



**Pro-Poor  
Livestock  
Policy  
Initiative**

## **Poverty Alleviation, Environment and Public Health: Developing Enabling Policy Environments for the Livestock Sector**

## **Introduction**

One of the major foci of the FAO PPLP Initiative is strengthening the capacity of national governments' to develop livestock policy that both responds to the needs of stakeholders and also reflects the resources and requirements of relevant state institutions. This report is on a workshop that focussed on building livestock policy capacity in the Mekong countries. The report outlines the aims, process and outputs from the workshop entitled 'Poverty Alleviation, Environment and Public health: Developing Enabling Policy Environments for the Livestock Sector', held in Phnom Penh from June 18-20, 2003.

The report's format is as follows:

1. A Summary of the workshop processes, programme and outputs, and
2. Annexes of workshop processes and country outputs as listed below:
  - 2.1. Annex 1 - List of workshop participants and their contact details
  - 2.2. Annex 2 - Pre-workshop questionnaire
  - 2.3. Annex 3 - A summary of responses of workshop participants to the questionnaire
  - 2.4. Annex 4 - PowerPoint presentations of outputs of participants by country groups

## **Workshop Summary**

### **A. Introduction**

The Cambodia workshop built on the outcomes from the FAO sponsored workshop “Public policy challenges for the Asian livestock sector: looking to 2030” held in Bangkok in November 2002 for policy makers of the Mekong Region. It examined and further developed analytical frameworks from the Bangkok meeting to fill in the gaps and provide analytical rigor to the process of policy formulation. In its deliberations the workshop examined policy issues considered important by policy workers in the Region to ensure local relevance. It also provided an opportunity for participants to share experiences and gain information on new developments in policy design and analysis. This exchange aimed to enable participants to better understand how policy environments have developed in each of the four Mekong countries (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam) and what changes would enable the development of more effective pro-poor livestock policy.

In short, the workshop aims were the following:

- a) To provide participants the opportunity to share their knowledge and experiences policy issues considered important by policy workers in the Region, and
- b) To work together to develop mechanisms for development of an enabling policy environment in the countries and in the sub-region.

A critical intended outcome of the workshop was that participants would develop the way forward by preparing projects or policy proposals specific to issues of particular concern to Mekong countries. The development of a new policy environment, it was hoped, would contribute to simultaneous poverty alleviation, attainment of environmental goals and improvement of human health.

The workshop brought together expert researchers and practitioners from various disciplines working on a range of policy issues in the four Mekong countries. Twenty-seven participants attended the workshop as well as four facilitators. The complete list of participants is attached as Annex 1.

### **B. Workshop Approach, Process and Methods**

Prior to the workshop, the participants were requested to fill in their responses to the Pre-Workshop Questionnaire (Annex 2) to provide country level information on the following:

