the envisaged fieldwork. The NGOs will work in close collaboration with the Line Ministries and organize workshops jointly to ensure ownership and at regional level, with the concerned RECs.

The Convening Ministry: These will be the Ministries responsible for Livestock Development/Animal Industry in each of the 12 target countries. Each line Ministry will appoint a focal point for the project's activities. The Focal Point will be in charge of coordination of field activities and dissemination of results to other national stakeholders. The Focal Point will also liaise with other related ongoing projects within the country. The focal point will attend and represent the project at meetings and other project-related matters within the country/region as required. He keeps constant communication with the AU-IBAR and the concerned RECs for all issues related to the project implementation. The Ministry of Livestock Development/Animal Industry will convene and chair meetings of Project's National Steering Group, and the focal point will act as the secretary for these meetings.

Project National Steering Group: This committee will include all stakeholders at the human/livestock/environment interface (Ministries responsible for Environment, Agriculture, Park Wardens, local NGOs, farmers' Associations, and Coordinators of other projects implemented in the project areas, Local administration, etc.). The group will meet once per quarter. The Project National Steering group will be responsible for providing technical guidance to the project implementation team and approving the quarterly and annual work-plans and ensure coherence of interventions and synergy with other complementary actions in the region. The Steering Group will also undertake the monitoring of activities and provide advice on modalities for enhancing implementation to achieve the project objectives. The Ministry responsible for Livestock Development/Animal Industry in each country will institutionalize the Project National Steering Group.

The Regional Economic Communities (RECs): The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the East African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) will be responsible for ensuring coordination and harmonization of approaches and consistency in

planning and implementation of activities, synergy and complementarities at the regional level. The RECs will organize regular regional coordination meetings (once per semester) with implementing partners, representatives from line ministries, regional organizations relevant to the scope of the project. The RECs will work closely with the Member States involved in the project in order to monitor the implementation of approved activities at the national level, the implementation of regional initiatives and the organization and participation in meetings / regional workshops.

The Project Coordination Team at AU-IBAR: the Project coordination Team will act as a center of project resources with responsibility for overall coordination with stakeholders, supervision of all operations at various project sites, exchange of information between the regions, inter-regional coordination (including inter-regional exchange visits, workshops, and continental exchanges) and dissemination of results and visiting project sites. The team will maintain a good and productive relationship with the EU and ensure project compliance with all EU policies, regulations and procedures as well as reporting requirements.

A Steering Committee: will be established to ensure the strategic guidance of the project, coordinate and monitor the project, guide and approve the workplan and budgets, the activity reports, to ensure coherence of the project intervention and direct dissemination activities (publications, seminars, etc.). It will include representatives of international NGOs and Ministerial departments of the countries involved. The European Union will be present as an observer. The Steering Committee will meet one (1) times per year.

Reporting

All partners send directly their financial report to AU-IBAR at frequency to be detailed in the contract with AU-IBAR. Focal points at Member States and RECs send their technical reports (mission's reports, workshop report etc.) to AU-IBAR with copy to partners. Implementing partners send their activities reports and all other reports to AU-IBAR with copies to RECs and Member States. These reports should also be copied to implementing partners sharing the same hotspot.

Concerns raised during the presentation focused on:

- A clear definition of the role of the focal point
- A clear definition of the role of the Steering Committee

The development of planning tools

This session has enabled participants to improve the logical framework. It was gradually filled by the participants on the basis of identification of the overall objectives, specific objectives, outputs (deliverables) activities and inputs (types of resources). The column Objectively Verifiable Indicators was successively informed. It appears from the work session that generally these targets and indicators are broadly relevant to the context of the project. It was agreed that the overall logical framework will be proposed for refined at sub regional level during the project implementation.

This exercise has allowed initiating discussions on finalizing the project work plan. It has also been discussed in the context of optimization of work plan future, emphasizing on the importance of sharing information, capitalization of knowledge and other projects experiences and synergies in order to ensure project sustainability.

