



**COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA  
COMPREHENSIVE AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME (CAADP)**

**REGIONAL LIVESTOCK AND PASTORALISM FORUM MEETING  
Food Security in Pastoralist Areas: Livestock and Mobility**

Red Court Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya, 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> March 2009



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IN PASTORAL AREAS

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PASTORAL AREAS COORDINATION,  
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## Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.0 SESSION HIGHLIGHTS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 OPENING REMARKS .....	3
3.2 GENERAL REMARKS TO OPENING SESSION .....	3
3.3 CONTRIBUTION OF RELPA IN ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE PASTORALISM .....	4
3.4 BACKGROUND ON CAADP AND STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN COMESA REGION.....	4
3.5 KEYNOTE PAPER ON LIVESTOCK MARKETING IN PASTORAL AREAS.....	5
3.6 KEYNOTE PAPER ON MOBILITY AND NRM USE IN PASTORAL AREAS.....	6
3.7 ISSUES FROM HOA PASTORAL NETWORK MEETING .....	6
<b>4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS/ RESOLUTIONS FROM GROUP DISCUSSIONS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1 POLICY ISSUES .....	7
4.1.1 <i>Land Policy</i> .....	7
4.1.2 <i>Food Security Framework for Pastoralism</i> .....	7
4.2 PASTORAL SYSTEMS-BASED TRADE IN COMMODITIES AND LIVESTOCK .....	8
4.3 <i>Mobility for Natural Resources Management and Use</i> .....	10
4.4 MOBILITY AND LIVESTOCK TRADE .....	11
4.4.1 <i>Contributions of Mobility</i> .....	11
4.4.2 <i>Policy/Institutional challenges</i> .....	11
4.4.3 <i>Mobility for Markets</i> .....	12
<b>5. CLOSING AND WAY FORWARD.....</b>	<b>12</b>

## Annexes

Annex 1. Presentation prepared by Yacob Aklilu presented Francis Chabari on Pastoral Mobility & Livestock Markets

Annex 2. Presentation on Food Security in Pastoralist Areas: Cross Border Mobility for Resource Use by John Letai – Oxfam GB

## Acronyms

ACTESA:	Alliance For Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa
AU/NEPAD:	Africa Union/New Partnership for Africa
CAADP:	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CBPP:	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
EAC:	East African Community
FMD:	Foot and mouth disease
GCC:	Gulf Cooperative Council
GDP:	Gross Domestic Produce
HoA:	Horn of Africa
IGAD:	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
MCD:	Mad Cow Disease
NRM:	National Resource Management
RELPA:	Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Area
RL & PF:	Regional Livestock and Pastoralism Forum
SADC:	Southern African Development Community
TOR:	Terms of Reference
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
USDA:	United States Department of Agriculture

## Executive Summary

COMESA organized the 2<sup>nd</sup> RL&PF meeting from 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> March 2009 in Red Court Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya. The agenda of this meeting was **‘Food Security in Pastoralist areas: Markets and Mobility’**. The meeting, drawing participants from Regional Integration Organizations of COMESA, IGAD and the East African Community, Government of Kenya, Research Institutions and Pastoralist Representatives among others, aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- a) Increase awareness of livestock and pastoralism as important sectors in agricultural development under the CAADP process and within COMESA.
- b) Identify key policies and institutional constraints to regional trade and pastoralism
- c) Recommend evidence-based policy and institutional changes to address constraints at regional and national levels.

The recommendations on policy issues relevant to COMESA and actionable at the regional level would be discussed and agreed upon within COMESA Policy organs and would then be further considered once their endorsement has been approved and would form part of COMESA’s Regional Food Security Policy for Pastoral Areas. There were however, national-level issues that although relevant, were not within the mandate of COMESA and would therefore be the responsibility of the national governments.

The Director of Veterinary Services for Kenya opened the meeting on behalf of the Minister for Livestock Development. After the opening session, the following papers were presented to cover various aspects regional trade, mobility and pastoralism. Plenary and group discussions followed the presentation of the papers. The papers were:

- Contribution of RELPA in Enhancing Sustainable Pastoralism
- Background on CAADP and Status of Implementation in COMESA Region
- Keynote paper on Livestock Marketing in Pastoral Areas
- Keynote Paper on Mobility and NRM use in Pastoral Areas
- Issues from HoA Pastoral Network Meeting

Based on the 2 day meeting, and on the pastoral and livestock issues, the participants were divided into 4 groups to tackle 4 major issues from which recommendations were made for further and immediate discussions at national and regional levels:

- Policy Issues
- Pastoral Systems-based Trade Commodities and Livestock.
- Mobility for Natural Resources Management and Use.
- Mobility and Livestock Trade

The groups were requested to tackle the 4 major issues by considering the following questions: a) What policy issues raised are of relevance to COMESA and national governments that can be discussed and proposed for consideration at the COMESA or national government levels?; b) Why is the issue important?; c) How can these policy issues be packaged to interest COMESA? d) What realistic action plan can you develop for this policy issue? e) Who is responsible for implementing which policy activity when and by what deadline? These recommendations are summarized in Section 4.0 of this report.

