



# Regional Pastoral Livelihood and Resilience Project (RPLRP)

## Gap Analysis of Cross-border Livestock Trade Policy and Practices, and Cross-border Market Infrastructure

14<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> October 2016, AirPort View Hotel, Enetebbe, Uganda



**Workshop Proceedings**



**October 2016**

## Entebbe, Uganda

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## Background

Two days regional workshop is organized by the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (CPALD) on a theme Gap-analysis of cross-border livestock trade through the financial support of the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP). RPLRP is a regional project funded by the World Bank and being implemented in three IGAD member states (Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda) with the objective of enhancing livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border drought prone areas of the three countries so as to improve their capacity to respond promptly and effectively to any eligible crisis or emergency (drought, floods etc). Building on the collective action of the countries in the region, the project seeks to address a set of regional public goods that would address challenges and build on opportunities created by changing pastoral environment. The proposed project seeks to coordinate investments in shared natural resources and in sub-regional infrastructure networks, exchange knowledge and information, coordinate monitoring and responses to shocks, manage cross-border conflicts over limited resources, and ultimately harmonize policies under IGAD coordination to promote cross-border and intra-regional livestock trade.

The two days workshop reviewed two consultancy reports; 1) cross-border livestock trade policy which mapped cross-border livestock market infrastructure; and assessed existing livestock market information systems of Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia; and, 2) An assessment report on demand and supply of financial service/products in pastoral areas. Other discussion points included Minimum Integration Programme (MIP) in the IGAD region, an overview of mapping of cross-border livestock markets, infrastructure status and trade routes across the RPLRP project areas along Kenya-Ethiopia-Uganda and livestock market information system in the IGAD region conducted by ICPALD. The gap analysis workshop sought to broaden the existing cross-border livestock markets and prevailing gaps in the marketing system and infrastructure facilities in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda to inform decision making and further investment that can enhance cross-border trade in the three countries targeting possible major livestock trade catchments across the three borders.

## Introduction

According to United Nation Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) statistics (FAO, 2012) the IGAD region has one of the highest ruminant livestock concentrations in the world and in Africa. The region is host to 118 million (8%) of cattle, 203 million (9.6%) of sheep and goats and 14 million (51%) of the camel population in the world. In general about 38.6% of cattle, 30.6% of small ruminants and 60.8% of camel population in Africa are in the IGAD region, which accounts for 17.24% of the continent's land area. Furthermore Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) dominate the landmass of IGAD which is dominated by Pastoralists, the extensive mobile rearing of livestock on communal rangelands. It is the major livelihood and production system practiced in ASALs thereby employing a greater percentage of the population. In the Horn of

Africa (HoA), the ASALs represent more than 60 percent of the total area majorly occupied by a pastoral population.

Livestock provides nutrients and proteins for pastoralists, as well as cash to trade for staple crops and services. Other than for subsistence, pastoralists use their livestock as investments, to generate revenue. Moreover, they sell their livestock in primary and secondary markets to fetch the much required financial demands. These in turn are sold to secondary and tertiary markets benefiting large number of population along the value chain. Internal and local livestock marketing is intensive for ceremonial activities and slaughter for meat among others. Formal and informal cross-border livestock exchange among IGAD member states is among the highest either for trade or in search of pasture and water during dry spells. Previous studies by IGAD revealed that there are about 75 cross-border markets in the IGAD region.

An increase in demand for livestock and livestock products in both domestic and regional markets has been driving changes in pastoralist livelihood systems. Most particularly, an opportunity for income growth is created as pastoralists are integrated into dynamic livestock markets. Together with ensuring mobility, access to livestock markets is a key factor in determining resilience of pastoralists' livelihoods.

Trans-boundary and zoonotic animal diseases, shared rangelands and water resources, cross-border trade, market information, and pastoral risks, including shocks (droughts, floods and conflicts) all cut across national borders and have key regional dimensions. The countries of the HoA need to work together to be more effective in their responses. Regional pastoral livelihoods resilience project (RPLRP) is implemented in three IGAD member states (Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda) with objective to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border drought prone areas of selected countries and improve their capacity responding promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency. Building on the collective action of the countries in the region, the proposed project seeks to address a set of regional public goods that would address challenges and build on opportunities created by changing pastoral environment. The proposed project seeks to coordinate investments in shared natural resources and in sub-regional infrastructure networks, exchange knowledge and information, coordinate monitoring and responses to shocks, manage cross-border conflicts over limited resources, and ultimately harmonize policies under IGAD coordination.