General conclusion

The launching of the workshop, held in Nairobi can be described as very informative one and very interesting both for the organizing team and for the participants from the countries concerned by the project. The workshop was able to gather all parties involved in the field of animal production, natural resource management and conflict management at the interface, thus allowed convergences of conflicting and complementary opinions.

During the workshop, extensive work has been undertaken to identify stakeholder roles, responsibilities and strategies for proper implementation of project activities. The participants made a significant contribution to the methodology and to the project management, including a list of comments and suggestions to guide and improve the project design and implementation.

There were both sharing of knowledge and experiences within the group. Consequently, several key ideas were developed during the discussions and new elements for thought have emerged (the need to create a regional framework for discussion for questions concerning pastoralists and their livelihoods, etc..). Moreover, the issues discussed have covered different aspects and various issues relating to natural resource management and improved management at the interface livestock-wildlife-environment in existing sites. The workshop participants appreciated the very positive contribution of partners from the region and expressed profound thanks to AU-IBAR for having provided the venue and hospitality for the holding of the workshop.

The meeting was closed by Dr Nouala. He thanked the participants for their active and constructive debate before wishing everyone a safe trip back home.

For the follow-up of the project is it planned prior to the steering committee to be organized on July the 30st 2010, it was agreed:

- Dissemination to participants, the revised version of the institutional arrangements for reviews;
 - The finalization of the allocation of activities for the Karamajong Cluster;
 - The circulation to participants of the draft report, of the consultant, for comments;
 - The organization of the Steering Committee meeting;
 - The finalization of contracts and their transmission to partners for signing.
- List of Participants

**Livestock for Livelihoods Project
Program of the Inception Workshop**

**27–28 July 2010
Nairobi, Kenya**

Day 1		Resource Person
8:00 -9:00	Registration: Participants to register and collect meeting documents	
9:00 -9:30	Session 1: Official opening of the Inception Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Opening • Participants to introduce themselves • Adoption of the Agenda 	
9:30 -9:45	Group picture and Coffee break	
9:45 - 10:45	Session 2: Presentation of the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the Project • Workshop Objectives, Expected results and Organization • Discussion 	
10:45 - 11:00	Session 3: Presentations of the baseline study reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction 	
11:00 - 11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of report on Kenya and discussions 	
11: 30 - 12:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of report on Uganda and discussion 	
12: 00 - 12:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of report on Sudan and discussions 	
12: 30 - 13:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions on the report on Karamajong Cluster and validation 	
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 - 15:30	Session 4: Implementation methods and presentation of partners activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies implemented at regional level (RECs) • Policies implemented at country level (National Technical Committees) • Implementation methods of other partners • Discussion 	
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break	
16:00 –17:00	Session 4: Implementation Methods and presentation of partners activities (continued) Management, Roles and Responsibilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vétérinaires sans Frontières Belgium (VSF-Belgium) • Discussion 	
17:00	End of the day	

Day 2		Resource Person
9:00 - 10:30	Session 5: Logical Framework and Workplan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and adoption of the logical framework 	
10:30 - 10:45	Coffee break	
10:45 - 11:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and adoption of the workplan 	
11:45 - 12:00	Closing Ceremony	
12 :00	Lunch	

Annex 2: List of participants

N°	Participants	Country	E-mail
1	Mr Ahmed Shariff Bule	Kenya	asbshariff@yahoo.com
2	Dr.Ococh George	Uganda	gococh@gmail.com
3	Timothy Wesonga	Tanzania East African Community (EAC)	wesonga@eachg.org
4	Mr Peter Amodoi	Uganda	amodoij@yahoo.co.uk
5	Mr Darlinton Akabwai	Kenya	
6	Dr Cyrille Pissang	VSF Belgium, Kenya	cpissang@vsfb.or.ke
7	Irene Karani	Kenya	irene@kesarine.com info@kesarine-associates.com
8	Dr. Simplicie Nouala	AU-IBAR	nouala.simplice@au-ibar.org
9	Dr. Austin N'Guetta Bosso	AU-IBAR	nguetta.bosso@au-ibar.org
10	Dr Sarah Ossiya	AU-IBAR	sarah.ossiya@au-ibar.org
11	Prof. Eltighani Elamin	AU-IBAR	eltighani.elamin@au-ibar.org
12	Hadera Gebru	AU-IBAR	hadera.gebru@au-ibar.org