In order to take the process forward, issues and recommendations arising will be categorized into regional and national level ones once they have been discussed within the COMESA structure. Those issues that cut across two or more countries will be classified as regional and will be dealt with at the Regional CAADP compact level and at COMESA level. Some of the issues go beyond COMESA and will require the involvement of other ECA communities. These issues will be tabled at the COMESA Technical Committee on Agriculture to prepare for a Meeting of Ministers which had been scheduled to take place some time in May 200

## **1. Introduction**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> COMESA Regional Livestock and Pastoralism Forum Meeting was held at the Red Court Hotel in Nairobi, Kenya from 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> March 2009. The Meeting was attended by about 30 participants from various governmental and non-governmental institutions that are involved in development, research and advocacy on pastoral and livestock issues. Of significance was the presence of a sizeable group of Pastoralists from different regions of Kenya. This meeting had been preceded by a Regional Pastoral Policy Framework formulation meeting which took place on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of March 2009.

This report provides a brief background and objectives of the meeting, on some few highlights on each of the sessions and the recommendations / resolutions from group work which required further consideration and action by COMESA, national governments or other ECA institutions.

## **2. Background, Objectives and Expected Outputs**

COMESA has formed a Regional Livestock and Pastoralism Forum (RL&PF), a consultative entity through which the secretariat can benefit from the wide diversity of actors and experiences related to pastoralism and livestock development in the region. The first meeting of the forum was convened in 2008 and focused on two issues: 'Commodity-based trade in the livestock sector' and 'Mainstreaming Livestock and Pastoralism into all CAADP Pillars'. The deliberations and recommendations of the meeting helped COMESA to recommend policy options and strategies to develop the sector. In late 2008, a combined meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture and Environment directed that COMESA develop a long-term program on the Livestock Sector.

COMESA organized the 2<sup>nd</sup> RL&PF meeting from 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> March 2009 in Red Court Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya. The agenda of the 2<sup>nd</sup> RL&PF was '**Food Security in Pastoralist areas: Markets and Mobility**'. The outcome and recommendations of the meeting will feed into the development of COMESA's pastoral food security policy framework and assist in the development of long-term COMESA wide Livestock program.

Governmental and Non-governmental institutions that are involved in development, research and advocacy on pastoral and livestock issues were invited to the meeting. This multi-sectoral, multi-agency and multi-level approach to regional livestock and trade is important in ensuring that all players with something to contribute are involved in developing a framework for effective implementation of appropriate policy and institutional reforms that will facilitate the development and improvement of regional livestock trade and pastoralism in the COMESA region. Participants effectively engaged in articulating relevant issues by sharing their experiences and knowledge. Issues pertaining to pastoralism, markets, mobility and requisite strategic interventions in the long-term were discussed.

Specifically, the meeting was called to achieve the following objectives:

- d) Increase awareness of livestock and pastoralism as important sectors in agricultural development under the CAADP and COMESA.
- e) Identify key policies and institutional constraints to these two systems.
- f) Recommend evidence based policy and institutional changes to address constraints at regional and national levels.

It was envisaged that the recommendations from this meeting will be addressed at regional level by COMESA Policy organs for further discussions and endorsements such that pastoralism and regional trade are included in the Regional Food Security Policy Framework for Pastoral Areas. At national level, national compacts of the CAADP would also embrace livestock and pastoral issues in their policy and institutional frameworks.

### **3.0 Session Highlights**

#### **3.1 Opening Remarks**

After welcoming the participants to the meeting, Mr. Francis Chabari (Chief of Party of RELPA/PACAPS) emphasized the uniqueness and required input of major stakeholders to the meeting, who are Pastoralists themselves. Therefore, all actors should come together to work for the improvement of Pastoralism. This was echoed by Dr. Angel Daka (COMESA) who stressed that COMESA would like to take Pastoralism to greater heights. Dr. C. Muwila from the Investment Promotion and Private Sector Development (COMESA) representing the Secretary General for COMESA said that pastoralist systems were still not considered in policy and institutional frameworks. Therefore, this meeting and the preceding one held in Lusaka, Zambia would contribute to COMESA's long-term programme to increase food security within CAADP.

