

### **BTOR VULGARIZTION WORKSHOP, NAIVASHA, KENYA**

Vulgarization workshop on documented policy lessons and training on development of Policy Tools for member states, other stakeholders and ICPALD, Naivasha, Kenya, 23-29<sup>th</sup> November, 2014

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|------------------------|--|
| Participation Officers | Christine Jeptoo, and Beverlyne Nyanchera  |
| Dates of Event         | 24-29 <sup>th</sup> November 2014  |
| Purpose of Mission     | <ul><li>(1) Documented policy lessons and best practices will be discussed and vulgarized for inclusion at member state level.</li><li>(2) Participants' capacity to conceptualize, develop and understand policy terms and tools will be increased.</li></ul> |



Some Participants during the vulgarization workshop held at Naivasha, Kenya, 23-29th November, 2014

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The 3rd Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP3) is a follow-up phase to RISP1 (2005-2010) and RISP2 (2010 - 2013). The RISP3 programme seeks to support well selected, high priority and complementary activities to accelerate domestication and implementation of regional commitments including targeted national consultations and consensus building, background analytical work, reviews to identify gaps between current national laws and regional commitments, drafting of new legislation to comply with regional decisions, and strengthening national and regional institutions involved in coordination and implementation of regional integration activities. The main instruments of the IGAD support to member states will be capacity development, information gathering and analysis, advocacy and promotion of issues, and promotion of appropriate policy and intervention development in member states.

This workshop is actually a back to back meeting considering two main sub-activities under RISP3, namely; support to transposition of regional dryland farming and livestock policies and support to capacity strengthening and development of member states, ICPALD and other national stakeholders.

### 2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the workshop were:

- (1) Documented policy lessons and best practices will be discussed and vulgarized for inclusion at member state level.
- (2) Participants' capacity to conceptualize, develop and understand policy terms and tools will be increased.

### 3. EXPECTED OUTPUTS

The expected outputs of the workshop were:

- 1. Elaborated on identified policy at the regional level
- 2. Discuss about the status of the adopted policies at the national level
- 3. Identified good lessons and propose a best practice guidelines for adoption at national level
- 4. Understood the key concepts, approaches and policy processes
- 5. Reviewed policy environment at regional and national levels
- 6. Reviewed and discussed with some case studies policy formulation and frameworks
- 7. Learnt and discussed some policy tools for policy evaluation and for other useful purposes

### 4. PROCEEDINGS

The Workshop was held at the Lake Naivasha Country Club Hotel in Naivasha, Kenya on 24<sup>th -</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> November 2014. The meeting was attended by 30 participants drawn from IGAD Secretariat, IGAD member states, and IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD).

The meeting was officially opened by Dr. Solomon Munyua, the Acting Director ICPALD, who welcomed the participants to the meeting, and thanked them for honouring the invitations. He further emphasized that vulgarization or popularization of regional policies into national contexts is vital particularly for pastoral areas where the pastoral ecosystems are regional in nature, mobile across borders and share water, land, pasture and diseases. After the participants introduced themselves, the workshop objectives were presented and the floor was given to the lead facilitator to give a brief on what he prepared for the workshop sessions.

The meeting was organized on the basis of facilitator presentations, plenary/participatory discussion, and group work. Since it was back to back meeting, two activities were implemented:

## 1. Day one and two (24-25<sup>th</sup> Nov.): documented policy lessons and best practices were discussed for transposition into national contexts.

The second session on day one began by a presentation on the regional dryland farming and livestock policies and their level of adoption within IGAD member states. This was followed by a plenary discussion then the participants were divided into three groups, namely, the Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa, the animal health policy framework and the water resources policy framework group.