TOR PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE

Project Livestock for Livelihoods: Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Strategies through Improved Management at the Livestock-Wildlife-Environment Interface

Background

Arid and Semi-arid Lands are fragile ecosystems where natural resources such as water, fertile soil and vegetation are scarce. Currently, the ecological dynamics are complicated by the inevitable growing effects of climate change. There are severe competitions between pastoralists and their livestock, sedentary farmers and wildlife for water, fodder and land, leading to conflicts and further ecosystem degradation. Judicious management of these natural resources, including conflict management and adaptation/mitigation to climate change, has become imperative to avert severe ecological disasters.

The project aims at strengthening livestock-based livelihoods and improving food and environmental securities in Arid and Semi Arid lands through improved Natural Resources and livestock management practices in response to increased risks and vulnerability to Climate Change. The 3.5 year project is composed of 4 components addressing climate change and the extreme vulnerability to food insecurities of agrarian and pastoral communities, Natural Resource Management (NRM) strategies, especially at the livestock-wildlife-environment interface: i) capacity building in policy coordination and harmonization (including cross-border resources); ii) strengthening cross-border resource management bodies; iii) learning lessons and dissemination of good practice on sustainable resource use; and iv) peer review of management regimes and their effectiveness in improving NRM. Each component has several planned interventions. As this proposal links very much with coordination of many institutions, a project Steering Committee (SC) is crucial to ensure well-coordinated activities, expertise and efforts to ensure project quality and to achieve expected outputs.

Mandate and Functions

The mandate of the Steering Committee is to provide the appropriate technical and management guidance as well as oversee and validate the overall direction and policy of the project.

Specifically, the Steering Committee shall:

1. Provide strategic guidance for the project implementation and monitor the project execution
2. Review and approve the technical and financial progress reports
3. Ensure dissemination of information on the Livestock for Livelihoods Project implementation to the beneficiaries, the RECs, the other relevant stakeholders and among the implementing partners
4. Discuss project achievements and constraints and make recommendations for change if necessary
5. Provide a forum for discussion, consensus building and clarification of roles and responsibilities of project beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders as planned in the project strategy and allocate additional tasks, as need arises during project implementation;
6. Oversee implementation of visibility and awareness plan
7. Approve the project annual work plans
8. Develop and implement conflict resolution mechanisms in case of misunderstandings between project partners

Composition and Membership of the Steering Committee (SC)

The Steering Committee shall comprise the following representation whose total number shall not exceed 15:

1. AU-IBAR,
2. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN),
3. The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)
4. Vétérinaires sans Frontières Belgium (VSF-B),
5. Four RECs representatives The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the East African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
6. Four representatives from the beneficiary countries (rotational annually).
7. The European Union representative as an observers
8. Other relevant international organizations or persons may be co-opted into the SC as observer when necessary (case of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC).

The Project Coordination Team will take the minutes of the meetings

Functioning Modalities

1. Membership Criteria

- a) The Steering Committee Members have the relevant technical, professional and strategic planning capacities to exercise their role on the committee.
- b) The individuals appointed to serve on the Steering Committee by their respective institutions have the actual power of representation of such organizations

2. Meeting Frequency, Convening and Chairing

- a) The Steering Committee shall meet twice a year, one formal Steering Committee meeting (in December) and one virtual meeting (in June, limited to three working days) or more frequently depending on project needs. The committee will however make its first meeting before the beginning of the project in order to provide guidance and approval of the funding decisions per country and to deliberate on requirements for validity of deliberations: quorum, voting mechanism and timing
- b) The date, time and venue for each Steering Committee meeting shall be determined during the previous meeting and included in the minutes of that meeting, apart from the first meeting for which these details will be communicated in a written invitation by AU-IBAR.

