

17th December 2012

**EXTENSIVE LIVESTOCK RESEARCH MULTI-STAKEHOLDER
RESEARCH QUESTION DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP**
Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi Kenya 10TH -12TH DECEMBER 2012



**EAFF PAEPARD workshop on Extensive Livestock
in Eastn Africa**

Silver Springs hotel, Nairobi, Kenya 10th~12th Dec 2012

**THEME: LINKING RESEARCH TO APPLICATION WITHIN THE EXTENSIVE
LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN**

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Acknowledgements

From the Secretariat: The EAFF secretariat takes this opportunity to thank all the participants who took time from their various working environment especially at a time so close to the festive season and with numerous deadlines on finalization of myriad of projects/reports to attend and participate fully in the extensive livestock research question development workshop. As the secretariat, we are very thankful for all the input you contributed towards achieving the workshop objectives. We endeavor to continue this fruitful collaboration to explore this value chain to the maximum that will reap economic benefits to the farmers that we serve through our national farmer member organizations.

From the Facilitators: We would like to sincerely thank the tank of knowledge that was represented during the meeting. For most of us it was the first time to ever facilitate a group of highly knowledgeable and experienced personnel within any particular value chain. Thanks for the interactions which were fruitful and also for continued support in backstopping and helping us to refine some areas of weaknesses. We are in this process for a long time especially now that the PAEPARD project is taking this user led approach and we wish that we will meet again in the various consortia that will be established through addressing some of the research questions that were identified during the multi-stakeholder workshop.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AgGDP:	Agricultural Gross Domestic Product
ASARECA:	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
AIF :	Agricultural Innovation Facilitator
ARD:	Agricultural Research for development
AI:	Artificial Insemination
BDS:	Business Development Services
BVC:	Beef Value Chain
CAADP:	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program
CIRAD:	A French research centre working with developing countries to tackle international agricultural and development issues
COMESA:	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAFF:	Eastern Africa Farmers Federation
ELVC:	Extensive Livestock Value Chain
FARA:	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FO:	Farmer Organizations
FSMS:	Food Safety Management Systems
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ:	German Institution
ITK:	Indigenous Traditional Knowledge
ILRI:	International Livestock Research Institute
MDGS:	Millennium Development Goals
MTM:	Management Team Meeting
NAGRIC:	National Genetic Resources Improvement Centre
NAIF:	National Agricultural Innovation Facilitator
NEPAD:	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs:	Non Governmental institutions
NRI:	Natural Resources Institute
PAEPARD:	Platform for African European Partnerships in Agricultural Research for Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agricultural research for Development has been a topic of discussion in most national, regional and international forums with the aim of boosting production and productivity for food security measures especially in Africa. Farmers and farming systems are changing and there is therefore an urgent need for changes in research approaches if more effective agricultural development is to be achieved. The Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF) a regional farmer organization representing approximately 20 million farmers in the eastern Africa region is fully recognizes this need. EAFF in collaboration with FARA, COLEACP, AGRINATURA, CIRAD, CSA, ROPPA, FARNPAN and PROPAC are implementing a 3-year program on creating multi-stakeholder partnerships within different consortia on agricultural research for development dubbed PAEPARD (Platform for African European Partnerships in Agricultural Research for Development). The general principle of the program is to build consortia around agricultural research for development comprising both European and African partners to achieve the MDGs for Africa.

For two years, the program has used open calls to broker the multi-stakeholder partnerships. But since end of 2011, learning from the two years experience, PAEPARD partners shifted to a new user-led brokerage procedure which is giving the lead to the “research users” partners (especially FOs but also the private sector) in the organization of brokerage activities; in particular, the organization of “brokerage workshops” around a federating theme that they have themselves chosen. With this in mind EAFF through collaborative approaches and consultation with Eastern Africa stakeholders identified a federating theme to focus on Extensive livestock value chains. In May 2012, the Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF) contracted the Agency for Inter-regional Development (AFID) to carry out a consultancy study to develop a Livestock Strategy for Eastern Africa. The focus of the strategy was given as “Extensive Livestock Systems” predominant in the dry areas of Eastern Africa. Major species involved were cattle, small ruminants (sheep and goats) and camels. Poultry and pig rearing in the target production systems which involve agro-pastoral and pastoral systems were also to be captured.

EAFF held a workshop with an intention of developing research questions within the extensive livestock value chain that could further be developed into concept notes by a steering group dubbed "core team" comprising of technical personnel who will help in the development of full research proposals that will aim to push the agenda for agricultural research for development forward. The programs/projects that will be developed will comprise of various multi-stakeholders in the value chain from farmer organizations, research institutions, academia, private sector institutions, NGOs/CSOs and donor organizations both from African and European descent. This is a summary report on the deliberations that took place within the two and a half days on the research question development workshop.

The workshop was divided into three components to (a) identify/validate the national research issues within the livestock value chain (b) discuss the regional research issues and come up with research questions (c) form a core team to take up the initiative to develop proposals based on the regional research questions formulated. During the workshop, participants identified at least 69 research issues within the extensive livestock value chain at the national level (in both Kenya and Uganda), these issues were then consolidated into 24 regional research issues and 36 research questions were developed from it.

The regional research area of focus were divided into the 3 value chain functions; Production, Value addition and Processing. In production the areas of focus were (a) Improving the availability and quality of feed and water, (b) Preventing and controlling pests and diseases (common and transboundary diseases), (c) Breeding and improving the utilization of indigenous animal genetic resources. Areas of focus under Value Addition were (a) Improvement of shelf life of beef products, (b) improving safety management systems quality and standards of beef, (c) appropriate innovative and traditional technologies for value addition for cottage industries, (d) Appropriate technologies for value addition for formal industry, (e) Business training, credit services, insurance breeds consumers tastes/preferences and (f) utilization of beef by products - hide, blood, bones etc. Within marketing the areas of focus majorly were (a) enhancing product standards and policies for improved market access, (b) enhancing access to and utilisation of market information and (c) market development other cross cutting issues included (1) gender mainstreaming, (2) market dynamics and (3) building competitiveness in the livestock sector.

Under each area of focus were research questions to address the issue (please see in workshop report).

The workshop identified a core group team that will be led by Dr. Jean Ndikumana from ASARECA who will help in steering the group. Other members of the group were Prof. George Lubega from Makerere university, Dr. Joyce Thaiya - GIZ, A representative from CIRAD- Follow up with Dr. Patrice Grimaud, Jackson Mubiru - NAGRIC, Stephen Muchiri - EAFF and Prof. Vedasto Muhikambele - SOKOINE university. In conclusion, it was agreed that the TORs for the core team will be developed by the PAEPARD MTM and delivered to the core team. There will be a core team meeting in March 2013.

INTRODUCTION

Globally livestock contribute to the livelihoods of approximately 70% of the world's poor. In Africa, livestock are vital for poor households and must be a key part of meeting the MDGs targeted by 2015. For the livestock sector to play its rightful role in the agricultural sector in Africa, there is need to unlock the sector's potential. It is important to catalyze productivity, value addition, market access and trade to improve competitiveness of the livestock sector in Africa. There is need to expose the players in the sector in the entire value chain to emerging technologies, solutions and practices that can enhance productivity and competitiveness. These players need to also network and link with possible partners, clients and consumers to enhance trade in the sector that will deliver sustainable development.

