



A Living from Livestock

INCLUDING LIVESTOCK IN THE CAADP COMPACTS:
**A FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS FOR
CAADP COUNTRY TEAMS**

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DISCLAIMER

This work was planned and commissioned by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development's Livestock Policy Initiative (IGAD LPI). The purpose of this paper is to provide support to Livestock Policy Hubs in the Member States and other partners to (i) mainstream livestock issues in the country CAADP Compacts, (ii) appreciate and capture the voices of poor livestock keepers and women in policy design, and (iii) ensure that the many livelihoods services provided by livestock are adequately captured in the CAADP Compacts.

The presentation of material in this publication does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of either the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations or the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities concerning the delimitations of its frontiers or boundaries.

The opinions expressed in this paper are solely those of the authors and do not constitute in any way the position of the FAO, IGAD, AU-IBAR, the Livestock Policy Initiative nor the government studied.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Livestock play an important role in the lives of people living in the IGAD region. However, these roles are not fully appreciated in many policy documents including the current CAADP Compacts. The result is a neglect of livestock in important policy documents (including the CAADP Compacts) and public investment plans often leading to the marginalization of this very vital sector and, by extension, of the tens of millions of people that depend on livestock. In order to address this anomaly, this tool was developed to help (i) mainstream livestock issues in the country CAADP Compacts, (ii) appreciate and capture the voices of poor livestock keepers and women in policy design, and (iii) ensure that the many livelihoods services provided by livestock are adequately captured in the CAADP Compacts. The import of this tool derives from the fact that in African countries CAADP has become the main national “road map” for guiding public investment in agriculture. Hence, any sector that is intentionally or inadvertently omitted from the Compact inevitably misses out on both government and donor support.

The tool consists of five interrelated modules. Module I sets out the criteria for the inclusion of a given activity in the CAADP country Compact and investment plan. Module II deals with the role of livestock in the household economy to ensure that the multiple livelihoods services provided by livestock are well articulated in the Compacts. Module III focuses on livestock issues at the level of the national economy while in Module IV, the process of developing the CAADP Compact is presented. Module V focuses on monitoring and feedback mechanism.

Given the inadequate representation of livestock in the current CAADP Compacts (e.g. see Nouala et al., 2012), it is recommended that livestock experts in CAADP countries review teams adopt this tool as a guide for mainstreaming livestock issues during post-Compact review process as it complements the guidelines provided by the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), or during the preparation phase of the Compacts (for those who are in the Compact development stage) to ensure that agreed livestock investment priorities effectively deliver on the food security and poverty reduction agenda. There is therefore a need to build the capacity of the CAADP Country Teams (CCTs) in the African Union member countries, and livestock experts in the countries’ review teams to be more aware of the uniqueness of the livestock sector in the livelihoods of the poor and specifically on the need to integrate the voice of poor livestock keepers and women in policy design. This will be enhanced by linking the CCTs to the multidisciplinary policy dialogue forum and information centres such as the Policy Hubs and information nodes established in the IGAD region, which have adequate representation and experience in dealing with issues of poor livestock keepers and women. In order to ensure coherence and consistency in livestock policy making, there is need to strengthen regional and continental institutions interested in promoting the livestock sector (e.g., the Regional Economic Communities and AU-IBAR) in coordinating the revision of the CAADP Compacts to fully address the unique needs of marginalized livestock keepers in the region. These institutions can also lobby governments and donors to increase funding to the sector. In particular, given the strategic focus of AU-IBAR on livestock issues with its continental mandate and specialized technical capacity on livestock matters, it should lead and backstop efforts to entrench the livestock sector in national and regional policy initiatives.