3. Procedures for Agenda and Minutes

- a) The Project coordinator in consultation with the chairperson shall prepare the agenda for each meeting; it will be proposed to the other members at the beginning of the meeting for their comment and approval, so that items can be modified or added if needed
- b) The Project coordinator shall draft the minutes of each meeting and circulate to members (full members and observers) of the Steering Committee within one month after the meeting. Members of the Steering Committee shall comment on/approve the minutes within five working days from the date of circulation. Failure to respond within the stipulated period shall be deemed to constitute approval of the minutes
- c) The chair has the right to refuse/ or accept an item on the agenda, but members may wish to raise an item under 'other business' if necessary and time permitting
- d) The SC meeting format (except for first to the Steering Committee) shall be such that item one of the agenda shall be approval of the agenda. Item two shall deal with matters arising from minutes, including reports on the follow-up to agreements of previous meeting. The final item(s) shall be any other business raised by any member of the committee
- e) The minutes shall record only deliberations reached against each agenda item, not the detailed discussion, unless so determined by the members for specific issues. The minutes should also identify the persons or organizations responsible for following up or implementing an agreement reached and time frame.
- f) The approved minutes shall be appended to the yearly project reports.

- g) If the normal cycle of Steering Committee meetings is interrupted, the Livestock for Livelihoods Project Coordinator shall include this information in the yearly report, together with an explanation of why meetings were not held
- h) Archiving of the minutes of meetings will be done by the office of the Project Coordinator and kept as a complete record. This can be accessed by Steering Committee members.

4. Requirements for validity of deliberations: quorum, voting mechanism and timing

- a) The quorum to hold a valid Steering Committee meeting will be one half plus one of the number of full members (e.g. in the case of 12 members, the quorum will be 7).
- b) Normally decisions will be reached by consensus. However, if this is not possible, then voting is called for, simple majority will take decisions. Only issues regarding the modification in the composition or functioning of the Steering Committee itself and other major issues as indicated by the Chairperson will be voted by a qualified majority (e.g.: two thirds of the total members number).
- c) In the case of a deadlock in voting (e.g.: 5 vs. 5), the side of the chairperson will win (casting vote case).
- d) In the event of tasks assigned to the Steering Committee (such as drafting documents, commenting on reports and documents or endorsing project outcomes), the deadline for the validity of the Steering Committee deliberation/contribution will normally be of 1 month, unless otherwise agreed by majority. If the deadline expires without the Steering Committee's reaction, the proposal will be considered approved or the implementing team will take up the task.
- e) The SC reserves the right to co-opt other observers to a specific meeting. Such observers should have a relevance to the particular meeting and they do not have voting rights.

5. Handling of reports, reviews and presentations

Reports, reviews and other forms of information deriving from the Project activities can be shared with and discussed by the steering committee full members and observers. In such instance, the recipients of reports and reviews will observe confidentiality, by undersigning the content of the document.

Minutes of the Livestock for Livelihoods 1st Steering Committee Meeting

Nairobi, Kenya, July 30, 2010

List of participants

Number of invitees: 12 Members

Committee Members present: 12 (See Annex 1)

Apologies were received from Dr. Timothy Wesonga, East African Community (EAC)

Absent with no apologies: Dr Vivian Iwar, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Introduction

The first meeting of the Steering Committee of the Livestock for Livelihoods Project (L4LP) was held on July 30, 2010 at the AU-IBAR premises, in Nairobi, Kenya. Dr Simplicie Nouala, Chief Animal Production Officer, on behalf of the Director of the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources, Pr Ahmed El-Sawalhy, chaired the meeting.

Session 1: Opening

Welcome and opening remarks

In its remarks, The European Union, represented by Mr Wathome Stephen on behalf of Mr Peter Stureson Head of the Rural Development Section highlighted the importance of the project and observed with pleasure that this was the first time the Steering Committee of the Livestock for Livelihoods Project is meeting. He marked the high expectations from the EU as this was the first project of its kind funded by the EU to AU-IBAR. He noted with appreciation the timely implementation of activities during the inception and wished the same for the implementation of project activities.