The group work for day one resulted in the following:

- The value added of the policy framework for pastoralism includes among others the consolidation of peace, security and democracy and improvement of livelihood conditions of the pastoral communities.
- In all IGAD countries policies regarding pastoralists are ongoing processes, yet hampered by financial constraints, no stand alone pastoral policies, and some emphasis on sedentarization in some countries (i.e Djibouti and Uganda).
- IGAD regional water resources policy framework has been just drafted and approved April 2014.
  However the participants mentioned that there is weak dissemination of this policy among IGAD MS.
- In some countries (i.e Kenya) all issues raised in the regional policy were captured at the national level while the opposite occurred in the other countries. In all countries water policies were drafted but they lack legislative frameworks and as the case in other policies there is no budgetary allocation for policy implementation.

On day two, the facilitator presented a presentation on lessons and best practices from adopted regional policies for dryland farming and livestock sub-sectors. The group work has concentrated on best practices with an effort of suggesting a guideline for adoption at national levels. The main results from this were that:

- Among the overall lessons, the enactment of the regional policy frameworks should be accompanied by significant awareness creation effort.
- There is no structured system for transposition at country level, no monitoring and evaluation and no defined timeline for transposition.
- Regarding the pastoral policy, Uganda has a pastoral and rangeland policy which encapsulated most of the AU framework and well harmonized with other national policies.
- The animal health framework has been a tool for resource mobilization for two regional projects, SMP-AH and STSD.
- It has been a reference point for revisiting economic contribution of livestock in IGAD MS economies, increasing the public resource allocation in some of them (Kenya, Sudan) and a reference document for policy development.
- It has also helped in thinking about a regional disease strategy.
- Regarding water policy, the best practice is demonstrated in the Kenyan experience.

### Lessons for successful transposition of regional framework:

- > Established links to budgetary allocation or resource mobilization processes.
- > Specification of implementation frameworks, strategies, plans, programs or projects.
- Membership/accreditation to relevant international organizations or standard setting bodies (i.e OIE, WTO, CODEX, ISO, etc).
- > Supportive legislations and regulations.

> Harmonized with existing policies.

Suggested guideline for transposition of best practices:

For the identified regional policies for pastoralists, animal health and water resources to be transition into national level, the following principles should be cater for:-

- ✓ On the process (whether top down, bottom-up or participatory,...)
- ✓ On transposition (in sequence between regional and national)
- ✓ On resource mobilization (develop startegies, programs, projects)
- ✓ On effectiveness (provide supportive legislations, incentives, M & E)
- ✓ On universal acceptability (linkages with international organizations, memberships, accreditation)
- 2. 26-28<sup>th</sup> Nov., 2014: Training on development of policy tools:

Day one: 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2014: four presentations were presented and discussed during the first and second sessions. Then the rest of the day was devoted to the group work. The topics were general overview on agricultural policies, policy terms and processes, public policy issues and policy environment.

The participants were divided into the same three groups to relate between theory and practice in the sectors of pastoral issues, animal health and water resources. The main raised points were as follows:

- Drafting of policies within countries is a process led by a technical committee/task force assisted sometimes by a consultant, then the draft shared with stakeholders after regional consultations in a validation workshop.
- At regional level, the initiative may come from MS, a ToR will be developed, a study is commissioned, and a draft report will be shared with the focal points from MS. Then the focal points return to brief their ministries. The draft policy is to be presented to IGAD ES who convene a sectoral ministerial meeting for deliberation and endorsement. When approved it is presented by the SG to the Council of Ministers for noting and forwarding to the Summit for deliberation and final approval and the Summit to instruct the ES for its implementation.
- The main stakeholders are line ministries, cabinet, parliament/assembly, private sector, NGOs, development partners, donor communities and cross cutting issues.

**Day two: 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2014:** three presentations were presented and discussed during the first and second sessions. The topics were on policy review and analysis, data for policy and policy advocacy. Then the rest of the day was devoted to the group work. The group tasks were as follow:

- 1. Analyse the implications of the following policies:
- a. Liberalization of animal health delivery services
- b. Sedentarization of Pastoralists
- c. Value addition of Livestock Products
- 2. Discuss Data sources and methods used for collection in the specific Countries. Establish the gaps particularly for Policy formulation and advocacy.