This tool is structured along the six modules of the Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit (LSIPT) developed under the ALive Platform. It is foreseen that the two tools will be integrated at a later stage into one comprehensive tool that will guide livestock poverty-reduction focussed policies and investment programs in Africa.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	ii
DISCLAIMER.....	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Rationale for the tool	3
2. THE TOOL.....	4
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 Module I: Initial Assessment - Livestock in the CAADP pillars: what should be in the Compacts?.....	4
2.3 Module II: Livestock at the household level	10
2.4 Module III: Livestock in the national/regional economy	10
2.5 Module IV: Livestock in the Compacts: what process?.....	11
2.6 Module V: Monitoring and Feedback Mechanism	13
3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	14
3.1 Conclusions	14
3.2 Recommendations.....	14
REFERENCES	15

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. A framework for ensuring adequate representation of the livestock sector in the CAADP Compacts	6
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	African Union-InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CCTs	CAADP Country Teams
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
FAAP	Framework for African Agricultural Productivity
FAFS	Framework for African Food Security
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIMA	Framework for Improving Rural Infrastructure and Trade Related Capacities for Market Access
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGAD-LPI	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development - Livestock Policy Initiative
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SLM	Sustainable Land and Water Management

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Established in 2003 following the Maputo Declaration¹, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is an expression of the African Heads of State and Government's desire to accelerate agriculture-led economic growth in Africa with the ultimate goal of eliminating poverty and malnutrition across the continent under the "New Partnership for Africa's Development" (NEPAD) initiative. The main goal of the CAADP is to raise agricultural productivity in Africa by at least six percent annually by each country increasing its public investment in agriculture by at least ten percent of the national budget. This will enable African countries reach a higher economic growth path through agriculture-led development that eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and food insecurity whilst ensuring environmental resilience.

The CAADP is cast into four main pillars, i.e., (i) sustainable soil and water management, (ii) improvement of rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access, (iii) increasing food supply to reduce hunger in Africa, and (iv) agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption to improve productivity. Each of these pillars is articulated as a separate framework, namely, Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLM) framework, Framework for Improving Rural Infrastructure and Trade Related Capacities for Market Access (FIMA), the Framework for African Food Security (FAFS), and the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP) respectively.

The CAADP is implemented under the principles of inclusiveness, participation and partnership, based on an evidenced-based approach. It is supposed to be mainstreamed into the national development plans of participating member countries. The resultant CAADP-aligned national document becomes the CAADP Compact, which expresses the commitment of governments and partners on specific key areas of investment and defines the roles and responsibilities of each actor. Although the initial CAADP document was supposed to cover all the sectors of agriculture, it only dealt with crop agriculture. The livestock, forestry and fisheries sectors were somewhat omitted in the main document. This led to the development of the CAADP Companion Document to bring these other sectors on board, and a framework for mainstreaming livestock in these pillar frameworks has also been produced by AU-IBAR.

In the pre-Compact stage, countries undertook stocktaking and diagnosis to define long term strategic scenarios and options for growth and poverty reduction outcomes, both leading to a series of benchmarks against which future progress can be measured. The post-Compact stage involves (i) the development of a broad national agriculture investment plan (NAIP); (ii) in-depth technical design of specific programmes and projects; (iii) formal and independent technical review of the plan; (iv) commitment of resources by government, other stakeholders and partners including donors; (v) implementation, monitoring and evaluation and (vi) appraisal and improvements in the implementation of programmes and projects.

¹See <http://www.nepad.org/system/files/Maputo%20Declaration.pdf> - accessed 28 December 2011.

A recent study by Action Aid on CAADP investment plans in six countries (Malawi, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya and Ghana) uncovered systematic policy neglect of women farmers and a failure to define robust strategies to reduce vulnerability. These shortcomings, if not well addressed, will compromise the ability of CAADP to deliver on the poverty and hunger reduction objectives in Africa.