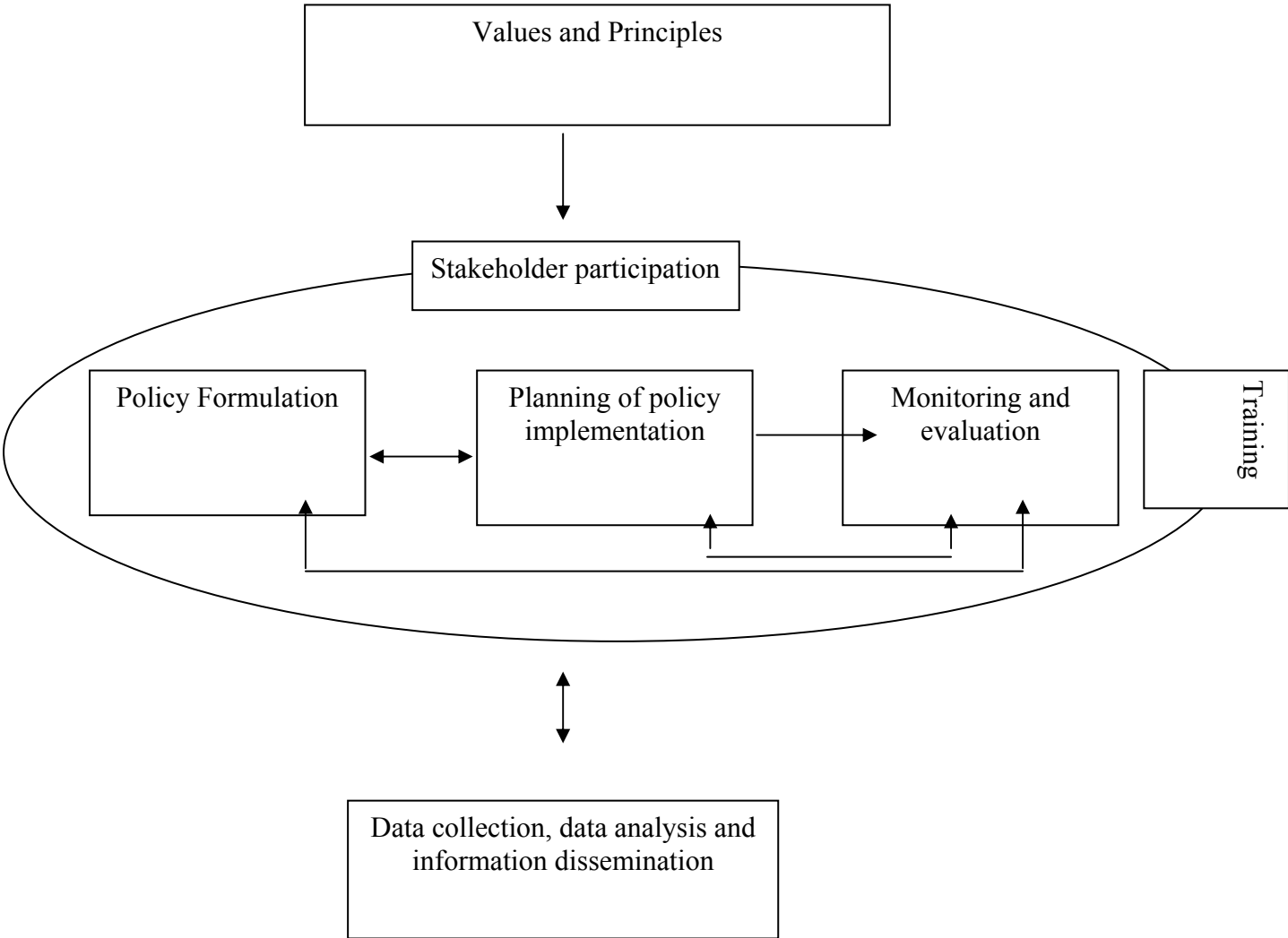
- a) Desired outcomes from livestock policy;
- b) Critical issues in policy design and implementation in the short, medium and long-term;
- c) How policy analysis is carried out; and
- d) Their view on what should be the role of FAO in development assistance.

Twelve questionnaires were returned and the responses were integrated and analysed to provide a common ground with the participants at the workshop proper. In the order of

importance, the participants gave greater weight to the FAO development assistance through Livestock Policy Branch in the area of poverty reduction. Next were in public health and in environmental protection, with almost equal rating. Development assistance in the area of economic efficiency was rated least. The synopsis of the participant responses is given in Annex 3.

The workshop adopted a holistic approach to the analysis and development of livestock policy. Participants were encouraged to consider livestock policy in the context of structures and processes both within and outside the confines of livestock. This drew on the ideal policy framework developed at the Bangkok workshop (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: The Ideal Policy Process**



The process utilised at this workshop was the three-step one used in Bangkok. This required participants to consider where they were in terms of policy, outline where they would like to move livestock policy to (the ideal) to better meet the needs of the livestock sector and finally to articulate how they would like to move towards this ideal.

To complement the holistic approach and the three step process, the facilitation team made use of standard participatory techniques to encourage participation. Plenary sessions (usually associated with passive ‘talk and listen’ participation) were kept to a minimum and confined to resource and technical presentations by members of the FAO (the details of these are contained below) or process guides by the lead facilitator. The presentations provided participants with information on FAO initiatives in relation to livestock and the environment (LEAD project), poverty alleviation (Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Facility), and public/animal health, and the relevance of these issues in the Mekong Region. This informed participants about current processes and analysis methods in policy, innovations in policy, as well as about livestock’s role in the four countries and its potential contribution to poverty alleviation in rural areas. This process served a dual purpose by providing inputs to inform the small group discussions and also in generating dialogue between FAO staff and participants on livestock policy concerns and priorities. It was hoped that this would help promote synergies between the FAO’s initiatives and Mekong country requirements

Participants spent the bulk of their time in active, facilitated small group sessions. These small group sessions were divided up into either country groups or theme groups. The three themes were:

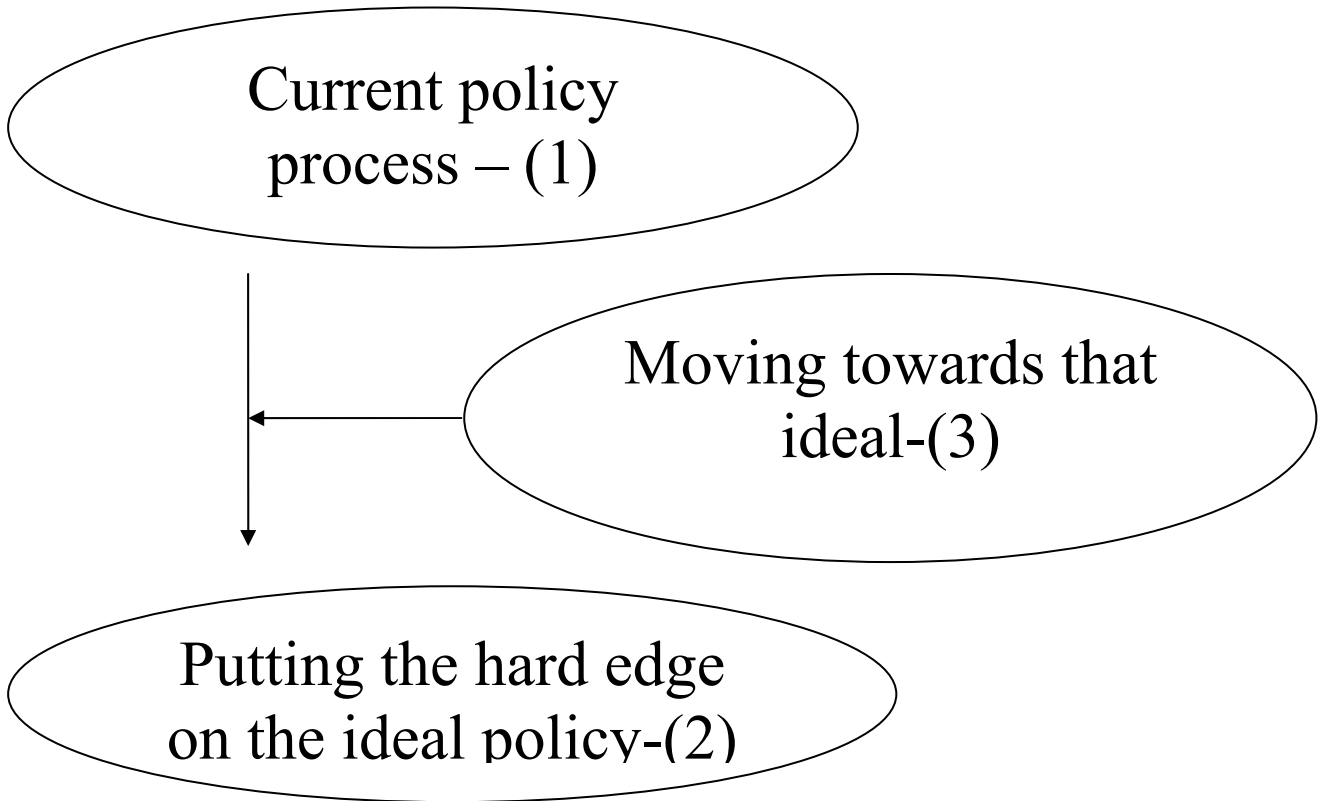
- a) Poverty Alleviation;
- b) Animal/Public Health; and
- c) Environment.

This division was designed to promote knowledge and information sharing between countries within the theme groups and within countries in the country sessions drawing on dialogue gained in the theme groups.

### **C. The Workshop Program**

The first day of the workshop began with the registration of participants and the official opening. Following this, Gavin Ramsay, the lead facilitator, presented an introduction to the workshop and an outline of its aims, facilitation and process. The 3-step process was presented and explained. Figure 2 outlines the process diagrammatically.

**Figure 2: The three step process**



## Step 1: Current Policy Situation Analysis

The first step in the process focussed on defining and analysing the current policy environment within the three themes (activity 1) and then within the four country groups (activity 2).

### Activity 1

Participants were asked to form discipline groups in order to examine current policy process, analysis and tool selection for each area. They were asked to compare and contrast the situation between Mekong countries. The groups were based around the themes:

1. Environment
2. Public Health & Animal Health
3. Poverty alleviation

Each group was asked to address the following questions:

- i. What are the current policies in the country on the theme and what are the policy goals pursued?
- ii. How has the policy affected the situation?
- iii. How has/can the effect be measured/ascertained?
- iv. What were the processes and the analysis techniques used to measure policies impacts on the theme?
- v. Which policy instruments were used (e.g. new legislation, credit schemes, etc.) that had an impact in the recent past on the three themes?
- vi. Why were these policy instruments selected?
- vii. How were the policy instruments selected? (e.g. consultative processes).