The results of the group work were mainly on the following:

- Advantages of liberalization of animal health delivery services:
  - Creation of jobs, increase services in the rural areas, improved quality and increased productivity.
  - Empowered private sector and private practice among vets.
  - One of the groups suggested only supply of drugs and vaccines in addition to veterinary public health can be liberalized.

- When led by the private sector, this will enhance efficiency especially for export markets.
- Provides opportunity for the public sector to concentrate on coordination, monitoring and quality assurance.
- > Disadvantages of liberalization policy:
  - Standards of health delivery services may be compromised.
  - Because of many health workers weak quality control of the livestock products is likely to occur.
  - The poor will be more affected by liberalization of animal health services.
  - Remote / marginalized/ Hard to reach areas will be missed in service provision since private sector is profit driven.
- > Sedentarization policy can lead to: reduction of conflicts over natural resources, improve marketing, basic services and exposure to diversified sources of livelihoods.
- > The policy of value addition to livestock products will lead to improved quality control, industrialization, and more incomes to all actors along the chain. However, it needs awareness creation, linkages to markets, improved infrastructures and financial services.
- ➤ For data sources, all groups reported that, in all countries the methodologies are the same, they share the same problems of poor quality of data, inconsistency, and lack of awareness, limited fund, and inadequate capacity (institutional and technological) of the staff. The process is also being negatively impacted by mobility in the case of pastoralists, seasonality and cultural sensitivity.

Day two: 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2014: two presentations were presented and discussed during the first and second sessions. The topics were an overview on tools for policy making and an introduction on EXTRAPOLATE and Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkits (LSIPT). During the discussions the participants were asked to mention the types of policy tools used at their respective countries if any. It has been mentioned that Ethiopia has experienced using the LSIPT, Uganda has sued EXTRAPOLATE for dairy sector policy. Others mentioned the use of Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for better food security decisions.

### 5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

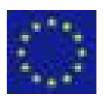
The following recommendations were made:

- The need for awareness creation about regional policies on a wider scale within IGAD MS.
- The need for another training on policy support tools especially for livestock sub-sector.
- The participants can share information with all ministries and disseminate the findings of the meeting to all others who were unable to attend.
- IGAD to commission a study of economic analysis of the liberalization policy of animal health services in IGAD region.
- Sedentarization policy when applied, it is better to be in tandem with support services and infrastructure.
- It is better if IGAD/ICPALD can support IGAD MS on the issue of food and drugs regulation by implementing a meeting for harmonization based on the experience of Ethiopia.

### Annexes:

- Program agenda
- List of participants





### **Draft Programme Agenda**

Workshop on Vulgarization Workshop on Documented Policy Lessons and Training on Development of Policy Tools for Member States, Other Stakeholders and ICPALD

Naivasha, Kenya, 23-29 November 2014

### Monday, 24November

8.00-9.00 Registration

### 9.00-10.00 Opening Session

- Objectives and Overview of the workshop:
- Welcome Remarks and Opening:
- Remarks from:
- Remarks from:

10.00-10.20 Group photo, Networking Tea & Coffee break

### 10.20-13.00 First Session: Two presentations

- (1) The Existing Regional Dry land Farming and Livestock Policies and their levels of adoption within IGAD member states
- (2) The Identified Policy Gaps at Regional and National Levels

### **Plenary discussion**

### 13.00-14.00 Lunch

### 1400-15.45 Group Work Session:

Participants will break into four groups. Each group will have a facilitator and rapporteur. Each group will work on the four identified policies, i.e AU pastoral Framework, animal health framework, water policy and transhumance protocol. Then each group will discuss and come up with how is the status at the country levels. The

other issue discussed within each group will be to identify the policy gaps at each country level.

