



AFRICAN UNION  
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU  
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**

# ***PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAADP-LIVESTOCK ORIENTATION WORKSHOP HELD IN NAIVASHA, KENYA:***

**10-11 DECEMBER 2012**



**NEPAD**

A PROGRAMME OF THE AFRICAN UNION

NEPAD Planning and  
Coordinating Agency (NPCA)



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## **Acknowledgment**

We are grateful to Prof. Emmanuel Kaunda, Coordinator, Afri-FishNet and NEPAD Regional Fish Node, who facilitated this workshop and assist in putting together this report. This workshop was co-funded by the AUC through the Spanish funds and the NPCA



## 1.0. Background

It is well recognized that livestock has the potential to play a vital role in contributing to food security, increased incomes and poverty reduction of millions of Africans. Meanwhile, there is also a growing understanding and experience on “what the country Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) implementation Process” is, as well as its value to national agricultural growth and development agenda. Within the process, Expert teams are considered critical in providing specialized technical backstopping, particularly for analytical work. Sadly, over the years, such strong technical support has mainly been provided in crop production and much less in livestock, fisheries and forestry.

African Union-InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) as a specialized technical office of the Commission of the African Union (AUC) with the mandate for supporting and coordinating the utilization of animal resources for human well-being, has also been mandated to assist AU Member States (MS) to mainstream livestock in their agricultural investment plan. Thus, in 2010, AU-IBAR developed a framework to mainstream livestock in the CAADP pillar framework. In addition AU-IBAR has recently developed a guide to assist CAADP country teams to be able to include livestock in CAADP Compacts. Parallel to this, AU-IBAR is implementing a 5 year project which is aimed at improving the institutional environment at national and regional levels to provide effective and efficient animal health services in Africa. It is envisaged that outputs of this program will be integrated into the CAADP process.

The CAADP orientation workshop was held to:

- i. enhance the profile of livestock in the National agricultural investment frameworks and
- ii. strengthen the capacity of CAADP countries to formulate solid livestock programmes

Specifically, the workshop was held to:

- Acquaint the livestock experts with the CAADP process and benchmarks,
- Review and refine the Tool for inclusion of livestock into the CAADP Compact,
- Define and agree on a roadmap for the work to be done at country level, including the roles and responsibilities of the resource team (experts) in the design of the investment proposals at country level, and
- Agree on a mechanism to link major livestock initiatives to the CAADP process at country and regional level.

Participants were drawn from several institutions and countries, together with Senior staff of AU-IBAR, Veterinary Governance Programme (VetGov) regional coordinators, National Vet-Gov focal persons, representatives of New Partnership for Africa’s Development NEPAD/CAADP and members from knowledge institutions including the Academia (see Annex I).

## 2.0. Workshop Proceedings:

The day to day programme for the two day workshop is provided in Annex 2. The program was restructured to start with Self Introduction, which was followed by the Official opening, then Presentations by the Head of CAADP (Dr Martin Bwalya), Dr Simplicie Nouala of AU-IBAR and Dr Patrick Irungu. Dr Salla highlighted initial findings of the Evaluation of Livestock Policy Documents and CAADP Process in Selected Francophone Countries. Group discussions to comment on “Draft guidelines” were followed by group presentations. These were followed by a presentation on “Lessons from Afrishnet” by Professor Kaunda. Finally, the workshop wound up with a discussion on the “Way forward” and “Closing Remarks”.



### *2.1. Self Introduction*

To enhance group cohesion, participants in groups of twos or threes were asked to provide their names, affiliations, what they liked most and the names they wanted to be called by during the workshop. Thereafter, each group came in front of the hall and introduced each group member to the whole group.

### *2.2. Official Opening*

The opening session was facilitated by Dr Simplicie Nouala of the AU-IBAR. Opening remarks were made by Dr Bruce Mukanda of AU-IBAR and followed by Dr Martin Bwalya, Head of CAADP from NPCA. Dr Mukanda welcomed the participants on behalf of the Director of AU-IBAR. He mentioned that the main focus of the workshop was to review the progress of CAADP for the past 10 years, and identify important challenges related to livestock mainstreaming. He called on participants to share their knowledge and experiences so that livestock is adequately mainstreamed into the CAADP process.