In another review of how three IGAD² member countries' CAADP Compacts - Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda - appreciate the many livelihood services provided by livestock as well as how well the perspectives and priorities of poor livestock keepers (including the food insecure women) are reflected in the respective country Compacts, Nouala et al. (2012) found that:

- There was little appreciation of the role of livestock in contributing to the objectives of the CAADP of raising the agricultural productivity by six percent per annum in member countries. It is now well documented that the potential of livestock for food security and poverty reduction is largely untapped in the IGAD region where livestock contribute about 40 percent of the agricultural gross domestic product (AgGDP) (Pica-Ciamarra et al., 2011; Nouala et al., 2011; Sandford and Ashley, 2008). Therefore, sustained agricultural growth will depend on the priority given to livestock in the investment plans.
- There was a complete failure to recognize the broader livelihood services derived from livestock in the various country Compacts. Their main pre-occupation was on promoting the maximization of livestock production and productivity to increase the marketed surplus. Yet, the majority of livestock keepers in Africa are "marginal livestock keepers", meaning that they lack sufficient critical mass of assets to regularly produce a surplus from their livestock to enable them participate in the market.
- The voices of poor livestock keepers were often not taken into account. In particular, there was little evidence of their consultation by the various CAADP Country Teams (CCTs) for participation in the design of the CAADP Compacts. In some cases, it was claimed that it was too expensive to adequately consult poor livestock keepers owing to their location in far-flung remote areas that are poorly served with communication infrastructure.
- There was a systematic neglect of women generally and particularly women livestock keepers in the composition of the CCTs, which means that their voice was not heard and therefore not adequately captured in respective country Compacts. For instance, most of the proposed livestock programs are overwhelmingly focused on cattle - the almost exclusive preserve of men and the better off in rural societies.
- The various policy documents reviewed by the study showed some element of 'path dependency' in policy making in the sense that subsequent documents heavily borrowed from previous ones thereby diminishing the chance of ever developing innovative policies, strategies and programs as intended by CAADP.

²The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) consists of seven countries, namely, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

1.2 Rationale for the tool

The systematic neglect of livestock from key policy documents (including the CAADP country Compacts) and investment plans revealed by Nouala et al. (2012) and other studies motivated the development of this tool. The aim is to provide the CCTs, livestock experts in CAADP country review teams and development practitioners in general with a guide with which to review the CAADP Compacts from a livestock perspective to ensure *ex ante* that the livestock sector is adequately addressed in the Compacts, including a focus on policy processes and ground evidence. The tool is aimed to

1. Support the *ex-post* assessment of livestock in the CAADP compacts and the *ex-ante* inclusion of livestock in the formulation of the CAADP Compacts and associated documents (i.e., stocktaking exercise and investment plans) and, in particular, the inclusion therein of the various services provided by livestock, such as draught power and hauling, insurance and savings and food services.
2. Assess the quality of the policy process leading to the design of the CAADP Compacts and associated documents and, in particular: (i) the extent to which the CAADP Companion Document on livestock was considered in policy formulation; (ii) the quality of participation and voice; and (iii) the use of evidence (data and information).

Some of the elements of the tool were tested during the fieldwork reported in Nouala et al., (2012) from which this final tool has been developed. The authors recommend, however, that a country is selected in which the tool can be put to use in its entirety and that its use be critically reviewed with a view to refining it further.

2. THE TOOL

2.1 Introduction

This tool is a decision making support aimed at helping the CCTs, the CAADP country review teams and development practitioners in general to ensure that the livestock sector is adequately captured in the country and regional Compacts and investment plans. It is structured into five interrelated modules. Module I sets out the criteria for the inclusion of an activity into the CAADP country/regional Compacts and agricultural investment plans. A framework to guide the inclusion is also developed. The Module provides a decision support tool for a 'go' or 'no-go' process. Module II deals with livestock issues in the household economy to ensure that the multiple livelihood services provided by livestock are well articulated in the Compacts. Module III focuses on livestock issues at the level of the national/regional economy while Module IV deals with the process of developing the CAADP Compact. Lastly, Module V focuses on the monitoring and feedback mechanisms to ensure that livestock issues are not neglected post-Compact.

2.2 Module I: Initial Assessment - Livestock in the CAADP pillars: what should be in the Compacts?

The aim of this module is to help the teams (country and review) determine whether the action about to be undertaken/CAADP Compact pillar meets following criteria:

(i) Is the action/Compact pillar poverty focused?