In his official opening speech, Dr. Peter Ithondeka, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya, representing the Minister who is also a Pastoralist, was happy to note that this forum would address various issues such as: raising awareness of livestock and pastoralism as an important sector in agricultural development under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in the COMESA region, identifying key policy issues affecting pastoral livestock production systems, specifically mobility of livestock for natural resources use and marketing in the region, and discussing how identified policy challenges can be addressed at national and regional level, among others. He emphasised that appropriate policies, institutional arrangements, investments and development strategies are a pre-requisite for achieving the set poverty reduction goal under CAADP in arid and semi-arid areas of the COMESA region. He believed that the meeting would raise awareness about the rationale of pastoral production systems, and identify policy and institutional constraints affecting livestock and pastoralism development in COMESA region and how this can be addressed at national and regional level.

#### **3.2 General Remarks to Opening Session**

It was emphasized that poverty measurement in pastoral areas was important and that how we measure this was critical. For example, the indicator for measuring poverty in terms of those living on less than USD 2 per day was not appropriate for pastoralists because theirs was not necessarily the lack of earning since most were saving on "hoof". Instead, theirs is an issue of

vulnerability to the vagaries of weather, disease and climate change, among others. It was thus stated that issues of pastoralism and regional trade should go beyond “window dressing” to tackle constraints based on sound and appropriate policies once these are formulated.

The **Pastoralist Voices** gave their side of the story that: Pastoralists and Pastoralism are still not understood by other actors; there is inadequate information, data and statistics on the contribution of Pastoralism to national GDPs; policies still not pro-pastoralist in terms of cross-border disease control, livestock trade and access to natural resources; current strategies not able to sustain rising population – major policy reforms were needed; Livestock vs. Pastoralism – that Pastoralism is a livelihood system with many facets, assets, vulnerabilities and risk management strategies; and, cross border conflict management initiatives and inter country peace activities are key to pro-pastoralism.

### **3.3 Contribution of RELPA in Enhancing Sustainable Pastoralism**

The presentation by Dr. Walter Knausenberger dwelt on the contribution of RELPA (Regional Enhanced Livelihoods for Pastoral Areas) in supporting effective transition of drylands and pastoral areas from emergency-relief dependency to livelihood resiliency and promotion of long-term economic development. One of its four complementary coordinated initiatives is the PACAPS (Pastoral Areas Coordination, Analysis and Policy Support) which supports policy reform initiatives in the Greater Horn of Africa where pastoralism is a way of life for many people. This component assists COMESA in building capacities that will ensure that pastoralism receives a fair share of the analysis of the agricultural sector of the member countries and ultimately into the CAADP policy formulation for the entire COMESA region. PACAPS also builds capacities to harmonise livestock and livestock commodity trade policies between member counties and between COMESA and other regional communities.

### **3.4 Background on CAADP and Status of Implementation in COMESA Region**

Dr. Angel Daka of COMESA emphasized that food insecurity in Africa necessitated the establishment of CAADP under AU/NEPAD with the member states working on the principle of allocating at least 10% of national budgets to the agricultural sector with the aim of achieving 6% of the annual agricultural growth. The 19 member states are to sign national compacts and one regional compact going together with an Early Action Programme Agenda in each of the 4 pillars of CAADP. It was noted that so far, out of 19 member states in COMESA, 13 launched CAADP and there might be 3 more this year. Only Rwanda signed the national compact while Ghana, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya and Malawi will sign soon at a round table. As a way forward, it was stated that there should be engagement of farmers; funds for a Trust and Comprehensive Investment; AU partnerships; speedy design; and immediate implementation of early action and long term programmes.

The discussion that followed emphasized that national governments should recognize agriculture, livestock and pastoralism for national growths. In addition, COMESA should lobby with national governments to mainstream livestock and pastoralism so that resources can trickle to these systems even at beneficiary level. The planning processes should consider these.

### 3.5 Keynote paper on Livestock Marketing in Pastoral Areas

Mr. Francis Chabari presented this paper. He pointed out that Pastoralism was central to the livelihoods and well being of millions of the poor in the world today, but the state of knowledge regarding this sector remains weak. He also said that participation of pastoralists is much higher than is commonly accepted, and that the contribution pastoralism and livestock made to national economies in the region was often under-estimated due to lack of adequate data and information. The value of the livestock sector is often derived from dairy rather than meat, hence the need to develop policies that will enhance pastoralism rather than substitute it with less resilient systems.

The paper noted that most pastoralists faced major economic constraints such as transaction costs, poor infrastructure and inadequate financial services, low education and excessive government bureaucracy and fees. Therefore, enhancing the economic and environmental sustainability of pastoralism in dry lands cannot be achieved through sectoral policy change alone, but changes are needed in a number of policies that constrain pastoralism. With its direct and indirect multiplicity values, trying to substitute pastoralism brings with it multiple other costs. Niche markets or commodity based trading must be promoted.