There are studies and surveys conducted in the region related to cross-border livestock trade. For example IGAD has already conducted cross-border livestock trade policy review; mapped cross-border livestock market infrastructure; and assessed existing livestock market information systems of Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia; and, assessed demand and supply of financial service/products in pastoral areas. Other institutions such as USAID and VSF Germany have been working on issues related to cross-border trade and have ample experience to share. It is thus important to pull all previous works and present to key stakeholders in order to facilitate discussion on the issue of cross-border livestock trade, analysis gaps and agree on way forward.

## Objective of the Workshop

The gap analysis workshop seeks to broaden the existing cross-border livestock markets and prevailing gaps in the marketing system and infrastructure facilities in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda to inform decision making and further investment that enhances cross-border trade in the three countries. This will target possible major livestock trade catchments across Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda boarder.

### *Specific objectives of the workshop*

- To contribute and improve draft study reports: policy review of cross-border livestock trade policy and stock-taking study of financial goods/services for pastoral areas;
- Identify and review the functional status and infrastructure components of livestock markets across the borders of Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia;
- Develop in a nutshell, the basic infrastructure requirements of each identified market that will support compliance with animal welfare requirements; and
- Verify the common constraints of cross-border market users and livestock trade including policy, common TADs, infrastructure and mitigation measures and suggested solutions.

### *Expected outputs*

- Consensus on the way forward on the identified policy and practice gaps in cross-border livestock trade in accordance with IGAD integration, with clear highlight of action plan for the RPLRP project countries as well as IGAD;
- Improve the two draft reports: Cross-border policy gap analysis and pastoral area financial service studies.

**Table 1: Summary of Presentations Proceeding discussion points**

| <b>Presentation Title</b>          | <b>Discussion points</b>  |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Self introduction                  |   |
| Welcome remark                     | -Dr. Dereje reviewed the result areas of RPLRP and what will be presented by each facilitator. He presented the workshop objectives and expected output   |
| Opening remarks & Official opening | -Dr. Osman recognized all on behalf of ICPALD Director, Dr. Solomon Munyua and welcomed them to the workshop.<br><br>-Appreciated all for making it to the meeting<br><br>-Livestock is the main livelihood sector in ASALs but not without |

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|  | <p>challenges such as poor production systems, trade barriers between MS and inadequate marketing infrastructures etc. These must be overcome to leverage the potential of livestock sector in the region</p> <p>-RPLRP is implemented within the IDDRSI initiative to mitigate the vulnerability of pastoralists towards the cyclic droughts in the region. Harmonization and coordination of policies is important</p> <p>- Cross-border trade, exchange of information etc need to be addressed inter-regionally to add value to the existing structures, build on it to inform interventions.</p> <p>-Dr. Kajura: Apologies of CVO who accompanied the Minister of Livestock and Animal Husbandry to Karamoja to address the tsetse related issues</p> <p>-Welcome all to Uganda and Entebbe.</p> <p>-He informed the audience that trade among pastoralists has been existing informally though trade policies have been focusing on the dairy sector only. Uganda government policy is to include the pastoralists into national economy through which it will uplift 80% of the population to live above one dollar per day. The pastoralists always get raw deal in trade and impediment to trade. Deliberations from the two days workshop are welcome</p> |
| <p>Overview of cross-border livestock trade; key livestock routes; markets and services in the IGAD region</p> | <p>-Defined cross-border livestock trade routes and markets are important to increase intra-regional formal livestock trade and mitigate conflict which usually occurs when pastoralists traverse unfamiliar territories with their livestock en-route to either open bush market, primary or secondary markets or in search of pasture and water.</p> <p>- A trend analysis of formal and informal trade should be done to inform interventions</p>  |
| <p>Overview of IGAD Minimum Integration Plan &amp; free trade : its implementation progress and challenges</p> | <p>-There is low intra-state and inter-state trade; low income, low savings, low levels of capital accumulation, low levels of investments and vicious cycle of poverty. Moreover, there is restricted movement of persons/goods/services &amp; Capital; low levels of value addition to commodities and services in the region; low quality of goods and services produced in the region; limited access to finances by enterprises and under-exploitation of tourism potential.</p>   |