The PAEPARD project aims at building joint African-European multi-stakeholder partnerships in ARD contributing to achieving the MDGs with a specific objective of having enhanced, more equitable, more demand driven and mutually beneficial collaboration of Africa and Europe on ARD with the aim of attaining the MDGs. Dr. Jonas Mugabe from FARA explained to the participants the evolution of the PAEPARD project to date and the milestones achieved to date¹. Within the project implementation, PAEPARD took a slow track and a fast track phase; the fast track phase was whereby calls for proposals were sent out and consortium partners were formed comprising of both European and African partners to respond to these calls. Most of the proposals that were submitted to these calls were research-led as opposed to the users of research leading the process. Mr. Stephen Muchiri (CEO, EAFF) further explained the slow track process which was more demand-driven actually adopting the core mandate of the PAEPARD program. In principle, the slow track process is one that adopts the user-led initiative whereby users of research take a lead in the development and conceptualization of the project activities. Within the PAEPARD framework, which is divided into several work packages, WP2 has a mandate of mobilizing the African stakeholders who include the main users of the users of research. It is comprised of regional farmer organizations (ROPPA, PROPAC, EAFF², and SACAU (represented by FANRPAN).

¹ Presentation: General overview of PAEPARD.

² EAFF is the leader of WP2 and FANRPAN co -leader

DAY 1

The objectives of the day were to

1. To understand the PAEPARD process and its importance in ARD
2. To validate the study on Extensive livestock value chain strategy for eastern Africa region
3. Define research agenda and priorities in extensive livestock value chain strategy in pilot research countries



The facilitator for the day was Marygoretti Gachagua. The workshop began with a participatory introduction of participants and in the process they defined their expectations for the day which included.

Inset: Participants introducing each other- help me know you session.

EXPECTATIONS FROM WORKSHOP

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop research questions in the area and ensuring sustainable feeding and nutrition in dairy production 2. Clearly map out the roles of the African researchers and non researchers 3. Develop strategies that will bring out meaningful change in livestock sector 4. To contribute towards improvement of the current status of the livestock sector through constructive dialogue by different stakeholders. This is through development of research questions that will provide solutions to current constraints affecting smallholder livestock Keepers in EA 5. Find good practices from colleagues to take back home 6. Build partnerships and participation in research goals of this platform 7. Come up with a well defined research agenda 8. To come up with a well coordinated core team to drive the set research agenda 9. To find solutions on how to improve livestock quality in the value chain 10. To find out ways of bringing the private sector to work with small livestock producers 11. To come up with clearer positions on accessible value addition linkages 12. To know how to create some linkages with dairy industry 13. Understand more about demand driven initiatives 14. To understand more about PAEPARD implementation in EAFF focused research priorities and questions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Understand more on livestock policy in EA and the role played by the regional farmers organizations in the livestock development 16. Expand knowledge over the various stakeholders in the field of livestock production and development 17. Roles, experiences and challenges of various livestock value chain actors in the region. 18. To appreciate status of research by other organizations/programs 19. To operate what other organizations and programs are doing with respect to extensive livestock production research. 20. Schedule for concept notes and proposals developed. 21. Success in creating a consortium of researchers and developers 22. To improve the competitiveness of the livestock sector. 23. To influence research priority setting based on my organization experience in the extensive livestock system. 24. Find workable solutions for challenges facing the livestock sector 25. Recommend guidelines for the development of the livestock sector.
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Rules for workshop

The participants set some rules that needed to be observed during the entire two and a half days of workshop.

1. Cell phones should be kept on silent mode
2. Everyone should respect each other's opinions
3. Time keeping should be looked out for critically
4. Every half day people should move from their current sitting positions to enable interaction.

INTRODUCTION REMARKS

Stephen Muchiri: EAFF Chief Executive Officer

The EAFF CEO Stephen Muchiri, welcomed participants in Nairobi, Kenya. He expressed his gratitude to the delegates present in the workshop who took time off from their busy schedules to attend this very important workshop focusing on the extensive livestock value chain. He said that the inputs of the participants towards validating and refining the proposed research questions will be highly valued during the workshop to add value towards implementation of the strategy in the eastern Africa region. He highlighted some ideals of the PAEPARD program which enhanced partnership building and by the virtue of them being present in the workshop was the beginning of a partnership among EAFF and the institutions represented. He said that it would be imperative to use the already existing capacities present to enrich and liven the discussions during the workshop. Since this was also a new area for EAFF to explore and he said he was looking forward to learn more on the subject.

Dr. Jonas Mugabe: FARA representative

Dr. Mugabe, started by thanking EAFF for organizing the workshop despite the various constraints associated with organizing it in the present year. He introduced FARA which is the



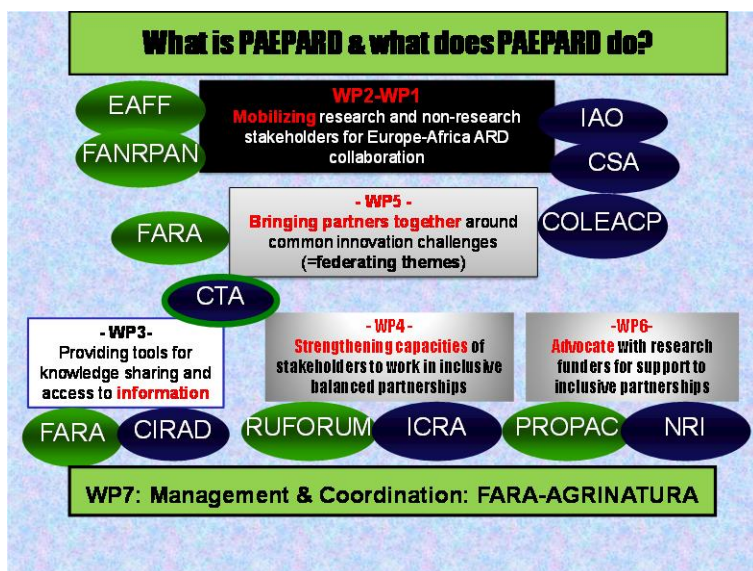
Regional African body for agricultural research in Africa. He said that the workshop aimed at developing clear themes for research and it would be imperative that it be participatory so that stakeholders can articulate the themes for research. He also emphasized that the program PAEPARD helped in facilitating stakeholders to meet and not

necessarily give them funding for furthering their concepts. However, the program also has the presence of the National Innovation Facilitators and at present represented by Kenya and Uganda Daphne Muchai and Kenneth Katungisa respectively. He urged the participants that for the workshop to be effective there will be need to develop a clear roadmap leading towards at least development of a bankable research proposal.

UNDERSTANDING THE PAEPARD PROCESS AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN ARD:

Presented by Jonas Mugabe WP7 partner FARA

The PAEPARD (Platform for African European Partnership in Agricultural Research for Development) is implementing its second phase of 3 years. It's an EU funded project managed by FARA and has many partners in both research and non-research institutions. Its overall



objective is to build joint African-European multi-stakeholder partnerships in ARD with the specific objective of enhanced, more equitable, more demand driven and mutually beneficial collaboration of Africa and Europe on ARD with the aim of attaining the MDGs. The project is divided into seven work packages; WP1 & 2 are concerned with mobilizing European and

African partners respectively in ARD. These are both research and non-research partners. WP3 is in charge of all communication aspects in the program, WP4 is in charge of capacity building (and concept development), WP5 is on building strategic alliances especially in terms of consortium partners, WP6 is in charge of lobbying and advocacy in ARD and WP7 is in charge of management.

The expected results from the program is to (1) have increased awareness of partnership opportunities in Europe and Africa, (2) improved mobilization and coordination of both African and European research and non-research stakeholders, and (3) increased knowledge on European funding opportunities among African ARD stakeholders and support for partnership development will lead to increased number of high quality ARD proposals.