Each of the theme groups then presented their findings and discussions to the plenary.

### Activity 2

Following the presentations by the theme-based groups, multi-disciplinary groups based on countries were formed to examine:

- i. How policy processes, implementation and monitoring vary between the policy goals for the three themes
- ii. How policy can be assessed across the themes
- iii. Communication currently available between the groups
- iv. Trade-offs (if any) for multiple objectives such as poverty reduction, environmental protection, human and animal health (animal welfare).
- v. A description of how trade-offs happen
- vi. Ways in which trade-offs can be minimized

The country-based groups (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam) were then required to discuss the above ideas and to present their findings to the whole workshop

### The Second Step: Taking the policy process and adding the hard edge

Day two of the workshop saw participants' focus moving forward from having identified the shortcomings of the policy environment in their respective countries within the three theme groups. Specifically they focussed on the following:

1. In theme groups participants presented their country ideal policy framework to which the theme group members offered feedback.
2. This feedback was then taken back from the theme groups to the country groups and used to improve the country ideal, then
3. The country ideal was articulated and presented to the plenary

An important component of this exercise was the consideration given to conflicts, trade-offs and contentious issues. These included the cost of regulation and the distribution of those costs as well as the selection of analytical tools and appropriate systems for ideal policy formulation. Participants worked in country groups using the information and ideas obtained from the theme groups to work towards the ideal policy environment. They were encouraged not to be confined by the current policy making environment but to challenge the current in order to produce an outline of the critical components of the ideal framework policy.

### The Third Step: Developing the way forward to an enabling policy environment

In Day 3 participants worked in country groups to firstly confirm what their ideal policy environment would be (from Day 2) and then to formulate a proposed set of actions to move them towards obtaining the ideal. The primary focus of the day was for each country group to work towards a project proposal for change that included a clear articulation of:

- i. Aim
- ii. Background - where it fits
- iii. Who will be involved and how
- iv. Activities
- v. Time Frame
- vi. Outputs
- vii. Outcomes - potential benefits and beneficiaries.

### **D. Country Project Proposal Presentations**

The culmination of the three days was the presentation by the four country groups of their project proposals for creating a more amenable policy environment for livestock policy. These presentations are appended as Annex 4. The country results in terms of outputs and outcomes are summarized below.

## 1. Cambodia

Country participants recognized the need for an ideal policy framework that more clearly included community and civil society organisations and had an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Within a small-scale livestock development policy it was proposed that a consultative working group be set up to proactively seek participation from a wide spectrum of stakeholders for the construction and testing of a representative livestock policy. The time frame suggested was 2004-2008. The proposed outputs and outcomes were:

### a. Outputs:

- i. Livestock Policy established
- ii. Appropriate and workable livestock policy.
- iii. Monitoring mechanism established
- iv. Policy adopted by stakeholders

### b. Outcomes:

- i. Increased food production and income
- ii. Improved livestock waste management and soil quality/fertility.
- iii. Reduced transmission of animal diseases to humans
- iv. Clean and safe livestock farming.

## 2. Laos

The Laos participants recognised that there was a lack of capacity in two critical areas: policy analysis and formulation and communication between government and stakeholders. Within a tentative time frame of 2004-5 the proposed project was a communication enhancement and capacity building one to be coordinated within the DFL Ministry. The envisaged activities were policy analysis training, the provision of analytical tools and the establishment of effective lines of communication. The envisaged outputs and outcomes of the proposed project were:

### a. Outputs

- i. improved skills in policy formulation
- ii. provision of better analytical tools for policy formulation, analysis and evaluation
- iii. clear and effective institutional arrangements
- iv. better coordination within government and participation by other stakeholders

### b. Outcomes

- i. Improved livestock policy
- ii. More effective policy implementation
- iii. Alignment of livestock policy with poverty alleviation imperative.

### 3. Thailand

The Thailand participants recognised that the livestock policy environment lacked consultation, appropriate institutions and effective coordination and consultation mechanisms. They suggested three possible projects.

- a. A 1-2 year project within the judicial committee that looked at establishing more systematic and consultative procedures for policy development;
- b. A 1 year project to develop appropriate incentive mechanisms for sustainable use of water treatment mechanisms;
- c. A 5 year project to strengthen Civil Society organisations as watchdog agencies.