Based on the presentation, groups discussed three major areas of livestock mobility for markets:

- a) *How livestock mobility for markets contributes to food security and livelihoods*  
In drought conditions, high grounds are used to sustain herds and people therefore depend on them for meat and milk. It assists in access to markets and restocking of animals. Movement also allows regeneration of rangelands, thereby improving the quality of pasture through recovery. In some cases, mobility is used for disease control.
- b) *Policy and institutional challenges constraining livestock mobility for livestock marketing*  
The following challenges were considered as constraints to mobility:
  - Animal diseases and international standardization.
  - No innovative land tenure arrangements.
  - Quarantine conditions
  - Lack of climatic and weather data and information.
  - Government funding for core poverty reduction programme insufficient.
  - Livestock movement constraints such as CBPP, FMD and MCD.
  - Trade barriers – conditionality from those interested in our livestock.
  - Non-tariff barriers – no harmonized policies, e.g., road blocks.
  - International trade SPS has to be met.
  - Contradictory policy frameworks within the same countries.
  - Livestock trade taxation almost at all stages, night movements and night taxes.
  - Foreign exchange conditionalities/ securities.
- c) *Policy and institutional changes/ arrangements required to enhance livestock trade in the COMESA region.*

- COMESA should hold a Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and Livestock to provide policy and institutional frameworks to enhance trade.
- Breed Property Rights – COMESA to protect livestock and its resources such as Boran breed, Red Masai Sheep and Acacia trees.
- If one currency is required, borders/ boundaries/ barriers should be opened (markets) in the region.
- Harmonise cross-border/ boundary disease control.

These were considered as guiding information and material for COMESA to take upwards and onwards in order to improve livestock and pastoralism.

### **3.6 Keynote Paper on Mobility and NRM use in Pastoral Areas**

The participants noted from Mr. John Letai (Regional Pastoral Coordinator for Oxfam GB) that Nomadic, Transhumance and Sedentary mobility of pastoralists is constrained by encroachment of pastoral land by alternative land use forms; closure of livestock routes and watering areas; and inappropriate policies (i.e., mobility should be recognized in natural resources utilization). Factors in favour of mobility include efficient use of NRs; supporting important sub-regional and national economies; reduction in poverty; increase in resilience versus against drought and enhancement of food security; and, reducing violent conflicts. Therefore, recommend and protect mobility; develop priority use rights over NRs; and allow “productive” pastoral land use. These will form tools for pastoralists to improve the management of weather, climate and NRs.

### **3.7 Issues from HoA Pastoral Network Meeting**

The HoA Pastoral Network Meeting was held for 2 days prior to this meeting from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2009. Issues for further discussion and general statements from the meeting were summarized as follows:

- a) Issues for further discussion
  - Understanding, communication and influence: accurate information, harmonise appropriate policies with the right people, and appropriate interventions.
  - Lasting peace.
  - Economic contribution of pastoralism
  - Clarifying appropriate strategies for dynamic populations, pastoralist production systems, mobility, complementary livelihoods, education, etc.
  - Dialogue with COMESA about mobility.
  
- b) Statements from the Meeting
  - General: No clear policy for pastoralists between governments and other actors and pastoralists; policy strategies should be life and livelihoods saving.
  - Knowledge gap – understanding pastoralism (Pastoralism is not livestock development).
  - Unknown contribution of pastoralism to GDP.
  - Networking Forum/ Framework to bridge gap between stakeholders.
  - How do pastoralists link to COMESA and where is COMESA information.

- Pastoral trade governance and resource management institutions to be recognized.

These issues from the Pastoralism Meeting of the Horn of Africa together with the outputs from this 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> March 2009 meeting, would be consolidated as issues to be discussed and taken further by COMESA and the respective national governments.

#### **4.0 Recommendations/ Resolutions from Group Discussions**

Based on the 2 day meeting, and on the pastoral and livestock issues, the participants were divided into 4 groups to tackle 4 major issues from which recommendations can be made for further and immediate discussions at national and regional levels:

1. Policy Issues.
2. Pastoral Systems-based Trade Commodities and Livestock.
3. Mobility for Natural Resources Management and Use.
4. Mobility and Livestock Trade.

The groups were tasked to tackle the 4 major issues by looking at the following guidelines:

- What policy issues can be picked from each group of interest to COMESA to be taken upwards with regard to policy and institutional aspects?
- Why the issue is important?
- How the policy can be packaged to interest COMESA.
- Draft an action plan: Allocate responsibilities, time scale and deadlines, reasons, and targets.