Dr Martin Bwalya thanked AU-IBAR for organizing this workshop and highlighted the contribution of agriculture and livestock to the socio-economic development, job creation and food security in Africa. He encouraged participants to share their knowledge and expertise in supporting livestock programs in the context of CAADP.



### *2.3. Participants' Knowledge of CAADP*

Before the formal presentations by Dr Bwalya, participants were required to answer the following questions on CAADP:

What does CAADP stand for? What is the CAADP process and Why is CAADP important for Africa?

From the answers, it was clear that most participants knew that CAADP stands for “Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme”. However, very few knew the process and why CAADP is important for Africa.

#### *2.4 Presentation on the History of CAADP and Progress-by Dr Martin Bwalya (Head of CAADP)*

Dr Martin Bwalya elaborated on the vision of NEPAD, which was initiated by AU Member States in 2001. He stated that NEPAD is a common strategic framework (instrument) for Africa’s renewal in development with some of the key priority/ties including Agriculture, Environment and Tourism, Human Resources Development, Peace and Security and Direct Foreign Investment. Further, Dr Bwalya highlighted the fact that the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is a framework to stimulate and guide the alignment and strengthening of Africa’s capacity to sustain high agricultural performance with the objectives of CAADP being the :

- enhancement of the level and quality of productivity, to position agriculture as the engine of growth,
- improvement of the policy environment to provide desired incentives for state and non-state actors,
- enhancement of institutional arrangements and arrangement for efficient and effective implementation;

and that the programme is driven by Member States whose central goal being/ to achieve 6% productivity in agriculture, with an investment of 10 per cent of the annual national expenditure.

Other parts of the presentation included the major CAADP Decisions to date, which are:

- the Maputo Declaration of 2003,
- the Sirte Declaration of 2004,
- the Fish for All Summit (2005): Abuja Resolution on fish as contributor to food security in Africa’
- the Africa Fertilizer Summit (2006): Abuja Resolutions on Fertilizer in Africa,
- the Food Security Summit (2006): the Abuja Declaration on Food Security (Dec 2006)

#### *2.5. “Why Emphasis on Livestock in CAADP” – by Dr Simplicie Nouala*

In his presentation, Dr Nouala started by describing the potential role of livestock in poverty reduction vis-a-vis its current status by providing some facts and figures on the projected demand and supply in selected livestock products (beef , milk and chicken). He went further to discuss the potential and existing livestock services and associated policies.

Dr Nouala highlighted the role and importance of livestock as follows:

- Livestock contributes to improved livelihoods and economic development: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and foreign earnings,
- Livestock plays a significant role in poverty reduction,
- Livestock ownership patterns ensure gender balance

Finally, Dr Nouala highlighted some initiatives of ongoing livestock interventions of AU-IBAR in addressing the four pillars of CAADP, namely:

- Alive,
- Livestock investment and policy toolkit,
- World Animal Health; Performance, Vision & Strategy Evaluation of Veterinary Services of a given Nation (OIE PVS)/Gap Analysis - whose outcome should be used to develop country investment plans, and

– VetGov programme.

### 2.6. A Framework for Evaluating the Inclusion of Livestock in the National CAADP – by Dr Patrick Irungu

Dr Patrick Irungu started by highlighting the rationale that stimulated the development of the Framework for Evaluating the Inclusion of Livestock in the National CAADP. He further elaborated on the Five modules within the framework as follows:

- » **Module 1:** Initial Assessment – Livestock in CAADP Pillars: What should be in the Compacts,
- » **Module II:** Livestock at the Household Level,
- » **Module III:** Livestock in the National/Regional Economy,
- » **Module IV:** Livestock in the Compacts: What Process?
- » **Module V:** Monitoring and Feedback Mechanism.

### 2.7. CAADP Country Processes- by Dr Martin Bwalya- Head of CAADP

Dr Bwalya elaborated on the pre- and post COMPACT processes by highlighting the main steps as:

1. Compact signing (post compact roadmap and detailed investment plan formulation),
2. Independent technical review and evaluation,
3. Business meeting to validate and finance investment plans,
4. Implementation and further mobilization of resources:
  - undertake further financial mobilization,
  - Implement plans with financial support.