It was further proposed that there was a need in Thailand to strengthen pro-poor livestock policy by adopting a more participatory approach. These details are contained in the power point presentation.

### 4. Vietnam

The country participants felt that there was a need to strengthen the environment for pro-poor livestock development in a number of areas, namely:

- i. Improved access and availability of information
- ii. Formulation and delivery of guidelines for pro-poor livestock policy development
- iii. Implementation of the guidelines at different levels
- iv. Improved stakeholder participation
- v. Capacity building for policy analysis, formulation and implementation.

Two specific projects were suggested:

- a. A review of livestock policies in Vietnam with a view to:
  - i. collect information and support existing for a
  - ii. understand the problems facing the poor, and to
  - iii. devise better policy and program options.
  
- b. The development of tools and methodologies for policy formulation and analysis. Specifically the following elements were suggested:
  - i. Prepare and outline methodologies for formulating pro-poor livestock development policies
  - ii. Prepare and provide training in policy and stakeholder analysis tools and guidelines that can be adopted at National and Provincial levels
  - iii. Guidelines and methodologies to support capacity building needs identification and how to build these into policy plans and programs
  - iv. Support to incorporating comprehensive monitoring and evaluation into policies and programs.

## **E. Workshop Outputs**

There were three major outputs from the workshop.

1. Out of the workshop came four country proposals for moving towards a more enabling policy environment for the analysis, development and implementing of pro-poor livestock policy;
2. Constructive dialogue was generated between the FAO PPLPF and Mekong country representatives.
3. A sharing of ideas and knowledge between countries on livestock issues more generally and within the three themes of environment, public/animal health and poverty alleviation more specifically

## **F. Workshop Outcomes**

1. The primary outcome of the workshop was that the capacity of participants in the area of pro-poor livestock policy concerns generally and the PPLPF Initiative specifically was enhanced.
2. It is hoped that this strengthening may enable, with the implementation (in part or full) of the proposals, increased synergy between the PPLPF focus and Mekong country priorities, and even to more effective policy that benefits the poor in terms of environment, income and public/animal health.

## Annex 1

**Participants at the SE-Asia sub-regional hub workshop  
Venue 18-20 June 2003 in Phnom Penh, list dated 13<sup>th</sup> of June 2003**

Person/country Expertise	Poverty	Environ ment	Vet. And Public Health
<b>Cambodia</b>			
1. Sovann Sen	XXX	XX	XXX
2. Chantou Boua Director, Partnership for Development in Kampuchea	XXX		
3. Mr. Kean Sophea, National Coordinator of the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) and <a href="mailto:Soeun.Mak@fao.org">Soeun.Mak@fao.org</a>	XXX		
4. Mr. Mak Soeun, National Coordinator of WIN Project (Empowerment of Women in Irrigation and Water Resources Management for Improved Household Food Security, Nutrition and Health). <a href="mailto:Sophea.Kean@fao.org">Sophea.Kean@fao.org</a>	XXX		
5. 5. Mr. Khieu BORIN Director, University of Tropical Agriculture, Phnom Penh	XXX	XX	XX
<b>Lao PDR</b>			
1. SOMPHANH CHANPHENGXAY Head, Planning Division DLF	XXX		
2. Soulivanthong Kingkeo National Agricultural and Forestry Research Institute Vientiane, Lao		XXX	
3. MR. MAHANAKHONE SOURIYA, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL DLF	XXX	XX	X
4. MS. CHINTANA CHANTHAVISOUK, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ANIMAL HEALTH CENTRE, DLF			XXX
5. MR. SOMCHANH KHAMPHAVONG, SENIOR OFFICER, DLF	XX	XXX	X
<b>Thailand</b>			
1. SOMCHAI JITSUCHON EMAIL <a href="mailto:tao@tdri.or.th">tao@tdri.or.th</a>	XXX		
2. Sonjai Havanond, Mangrove and Wetland division, Royal forest Department <a href="mailto:sonjai_h@hotmail.com">sonjai_h@hotmail.com</a>		XXX	
3. Mr. Nipon Paopongsakorn Thailand Development Research Institute	XXX		