- This can be assessed by examining if the action/pillar captures the following poverty indicators, which should be interrogated with respect to their distribution across, for example, social classes (including gender) and/or geography:
 - National poverty indices/statistics
 - Nutrition security profiles
 - Food security profiles both in terms of own production and access to income to purchase food from the market
 - Consideration of risk and vulnerability to external shocks, e.g., from climate change - drought, floods, etc. This can be deduced from rainfall statistics, level of off-farm income, household assets and incidence of malaria
 - Access to social amenities, e.g., water and sanitation, cooking and lighting fuel, shelter, ownership of household assets, and access to health and education facilities

(ii) If YES, does it focus on livestock?

For each CAADP pillar, Table 1 can be used as a framework to ensure that the livestock sector is adequately included in both the stocktaking exercise and the CAADP Compact. The framework will also ensure that adequate funds are allocated to the livestock sector in the investment plan. A 'YES' answer to all the questions listed above allows the teams to move to Module II. A 'NO' answer to any question should prompt the team to ensure that the action/Compact pillar meets the criterion before proceeding to Module II.

Because the livestock sector does not exist in isolation from the rest of the agricultural institutional landscape, efforts should be made to ensure that other elements of the CAADP Compact (e.g., cropping) do not impact negatively on any of the items listed Column II of Table 1.

Table 1. A framework for ensuring adequate representation of the livestock sector in the CAADP Compacts

CAADP Pillars	Role of livestock	Examples of Policies / Investments	Examples of Data / Indicators
1. Sustainable land and water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provision of animal draft power and manure -Utilization of land unsuitable for crop production -Providing a means of accessing and using communal lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensuring secure and adequate access to and use of natural resources at all times -Increasing the sustainable productivity of infertile, fragile soils, including crop-livestock systems, using legumes, forages, organic and mineral fertilisers, and improved pasture management -Facilitating empowerment and formation of partnerships in the control of, and access to commonly owned assets -Creating institutions for the management of common property resources, in particular for improved water management and communally grazed lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Desertification trends -Quantity/proportion of land area cultivated using draft animal power -Quantity/proportion of land area fertilized using organic (livestock) manure -Carrying capacity and stocking density -Proportion of livestock areas with excessive acid and nitrogen deposition -Proportion of soils endangered by phosphorous saturation -Proportion of ground and surface water endangered by eutrophication and acidification; -Acreage under crop-livestock integrated systems -Land/Grazing management plans and management of common property resources -Carrying-capacity in the rangelands -Land use policies -Relationship between crop farmers and livestock keepers

<p>2. Improving market access through improved rural infrastructure and trade-related interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Value addition -Employment & income generation -Provision of raw materials for industrial processing -Input demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of appropriate infrastructure³ for transportation, processing and marketing of livestock, livestock products and feeds -Promotion of equitable market policies that encourage smallholder investment in livestock production and balance the interests of producers and consumers -Control of animal diseases that limit regional and international trade and the development of commodity-based export systems that supply processed livestock products to international recognised standards and at acceptable levels of risk to importing nations -Development of adapted sanitary and technical standards and the deepening of regional trade agreements within Africa to increase trade in livestock and livestock products -Strengthening regional economic integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proportion of livestock production sold at household level -Number of livestock markets by type (e.g. primary / secondary markets) -Number of other livestock infrastructure available per administrative unit (e.g. dipping tanks; animal health posts; etc.) -Farm/market level prices of live animals and livestock products -Off-take rate -Average distance to major livestock markets (in km/travel times) by types of households -Number of processors of livestock products by type of products -Proportion of livestock production (live animals/livestock products) exported (quantity/value) -Net trade of live animals and livestock products (quantity/value) -Tariff and non-tariff barriers on livestock products, inputs and services -Unit value of production at farm- level vs unit value of production at major import/export points -Number of people employed in livestock-related activities -Kilometers of roads, railways constructed or rehabilitated -Number of trade agreements signed -Volume of physical and human resource inputs demanded -Policy documents on trade, disease control & investment in livestock sector
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³Aklilu and Catley (2010) argue that investments in livestock market infrastructure or livestock exports systems, which are frequently emphasized by governments and donors, have limited impact on sales of livestock by poorer households (p. (i)). Poorer households prioritize herd growth even if export markets are easily accessed (p. 41).