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|  | <p>- The 3 governments (ET-KE-UG) are not addressing the livestock market infrastructure gaps as advised by CAADP compact. IGAD should review on how MS are addressing livestock issues in terms of resource allocation (10% of GDP to agricultural sector) to meet the Maputo declaration that came up with CAADP compact</p> <p>-Kenya is developing livestock export zones to move away from disease free zones so as to promote export trade</p> <p>-Development of policies is lengthy since it has to go up to parliament. The Ministries are therefore focusing on strategies to achieve the goals</p>   |
| <p>Gap Analysis of Cross-border Trade Policies, Bilateral Agreements and Implementation Challenges- Consultancy report</p> | <p>-Harmonization of cross-border policies and bilateral agreements between IGAD member states will address the following challenges including prevention and control of TADs through harmonized surveillance, vaccinations, diagnostics, reporting and information sharing. In addition, harmonized control and regulation of movement of livestock and livestock is important during vaccinations, in search for pasture and water, cross-border trade, cattle rustling/ theft and conflict over limited resources.</p> <p>- The consultancy report indicating a declining livestock supply and increasing demand in Uganda may not be factual since many areas have opened up to cattle keeping involving many youths since it is more attractive and profitable.</p> <p>-It is advised to harmonize livestock policies and regulations across MS to facilitate cross-border trade. Dairy industry in Uganda is doing well because of proper policies. The same are being developed for meat and feed quality, veterinary drugs etc to enhance regulation.</p> <p>-Kenya is considering working on livestock marketing strategy. The government has been advised to work on fewer policies</p> <p>-Extension service was neglected in Kenya immediately after devolution but it is now being valued by county governments.</p> <p>-The study should have included the informal markets to support them become formal?</p> <p>-Policies and bilateral agreements- stringent rules. The serious controls by MS only encourage informal marketing. Affects inter-</p> |



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|  | <p>regional integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Livestock export permits are only obtained from either Addis Ababa or Nairobi. This encourages informal cross-border trade to avoid the cost implication of seeking an export permit from capital cities situated far away from cross-border markets</li> <li>-Trekking of live animals in Ethiopian side of Moyale is prohibited 15 km to reach the market. This is governed by International border laws. However, bilateral agreements can be made by countries on the issue as evidenced along Ethiopia-Djibouti border.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Karamoja market Assessment Report</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Livestock are both an investment portfolio and productive enterprise. Karamoja pastoralists usually had no interest in converting livestock capital into cash for deposit in a bank. Their main objective is primarily to increase the portfolio (social) value and also milk production and household food security.</li> <li>-However, the project funded by USAID has been involved in supporting pastoralists in Karamoja to undertake commercial livestock keeping instead of just social status. Majority are now market oriented ensuring that their sheep and goats are exchanged with male livestock from Kenya, fatten them and sale them to Juba as the tertiary market.</li> <li>-Rain water should be harvested to ensure availability throughout the year to mitigate the vagaries of drought</li> <li>- Pastoralism can be integrated with intensive methods of livestock production systems such as feedlots, ranches, fodder production etc to promote pastoralism and meat production</li> <li>- The active markets should not disrupt the status quo. Governments and development partners such as NGOs, FAO etc are encouraged to put up cross-border marketing infrastructure, water pans among others to promote trade within and regionally</li> <li>- East Africa Community (EAC) now has customs protocol which has simplified trade documentations. Cross-border trade livestock data is available between KE-UG and KE-TZ. This is not true for ET-KE.</li> <li>-Require cross-border management committees to address livestock trade issues and emerging conflicts</li> </ul> |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cross-border peace building initiatives have supported the markets to perform well. Proper disease control will contribute to increased livestock numbers and promote trade</li> <li>-Pastoralism as a system: Being supported. Connected to markets, mobile networks and roads improving</li> <li>-The decision on which market livestock are sold is largely determined by the prevailing price in Karamoja while in S. Sudan, it is also determined by US dollar exchange rate</li> <li>-In Karamoja, sheep and goats are exchanged with bulls from Kenya. They are then fattened and sold in South Sudan</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Livestock markets infrastructure mapping<br/>Infrastructure mapping and gap analysis for cross-border areas</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cross-border livestock trade between Ethiopia &amp; Kenya and Kenya and Uganda is vibrant though mostly informal denying the three countries the much needed revenue in form of tax. The three countries have a combined 189 cross-border livestock markets; most of which are open bush, primary or secondary markets. Ethiopia has 24, Kenya has 144 while Uganda has 21 cross-border markets.</li> <li>-There exists both formal and informal livestock trade across the Ethiopia-Kenya-Uganda border.</li> <li>-There is high preference by traders of use of open bush markets as compared to structured; primary and secondary markets because they are tax free.</li> <li>-Based on the assessment conducted, most livestock markets require general repair and upgrading of infrastructure facilities.</li> <li>-Informal livestock trade should be considered for analysis as it contributes immensely to the active cross border trade.</li> <li>-The invasive species of Mathenge (<i>Prosopis Juliflora</i>) can be utilized as livestock feed, make biofuel in some places. They can therefore be harmful or useful.</li> <li>-Common mode of transaction across board is cash based, however, in SNNPR region in Ethiopia, barter trade system is still being practiced.</li> <li>- The counties and national governments should facilitate market management through public private partnership or co management for sustainability and efficient service delivery.</li> </ul> |