Members of the PAEPARD MTM - Accra Ghana

The project worked under the principle of brokering of multi stakeholder partnerships within ARD. So far, the achievements of PAEPARD has been to support the development of 10 proposals through two internal Calls, although few have been funded. Several proposals were submitted to a Call for proposals from the African Union which, in common with many other agricultural research Calls, require that partnerships are led by research organizations. This is considered to be the main reason that it has been difficult to obtain funding for proposals developed with support from PAEPARD. . Other achievements include the organization of various multi-stakeholder consultations, inception workshops for all consortia, training of AIFs and write shops. The PAEPARD project has an information sharing site (www.paepard.org) and the project has also developed two opinion papers with reflections of EC rural development and research policies³. The project has now however taken a new approach since 2011 where the implementers of the project have agreed that for the project to be more effective there is need for it to be more demand driven.

³ PAEPARD presentation by Jonas Mugabe.

Questions from the above presentation

- a) Why is it that most European researchers are not engaged in ARD?

They mostly develop a multi disciplinary education based approach and not necessarily a multi stakeholder process. This is because most European researchers are rated due to the quality and quantity of research outputs in publications/journals they create as opposed to the recognition for development work.

- b) The uptake of technology is really low in Africa

This is relatively true because most research is not participatory, therefore people find shelved technologies which often do not meet the needs of end users. It is imperative to involve stakeholders (especially the "uptakers" of technologies) from the very beginning. The research is there but emphasis should be placed on the end users/beneficiaries of research. This is why the user led process which you will hear from the next presentation will be showing why the project actually adopted this new approach as opposed to the old one.

- c) Clarification: IAO has left the consortium and is now replaced by CIRAD which is based in France. CIRAD will lead WP1 in helping to mobilize European Partners while at the same time handling issues on WP3 especially regarding communication and dissemination of information.

- d) Problem with end user. We work on our own and have never seen research on the table. How can we get the research to benefit our farmers?

This is why PAEPARD has brought researchers together so that you can interact

- e) Clarification on funding. Have you succeeded in getting funding?

PAEPARD submitted 10 proposals to AU and none of them was funded. There are some Calls to which some partners have said are going to submit proposals. We have little chances for funding. The sub-regional research organizations (SRO) should be part of PAEPARD so that consortium can take advantage of SRO calls.

- f) What institutions are involved from Europe especially in answering to the calls/concepts submitted?

The logic behind the PAEPARD program is that in a consortium there should be both European and African stakeholders who are both research and non-research entities for a research proposal to be accepted.

- g) What do you do to ensure demand of articulation is achieved by non research actors?

Previously, demand for research was top-down and this is what essentially led to low uptake of technologies. In the new process, the users of research select the theme for research that they want undertaken. Some of the themes selected were livestock (eastern Africa), vegetables (Central Africa), rice (West Africa) and groundnuts (South Africa). This was a purely farmer led process and is why we adopted the approach. It is easy to accept technologies available if the demand comes from the users of research/technologies in a bottom-up process.

PAEPARD User led process: Presented by Kenneth Katungisa AIF Uganda

Smallholder farmers are the main users of Agricultural Research for Development. There is therefore need to focus ARD and partnerships more on the needs of users. During the 1st and 2nd calls for Concept Notes only one consortium was led by a user of research (farmer organization). The objectives of the farmer led process is to (a) facilitate farmer led process of brokerage (b) Enhance user/farmer friendly orientation of research process and (c) develop user driven concept notes leading to fundable proposals. The Sub Regional Farmer Organizations (SRFOs) involved in implementation of the user led process under the PAEPARD project are EAFF (Eastern Africa), ROPPA (West Africa), PROPAC (Central Africa), FANRPAN/SACAU (Southern Africa), COLEACP (European institution working in West Africa). However, they are backstopped by partners in WP1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

The user led process is divided into seven steps so as to be able to broker partnerships in the process. The steps are as outlined below:

- a) **Defining federating theme:** This was done through a consultative process whereby each SRFO was supposed to identify an area of focus in terms of value chain, select at least two or three focus countries and identify a regional and national AIF who will assist in facilitating the meetings plus other brokerage processes. EAFF through a consultative process invited member organizations to come up with at least one federating theme that will be further explored under the PAEPARD project. EAFF settled on Extensive livestock value chain in Eastern Africa with a specific focus on Kenya and Uganda. Since the Regional AIF had already been selected in the earlier PAEPARD program, Mr. Kenneth Katungisa from Uganda, the National Agricultural Innovation Facilitator (NAIF) was also selected through a call that was circulated to EAFF member organization. One

of the criteria for selection was that these should work in farmer organizations since they are already exposed to how farmers (users of research) operate. Mrs. Daphne Muchai from KENFAP was selected as the NAIF from Kenya. Kenneth doubles up as the NAIF for Uganda while Marygoretti Gachagua coordinates the whole process.

- b) **Desk review:** They were for the theme that was selected by the SRFO; in this case EAFF selected the Extensive livestock value chain for Eastern Africa region. EAFF commissioned a study to look in-depth into the status of the extensive livestock value chain in both Kenya and Uganda. EAFF hired a consultant to undertake the study. After the study was done, the AIFs did a further analysis of the study to identify research areas that were done both in collaboration with users and non-users of research⁴. A further peer review was undertaken when the document was circulated to all other SROs, and all other WP partners for comments. These comments were consolidated and taken to the consultant who further refined the study.
- c) **Conduct induction training for AIFs:** An induction training was held on 26-30 Nov. 2012 in Entebbe Uganda whereby all AIFs from the 5 SRFOs attended the meeting. The purpose of the training was to introduce the participants to the PAEPARD process and most especially the user led process of brokerage. Marygoretti (Coordinator) and Kenneth (AIF - Uganda) attended the training. Skills in facilitation were instilled in participants to enable them to facilitate a research question development workshop which was the next activity.
- d) **Multi-stakeholder R&D question workshops:** This was the stage which EAFF has reached in terms of implementation of the user led process. The main purpose of the workshop was to help in partnership building, validate the desk review report, prioritize and define research for development questions, analyze existing capacities and identify gaps, identify potential additional partners to address gaps, identify members of the core group to take the platform forward and define the TORs for the platform core group. These attributes were highlighted in the concept note that was circulated⁵

⁴ Please see the findings from both Kenya and Uganda

⁵ concept note workshop.

- e) **Meeting of Platform Core Group:** During the workshop, this group of people to steer the process forward will be selected to help further refine the research questions. During the EAFF workshop, some of the ideas came out. EAFF intends to hold a meeting in March 2013. During this meeting EAFF intends to lead the core group to refine further the research questions formulated and come up with an issue that will be addressed by the research questions. They will further develop the concept note and later proposal during a write shop. This process will be facilitated by the AIFs and additional stakeholders not present in the group can be added.
- f) **Regional Write shops:** There will be two write shops (English and French) comprising of at least 25 participants to develop the concept to a fully fledged proposal. This workshop will be guided by the WP4, but WP2 will mobilize participants to attend the workshop.
- g) **Reflection workshop:** This is a learning workshop in which lessons learnt from implementation of the user led process will be presented and reviewed. All WP partners will be present during the workshop including the AIFs from the different regions.

Questions and answer to above presentation

- a) Being a user led process as depicted by the presentation, why is it that farmers are not present in the workshop?

EAFF has invited National Farmer organizations who are mostly in constant contact with the farmers at the grassroots level. Since they are the people working closely with the farmers they are able to articulate issues from the grassroots and bring them to be addressed at a forum. EAFF represents all the 20 million farmers in the region, they therefore are coming from a point of knowledge of what is affecting the farming community. Also this is a technical workshop, there is need for more expertise especially in the articulation of the research issues that are going to be raised soon.