		-Promoting south-south trade	
3. Increasing food supply and reducing hunger across the region by increasing small holder productivity and improving the response to food emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Food security⁴ -Employment and income generation -Utilization of adapted & productive livestock breeds -Adoption of production and post-harvest technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Facilitation of access to inputs and services, such as animal health delivery systems, feed/forage, extension services, financial services, etc -Access to improved/exotic breeds adapted to local conditions -Contingency/emergency livestock plans in place -Increased livestock holdings among the poor and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Labor productivity in smallholder livestock production systems - Livestock productivity in smallholder livestock production systems -Proportion of smallholder farmers with access to breeding services/animal health services/extension services -Proportion of smallholder farmers with housing/shelter for livestock -Proportion of smallholder farmers with adequate access to feed/forage/water for their livestock -Proportion of smallholder livestock keepers accessing financial services (credit and insurance) -Trends in input and output prices, per seasons -Crop-livestock terms of trade -Quantity of grain consumed by types of households, disaggregated by wealth. -Number of full time jobs generated along the livestock supply chains -Contingency plans for livestock in place and with resources (e.g. destocking / restocking programmes; feed distribution programmes; emergency animal health programmes etc.) -Proportion of income (cash and in-kind) derived from livestock -Real price of livestock products at farm-gate and market place -Real prices of animal vaccines and veterinary drugs -Number of people employed off-farm -Number of breeding programmes designed and implemented

⁴Food security is defined as the access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. This definition emphasizes access to food from own production or having the purchasing power to buy from the market. In other words, the food secure have physical, social and economic access to food. The role of livestock in addressing food insecurity is chiefly in terms of (i) increasing wealth and thereby providing economic access to food for those that cannot afford it, or (ii) reducing risk/supporting accumulation strategies of men and (particularly) women who want to keep livestock to improve family nutrition because the poor generally consume own produced livestock products (Livestock in Development, 1999).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Trends in technology adoption by smallholder farmers -Number of interventions specifically supporting livestock related livelihood strategies which are pursued by the poor and women
<p>4. Improving agricultural research and systems to disseminate appropriate new technologies as well as increasing the support to help farmers adopt them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Uptake of agricultural technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of practical technologies for controlling animal diseases that limit livestock productivity, in particular trypanosomosis, tick-borne, and other parasitic diseases -Improvement of the productive potential of indigenous livestock breeds while taking advantage of the positive attributes such as adaptability to the local environment, particularly trypanotolerant animals -Developing technologies and institutions to reduce risk of accumulating stock; or to save labour for women so they can allocate time to livestock rearing -Understanding livestock related livelihoods strategies of men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proportion of research funds invested in livestock -Proportion of research livestock funds invested in smallholder livestock production systems -Number of livestock-related technologies developed and adopted by smallholder farmers p.a. -Number/Map of indigenous livestock-related technologies developed and adopted by smallholder farmers -A menu of disease control packages -A menu of practical livestock extension messages

Source: Authors

2.3 Module II: Livestock at the household level

The adequate appreciation of the role of livestock at the household level and the role livestock play in improving the conditions of women is essential to ensure that livestock are adequately represented in the Compacts.