Person/country Expertise	Poverty	Environ ment	Vet. And Public Health
4. Wichai Turongpun Katsetsart University/National Economic and Social	XXX	X	
<b>Viet Nam</b>			
1. Dr. Hoang Kim Giao, Deputy Director of the Department of Agricultural and Forestry Extension (belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam). Former Deputy Director of the National Institute of Animal Husbandry Hanoi	X	XXX	X
2. Mrs Tho Thi Kim Hoa, University of Agriculture and forestry HCMC, <a href="mailto:tho-orthu@hcm.vnn.vn">tho-orthu@hcm.vnn.vn</a> or <a href="mailto:nntuan@saigonnet.vn">nntuan@saigonnet.vn</a> (through Mrs Tran Thi Dan)	X	XXX	
3. Mrs Tran Thi Dan, Head, Department of Animal Physiology and biochemistry, University of Agriculture and forestry HCMC, <a href="mailto:nntuan@saigonnet.vn">nntuan@saigonnet.vn</a>	X	XXX	X
<b>International experts</b>			
<b>The Philippines</b>			
1. Dr. Lucy Lapar, ILRI-Manila EMAIL <a href="mailto:L.LAPAR@CGIAR.ORG">L.LAPAR@CGIAR.ORG</a>			XXX
<b>Vietnam</b>			
2. Bede B. Evans Community Development Advisor	XXX	XX	
3. Patrice Gautier Chef de Mission pour le Vietnam Vétérinaires sans Frontières			XXX
4. Dr. Jens Peter Tang Dalgaard DANIDA/MARD Small Livestock Component (ASPS)	XXX	XXX	X
<b>Participants from FAO</b>			
1. Pierre Jean Gerber, LEAD	X	XXX	X
2. Lionel Gibson, facilitator 2 <a href="mailto:gibson_l@usp.ac.fj">gibson_l@usp.ac.fj</a>	XX	XX	X
3. Subhash Morzaria, FAORAP	X	X	XXX
4. Mr. Sivouthan Norng, Facilitator 3 Mobile tel. 012 831011			
5. Joachim Otte, PPLPF	XXX	X	XXX
6. Sothea Phan, Facilitator 4 <a href="mailto:ccsp@everyday.com.kh">ccsp@everyday.com.kh</a> or <a href="mailto:psothea@hotmail.com">psothea@hotmail.com</a>			
7. Gavin Ramsay, lead facilitator email <a href="mailto:gramsay@pacific.net.au">gramsay@pacific.net.au</a>	XXX	X	

<b>Person/country Expertise</b>	<b>Poverty</b>	<b>Environ ment</b>	<b>Vet. And Public Health</b>
8. Henning Steinfeld, AGAL	XXX	XXX	X
9. Karen Tibbo, AGAL/PPLPF	XXX	X	
10. Hans-Gerhard Wagner, FAORAP	XXX	XX	XXX

Rating: X limited, XXX large exposure to theme (not necessarily at policy levels)

## Annex 2

### FAO Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Facility Workshop South East Asian hub (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam)

### **Poverty alleviation, environment and public health: Developing enabling policy environments for the livestock sector**

#### ***PRE-WORKSHOP QUESTIONNAIRE***

The information from your answers to these questions will assist the workshop organisers to ensure issues you think are important are considered as part of the workshop.

Completing the questionnaire is not meant to be a long and arduous task for you so please write your responses as notes and use the tables to make the task shorter.

The questionnaire can be returned by e-mail, fax or post to the addresses below.

It is vital that you complete and return the questionnaire as soon as possible and at the latest by **June 2003** so we can plan the program more precisely.

Thank you

Joachim Otte  
Project Co-ordinator  
Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Facility/PPLPF  
and  
Gavin Ramsay  
Workshop Facilitator

#### **Address for completed questionnaires**

Developing enabling policy environments for the livestock sector  
AGAL  
FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
00100 Rome  
Italy

Facsimile: 39 0657055749

E-mail: [Livestock-challenges@fao.org](mailto:Livestock-challenges@fao.org)

**Poverty alleviation, environment and public health: Developing enabling policy environments for the livestock sector**

***PRE-WORKSHOP QUESTIONNAIRE***

**Your name**

**1.** In which field are you involved in policy development and analysis? (for example Animal health, environmental health, public health, economic policy )

**2. Outcomes from livestock policy**

**2 (a)** What are the desired outcomes from public policy that affect the livestock sector in your country?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

**2 (b)** How are the desired outcomes determined? For example are the ultimate beneficiaries such as producers and consumers consulted in establishing the policy outcomes?

**3. Critical issues in policy design and implementation**

**3 (a)** What are three critical issues (ranked for importance) that public policy designers working in the livestock sector will face in each of the following time frames?

Short term (next 2 years)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Medium term (5 years)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Longer term (10 to 30 years)?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

#### **4. Policy analysis**

**4(a)** In policy development in your field what analysis is carried out? (include specific techniques where appropriate)

**4 (b)** Is economic analysis performed routinely in policy analysis in your area? If so which analytical techniques are used and by whom are the analysis performed?