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|   | <p>-There is need for closer collaboration with existing stakeholders on livestock marketing and infrastructure.</p> <p>-Commitment by the governments, stakeholders, pastoral community as observed is through the upgrading of current livestock infrastructure, availability of land for siting of new livestock markets, establishment of market days etc.</p> <p>-Brokers role have immense influence on cross border livestock trade livestock.</p> <p>-A consensus should be met in description/ criteria to be used on livestock markets so as to assess them based on type across the borders.</p>   |
| <p>Market Information System in the three countries: current status, challenges and recommendations</p> | <p>-These are a set of integrated and coordinated processes and tools to collect and deliver agricultural/livestock market information and services to farmers, traders, and food processors, government functionaries and others who may benefit from up-to-date market data. They are designed to increase market transparency, introduce standards, open markets, and pave linkages for the interaction of value chain actors thereby being good tools to combat poverty by shifting the share on income toward small holder farmers or food processors.</p> <p>- Collected funds in terms of cess, a portion of it can be utilized by the market management company (PPP) to support market information data collection and dissemination to traders and producers. This will contribute to sustainability of LMIS which has been a challenge in Kenya and Ethiopia</p> <p>LMIS is successful in Uganda because workers of FOODNET and INFOTRADE who initiated it, started a private company when the project wound up and continued to provide the service. They support farmers to sale their livestock based on life weight that is determined by weighing bands. They advice farmers the current market minimum price based on weight. The operators however, source for donor funding as much as possible</p> <p>-Brokers are an impediment to profit margins obtained by pastoralists. They should be regulated if possible</p> |
| <p>Stock-taking study report on Financial Services for Pastoral areas</p>                               | <p>-Financial institution (FI) in pastoral areas same as in other regions engage in business dealing with monetary transactions, such as deposits, loans, investments and currency exchange. They encompass a broad range of business operations within the</p>   |

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|  | <p>financial services sector, including banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and brokerage firms or investment dealers.</p> <p>-ILRI initiated weather based livestock insurance facility that was taken up by Kenya government to cushion pastoralists against the frequent drought.</p> <p>-There should be soft loan facilities to pastoralists from financial institutions to address livestock production and trade challenges. In 2011, drought vulnerability was cushioned by constituency development fund (CDF) that was used to fast-track slaughter destocking. This reduced livestock losses from 40% to 10% averagely as compared to previous losses</p> <p>-It will be good to propose commodity based financial credits whereby loans are given based on the value of livestock owned by pastoralists</p> <p>-MS should explore possibilities of providing incentives to financial institutions that are willing to operate in pastoral areas to encourage investing there</p>   |
| <p>Lessons from VSF-G on enhancing cross border infrastructure; market information and trade</p> | <p>-VSF-G is involved in Capacity Building of communities and staffs on CMDRR/DRR approach, Participatory risk analysis and development of community Contingency Plan. It Supports public services, (Human &amp; Infrastructure), private sectors (veterinary drug vendors, training of CAHWS, Constructions for Up-grading of the OI-Turot Livestock Market (Livestock Sale Yard, traders shade, IGA stall, water trough ), setting up of management systems for the structures through public- private partnership, construction of loading/unloading ramps and attendant sheds and Vaccination of animals</p> <p>- Frequent ethnic conflicts and border closures-constrain cross-border marketing activities. Improvement in cross-border transportation and the growing population provide greater demand for livestock and livestock products. Enhancing the cross-border relations is fundamental for regional economic integration</p> <p>- The main barriers to the regional trade include stringent regulations on livestock movement, difficulties in the issuance of livestock movement permits and trading licenses, livestock diseases, poor veterinary services and weak physical and</p> |

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|  | <p>administrative infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The NGOs should support cross-border disease surveillance and vaccination activities for better control and prevention of TADs</li><li>-The NGO constructs livestock infrastructures &amp; water pans that promote cross-border trade and therefore contribute to peace building</li><li>- The NGO was advised to empower the agrovet stores or veterinarians from the region for better handling of veterinary drugs instead of using CAHWs</li><li>- Voucher based animal health service and livestock feed distribution methods have been applied during mass treatments and drought periods</li></ul> |
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## Group work output

Three groups were formed to identify key issues that limit regional cross-border trade focusing on production, infrastructure, policy, market information sharing/ dissemination and Non-trade barriers. The groups made recommendations including the responsible institution. Below is the consolidated output from the three groups.