### 2.8. Evaluation of Livestock Policy Documents and CAADP Process in Selected Francophone Countries by Dr Salla

After describing the objectives of the evaluation, Dr Salla discussed the preliminary results of the five countries, namely: Cameroun, Central African Republic (CAR), Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

Based on the outcomes of the evaluation, he stratified the countries into three groups:

- **Group 1:** countries undertaking resource mobilization for implementing national investment plans (Mauritania, Niger and Senegal),
- **Group 2:** countries under preparation for business meeting (CAR),
- **Group 3:** countries developing pre-compact roadmap (Cameroun),

### 2.9. Questions arising from the Various Presentations

During and after the presentations, participants raised the following questions:

- How does NEPAD or CAADP, address non-livestock animal biodiversity (wildlife) as a resource for sustainable development? Does the NEPAD Environment and Tourism sector address it? or Does the CAADP forestry sector address it?
- Are there specific targets and methods for assessing impacts of CAADP implementation beyond the allocation of 10% of the national budget or the 6% agriculture growth rate?
- Why was livestock so poorly represented in the CAADP?
- What is the understanding of CAADP by the livestock players/stakeholders view?
- Why were there gaps (as indentified in Dr Patrick Irungu study in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda), whereby small scale livestock keepers were not represented among others?
- Would the envisaged national livestock policy hubs which are multi-disciplinary in nature with civil society representation be included in the national CAADP country teams?

### 2.10. Comments on the “Draft Guidelines” emanating from Group Discussions

From the four groups formed to look at the following questions:

- Are they adequate to enhance the profile of livestock in CAADP documents?
- What should be changed?/ What should be added? Were some key issues left out?
- What should be the next steps to mainstream livestock in CAADP?



**Table 1:** Comments that were made on “the Guidelines” by the four groups

Group 1	Group 2
<p><b>Module 1</b> For module 1, the following questions are suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the Compact CAADP compliant? (Poverty, food security and economic growth and principles)</li> <li>Does it Address livestock?</li> <li>IF yes, are the livestock issues raised in the COMPACT addressing the four pillars</li> <li>Sub bullet should read “climate-related diseases” and not malaria</li> </ul> <p><b>Module 3: Livestock in the national/regional economy</b> For the National level constraints, for number (vii) we need to capture the distribution of veterinarians in addition to the numbers</p> <p>For Number (viii) We need to include, in addition to price, quality of selected drugs and vaccines Inadequate participation by stakeholders</p> <p><b>Next Steps</b> Comprehensive and immediate Training of Trainers (TOT)</p> <p>Cascade to RECS and MS through the national livestock policy focal points and their policy Hub members within three months.</p> <p>NEPAD to fund the TOT, regional and National trainings</p>	<p><b>Pillar 1</b> Sustainable land and water management The need to explicitly highlight, review of legal and regulatory frameworks to reinforce policies</p> <p><b>Pillar 2</b> Improving market access through improved rural infrastructure and trade-related interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Prevalence and incidence of diseases have to be taken into account as indicators</li> <li>» SPS                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To add Indicators to address the Level of enforcement and compliance with sanitary and technical standards</li> <li>Other indicators                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organization of value chains actors</li> <li>Livestock market information system</li> <li>Access to finance (grants, credits, services)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Pillar 3</b> Increasing food supply and reducing hunger across the region by increasing small holder productivity and improving the response to food emergencies</p> <p>Pastoralists are not small holders and they have to be taken into account and their problems and concerns have to be addressed. The way pillar 3 is formulated, only small farmers are targeted</p> <p>Improving agricultural research and systems to disseminate appropriate new technologies, as well</p>