- b) How did you define end users as farmers? There are so many end users in the value chain?

Being a farmer organization, we believe that the users of research that is packaged either as technologies or facts to increase production and productivity are the primary beneficiaries of

research. Farmers can inform research on what their needs are and create a form of dialogue that will exist between farmers and research to bring research that is more practicable and applicable.

- c) Is there space to go to the grassroots level in this process? Can we go there to have a more practical engagement with users of research within PAEPARD program?

The PAEPARD process began with initial sending out of questionnaires to stakeholders within EAFF, these were mostly farmer organizations and partners. There was an internal consultation that was organized where outputs of the exercise were represented. During the process, there was group work which was specifically on generally mapping out the major areas of focus for EAFF and this was presented during the African Multi Stakeholder workshop in May 2012. Therefore, we believe that the process started from the grassroots level and is now at the level of regional issues.

- d) Is there any intention of making this process rapid? There is a lot of research existing. But there are many gaps.

The PAEPARD process operates in two ways, the fast track and slow track process. The fast track process was explained earlier which showed that PAEPARD focused mainly on responding to calls for proposals and building consortium around them. The slow track process is more demand driven and is actually adopting the core mandate of the PAEPARD program. In principle, the slow track process is one that adopts the user led initiative whereby users of research take a lead in the development and conceptualization of the project activities. This process is now taking the slow track mode of operation we intend to follow after this meeting to identify more stakeholders involved in the extensive livestock value chain. There is need to articulate the issues challenging livestock production and productivity and have a database on the same. This will hopefully be one of the outputs from the workshop.

Stakeholder interest analysis of participants in the extensive livestock value chain: Presented by Marygoretti Gachagua

The extensive value chain is very complex and the players involved in the sector include farmers, traders, slaughterhouses, butcheries, processors, exporters and consumers. The sector accounts for about 40% of the world's agricultural gross domestic product (FAO, 2009). Developing regionally integrated value chains and markets is both feasible and important given Africa's high population and income growth rates. There is great potential for maximizing values from horizontal and vertical integration at every level of the value chain strategy. In the long run, expected gains from the strategy would undoubtedly justify intervention costs in terms of economic diversification, increased productivity, food security, job creation and poverty alleviation.

In one of the activities of the pre-workshop preparations, EAFF sent out a small questionnaire to participants requesting them to give their own views depending on the area that they work in and their country in terms of challenges and opportunities in the extensive livestock sector. The aim of this activity was to feed in to the livestock strategy that was presented in the workshop by the consultant and also a point to trigger discussions for the national and regional group work. It was also meant to determine the composition of the participants present in terms of their area of expertise and organizational expertise that can be tapped on in the extensive livestock value chain and hopefully retain some of the expertise to participate in the core group. 10 out of 26 questionnaires were returned for analysis.

A Wordle showing the general representation of the stakeholders present in the workshop can be accessed through <http://www.wordle.net/show/wrdl/6117816/Untitled>. There was a heavy representation of universities, research institutions, farmer organizations, NGOs, cooperatives and ministry of livestock, but private companies were absent. In terms of stakeholders capacities with respect to what their organizations are doing <http://www.wordle.net/show/wrdl/6117882/Untitled> showed that organizations focused on livestock issues in terms of breeding, research, giving services (extension), and management. Some of the challenges and opportunities obtained from the analysis are as shown below.

CHALLENGES IN THE LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land: sizes, land use, conflicts• Biodiversity losses – indigenous stocks• Expensive inputs• Poor management (production)• Climate change impacts on beef production• Weak animal diseases and control strategies• Standards – not meeting them, restriction to markets (exports) due to phyto sanitary regulations• Disease & parasite, morbidity and mortality,• Feeds and feeding concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literacy of farmers and beef handlers• LOCAL genotypes for beef production• Inadequate research based support to beef production• Low technology uptake• Weak policies• Weak financing of the BVC• Weak implementation of existing policies• Weak horizontal and vertical linkages in terms of stakeholder collaboration |
|---|---|

Opportunities in the extensive livestock value chain

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High population growth rates• Product utility exploration – product development and transformation• Service support ; vet, product/input services, management skills and labour• Climate change adaptability• Integration : arable farming and other economic activities, livelihoods bases and cultural social networks• Unmet demands for beef and beef products in the country and region• Vast area for beef production | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resilient breeds (though currently long term maturity period)• Existence of pasture Spp for rangeland rehabilitation• Good researchers in animal science and range rehabilitation• Increased availability of new risk management tools such as index based insurance• New models for provision of inputs (e.g. vaccines and advisory services through franchise arrangements) |
|---|---|

Proposed way forward to address the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities from the analysis included:

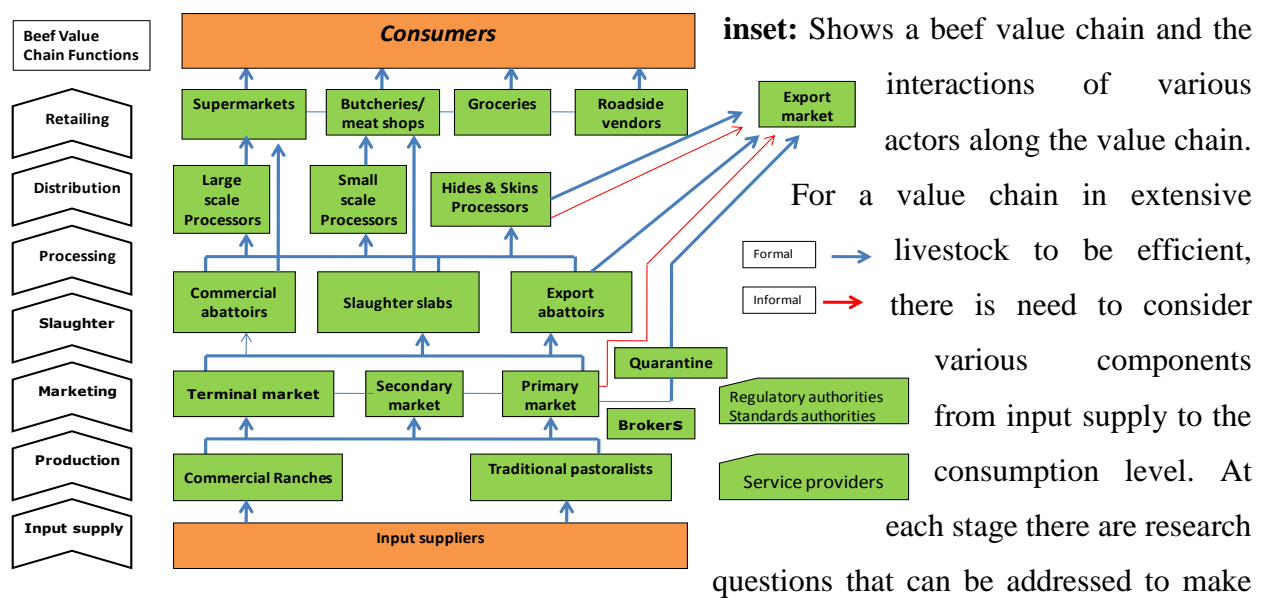
1. Need better coordination along the value chain and strengthened linkage to the regional and international markets.
2. There is need for building capacity across stakeholder categories to enable exploiting market opportunities, especially for value-added beef products

Reactions from the presentation

Participants said that there is need to further analyze the stakeholders within the livestock value chain so as to create synergies and partnerships at various points on the value chain to make it more vibrant. There is also need to distinguish who are most affected by the challenges especially in terms of stakeholder categories identified in the analysis.