(i) Role of livestock in the household economy - as a source of food, cash, credit, insurance, manure, draft power, etc

- The following indicators can be used to assess whether to appreciate the value of livestock in the household economy:
 - Number/proportion of households keeping livestock
 - Value/proportion of livestock-derived income
 - Number/proportion of households consuming animal source foods
 - Number/proportion of households using animal draught power / hauling services
 - Number/proportion of livestock keeping households accessing credit and other financial services (e.g., insurance)

(ii) Gender perspective in the livestock value chain (livestock production, processing, marketing and trade)

- The following indicators can be used to assess whether the action/pillar is gender sensitive:
 - Gender-based ownership of household assets including livestock - i.e., who owns what?
 - Gender disaggregated access to inputs/communal grazing/water/services
 - Role of different genders in various value chain activities - from livestock rearing to marketing and trade
 - Gender disaggregated data on vulnerabilities to external shocks, e.g., climate change, etc
 - Institutional mechanisms to promote gender participation in value chain activities, e.g., farmer organizations, credit policy, access to information, etc

(iii) Objectives and priorities of various actors along the livestock value chain

- The question is: how are these issues articulated in the country Compact? If any is missing, the CCT should endeavour to capture it.

2.4 Module III: Livestock in the national/regional economy

To ensure that livestock is adequately represented in the Compacts, it is essential that its role in the national economy be valued and fully appreciated as well as major constraints that prevent the sector from fully developing. The following are indicators that can be used for this purpose:

- (i) The contribution of the livestock sector to agriculture value added and to the GDP. In the analysis of the contribution of livestock to GDP, countries should adapt the methodology given in Behnke (2010) to ensure that they do not underestimate this contribution as has been the case in the past. All the data

on key indicators should be assembled first as Behnke (2010) demonstrates. If that is not possible, data provided by FAOSTAT could be used

- (ii) Trends in the contribution of livestock to agriculture value added and GDP. These are also important indicators of the expected role of livestock in the national economy
- (iii) Trends in the consumption of different types of animal food, including meat, eggs and dairy products
- (iv) Productivity/yield gaps, which highlight the differences between value / quantity of production per animal versus average production in the region and in comparable countries
- (v) Number of persons employed in the livestock sector, including in on and off-farm activities

There are a variety of national level constraints (biophysical, socio-economic and institutional) that may prevent the livestock sector from developing and fully contributing to GDP. A list of possible indicators that can be used as proxies for constraints are as follows:

- (vi) Number of outbreaks of selected animal diseases
- (vii) Number of veterinarians per animal/sq km
- (viii) Availability/price of selected vaccines
- (ix) Production and supply of feeds
- (x) Market price of feed (trends)
- (xi) Rainfall patterns and distribution of major water points

The CCT should ensure that a comprehensive assessment of the livestock sector be done so that it can be fully represented in the country Compact.

2.5 Module IV: Livestock in the Compacts: what process?

This module interrogates the CAADP Compact development process. The following issues should be addressed⁵:

- (i) How long did it take to draft the Compact and its associated documents?
- (ii) Who funded the entire process leading to the design of the Compact and how much did it cost?
- (iii) Who were the members of the country teams and what criteria were used to select them?
 - (a) Was the team gender balanced (i.e., how many women were on the team)?
 - (b) Was the team gender sensitive (i.e., what was the opinion/analysis of the team members on gender issues)?
- (iv) When/how frequently did they meet?

⁵The tense will depend on whether it is an *ex ante* or *ex post* analysis.

- (v) If women were part of the team, did they contribute/participate fully? [as opposed to paying lip-service to gender balance]
- (vi) How was the stocktaking exercise done (i.e., what livestock-related documents did they consult)?
- (a) Did any of these documents include any gender analysis or presentation of women livestock keepers' priorities and needs, and of gender relations among the livestock-keeping communities?
- (b) What livestock-related data did they use for the stocktaking exercise? Whose priorities were included in this process (i.e. poor livestock keepers, women livestock keepers, etc) and how were they identified?
- During the stocktaking exercise, data are needed for at least the following parameters to ensure a livelihood focus and the gender sensitivity of the analysis (Pica-Ciamarra et al., 2011; Njuki et al., 2011):
 - animal inventory and its importance as household assets (ownership, gender disparity etc)
 - change in animal numbers, including livestock marketing and slaughter figures
 - animal feed and forage, water access
 - animal health such as disease incidence
 - breeding practices
 - labor devoted to livestock by gender and by activity
 - housing for livestock
 - production of meat, milk and eggs
 - production of hides and skins
 - production of manure
 - use of animal draft power
 - income from livestock and livestock products (gender disaggregated)
 - Household consumption patterns of animal source food
- (viii) What stakeholders, and when, did they consult them?
- (a) Were any women included, if so, how many?
- (b) Were any poor livestock keepers included, if so, how many?
- (ix) What were the major turning points in the process leading to the approval of the Compacts?