15.45-16.00 Tea and Coffee Break

1600-17.00 Group Work Presentations and Discussions

Teusday, 25 November

- 9.00-9.15 Reflections on Main Messages and Highlights of Day 1
- 9.15-10.30 First Session: Two Presentations
- (1) Elaboration on lessons and best practices from the adopted policies for dry land farming and livestock sub-sectors
- (2) Guidelines to adopt lessons and best practices

10.30-11.00 Networking Tea & Coffee break

11.00-13.00 Plenary Session: General discussions baed on those two presentations

13.00-14.00 Lunch

### 14.00-15.45 Group Work Session:

Participants will break into four groups. Each group will have a facilitator and rapporteur. Each group will work on the following main ideas/questions:

- (1) What are the good lessons and practices that could be elaborated at regional and national levels?
- (2) What guidelines for adoption of these good lessons and practices that will likely be suggested at regional and national levels?

15.45-16.00 Tea and Coffee Break

1600-17.00 Group Work Presentations and Discussions

### Wenesday, 26 November

9.00-9.15 Reflections on Main Messages and Highlights of Day 2

9.15-10.30 First Session: Two Presentations

- (1) General Overview on Agricultural Policies
- (2) Key Policy terms, Policy Processes and Objectives

10.30-11.00 Networking Tea & Coffee break

### 11.00-13.00 Second Session: Two Presentations:

- (3) Public policy issues at regional/national/sectoral levels
- (4) Policy environment (sub-sectoral) and Stakeholder mapping and analysis 13.00-14.00 Lunch

### 14.00-15.45 Group Work Session:

Participants will break into four groups. Each group will have a facilitator and rapporteur. Each group will work on the following main ideas/questions:

- (1) How policies are drafted, formulated and implemented at each country level (IGAD MS)?
- (2) Participants can do assessment at regional and national levels on how policy environment are shaped and influence drafting and implementation of policies in general and with focus on the livestock and dryland farming sub-sectors.
- (3) Participants can also do some mapping for the most important stakeholders (state and non-state) who take part in any of the policy processes in our countries.

### 15.45-16.00 Tea and Coffee Break

**1600-17.00 Group Work Presentations and Discussions** 

### hursday, 27 November

- 9.00-9.15 Reflections on Main Messages and Highlights of Day 2
- 9.15-10.30 First Session: Two Presentations
- (1) Policy Analysis, implementation and evaluation
- (2) Policy Analysis and Evaluation: Case Studies Plenary Discussions

10.30-11.00 Networking Tea & Coffee break

### 11.00-13.00 Second Session: Two Presentations:

- (3) Data for policy: sources and gaps
- (4) Policy advocacy: with emphasis on ASALs Plenary Discussions

13.00-14.00 Lunch

### 14.00-15.45 Group Work Session:

Participants will break into four groups. Each group will have a facilitator and rapporteur. Each group will work on the following main ideas/guestions:

(1) Participants can do some policy analysis for some examples given by the consultant.

(2) Participants discuss the data methods and sources used in the countries and see what are the gaps particularly for policy formulation and advocacy.

### 15.45-16.00 Tea and Coffee Break

### 1600-17.00 Group Work Presentations and Discussions

17.00 End of Day Four

### Friday, 28 November

9.00-9.15 Reflections on Main Messages and Highlights of Day 2

9.15-10.30 First Session: Two Presentations

(1) Tools for policy making: A general overview

(2) Tools for policy making: What exists and what are the gaps? Plenary Discussions

10.30-11.00 Networking Tea & Coffee break

### 11.00-13.00 Second Session: Two Presentations:

- (3) EXTRAPOLATE as policy support tool
- (4) Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit (LSIPT) as policy support tool

### **Plenary Discussions**

13.00-14.00 Lunch

### 14.00-15.45 Group Work Session:

Participants will break into four groups. Each group will have a facilitator and rapporteur. Each group will work on the following main ideas/questions:

- (1) Participants can discuss if there are any policy tools used at country levels either by the government or other stakeholders as well they can assess how EXTRAPOLATE can be a useful tool in our countries.
- (2) Regarding the livestock policy toolkit participants can assess the experiences of both Zambia and Ethiopia and see what lessons that can be drawn from them?

### 15.45-16.00 Tea and Coffee Break

### 1600-17.00 Group Work Presentations and Discussions

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