Eastern Africa Livestock Strategy Excerpt: *Linking Research To Application Within The Extensive Livestock Value Chain. Presented by Rosemirta Birungi AFID consultant.*

The value chain approach for Eastern Africa Livestock strategy was to provide for integration of all actors and functions in the extensive livestock sub sector. It was meant to provide a framework for analysis of farmer to consumer or production to consumption continuum also basing it on provision of information on constraints, opportunities, policies and plausible strategies in the ELVC (Extensive Livestock Value Chain). Market orientation has potential to trigger sector development through illuminating strategic stakeholder investment and participation functions along the value chain. Market driven livestock value chains shows actors, functions and their linkages at various levels along the beef production to consumption continuum. Within the PAEPARD framework, this value chain falls well in place to create a multitude of stakeholder networks at the various functions of the value chains. A myriad of research questions can be addressed based on this diversity.



the value chain more relevant to the user of research. From the study, it shows that each stage of the value chain has both opportunities and challenges. Some of these opportunities can be addressed through favorable policies that can be put in place so as to provide a conducive environment for its preparation. The Kenyan Livestock Development policy depicts that the sector is inadequately funded but suggests a deliberate effort by the government to increase

funding. It proposed strategic institutional reforms e.g. creation of Kenya Livestock Research institute to tackle issues within the livestock industry. In Uganda on the other hand the Uganda National Livestock Policy: National Meat policy shows there are too many concerned institutions and may hinder implementation but creates opportunity for innovations systems approach. Centralized licensing inhibits small trader participation to markets but provides an opportunity for wider stakeholder participation and widens the value chain functions. This shows, in both Kenya and Uganda the policies can be further refined to create an enabling environment for farmers to trade.

The EAFF EALS (Eastern African Livestock Strategy) borders its work on four main themes:

- ✓ Theme 1: Improving Livestock productivity in agro-pastoral and pastoral systems
- ✓ Theme 2: Enhancing adaptation and coping with climate variability and change
- ✓ Theme 3: Facilitating market access and exploiting market opportunities
- ✓ Theme 4: Improving Value Addition of Livestock Products

This is in line with the 3 value chain functions on production, processing and marketing of products from the ELVC.

Questions from the presentation

a) Should the theme on production focus on indigenous breeds, since they are resilient, or on improved breeds?

As the effects of global warming increase, it is also severely affecting the cattle population. Most of the pastoral systems face 2-3 drought seasons per year and indeed there is a need to breed resistance especially using the indigenous breeds available. However, breeding takes a long time since most of the AI that is given is for indigenous breeds of livestock. The traditional system for breeding has been proved to be a worthwhile venture to explore since it gives precision and ensures continuity in terms of indigenous breeds.

b) There is need to focus on zoonotic diseases within the region and also the drugs that are used for disease control.

As we further explore the various issues along the value chain to come up with research questions, there is need to emphasize how to minimize the livestock diseases during drought and the potential interventions that need to be prioritized while undertaking the program.

c) We would like to know how the strategy is fitting in EAFF as well as the PAEPARD process.

At EAFF we have a new strategic plan focusing on service delivery to our members especially in terms of economic services. We thought it wise to explore the livestock value chain further since most of our focus has been on crops. In this line, there is need to rethink our focus on livestock especially in terms of the emerging trends that have come up e.g. livestock insurance. Our members are also involved in issues on biogas development which responds to climate change adaptation and with the PAEPARD project there will be need to create a database with information of various players in the sector that can be called upon to collaborate to drive the extensive livestock value chain forward.

d) There are critical issues especially surrounding gender in agriculture, we have not seen it being captured in the strategy. How does gender fit in?

Gender Mainstreaming is important especially when we talk about agriculture, according to the study findings recommendations one of them is gender mainstreaming into the value chain since we need to know the various actors especially in terms of gender and how they can contribute effectively along each value chain function. There is need to focus on how to actually entice the youth to be able to participate effectively in this value chain and where exactly.

e) Use of words like extension, how is it carried out today?

Most of the extension work in both countries of focus are not working very well. Most of this is the issue of policy implementation.

f) There is need to define if we are referring to Research and Development or Research for Development before defining the research questions.

Research and Development: It refers when research is first done, and then the users of research are involved much later in the uptake of technologies.

Research for Development: It refers to research being undertaken in collaboration with users of research. This approach is the one that is being adopted by the user-led PAEPARD procedure and is also adapted by EAFF since they are the users of research. There is need for research to work for users for effective technology uptake.

g) Need to also define Value chain and Value Chain Development

The *value chain* describes the full range of activities which are required to bring a product or service from conception, through the different phases of production (involving a combination of physical transformation and the input of various producer

services), delivery to final consumers, and final disposal after use. Value chain development on the other hand implies on the various subsectors within the agricultural value chain that will create economic value through job creation and also focus majorly on quality improvement.

h) Definition of actors and stakeholders

Actors are the main implementers of an action

Stakeholders are those directly/indirectly affected by an action and include the actors/implementers.

i) Clarify index based livestock insurance

There is need to link livestock marketing to food security. The index based livestock insurance was developed by ILRI in northern Kenya to analyze in terms of early warning of forage availability thus attributing directly towards food security. There was need to link livestock farmers to banks/finance institutions so that farmers can be protected from the vagaries of weather and other risks associated with livestock keeping. Livestock farmers however need to have purchasing power to convince banks to provide insurance for their cattle. Currently in Kenya, some products are working well especially on livestock insurance basis, however, the major constraints is that for one to be insured properly there is need to show the numbers of livestock and with limited pieces of land it has become a challenge especially for small holder farmers.

j) How do we embed traditional knowledge when talking about extensive livestock value chain?

Traditional knowledge is very informative, it is wise to be able to select the best practices and erode the weak ones especially in the field of development and with the new climate change effects. A wealth of practices have previously been used which may be suitable for use in the changing climate. e.g. Ethno vet medicine has already been used to deal with issues related to livestock diseases in the sector. This knowledge needs to be packaged in a way that it can be passed on to generations to come.

k) There is need to provide the missing link especially in terms of actors to show exactly who can help the farmers.

l) There is need to consider that there is definitely a major shift especially from consumer level on shift from red to white meat

m) How to resolve the huge conflict between livestock and crop producers?

Group work on National groups (3hours)

The TOR for the group was to

1. Based on the presentations earlier, teeth out the national research issues that surround the extensive livestock sector per the themes defined above at least 3 issues.
2. Give a score based on the most important issue and a remark on why they think the score should be like that.
3. Prepare a power point/presentation.

Group Work – (National groups) - Uganda.

Research theme 1: Improving livestock productivity in agro-pastoral and pastoral systems	Score	Remarks
1.1 Improving feed resources and feeding packages to increase feeds and water availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeding packages • Community based rangeland management • Policy analysis and advocacy 	3	Feeding is critical to assure adequate productivity and production of livestock particularly in the dry season.
1.2 Preventing and controlling major diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • animal health services • regional disease surveillance • policy analysis and advocacy 	1	The high prevalence of livestock diseases in agro-pastoral and pastoral systems needs to be controlled before other interventions can succeed.
1.3 Improving adoption of technologies and innovations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology adoption • Policy analysis and advocacy 	4	Technologies and innovations are necessary in order to increase production, productivity and income of farmers.
1.4 Improving utilization of indigenous breeds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characterization and conservation of indigenous breeds • Identifying superior breeds/lines/individuals • Policy analysis and advocacy 	5	This is important after the other subthemes have been resolved in order to provide a conducive environment or fair situation for comparison of lines/individuals

		for improvement.
<p>1.5 Institutionalizing livestock farmers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective action • Mobilization, sensitization and training for competitiveness • Formalization • Supporting active participation and lobbying for inputs. 	2	It is critical to organize farmers into viable farmer institutions so that they can drive their own development agenda for sustainability of interventions.