Group 1	Group 2
	<p>as increasing the support to help farmers adopt them</p> <p>Test the existing or newly developed technologies on the field</p>
Group 3	Group 4
<p>Comments imbedded in text of guidelines: See Annex II</p>	<p>a. <b>Are they adequate to enhance profile of livestock?</b> The guidelines are Quite adequate but with a few modifications</p> <p>b. <b>What should be changed?/ What should be added?/Key issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender issues should clearly indicate how Gender roles are addressed;</li> <li>• Animal numbers are estimates/Need for reliable data;</li> <li>• Should show how we are going to use the tool for monitoring the implementation;</li> <li>• Number of Women/Child headed households should be included;</li> <li>• Other causes of livestock losses eg. Drought, predation, etc;</li> <li>• Need for Quantitative Indicators;</li> <li>• Means of verification- which should be input in the initial Document as verifiable indicators;</li> <li>• We need an M&amp;E Framework which should show: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– M&amp;E Plan- who is responsible for monitoring</li> <li>– Which indicators are being monitored</li> <li>– Which are the data sources?</li> <li>– Frequency of monitoring</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>c. <b>Are key issues covered?</b> Yes if the above additions/Modifications can be addressed.</p> <p><b>Process</b> <b>What should be the next steps to mainstream livestock?</b> Use the tool to assess the country compacts and if livestock is not adequately covered the need for review</p> <p>d. <b>How should it be done?</b> Go back to the drawing board (country CAADP</p> <p>Consultative/lobbying process to mainstream livestock in country CAADP Compact and NADP)</p>

### 2.11 Lessons from Afri FishNet- by Professor Emmanuel Kaunda

In his presentation, the Coordinator of AfriFishNet, Professor Kaunda stated that Afri FishNet has, with support from NPCA, positioned itself as “the Voice for fisheries development” for Africa, and that this has been done at various levels. At the political level, the Network has supported NPCA and AU in its thrust to improve alignment of the fisheries agenda within African frameworks in constituting the Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA). Recently, the network has supported NPCA and AU-IBAR in the formulation of the Comprehensive African Fisheries Reform Policy/Strategy.

Within CAADP, Afri FishNet has been the knowledge pool for pre-and post investment CAADP Processes, where members have joined CAADP teams in providing technical expertise in such tasks as Independent Review Panels.

From the experiences, Afri FishNet observes the following important lessons to be successful in raising the voice of a particular sector:

- **Capacity-** It is important to build both the technical as well as soft skills of the Knowledge Pool to be able to negotiate, as well as articulate continental issues within CAADP.
- **Inclusiveness-** It is important that different players within the sector or allied sectors are involved to raise the voice of the sector. This includes partnerships with Networks, Academia, Private sector, Non Governmental Organisations, Regional and Continental Bodies.
- **Coordination-** In order to achieve desired goals, coordination of activities with regional bodies, for example in the case of fisheries, Regional Fisheries bodies, it is important to avoid duplication and unnecessary competition.

### 3.0 Closing remarks and the Way forward.

In the initial closing remarks made by Dr Martin Bwalya, Hehe stated that the growth of the livestock sector depended on the participants, that is, the Livestock community comprising the government, academia, and other stakeholders. He also called on the participants to assist policy makers make informed decisions about livestock by presenting evidence and objective assessment of the role of livestock in improving livelihoods, wealth creation and the whole development agenda. However, Dr Bwalya reminded participants to consider livestock and other commodities within the overall CAADP and agriculture development agenda, and not as single commodities, as well as to link up with other partners beyond the continent for enhanced vision, capacity building and implementation of the livestock enhancement agenda.

In closing, Dr Bwalya asked each of the participants to mention one thing which they feel AU-IBAR should not omit in their plans of mainstreaming livestock in CAADP framework, given the deliberations that had taken place over the past two days:

The points in Table 2 were raised by the various participants (almost verbatim)

**Table 2:** Points raised by respective participants on what should be the next step after this Workshop

- We should look at synergies between livestock and other policies,
- There should be an in-depth assessment of the National Agricultural Investment Plans that have already been formulated to determine if livestock is appropriately positioned,
- As a strategy, there is need to engage relevant NGOs in advocacy to raise the voice of livestock,
- Use existing guidelines (tools) to assess the already existing National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPS) in determining if Livestock properly featured and also plan to use the tool for the new NAIPs that are being developed,
- We should hold meetings in different countries to explain the guidelines (tools), as well as livestock in relation to CAADP,
- Intensify the Training of Trainer (TOT) Trainers on mainstreaming livestock in CAADP,
- Move from talk to action,
- Intensify broader awareness of livestock to get buy –in from all stakeholders including Policy