**Table 2: Summary of consolidated group work and presentation**

| Focus area     | Key issues   | Recommendations  | Responsible institution  |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| Production     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Unharmonized and coordinated prevention and control of transboundary animal diseases (TADs); surveillance, diagnosis, vaccination etc,</li> <li>-Potential misuse of veterinary drugs by untrained individuals</li> <li>- Unharmonized breeding techniques for breed improvement</li> <li>- lack of access to finance for production costs</li> <li>- uncoordinated animal health/production-related extension services, fodder and water</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalize regional animal health MoUs and bilateral agreements</li> <li>- Harmonize disease prevention and control, use of drugs, livestock breeding across the 3 states</li> <li>- increase potential and coverage of micro-finance institutions to provide differentiated financial products-tailor made</li> <li>- Promoting conservation of fodder/Fodder banks, irrigation &amp; improved rangeland, water harvesting,</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IGAD (framework)</li> <li>National govts. (enforcement)</li> </ul>                              |
| Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop uniform standard design of markets (space available, facilities, construction materials used, etc.)</li> <li>-Poor management of livestock marketing Infrastructure</li> <li>- Lack of physical or difficulties</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set basic standards of market facilities to protect animal and human welfare and promote management through PPP approach.</li> <li>- National road network rehabilitation programs.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National governments (market access infrastructure)</li> <li>IGAD (standards/guideli</li> </ul> |

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|                                | <p>to access markets (distance, road quality); poor or lack of transport systems and vehicles specific for livestock transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Markets not always best placed in terms of local environment (water access), poor siting</li> <li>- lack of or access to quarantine stations/holding grounds in some MS</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- consider market accessibility/viability for utilization when selecting new sites; ensure community involvement in decision making</li> </ul>  | nes)  |
| Policy                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unharmonized/outdated/no policies on customs procedures</li> <li>-General lack of unified policy (cross-cutting)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advocacy / lobbying with national governments for greater dialogue on policy harmonization through bilateral agreements</li> </ul>  | IGAD / CSOs / national governments                                    |
| Non-trade barriers             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conflict/insecurity (presence of armed groups)</li> <li>- language barriers, Corruption and Bribes</li> <li>- non adherence to existing international standards</li> <li>- unharmonised customs policies &amp; Protectionism</li> <li>- lack of Forex facilities for third country nationals</li> <li>-Different arrangements at Country levels</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulation and harmonization of relevant policies</li> <li>-Education and awareness raising, cross-border exchanges and visits, conflict management committees</li> <li>- increase coverage of Forex shops</li> <li>- increased awareness of law / standards markets and border points, and ensure enforcement by relevant bodies</li> </ul> | <p>IGAD</p> <p>National governments</p> <p>Private sector (Forex)</p> |
| Market information sharing and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak/uneven dissemination of MIS services</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Market information analysis and awareness training for local leaders</li> </ul>   | NGOs/CSOs/National governments/IGA                                    |

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| <p>dissemination</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor network connectivity, high cost of connectivity, Maintenance and accessibility</li> <li>- Poor quality assurance and reliability of information</li> <li>- lack of awareness by pastoralists and traders regarding available market information</li> <li>- lack of knowledge on how to utilize available information</li> <li>- presence of middlemen reduces access to fair prices</li> <li>- informal trade statistics not captured</li> <li>-Lack of private sector investment in LMIS</li> </ul> | <p>and pastoralists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- verbal/visual dissemination methodology</li> <li>-Involve private sector but governments should ensure quality assurance</li> <li>-Involve mass media platforms</li> <li>-Partner with service providers</li> </ul> | <p>D</p> |
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## Recommendations