Research theme 2: Enhancing adaptation and coping with climate variability and change	Score	Remarks
	1-3	
<p>2.1 Assessing community perceptions and coping mechanisms to effects of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous knowledge • Community based early warning systems • Migration management 	1	It is most important to understand what the community knows before interventions are instituted, either by building upon or modifying community perceptions and coping mechanisms or introducing new interventions
<p>2.2 Improving resilience to climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources monitoring • Resources evaluation • Adaptive technologies e.g. Improving herd management to minimize losses during drought 	2	After understanding the community situation, then resilience can be improved based on the existing situation.

Research theme 3: Improving value addition of livestock products	Score	Remarks
	1-3	
<p>3.1 Develop or promote innovative value addition technologies</p>	2	Technologies should then be sought to add value to products both on small and larger scale to improve marketability and profit.
<p>3.2 Improving product handling and safety(</p>	1	Livestock products must be made safe and

live animals, beef, offals, other allied products)		wholesome for human consumption to be worthy of any further effort towards processing.
3.4 Improving access to business Development services (BDS)-Credit services, business training, breeding services, livestock insurance, linkage to service providers, etc	3	BDS are necessary in order to exploit the full potential of livestock in a sustainable manner.

Research theme 4	Score	Remarks
	1-3	
Facilitating market access and exploiting market opportunities		
4.1 Enhancing product standards for improved market access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and regulations • Inspection and grading • Packaging 	1	To assure quality, standards must be set as an industry guide
4.2 Enhancing access to and utilization of market information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging market information • Improving actor communication systems 	3	Farmers need quality, timely and relevant market information for decision making.
4.3 Market development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input markets • Output markets • Harmonization of non tariff barriers 	2	Both output and input markets need to be developed as a strategy for sustainable growth and development of the livestock sector.

Kenyan Team

Theme	Strategic intervention	Researchable issues	Ranking	Remarks
Theme 1: Improving livestock productivity				
	1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding for adaptation to changing climate. Effectiveness of AI as a breeding method 	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information gap on how to build adaptability to climate change
	1.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of quality feeds Methods of feed conservation Post harvesting handling of fodder Potential for introduction of traditional and exotic of fodder shrubs Crop-livestock integration Research and documentation on ITK fodder Sustainable water harvesting techniques Water quality assessment 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major limiting factor in production and productivity Major cause of conflict among communities
	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethno-veterinary Effective service delivery systems Research and documentation on ITK on pest and disease control 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing information on ethno-veterinary and ITK
	1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict management-peace building initiative 	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If we solve 1,2 and 3 it will be minimized
Theme 2: Enhancing adaptation and mitigating to climate change				
	2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and documentation on ITK Incorporation and effective communication pathways of ITK on early warning system Potential incentives for mitigating effects of climate change Incorporation of modern technologies in climate change mitigation and adaptation 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BVC effect on climate change • Contribution of migration in accelerating climate change 		
	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How effective are various grazing management strategies? • Optimum stocking rates and carrying capacity of various rangelands 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faster impacts as 2.1 is being worked on
Theme 3: Facilitating market access and exploiting market opportunities				
	3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study market opportunities/constraints both locally and regionally. • Market linkages (linking farmers to market). • Designing effective market communication methods • Role of quality standards in marketing • Innovative and effective value chain financing systems • The role of consumer preferences on the beef value chain e.g. white meat 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its more user led • Implementation time is shorter than policy development
	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy constraints/opportunities affecting beef value chain 	2	
Theme 4: Improving value addition of livestock products				
	4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate technologies for value addition • Documentation of traditional Value addition technologies 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little bit expensive
	4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality standards • Safety issues and compliance • Management of waste in the slaughterhouses 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives better access to markets and reduce health risks
Theme 5: Cross cutting issues				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify gender roles and mainstreaming gender issues in the BVC 	1	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of HIV/AIDs along the BV chain 	2	

Day 2:

The second day began with a plenary session which invited CIRAD, ASARECA and COMESA to give an overview of how the regional arena is and how well EAFF can align itself within the livestock strategy framework to tap into the programs that these organizations are involved in. The plenary session was opened by Marygoretti Gachagua in a small speech quoting previous discussions whereby there was a feeling that the beef value chain was neglected, probably due to political interference and other FOP that include climate change. The basis for CAADP was that agriculture led development is fundamental to cutting hunger poverty, generating economic growth reducing the burden of food imports and opening the way to expansion of exports. EAFF has focused its strategy mainly on market driven beef value chain, this is because market orientation has the potential to trigger sector development through illuminating strategic stakeholder investment and participation functions along the value chain. She concluded by triggering the discussions to COMESA, ASARECA and CIRAD who have investment plans focusing on livestock value chain to tell the participants a bit more on the investment strategy and if possible the possible areas of collaboration under the PAEPARD consortium.

CIRAD: Presented by Dr. Patrice Grimaud

"CIRAD is a French research center working with developing countries to tackle international agricultural and development issues. The organization is working under the authority of Ministry of Higher Education and Research, and Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. CIRAD's operations center on priority lines of research, through "Platforms in partnership for research and training worldwide".

A platform in partnership is defined as:

- 1- A group of partners with the desire to work together
- 2- Shared outlooks and objectives
- 3- The long-term commitment of human, material, and financial resources to achieve the objectives
- 4- A shared research theme
- 5- A defined geographical area
- 6- A critical mass of multiple competences and activities

Three research units more specifically work on animal issues:

- 1- Livestock systems, with a special emphasis on the topics developed within the introduction of this workshop,
- 2- Emerging and exotic animal diseases
- 3- Animal and integrated risk management

There are no more CIRAD scientists posted today in East Africa, although there was a strong collaboration between ILRI and CIRAD on animal production and on trypanosomiasis. I also would like to mention that I personally used to work for 4 years in Uganda to conduct research activities on nutrition, zoonotic diseases and milk quality within a French-funded project dedicated to the organization of milk production in the country. I am glad to notice that the topics of this current workshop aim at defining similar mechanisms and methods to study an animal product's commodity value chain that we used in Uganda, even if we worked on dairy production and if today the main issue is beef production. Please let me insist on the major interest to put all the stakeholders around a same table, in a process that we call in France "*interprofession*".

I would like to end this speech in congratulating EAFF for the organization of this workshop and ASARECA, through Jean Ndikumama, for the quality of the document he wrote on livestock strategy. As you know, CIRAD is very interested in PAEPARD Project as it is the leader or the co-leader of some WPs, and I have no doubt that CIRAD and partners will have a fruitful collaboration within this Project.

COMESA/ACTESA: Dr. Angel Daka

Within ACTESA, deliberate steps have been taken to get involved in the livestock value chain.

The alliance seeks to work more closely with farmers and especially at the grassroot levels.