**4 (c)** Are the potential flow on effects to other policy areas included in policy analysis? (For example in development of environmental policy are the effects on various other sectors of society including the poor examined?)

By whom is the analysis for flow on effects performed?

#### **5. Role of FAO**

FAO works in the following areas development assistance through technical projects, provision of information, advice to governments on policy and planning and provision of a neutral forum for nations to meet and discuss policy on major food and agriculture issues. In its livestock policy branch FAO is currently concentrating on the areas of:

- poverty reduction
- environmental protection
- public health, and
- economic efficiency

**5 (a)** How important are each of these areas and which other areas also need to receive attention in livestock policy development? You might want to make use of the table below to rank each area.

Policy Issue/area/aim	Score (Please place a number with 1 being least important 10 most important)	Any comments you have on the relationship of livestock policy to the issue
Poverty reduction		
Environmental protection		
Public health		
Economic efficiency		

**5 (b)** How can FAO most effectively assist countries in the region with respect to policy analysis, development and implementation?

**6. Further suggestions or more information**

If the questions above have not captured issues you think are important in the area of livestock sector policy please use this space to provide any other information you think will be useful to the workshop organisers and other participants.

### **Annex 3**

## **POVERTY ALLEVIATION, ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH: DEVELOPING ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENTS FOR THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR**

Venue in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia,  
18 to 20 June 2003

### **Analysis of questionnaire**

The following document provides a brief initial synopsis of the 12 questionnaires received from workshop participants. It is not comprehensive in its coverage but should provide for participants an indication of the thinking in the region with respect to policy outcomes and analysis.

#### **Question 2 Outcomes from policy**

The responses to this question varied with the country from which the respondent came. However, in general poverty alleviation and aspects related to improving production efficiency for poor livestock producers were highlighted. Other important policy outcomes were in the areas of trade, the environment and food safety.

The methods for determining policy outcomes also varied between countries and the individuals responding to the questionnaire. In some situations policy outcomes were determined by central governments while others reported use of stakeholder participation was an important part of the process. The need to develop effective public sector - private sector linkages and partnerships to help in determining policy outcomes was also raised.

#### **Question 3 Critical issues in policy design and implementation**

In the short medium and long term the critical issues raised by respondents varied. Of interest was that in all three situations development of appropriate policy (including analysis) and the ability to implement that policy was highlighted.

##### **Short term**

Major short term issues raised related to the need to improve technical efficiency in livestock production and to provide farmers with the information to enable them to improve production because of the generally limited skills of the small scale farmers. In addition the need to integrate small scale farmers into the market system was highlighted.

Lack of information to assist in the development of appropriate policy implementation mechanisms.

Issues around environmental management were also mentioned as critical issues.

### **Medium term**

Issues related to markets were more important in the medium than the short term. The issues related to both local market integration and the impact of moving to competing in international markets. Issues include product quality and the maintenance of health requirements for products.

Lack of appropriate information was again stated to be an important issue in the medium term.

### **Long term**

Environmental issues were highlighted as important in the long term. In addition market competition and competition between small and large scale producers for resources as well as in the market were also highlighted.

Trade and international market issues were also stated by many respondents to be important in the long term.

### **Question 4 Policy analysis**

Responses in this area demonstrated that policy analysis was an area of importance that was often neglected or carried out to suit the purposes of the policy developer. The complexity of the analytical tools used varied with mention of various methods including CGE modelling and cost benefit analysis as well as various methods of community analysis such as community consultation and a range of data gathering methods such as PRA.

Methods for environmental assessment were stated to be of importance but not often used.

Analysis was carried out by government agencies, research institutes and universities and in some cases in partnership with NGOs.

### **Question 5 The role of FAO**

Table 1 outlines the responses to question 5(a). The weighted totals demonstrate that poverty reduction was the area weighted most highly by respondents with environmental protection and public health receiving about an equal weighting. Economic efficiency was considered less important.

Table 1: Areas in which FAO currently works

Area	Count of each score										Weighted total
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Poverty reduction	8	1	1	1		1					109
Environmental protection	1	4	1	3		2					85
Public health	2	2	4	2			1	1			91
Economic efficiency		1	5	1		1	1			1	66

Several addition areas in which FAO can provide useful assistance were also outlined.