1. IGAD to facilitate the harmonization of the cross-border regulatory frameworks and policies to enhance production, trade and information sharing.
2. MS and IGAD to facilitate integration of pastoralism with intensive livestock production methods such as feedlots, ranches, fodder production, etc. by devising strategies that can attract private sector investment.
3. MS/Regional governments to support infrastructure development or rehabilitation (markets, road, water, etc.) to regularize informal and improve efficiency respectively of cross-border trade.
4. MS with support of IGAD to explore modalities of harmonization and cascading the livestock insurance system initiated by ILRI Kenya to other MS.
5. IGAD and MS to promote cross-border information sharing on resource management and trade.
6. IGAD and MS to actualize and promote trans-boundary animal disease management (surveillance, diagnostics, vaccination, treatment) and animal genetic resource conservation/utilization.
7. MS should provide designs and standards of livestock transport trucks & other infrastructure facilities. IGAD to support harmonization across MS.
8. **Identify key issues that limit regional cross-border trade- Market gap analysis workshop- 14-15th October, 2016; Entebbe, Uganda**

## Annex 1: Workshop Programme

| Time               | Topic/activity   | Presenter/Facilitator                             |
|--------------------|--|---|
| <b>Day 1</b>       | <b>14<sup>th</sup> October, 2016</b>   |   |
| 8.30 – 9.00        | Registration and self-introduction   | Ahmed Mohamoud/ Dr. Dereje                        |
| 9:00 – 10:20       | <b>Theme1: Setting the Climate</b>   | Dr. Osman   |
| 9.00-9.15          | Welcome remark and Introduction  | Dr. Dereje Wakjira                                |
| 9.15-9.25          | Opening remarks & Official opening   | Dr Osman B. and Dr. Kajura                        |
| 9.25-9.45          | Overview of cross-border livestock trade; key livestock routes; markets and services in the IGAD region  | Dr. Wamalwa                                       |
| 9.45-10.00         | Overview of IGAD Minimum Integration Plan & free trade : its implementation progress and challenges  | Joseph Rwanshote                                  |
| 10.00-10.30        | General discussion   | All   |
| <b>10.30-11.00</b> | <b>Health break &amp; Group photo</b>  |   |
| 11:00 – 13:00      | <b>Theme 2: Common trade activities, challenges and Policy</b>   | Joseph Rwanshote                                  |
| 11.00-11.45        | Gap Analysis of Cross-border Trade Policies, Bilateral Agreements and Implementation Challenges- Consultancy report (background, methodology & key findings) | Dr. Kindie G                                      |
| 11:45-12:00        | Questions and Discussion   |   |
| 12.00-12.20        | Karamoja market Assessment Report  | Dr. Mesfin  |
| 12.20-12.50        | Questions and Discussion   | All   |
| 12.50-13.30        | Recommendations in cooperating inputs from discussion  | Dr. Kindie  |
| <b>13.30-14.30</b> | <b>Lunch break</b>   |   |
| 14.30-17.00        | <b>Theme 3: Market Infrastructure and Information System</b>   | Dr. Wamalma                                       |
| 14.30-15.00        | Infrastructure mapping and gap analysis for cross-border areas   | Eva N   |
| 15.00-15.30        | Market Information System in the three countries: current status, challenges and recommendations   | Dr. Osman   |
| 15.30-16.30        | Discussion   |   |
| 16:30-17.00        | General Discussion and Group formation for Groupwork   | 3 groups  |
| <b>16.40-17.00</b> | <b>Health break &amp; departure</b>  |   |
| <b>Day 2</b>       | <b>15<sup>th</sup> October</b>   |   |
| 9.00-16.00         | <b>Theme 4: Financial Services, Trade in Cross-border</b>  | Dr. Kindie G.                                     |
| 9.00-10.00         | Stock-taking study report on Financial Services for Pastoral areas (background, methodology, key findings)   | Dr. Caren   |
| 9.00-10.30         | Questions and Discussion   |   |
| 10.30-10.50        | Lessons from VSF-G on enhancing cross border infrastructure; market information and trade  | Dr. Genene (VSF-G Ethiopia) & Customs             |
| 10.50-11.10        | Question and Discussion  |   |
| 11.10-11.30        | Recommendations of Stock-taking study in cooperating inputs from discussion  | Dr. Caren   |
| 11:30 -12:00       | General Discussion   | Participants                                      |
| 12:00-13:00        | Group work on current practice, policy bottlenecks and prioritize gaps for harmonized intervention (KE-ET & UG-KE)   | All   |
| <b>13.00-14.00</b> | <b>Lunch break &amp; departure</b>   |   |
| 14.00-15:00        | Group presentations and Discussion   | Group rapportouers                                |
| 15:00-15.30        | Final recommendations and way forward  | Group rapportouers & all                          |
| 15.30-16.00        | Closing remarks  | Dr. Osman and the three countries representatives |

## Annex 2: List of participants

| # | Name                  | Country               | Contact  |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
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