Makers,

- Present success stories of CAADP on national media in different languages and different countries,
- We should improve the guidelines,
- We should plan how the tool (guidelines) will be used,
- We should work with member states (MS) to refine the tools and they-MS, should be aware of it for engagement to be successful,
- Ensure that guidelines are accepted by member states and that they should be able to use them,
- We should have a session where we should test in detail an already existing NAIP to see if the guidelines are adequate,
- We need to elaborate and identify entry points for immediate programming and engagement into CAADP process,
- Madagascar needs assistance to check if the Plans they are currently developing now are /fairly representative adequate in terms of livestock and fisheries : Madagascar needs evidence to show that livestock is ok/fairly represented adequately addressed,
- The Regional Coordinators to take stock of the current status of the CAADP processes of the various countries and the status of livestock inclusion in the NAIPS,
- Need for capacity building of VET-GOV staff in mainstreaming livestock in CAADP,
- Engage CAADP TEAM to backstop VET-GOV,
- Use the current developments that have taken in livestock and fisheries to strengthen the main CAADP guidelines so that the two sectors are not put on the peripheral as was at the beginning,
- Review the original CAADP guidelines,
- Use the Livestock guidelines to play catch up on the countries that have already developed the NAIPS to mainstream livestock,
- Deliberately incorporate M & E lens?? at every stage of the mainstreaming of livestock in CAADP,
- Engage RECs in the process of mainstreaming of livestock,
- Strengthen country's NAIPS,
- Raise awareness of the guidelines on Livestock; Finalise the guidelines; place the finalised guidelines on the CAADP website,
- Include wildlife in CAADP,
- AU-IBAR to take Livestock-CAADP mainstreaming to the next Ministerial Conference,
- VET-GOV to apply the guidelines on desktop basis and test them,
- Develop a funding strategy to undertake the CAADP process,
- Strengthen data sources e.g. baseline for building evidence,
- Undertake impact assessment of CAADP- why is it that countries that didn't subscribe to CAADP are performing better than those that did. are the changes in policies as a way of doing things translated into development?
- Revise the guidelines, then pre-test them in (a) countries that have already developed the NAIPS (a) countries that are currently developing the NAIPS, then assign a team to scrutinise the guidelines

### **Summary of Recommendations**

The following were recommended to ensure adequate inclusion of livestock in CAADP compacts.

- Refine and test the evaluation tool developed to evaluate the level of inclusion of livestock issues in the national CAADP compacts and investment plans,
- Undertake a more critical review of existing national compacts and investment plans using the developed evaluation tool,
- Carry out a more intensive training on CAADP country process,

- The evaluation tool should be applied to ensure inclusion of livestock in countries which are yet to develop CAADP compacts,
- Stakeholders of the country CAADP process should make use of livestock resource persons,
- Continuous advocacy to raise awareness about CAADP,
- VetGov project should use CAADP as one of its entry points to support RECs and MS' MSs.

Dr Bwalya stated that NPCA will collaborate with AU-IBAR to exploit the suggestions put forward as highlighted above. He further comments were as follows:

- Every institution was encouraged to come forward to/and participate in the initiative,
- Participants were encouraged to input into the guidelines,
- Awareness and advocacy should be accompanied by quality data, so that it is based on facts and not on emotions,
- Some of the participants to this workshop would be requested to participate in CAADP process where they would be knowledge pools.

After Dr Bwalya's remarks, Dr Simplicie Nouala thanked the participants for availing themselves to the workshop and gave two weeks for them to provide input into the guidelines before taking the next step. The workshop was finally closed by Dr Bruce Mukanda, who on behalf of the Director of AU-IBAR, reaffirmed the support of AU-IBAR to take the challenge in ensuring that livestock is mainstreamed into the CAADP process.

### **Annex I: List of Participants at the CAADP-Livestock Orientation workshop**

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