#### **4.1 Policy Issues**

##### ***4.1.1 Land Policy***

Present land tenure systems are biased, disrupt pastoralism and do not provide alternatives because the systems are undervalued, hence allocated lesser resources which in turn perpetuate poverty.

The African Union should work closely with regional economic communities (EAC, IGAD, and COMESA) to enact laws that recognize and protect traditional land use systems. Best practices should be adopted from other regions, e.g. West Africa and Spain. This should be done immediately.

##### ***4.1.2 Food Security Framework for Pastoralism***

Human population outpaces available food supply. There is need to use existing and available information to come up with a clear strategy to address food insecurity, particularly at national level as issues are national in nature. However, there is an on going initiative by COMESA through RELPA/PACAPS. A workshop has been planned to be held by June 09. However, there is need for harmonisation by AU + COMESA + EAC + IGAD.

## 4.2 Pastoral Systems-based Trade in Commodities and Livestock

A typology and ranking of livestock and livestock-derived products was produced, with emphasis on pastoral livelihoods systems. Ranking was based on perceived economic importance in trade, scale and appropriateness for COMESA to address.

**Table 1: Typology and Ranking of Livestock and Livestock-derived Products**

<b>*Live animals</b>	Cattle Sheep, Goats Camels [Poultry] Improved and special breeds	Major market from Horn of Africa to the Middle East, where preference for live animals is strong, for cultural and religious reasons, e.g., Hajj.
<b>Livestock Products</b>	*Frozen and chilled meat and carcasses	Meat commodities a growing market sector
	Dried meat – biltong, beef jerky, nyiri-nyiri camel meat, etc.	A minor market sector presently, but with significant potential for development, e.g., incl. for Strategic Food Reserves
	Hides & skins	Significant but underdeveloped in HoA
	Milk and milk products (powdered milk, butter, ghee, +)	Camel, goat milk from pastoral areas underdeveloped
	Tinned/canned and processed meat products	E.g., corned beef for the strategic food reserves using slaughter- and commercially destocked animals in times of impending drought
	Organ meats (liver, kidneys, brains, tongues, etc.)	Of low importance for trade, as these are higher risk products
<b>Secondary products of livestock</b>	Blood meal, bone meal	Valuable by-products commercially usable as soil amendments, limited trade potential
	Horns, hooves, feathers	Modest commercial exploitation, not major trade potential
	Manure	High value soil additive and nutrient, but not great potential for trade except short-haul domestic
	Offals – removed in dressing, viscera, not edible by people	No trade potential.
	Hormones	Small but significant niche market
	<b>Beekeeping products</b>	Honey, honeybee wax, propolis, queen bee jelly
<b>Bio-enterprises</b>	Many natural resources based enterprise opportunities, e.g., Aloe, frankincense, etc.	Needs further development, not addressed in this group

### Policy Issues for COMESA

#### Within COMESA region:

Live animals:

- Harmonized trade regimes within, between COMESA countries
- Pro-mobility policies adapted for cross-border movement

Chilled/frozen meat:

- Promulgating risk-based commodity-based trade standards and practices

- Promote trade-stabilizing policies and protocols in Horn of Africa and Middle East regarding Rift Valley Fever and other trans-boundary animal diseases

### **Outside COMESA region**

- For both animals and chilled/frozen meat, negotiate with Gulf Cooperation Council and Arabian Peninsula countries for harmonized import requirement and coordinated and differentiated COMESA export protocols based on Safe Trade with Acceptable Level of Risk principles.

### **In and Out of COMESA**

- COMESA Green-Pass Framework in process for zoo-sanitary and phyto-sanitary protocol harmonization; opportunity to find-tune for mobile pastoral systems.

### **Why is this important to COMESA and to the Region?**

Livestock, meat and livestock products trade is a major trade sector but has hitherto been given little attention by COMESA. It has great opportunities within the COMESA region and even outside the region. Areas of improvement should include data collection, engagement in policy improvement and stabilization and growth of trade in the sector.

CAADP Pillars should incorporate Livestock and Pastoralism concerns and priorities

The Gulf Cooperation Council has shown significant interest in dialogue with COMESA on the subject, including disease management protocols.

The COMESA Council of Ministers has formally endorsed the promulgation Commodity-based Trade principles (March 2008).

Livestock sector programming has been accepted by COMESA Ministers of Agriculture and Environment to be incorporated into COMESA's "Global Strategic Plan" including recognizing its relevance to climate change adaptation.