Dr Nouala read the opening remarks of Pr Ahmed El-Sawalhy, in which He paid a particular tribute to the donor the European Union for the extremely valuable support to AU-IBAR in general and for funding the Livestock for Livelihoods Project. He recalled that, on December the 15th 2009, the AU-IBAR on behalf of the African Union Commission signed with the European Commission a € 4.8 million contribution agreement for the implementation of the Livestock for Livelihoods project to improve natural resources and livestock management practices at the interface of protected areas in response to increased risks and vulnerability from Climate Change. From February the 1st 2010 to date, field visits, several meetings and workshops have been organised for the preparation of the project implementation. He pointed out that this 1st Steering Committee meeting marks an important milestone in the project's life as all the documents produced would be presented to the members for validation and endorsement. He concluded by wishing to all fruitful deliberations.

Roundtable introduction of members

Self introduction of all the Steering Committee members.

Approval of Agenda

The meeting chair presented the draft agenda for review and adoption. The agenda was adopted without amendment. The approved agenda is in Annex 2.

Session 2: Overview of the Project

Presentation of the Livestock for Livelihoods Project and the inception progress report

Dr. Bosso, the Project Coordinator, presented an overview of the Livestock for Livelihoods Project mainly its background, objectives, scope, results and activities and work plan. He further presented the progress report on the inception phase (progress in baseline data collection, visit to project sites, regional inception, production of project communication and visibility material, etc...)

Issues raised:

- The need for including Ethiopia in the Karamajong Cluster hotspots was expressed. The meeting was informed that the Merille communities living in the surrounding areas of the project site could influence peace in the region.

Recommendation of the meeting:

- Considering the role and influence of the Merille community (in Ethiopia), the Steering Committee urges the Project Coordination Team to consider the Merille community in all peace building efforts in the Karamoja Cluster.

Session 3: Terms of reference for the Steering Committee

Presentation, discussion and adoption of the Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee

The circulated draft of the terms of reference for the Steering Committee was presented by the Project Coordinator. The presented terms of reference covered:

- The mandate and functions
- The Operational Modalities of the Steering Committee
 - Membership composition
 - Roles and responsibilities
 - etc...

Issues raised:

- A proposal for endorsement of the terms of reference was made for consideration;
- The Steering Committee expressed the need to increase the frequency of meetings. As a result the Steering Committee proposed to put in place a system of gathering via email, like it is currently done in many institutions;
- Participants shared their gratitude to AU-IBAR for chairing the first Steering Committee meeting, however Member states reiterated their availability for chairing the following meetings;

- Participants expressed the need to broaden the Steering Committee members by including the East African Community;
- The need for closer collaboration and better integration among actors was also expressed;

Recommendation of the meeting:

- The Steering Committee discussed the Terms of Reference and agreed to endorse the Terms of Reference after circulation of the revised version. The revised is to be send to SC members by Friday the 06 of August 2010 and their comments send back to AU-IBAR 15 days after. The final version to be send to Steering Committee for endorsement.
- Considering the need to frequently meet, the Steering Committee supports and encourages the organisation of two annual Steering Committee meetings conducted annually, one via email and one physically.
- The Steering Committee supports the proposal of member states for chairing the next Steering Committee meeting.
- The Steering Committee encourages the Project Coordination Team to continue its efforts to assure complementarities between the different institutions and has no objections for the inclusion of the East African Community as partner and beneficiary in the project.
- The Steering Committee supports flexibility to allow observers (including the Lake Chad Basin Commission). However observers will not have voting rights on the Steering Committee.

Session 4: Implementation arrangements repartition of activities

Presentation of implementation arrangements

The Project Coordinator presented the coordination mechanisms. The presentation covered the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders involved in the project (Implementing Partners, The Convening Ministry, Project National Steering Group, The Regional Economic Communities, The Project Coordination Team at AU-IBAR and the Steering Committee). The project has put in place a network of coalition partners and stakeholders and the main strategy will rely on the active involvement of all the stakeholders during the implementation phase. Clarifications of the links between the Focal Point and the REC's, between the Focal Points and the Project Coordination Team, between the Project Coordination Team and the EU were requested.