Within the ACTESA 5 year strategic plan 2012-2016; the framework focuses on

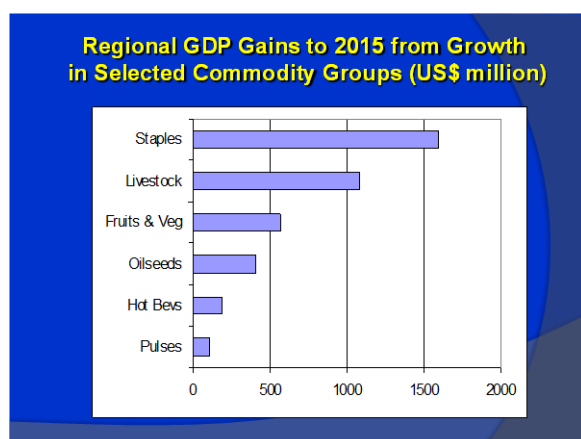
1. Research Outreach and Advocacy: Focusing on Livestock development through the livestock and pastoral framework policies for livestock development and livestock commodity trade.
2. Expanding market services and financial activities: There is need to expand the borrowing infrastructure through creation of partnerships with UNECA, AUC and EAC. COMESA has undertaken a livestock regional analysis in Kenya Uganda and Ethiopia within which the PAEPARD program can tap into.

3. Capacity for commercialization: There are already national, regional and international markets for livestock. There is therefore need to collect the best practices and disseminate this information to stakeholders participating directly or indirectly in the BVC

Dr. Daka concluded by saying that the regional compact which is still under draft is focusing on SPS measures and livestock management.

ASARECA: Dr. Jean Ndikumana

The priorities for ASARECA's livestock and fisheries program has the objective to provide leadership at regional level in the generation, dissemination and adoption of technologies and innovations that will ensure that the sector contributes to the achievement of the CAADP target of 6% per annum growth of regional Agricultural Sector, a threshold considered necessary to



achieve the MDGs. The reason why ASARECA is focusing on livestock is because it contributes between 10-40% of the GDP which is worth 34.5% of the regional Agricultural GDP and it's also practiced in 60% of the ASARECA total land mass. ASARECA perceives that investing in livestock would result in the second highest impact on the regional AgGDP and GDP just after staple crop. (see inset)

ASARECA livestock program is focusing on 4 themes.

Theme 1: Improving livestock and fisheries productivity

Theme 2: Improving access to markets

Theme 3: Improving value addition in input and output marketing chains

Theme 4: Improving sustainable interactions between livestock, fisheries and the environment.

These themes are more or less in tandem with the themes for the EAFF livestock strategy.

Therefore EAFF could tap into some of the themes and develop programs in collaboration with ASARECA.

The next session was then to consolidate the 69 national issues and consolidate them into regional issues within the 3 value chain functions; Production, Processing and Marketing. The criteria for selection of groups was based on

1. Level of interest
2. Where they see they can contribute more
3. If they wanted to learn more about that value chain function.

With this in mind, 3 groups were formed and the following outputs ensued

Value chain function	Research issues
Production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving the availability and quality of feed and water 2. Preventing and controlling pests and diseases (common and trans boundary diseases) 3. Adaptive breeding and improving the utilization of indigenous animal genetic resources 4. Strengthening / Institutionalizing livestock farmers for collective actions, increased competitiveness and participatory approaches to issues 5. Improving adoption of technologies in resource management and innovation in livestock production system
Processing	<p>Improvement of food safety and quality standards</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of shelf life of beef products 2. Improving safety management systems quality and standards of beef <p>Development/Promotion of Value Addition Technologies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate innovative and traditional technologies for value addition for cottage industries 2. Appropriate technologies for value addition for formal industry <p>Improvement of BDS and linkage to credit</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business training, credit services, insurance, breeds consumer tastes/preferences <p>Utilisation of beef by-products (hides, blood, bones etc)</p>
Marketing	<p>Enhancing product standards and policies for improved market access</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies and regulations 2. Inspection and grading 3. Packaging 4. Standards 5. Harmonization of non tariff barriers <p>Enhancing access to and utilization of market information</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Packaging market information 2. Improving actor communication systems 3. Designing effective market information system

	<p>Market development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Input markets 2. Output markets 3. Market linkages 4. Financing value chain activities 5. Consumer preferences <p>Cross cutting issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Market dynamics
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Mrs. Gachagua, gave a presentation on the importance of the multi stakeholder partnerships. She explained the exercise so far had led to the identification of research issues at the regional level per value chain function and it is very important while developing the research question to address the research issues; partnerships should also be considered (please see attached presentation). However, she put some emphasis on efforts that need to be put in place while creating multi stakeholder partnerships. This means that the ARD concept needs to be prominent on the agenda for ongoing debates on agricultural development issues, within the policy, academic and operational communities. This led to the next session on the development of research questions from the research issue identified above. The exercise was to develop research questions from the research items per value chain function, identify potential persons to be involved in the process to steer the research agenda forward and the potential sources of donors to address the research question.

Production group

Themes	Issues	Relevant actors	Suggested roles of different actors	Possible funding opportunities
Improving the availability and quality of feed and water	-What are the most appropriate and sustainable water harvesting techniques for livestock watering in arid and semi arid areas?	Pastoralists	Identifying possible water sources. Participatory Respondents, informants	Government, International NGOs, Devolvement partners,
		Researchers,	Design, analyze, collect data, interpret	

			research	
		Government line ministry	Policy development, informants, facilitating field research process,	
		Local government		
		NGOs,/ Intermediary	Key informants, disseminate information, implement projects, buy technology,	
		Extentionists	Key informants, dissemination of appropriate tech	
		Educationist	Dissemination, sensitization and training	
	What policies affect access and control of rangeland resources in the pastoral areas?			
	What are the cost benefits of various methods of feed conservation in extensive livestock production?			
	-How to enhance feed/pasture quality and availability through indigenous and improved technologies in feed conservation/post harvesting handling and crop -livestock integration for sustainable extensive livestock			

Preventing and controlling pests and diseases (common and trans boundary diseases)	How to develop or improve animal health services, policies and technologies for surveillance preventing and controlling common or trans -boundary diseases and pests for sustainable extensive beef production in the region	Pastoralist leaders	Respondents, Informants,	Government, International NGOs, Devolvment partners,
		Researchers,	Design, analyze, collect data, interpret research	
		Government line ministry ,	Policy development, informants, facilitating field research process,	
		Local government and churches		
		NGOs,/ Intermediary	Key informants, disseminate information, implement projects,	
		Extentionists	Key informants, disseminate of appropriate technology	
		Educationist	Dissemination, sensitization and training	
	How to document and incorporate ITK			
What are the effective ITKs in diseases and pest control and how to utilize them for sustainable extensive beef production in the region?	Pastoralist leaders	Respondents, Informants,	Government, International NGOs, Devolvment partners,	
	Researchers,	Design, analyze, collect data, interpret research		
	Local	Key informants,		

		government and churches	disseminate information, implement projects,	
		NGOs,/ Intermediary	Key informants, disseminate information, implement projects,	
		Extentionists	, Dissemination, sensitization and training	
Breeding and improving the utilization of indigenous animal genetic resources	What are the superior breeds, lines individuals for conservation improvements and sustainability and utilization			
	How to develop community based policy for adapting breeding and utilization of indigenous animal genetics resources			

Value addition group

Research Area	Research question	Relevant stakeholders	Funding opportunities
Improvement of shelf life of beef products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the existing technologies for improvement of shelf life of products and how appropriate are they? • Alternative technologies and their strengths and weaknesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities and research institutes • Farmer organisations • Meat processors • Public sector food quality control agencies • Food processing equipment manufacturing companies 	Private sector (Processors Tanners) Farmers organisations
Improving safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How have the 		