ACTESA has accepted livestock products as food staples and food security commodities

### **Recommendations for action by COMESA**

- Produce economic cost/benefit and demand analysis on the relative importance currently of the meat value chain, comparing livestock-commodities and live animals, with a focus on the Horn of Africa initially. This study should address the "value-added" question/debate, comparing live animals and livestock-commodities, individually and in their aggregate. A "whole-value chain" mind-set should be adopted, oriented towards pastoral producers and trader and marketing associations, including transporters and private veterinary service providers and their suppliers.
- Promote harmonized livestock trade regimes within, between COMESA countries. Negotiate with Gulf Cooperation Council and Arabian Peninsula countries for harmonized import requirement and coordinated and differentiated COMESA export protocols based on Safe Trade with Acceptable Level of Risk principles. Articulate, formulate and adopt "pro-mobility" policies adapted for cross-border movement

Promulgate risk-based commodity-based trade standards and practices  
Focus on *Horn of Africa as a model* in the livestock sector for COMESA as a whole.

### **How should this issue be tackled?**

- Through the policy cycle process with established progress indicators.
- Present appropriately formulated and prepared issues for consideration and adoption at the next COMESA Council(s) of Ministers and COMESA Summit.
- Forge explicit links to the Green-Pass Framework process for SPS harmonization, to be presented to the next Council of Ministers.
- Member countries resolve to engage and enact appropriate legislation, policies, etc., and implement them.
- Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA) will mainstream livestock product trade issues into its work
- COMESA Common Agricultural Policy incorporates livestock and Pastoralism.
- Address issues in newsletters of COMESA, CAADP, NEPAD, etc.
- Get African Union, EAC, IGAD, SADC to engage on similar terms.
- Dialogue with GCC
- Link to USAID Global Food Security Challenge Response

### **Whose responsibility will it be to implement this action?**

- COMESA Livestock and Pastoralism and trade advisors, CAADP staff
- COMESA Council of Ministers, Summits
- Member countries take appropriate measures consistent with the resolutions
- CAADP Regional Compact will mainstream L&P matters appropriately.
- ACTESA will mainstream L&P matters appropriately.
- GCC-COMESA Trade Mission will advance these principles (o/a June 2009)
- A restructured COMESA may include a Division of Agriculture.
- Promote at Trade and Trans-boundary Animal Diseases workshop of USDA, USAID, AU-IBAR, and COMESA, 30 March – 2 April 2009.
- COMESA & CAADP in-house Conference on Food Security in Pastoral Areas, June 8-11, 2009, Nairobi
- 3<sup>rd</sup> COMESA Regional Livestock and Pastoralism Forum, September 2009.

### **What timeframe is realistic?**

Prepare for presentation and action at next Council of Ministers, May 2009.  
See above #5 for related planned actions.

## **4.3 Mobility for Natural Resources Management and Use**

The policy issues regarding mobility for natural resources management and use are as follows:

- a) Opening mobility routes for livestock and people within and bordering countries in Pastoral areas
- b) Developing integrated land use plan for pastoral areas legally respected by respective governments and users

- Social services areas
- Grazing areas
- Water development points
- Temporary & permanent
- Drought reserves, key resource areas

These two issues are important for the following reasons:

- Access resources for optimum productive to contribute to HH as well as at national level.
- Legally accepted mobility will avoid conflicts
- Provide legal right to local people to manage the use of resources
- Prevent encroachment of pastoral land by other land use
- Promotes sustainable use of NRs in pastoral areas

These issues could be articulated in the regional and national compacts which are completed for Ethiopia & Kenya. Other National Compacts that are still in the process need to take into account these issues discussed at the two meetings in Nairobi. At COMESA level, the Common Agricultural Policy is being finalized. These activities need to be looked at before completion of Regional Compact end of Nov 2009. The National Compact TORs were developed and included, but still there is room to consider issues identified here.

#### **4.4 Mobility and Livestock Trade**

##### **4.4.1 Contributions of Mobility**

- Movement of livestock during droughts saves the animals.
- Access to markets.
- Mobility of livestock assists pastures to recover
- Mobility for livestock disease control.