Issues raised:

- A proposal for validation and approval of the implementation arrangements was made for consideration;
- The Steering Committee meeting welcomed the initiative taken by the Project Coordination Team to put in place implementation arrangements;
- Participants shared the appreciation by the Project Coordination Team for increasing partner's collaboration in the project. The meeting also noted that many institutions are expressing the need to become implementing partners;

- Some participants raised the issue of the reporting line and requested for some clarifications.

Recommendation of the meeting:

- The Steering Committee members approved the implementation arrangements with the minor changes.
- The Steering Committee urges the Project Coordination Team to finalise the implementation arrangements document according to the comments made.
- Considering the work done so far towards building a network of partners and developing implementation arrangements, the Steering Committee encourages the inclusion of new partners to the project. However The Réseau des Aires Protégées d'Afrique Centrale (RAPAC), at this stage, should be admitted at the National Steering Group level. Considerations to be included as partner could be done at a later stage.
- The Steering Committee supports flexibility to allow a well-organized reporting. For financial reports, the Steering Committee encourages direct reporting to AU-IBAR. For the technical reports, the Steering Committee encourages reporting to AU-IBAR with copies to Member States and REC's for information sharing purposes.
- The Steering Committee encourages the inclusion of a paragraph on the reporting lines in the implementation arrangements.

Presentation of allocation of activities and budget to different partners

The different project activities and the detailed budget were prepared in consultation with the different implementing partners. The project Coordinator presented for each results according to the project site the partners involved in the respective activities.

The total proposed project budget, and particularly an overview of the budget by result and by partner, was presented by Dr Nouala and shared for discussion. Dr Nouala explained the proposed allocations and the percentages and amounts needed for the project outputs. He noted that the administrative and operational issues will be made clear very soon in different MoU.

Issues raised:

- A proposal for endorsement of the allocation of activities and budget to different partners was made for consideration;
- The meeting commended the Project Coordination Team and encouraged it to share the budget with other partners. The question of when and where the funds should be conveyed was asked. Also raised was the issue of initiation of the contractual processes.

Recommendation of the meeting:

- The Steering Committee members endorsed the proposed allocation of activities to different partners and the budget.
- The Steering Committee encourages the beneficiary countries and implementing partners to provide, through their relevant Coordination Offices, AU-IBAR with information where and when the funds for the activities should be conveyed.

- The Steering Committee strongly recommends AU-IBAR to immediately initiate and without any delays the contractual (MoU) processes.

Session 5: AOB and closing remarks

Closing Remarks and Conclusions

The Chair thanked the participants for their generous contributions to the success of this 1st Steering Committee Meeting.

The members echoed strong support for the Livestock for Livelihoods Project and the directions and initiatives that have been undertaken, within the broader context of the needs and priorities of the communities.

Date and venue for the 2nd Steering Committee Meeting

The next meeting (the virtual meeting) is scheduled for the first week of December 2010 and the physical one is scheduled to take place in June 2011 in Guinea (the exact place and time still need to be specified).

The meeting was adjourned at 14:00

Annex 1: Members List

Implementing partners :

Dr. Moumini Savadogo

Coordonnateur du Projet WAP
UICN Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Tel (226) 30 24 45/26 53 05
moumini.savadogo@iucn.org

Dr. Philip Muruthi

Director of Conservation Science
African Wildlife Foundation Conservation Centre
Ngong Road at Miotoni West Road, Karen
P.O. Box 24663, 00502 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 20 2710367
Fax: +254 20 2710372
africanwildlife@awfke.org

Dr. Brian Nugent

Regional Coordination East Africa VSF Belgium
PO BOX 13986, 00800
3rd Floor, Titan Complex, Chaka Road
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: 254-20-2734518
Fax: 254-20-2734533
bnugent@vsfb.or.ke