2.6 Module V: Monitoring and Feedback Mechanism

Once the livestock issues have been captured in the Compact, there is need to monitor progress post-Compact to ensure that the investment plans allocate enough funds to the livestock sector. To do this, the following questions can be used as a guide:

- (i) Are investments in the livestock sector easily identifiable in the investment plan? In some instances, the budget for the livestock sector is often embedded within general investment programmes and/or sub-programmes, which makes it difficult to know the exact amount of money allocated to the livestock sector generally and particularly to address the livelihood needs of poor livestock keepers.
- (ii) If YES, is the budget adequately disaggregated to reflect the funding needs of different livestock species, livestock production systems and value chain actors under each CAADP pillar? There is always the danger of lumping up budgets under the “livestock sector” .
- (iii) What feedback mechanisms are there to ensure that livestock issues and the voice of poor livestock keepers are captured both in the Compact and the investment plan?
 - Appropriate monitoring and evaluation tools should include an assessment of how well the livestock sector is represented in the various country Compacts and how poverty reduction and gender issues are addressed.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Conclusions

Livestock play an important role in the lives of people living in the IGAD region. However, these roles are not often appreciated in many policy documents including the current CAADP Compacts. The result is a systematic neglect of livestock in important policy documents (including the CAADP Compacts) and public investment plans often leading to the marginalization of this very vital sector and, by extension, of the tens of millions of people that depend on livestock. In order to address this anomaly, this tool has been developed to help (i) mainstream livestock issues in the country CAADP Compacts, (ii) appreciate and capture the voices of poor livestock keepers and women in policy design, and (iii) ensure that the many livelihoods services provided by livestock are adequately captured in the CAADP Compacts.

3.2 Recommendations

Given the inadequate representation of livestock in the current CAADP Compacts (e.g. see Nouala et al., 2012), it is recommended that livestock experts in the CAADP country review teams adopt this tool as a guide for the mainstreaming of livestock issues during post-Compact review process as it complements the guidelines provided by the NPCA, or during the preparation phase of the Compacts (for those who are in the Compact development stage) to ensure that agreed livestock investment priorities effectively deliver on the food security and poverty reduction agenda. There is therefore a need to build the capacity of the CCTs in the AU member countries, and livestock experts in the countries' review teams to be more aware generally of the uniqueness of the livestock sector in the livelihoods of the poor and specifically on the need to integrate the voice of poor livestock keepers and women in policy design. This will be enhanced by linking the CCTs to multidisciplinary policy dialogue fora and sources of policy relevant information such as the Policy Hubs and information nodes established in the IGAD region, which have adequate representation and experience in dealing with issues of poor livestock keepers and women. In order to ensure coherence and consistency in livestock policy making, there is need to strengthen regional and continental institutions interested in promoting the livestock sector (e.g., RECs and AU-IBAR) in coordinating the revision of the CAADP Compacts to fully address the unique needs of marginalized livestock keepers in the region. These institutions can also lobby governments and donors to increase funding to the sector. In particular, given the strategic focus of AU-IBAR on livestock issues with its continental mandate and specialized technical capacity on livestock matters, it should lead and backstop efforts to entrench the livestock sector in national and regional policy initiatives.

This tool is structured along the six modules of the Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit (LSIPT) developed under the ALive Platform. It is foreseen that the two tools will be integrated at a later stage into one comprehensive tool that will guide livestock poverty-reduction focussed policies and investment programs in Africa.

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