##### **4.4.2 Policy/Institutional challenges**

- No innovative land tenure arrangements
- Quarantine conditions too long. Any innovations
- Prices of livestock in the media? Where is the info?
- Climatic and weather data and information
- LEWS/ALRMP/ADB/MOLD to be strengthened
- Disproportionate budgetary allocations
- Government funding for core poverty reduction programmes – Reliance on donor funds
- Livestock movement & marketing constraints especially (BPP; MCD; FMD)
- Trade barriers – conditionality's from those interested in our livestock
- Non-tariff barriers – NO harmonized policies – road blocks?
- Challenges in informal milk trade
- International trade SPS must be met
- Contradictory policy frameworks within same countries
- Livestock trade – tax almost at every stage
- Night movements and “police tax”
- Breed Property rights to be protected
  - Boran Breed

- Acacia Tree
- Red Masaai sheep
- Foreign exchange conditionality's / surerities
- Open up markets in the region
- Harmonized cross boundary disease control

#### **4.4.3 Mobility for Markets**

Getting rid of anti-mobility policies:

- a) Tanzania & Kenya: Have sanitary provision, Theft/conflict & informal tax.
- b) Ethiopia/Djibouti/Somalia: Ethiopia wants \$; recognition; to do certifications: resents loss of resources. Djibouti resents faeces.
- c) Kenya to Ethiopia
- d) Ethiopia to Sudan: Licensing.
- e) Karamoja: Military restrictions
- f) Kenya: Communal land ownership not recognized; dipping facilities/ market infrastructure eroded.

Therefore, COMESA should consider how it can address the areas marked (a) and (b) above. Regionally, available mechanisms must deal with:

- Harmonization of disease response.
- Certification.
- Licensing.

## **5. Closing and Way Forward**

It was noted that the meeting also brought some learning experience regarding livestock and pastoralism which brought together pastoral experts, Horn of Africa (HoA) experts and other actors encouraging COMESA to put regional livestock trade and pastoralism high on the agenda of issues to be discussed. The representatives of the pastoral communities present had voiced their recommendations.

As a way forward, that the next steps would follow the COMESA structure. The comments and recommendations would be refined and classified into national and regional levels. The issues that cut across more than two counties would require regional intervention at COMESA level.

Most of the issues that came up went beyond COMESA's single intervention, hence ECA communities and other regional communities needed to be integrated in order to harmonize issues across regional communities with intra-continental approaches.

It was noted that from the Nairobi meeting, the issues would be tabled at the COMESA Technical Committee on Agriculture to prepare for a Meeting of Ministers which was scheduled for May 2009.

## Mobility & Livestock Markets

2<sup>nd</sup> COMESA Regional Livestock  
and Pastoralism Forum  
Nairobi, Kenya

## Mobility

- Key to the survival of the pastoral production system
- Types of mobility
  - Seasonal:
    - follow established patterns to access dry and wet season grazing reserves;
    - movement is usually horizontal and migrations are usually limited to a radius of 50-100 kms in East African pastoral areas
  - Unusual:
    - Caused by drought, disease, floods, conflict, etc.
    - Could be vertical and may involve movements of hundreds of Kms
    - Unusual migrations could be cause for further conflicts, etc

## Market driven mobility

- Mobility is also induced by the need to access livestock and commodity markets
- Bush (primary) markets do not have the capacity to off-take available livestock for sale
- Consumer commodities are also not available in volume and variety in such markets
- Pastoralists therefore need to access major secondary markets
- However, even within national borders, major (secondary) livestock markets in pastoral areas are few in number and far in between
  - ex. Garissa – Wajir 300 Kms
  - Moyale – Yabello 200 Kms
  - Yabelo – Negelle 350 Kms

## Market driven mobility

- Mobility allows herders and livestock traders to sell in markets of choice
- This could be within or across national borders
- From Ethiopia to Kenya and the vice versa, Somalia to Kenya or Ethiopia to Somalia
- The decision where to sell is governed by proximity of markets for poor herders
- Whereas price could be the determining factor for better off herders and livestock traders

## Market driven mobility

- Pastoralists are attracted to cross-border markets, for various reasons:
  - less demand for their livestock in the national market
  - Better price
  - Proximity, kinship
  - Better access to consumable commodities in c-border markets
- In some cases, pastoralists/ livestock traders may require to travel long distances to access some cross-border markets
  - It takes 20 days of trekking to reach Manderu from Gode
  - 10 days from Negelle to Manderu
  - 40 days from Darfur (Sudan) to the border with Egypt (Wad Medhani)

## Market driven mobility

- Note that pastoralists also buy animals from livestock markets to restock or diversify herd species
- At times, the preferred species may be available across the border (for ex, camels from somalia, Boran cattle from Ethiopia)
- This necessitates movement of herders across borders

### Market driven mobility

- In addition to livestock, pastoralists also sell other produces
- There is high volume of trade in milk, honey, hides and skins and gum Arabic
- Milk and honey are sold from Ethiopia across the border to Kenya
- Gum Arabic from Ethiopia to Sudan

### Market driven mobility

- Cross-border markets are also important to access consumer commodities
  - Relief lentils were sold from Somalia to Ethiopia through Kenya
  - Rice and pasta are sold from Somalia to Kenya and Ethiopia
  - A variety of consumer commodities is sold from Kenya to Ethiopia