Member States :

Dr Mamadou Mouctar Sow

Directeur National
Direction Nationale des Productions et Industries
Animales, Ministère de l'Elevage
BP 4315, Conakry République de Guinée
Tel: (+224) 60294281/ (+224) 68 29 42 81
smamadoumouctar@yahoo.fr

Dr Ebodé Sylvain Blaise

Directeur du Développement des Productions et des
Industries Animales
Ministère de l'Elevage, des Pêches et des Industries
Animales
BP MINEPIA Yaoundé, Cameroun
Tel: +237 77 56 41 39 / +237 95 01 60 32
ebodesb@yahoo.fr

Dr Jean Camille Atchadé

Directeur Adjoint de l'Elevage
Direction de l'Elevage, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de
l'Elevage et de la Pêche
01 BP 6233 Cotonou, Bénin
Tel: (+ 229) 335 424
Fax: (+ 229) 335 408
delevage@intnet.bj

Dr Ahmed Shariff Bule

Senior Assistant Director of Livestock Production
Ministry of Livestock Development
Kilimo House, P. O. Box 30028
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 20 2718870
asbshariff@yahoo.com

Dr. Samuel Zziwa

Programme Manager, Agriculture, Livestock and
Food Security
Intergovernmental Authority on Development
(IGAD)
P.O. Box 2653 Djibouti, Djibouti
Tel: (253) 35 64 52
Fax: (253) 356994/356284/353520
samuel.zziwa@igad.int

Dr. Honoré Tabuna

Chef de la Division Biodiversité
Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique
Centrale (CEEAC)
BP 2112 Libreville, Gabon
Tel : +241 444 731
Fax : +241 444 732
tabunahonore@yahoo.fr

European Union

Mr WATHOME Stephen

Delegation of the European Union to Union House
P O Box 45119 Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Tel: 2713020/1, 2712860, 2802000,
Fax: 2711954
Stephen.WATHOME@ec.europa.eu

African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources

Dr N'Guetta Austin Bosso

Project Coordinator AU/IBAR
P.O. Box 30786 – 00100 Nairobi, KENYA
Tel.: +254-20-3674000
Fax: +254-20-3674341
nguetta.bosso@au-ibar.org

Dr Simplicie Nouala

Chief Animal Production Officer AU/IBAR
P.O. Box 30786 – 00100 Nairobi, KENYA
Tel: +254 20 367 4000
Fax: +254 20 367 4341
simplice.nouala@au-ibar.org

Annex 2: Approved agenda



LIVESTOCK FOR LIVELIHOODS (L4LP) 1ST STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING - 30TH JULY 2010 AU-IBAR PREMISES NAIROBI, KENYA

AGENDA

Item	Activity	Time Frame	Responsible
Session 1: Opening			
1.	Opening / Welcoming Remarks : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Peter STURESSON, Delegation of the EU Prof. Ahmed El Sawalhy, Director of AU-IBAR Introduction of the members of IBAR SC Adoption of the Agenda	09.00 – 09.30	AU-IBAR
Session 2: Overview of the Project			
2.	Presentation of the Livestock for Livelihoods Project and the inception progress report Discussions	09.30 – 10.00	Chairperson
Session 3: ToRs for the Steering Committee			
3.	Presentation, discussion and adoption of the Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee	10.00 – 10.30	Chairperson
Health & Coffee Break and group photo		10.30 – 10.45	All
Session 4: Implementation arrangements repartition of activities			
4.	Presentation of implementation arrangements	10.45 – 11.00	Chairperson
5.	Discussions, Validation of the implementation arrangements	11.00-11:30	Chairperson
6.	Presentation of allocation of activities and budget to different partners	11:30-11:45	Chairperson
6.	Endorsement and the allocation of activities and budget among project implementing partners	11.45 – 12.15	Chairperson
Session 5: AOB and closing remarks			
7.	AOB: Date and venue for the 2nd Steering Committee Meeting Closing Remarks	12.15 – 12.45	Chairperson
Lunch		13.00 –	All