<p>management systems quality and standards of beef</p>	<p>current FSMS and standards in beef influenced the quality of beef in the markets?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the current FSMS, what is the level of adoption and factors? influencing adoption • What have been the successes and failures of safety management systems? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant NGOs • Meat and meat product retailers • Development partners • Livestock and meat traders 	<p>National governments</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>International development partners</p>
<p>Appropriate innovative and traditional technologies for value addition for cottage industries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is value addition in the traditional context? • What traditional VA technologies of commercial value exist? • How to promote use of commercially viable traditional technologies and innovations 		<p>Regional organisations(e.g. EA community, COMESA, IGAD, etc)</p> <p>Foundations</p>
<p>Appropriate technologies for value addition for formal industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the range of beef products demanded by the market and what are the marching technologies for these products? • Improvement of efficiency of existing technologies for value addition 		
<p>Business training, credit services, insurance breeds consumer tastes/preferences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the factors that limit value financing? • How can investment priorities be made attractive to financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial institutions • Insurance firms 	

	institutions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraise existing credit schemes for sustainability 		
Utilization of beef by-products (hides, blood, bones etc)	Market research on technologies for utilisation of by products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanneries • Leather goods manufacturers and retailers • Animal feed manufacturers • Slaughterhouses • Animal welfare organisations 	

Marketing group

Research theme 4	Research questions	Actors and roles
4.1 Enhancing product standards and policies for improved market access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and regulations • Inspection and grading • Packaging • Standards • Harmonization of non tariff barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do existing policies and regulations support an enabling environment for (i) livestock marketing in the region? (ii) investment plans in the livestock sector? • Are livestock value chain actors complying with product standards and regulations intended to improve market access? • What is the impact of non-tariff barriers on trade of livestock and livestock products? • What opportunities (incentives) exist in the region to enhance accessibility of appropriate packaging technology for livestock products? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
4.2 Enhancing access to and utilization of market information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging market information • Improving actor communication systems • Designing effective market information system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the appropriate mechanisms for packaging and communicating market information? • What factors motivate utilization of market information by various actors in the livestock value chain? 	

<p>4.3 Market development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input markets • Output markets • Market linkages • Financing marketing chain activities • Consumer preferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are appropriate transportation mechanisms for processed products? • What potential opportunities exist for commercial feeds in the livestock sector? • What is the product – market combination of various livestock products? • What market opportunities exist for livestock products? (Key issues may include; feasibility assessment, buyer assessment, market access requirements and profiling potential markets). • What are consumer preferences for livestock products?(Also gender analysis) • What opportunities exist for financing livestock marketing activities? • How effective are the existing mechanism for financing marketing activities? 	
<p>4.4 Cross cutting issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market dynamics • Building competitiveness in the livestock sector • Gender issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

Day 3:

The day commenced with a presentation from Dr. Tim Chancellor who works for NRI representing WP 6 in charge of lobbying and advocacy. His presentation was centered on working towards a policy environment that encourages ARD in MSP in relation to the extensive livestock sector. He started by saying that for some, the question is simply one of closing the gap between actual and potential yields of crop and livestock products. Provide seed, fertiliser and water and other inputs and it will be simple to achieve the 50% increase in production that is needed for Africa to achieve self-sufficiency. However, the issues are more complex than this and require the establishment of inclusive demand driven ARD partnerships involving many

different actors with different roles, interests, and knowledge perspectives. All these actors contribute to the knowledge solutions and there is therefore need for facilitation/brokerage to ensure that they are able to contribute effectively to the research process. Agricultural Research for Development works and there are numerous examples of success stories. Unfortunately, agricultural researchers have not been very good at explaining how their work has benefitted rural and urban communities. In order to achieve impact it is necessary to have a sustained research and development effort over a long period of time. Within the PAEPARD program the main objective is to have enhanced, more equitable, more demand-driven and mutually beneficial collaboration of Africa and Europe on agricultural research for development with the aim of attaining the MDGs. The objectively verifiable indicator is the number of funded (through European funding mechanisms) joint and mutually beneficial African-European agricultural research for development projects supportive of the Millennium Development Goals. The PAEPARD advocacy strategy focuses on lobbying for European and African funding mechanisms to support more efficiently the research and non-research actions necessary for agricultural innovation development oriented towards (MDGs).

PAEPARD is engaging with the African Union and the regional economic communities to promote awareness of the need for greater support for ARD. One of the four strategic functions of the African Union's Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, as outlined in strategic plan for 2010-2012, is to lobby for increased commitments to agriculture and rural development from member countries. This complements the implementation and knowledge generation role played by the NEPAD Agency, the regional economic communities and other key organizations involved in CAADP. PAEPARD will provide evidence to the African Union to support its advocacy activities. The project is also seeking to influence the orientation and content of the open Calls issued by the Africa Union itself. PAEPARD is also engaging directly with national governments in Africa and with bilateral donors who support agricultural research and development programmes in these countries. This engagement is particularly geared towards obtaining funding for ARD consortia selected by PAEPARD for support through open competitive Calls and other mechanisms.

Some of the main advocacy issues that can be addressed based on the previous discussions with regard to the BVC include enhancing access to grazing resources, strengthening disease surveillance systems, providing incentives for businesses to invest and facilitating marketing opportunities.

Reactions/comments from presentation

- ✚ Struggling on issue of policy especially with regard to funding opportunities. Currently agricultural mechanisms are not attached to funding mechanisms. Some group of pressure has been to be able to influence policy change.
- ✚ Farmer organizations are already advocating for favorable policies and policy makers are taking into account these activities. FOs need results they can see on policy. The PAEPARD program is one chance to consolidate and mobilize resources in concession to bring together a concept note. African actors need to take advantage of opportunities at national and regional level and they need to answer to calls together so as to be able to better advocate for suitable policies.
- ✚ EAFF is in the process of promoting its new strategic plan and it wants to see focus that can influence policy. Different value chains have different mechanisms of implementation along the value chain. EAC for example needs to have more product movement along the border to promote cross border trading, the customs union, and common market policy are helping to see this through, issues of standards especially in regards to standards harmonization is essential.
- ✚ There is also need to inform farmers at district level on how policies need to be implemented from research level. Issues should be farmer generated. Research should inform investment proposals.
- ✚ Policy should look at policy environment in terms of favorability. This can be done thorough analysis and recommendations.
- ✚ There is need to repackage information so that it can be more of more relevance to the actual user of information. .

Selection of core group:

Based on all the above activities, the facilitators of the workshop had one more task to do since the research questions were not concretely defined and there was a need to form the core group who will work on at least developing concept notes based on all the information that was given and also taking into consideration the need for creating a policy environment that is favorable for operation within the extensive livestock value chain. Selection of the core group process started by defining the roles of the various stakeholders who will be involved. The plenary gave some guidance on how they should work.

- ✓ Identify the priority focus for the key constraints identified above within the extensive livestock value chain
- ✓ Develop the TOR for the core group
- ✓ Refine the research questions further
- ✓ Develop research questions for concept development
- ✓ Peer review of the concept developed with other stakeholders who participated in the workshop
- ✓ Develop concept proposals.

The team to take the process forward during the core group to be held in March (subject to availability of funds) will be

1. Prof. George Lubega from Makerere university
2. Dr. Joyce Thaiya - GIZ
3. Dr. Jean Ndikumana - ASARECA
4. A representative from CIRAD- Follow up with Dr. Patrice Grimaud
5. Jackson Mubiru - NAGRIC
6. Stephen Muchiri - EAFF
7. Prof. Vedasto Muhikambele - SOKOINE university

The meeting ended with Mr. Stephen Muchiri who thanked the facilitators for the good job they had done in leading researchers through the whole process and also thanked the participants for their active participation and interest in the Extensive Livestock Value Chain which was a new area for EAFF.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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