### Market driven mobility

- At times, the flow of trade herds could take place in the reverse direction for a number of reasons
  - In 2007, cattle, camels and shoats were being sold from Kenya to Ethiopia
  - In 2008, the flow was in the reverse direction
- The direction of mobility is logically influenced by trade dynamics

### Conclusion

- Mobility is key to sustain the production system
- Mobility is also essential to allow pastoralists to sell or buy produces in markets of their choice, regardless of boundaries
- Limitations on mobility greatly affects the normal functioning of pastoral markets and impacts national and regional economies

# Annex 2: Presentation on Food Security in Pastoralist areas: Cross Border Mobility for Resource Use by John Letai – Oxfam GB

Food Security in Pastoralist areas: Cross  
Border Mobility for Resource Use

By John Letai  
Oxfam GB Regional Pastoral Programme Coordinator

*Paper presented to the 2<sup>nd</sup> COMESA Regional Livestock and  
Pastoralism Forum, 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> March 2009, Red Court Hotel Nairobi,  
Kenya*



## Paper Outline

- Who are we referring when talking about mobility
- Understanding Mobility
- Why Mobility ?
- Mobility Across Borders
- Factors constraining mobility
- Arguments in favour of mobility
- Examples of legislative support to pastoral mobility
- Proposed policy messages for consideration



## Pastoralism in East Africa's arid lands

Who are pastoralists?

- People mostly found in ASALs
- Way of life largely depend on mobile  
livestock herding

Area occupied: 70% in Horn of Africa, 80%  
Kenya, 60% Uganda, 30-60% Tanzania

Population: 4m Kenya, 5.3m Uganda, 4m  
Tanzania



## Understanding mobility for resource use?

- Movement of pastoralists and their herds either  
within or across borders in search of forage and  
water resources.
- Movement can be within defined boundaries or  
outside depending on severity of drought or period  
of stress
- Movement within an annual seasonal calendar  
during a normal year or outside when resource  
availability is constrained
- Movement to far off areas during extreme weather  
conditions i.e. prolonged droughts,



## Forms of Mobility

- Nomadic
- Transhumance
- Sedentary



## Why is Mobility Important?

- Effective technique for coping with both regular and seasonal variability and random drought
- Important in preserving both Pastoral livelihoods and livestock productivity in unstable environments
- Accessing forage and water resources
- Maintaining Ecological balance and environmental stability



## Why Mobility Across Borders?

- Important for Natural Resource Access and Use
  - Forage
  - Water
  - Saltlicks
- Avoid vagaries of Nature:- Drought, CC, Natural Disasters
- Case Examples of Pastoral Movements
  - Maasai – Kajiado down to Manyara, Ngorongoro, Sanya corridor
  - Somali – North Eastern Kenya,, Ethiopia-South/Eastern and Somalia- Juba Valley, Badade-Kismayu



## Factors constraining mobility

- Encroachment of pastoral land by alternative land use forms
- Closure of livestock routes and watering areas
- Inappropriate policies
- National and administrative boundaries – fragmentation of communities by frontier lines
- Increased sedentarization in pastoral lands



## Arguments in favour of mobility

- Maintaining efficient Natural Resource Use in Arid and Semi-arid Areas
- Supporting important Sub-regional and National Economies
- Reducing Poverty
- Increasing Resilience against Drought and Enhancing Food Security
- Reducing Violent Conflicts



## Example of mobility in preserving pastoral livelihoods and livestock productivity

*The performance of settled and migratory cattle in Dardur, Sudan*

Performance Indicator	Migratory herds	Sedentary herds
Calving rate	65%	40%
Females first calving under four years old	65%	29%
Total herd mortality	15%	35%
Calf mortality	11%	40%
Meat production per breeding female	0.057 kg	0.023kg



## Example of Legislative support to pastoral mobility

- Niger Rural Code
- Mali Pastoral Charter
- Mauritania Pastoral Code
- Guinea Pastoral Code
- Burkina Faso Pastoral Code



## Key features in the Legislations

- Recognition and protection of mobility
- Recognition of priority use rights over resources
- Recognition of "Productive" pastoral land use



Proposed policy messages for consideration.

- Mobility is an important tool for pastoralists to manage the variability of weather
- Mobility allows pastoralists to access resources across borders and avoid livestock losses during times of stress
- Mobility allows pastoralists to maintain their herds and support household incomes beyond the dry seasons
- Mobility helps in maintaining the ecological balance and biodiversity of fragile environments
- Recognise and support pastoral mobility as an efficient way of rangelands management
- Policies should recognise the livelihood system of pastoralists thus support cross border livestock movement for resource use and access.



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**THANK YOU**