The addition areas were:

- Trade and price support policies
- Assistance with data quality
- Prediction of trends in development of animal production internationally, and
- Gender issues

With respect to the way in which FAO can most effectively assist countries in the Mekong area provision of ways to enable countries to share information and experiences ranked highly as did the provision of appropriate training to meet the needs of policy design and implementation. It was suggested that FAO could assist countries through provision of case studies, and providing a forum for development and dissemination of simple but efficient techniques.

Assistance with the transfer of production technology in the areas of animal health, animal feed safety and quality, animal genetic resources and environmental protection were also stated as being important roles that FAO could take.

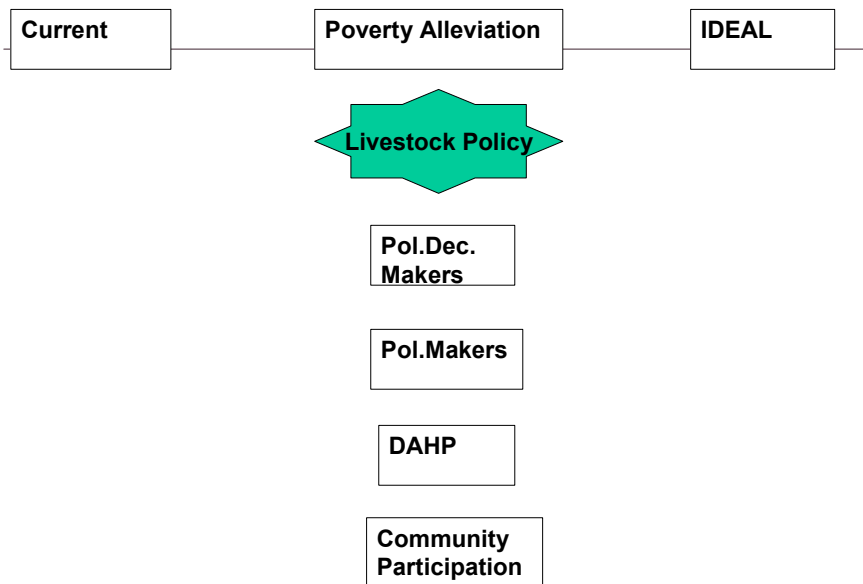
Many of the above statements relate to another made that FAO should take a mainly facilitatory role in assisting countries rather than developing field projects.

Annex 4

COUNTRY OUTPUT PRESENTATIONS

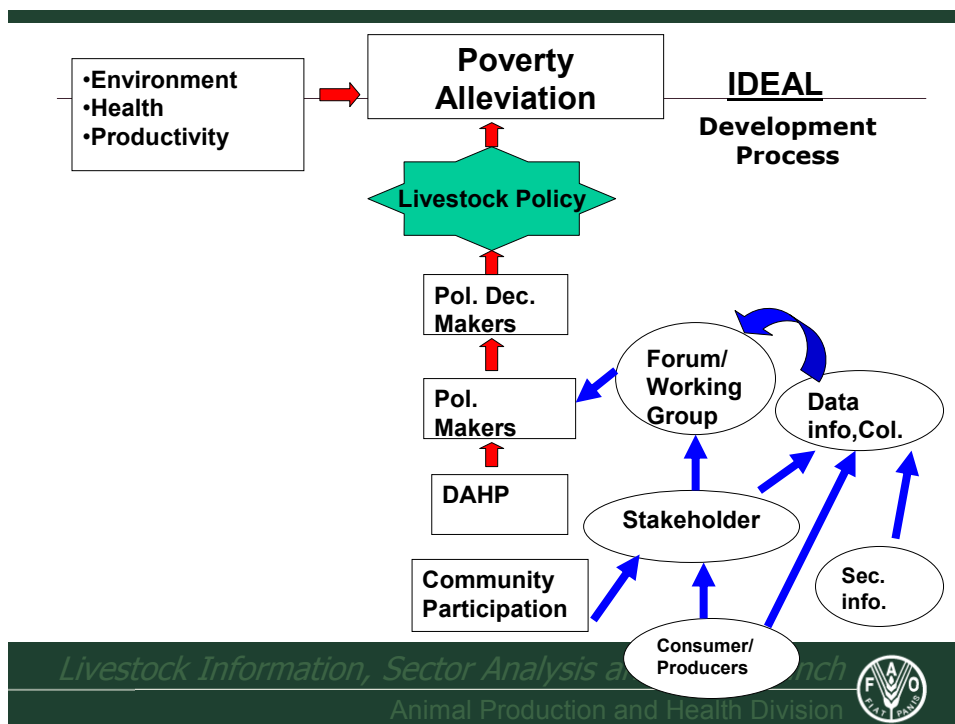
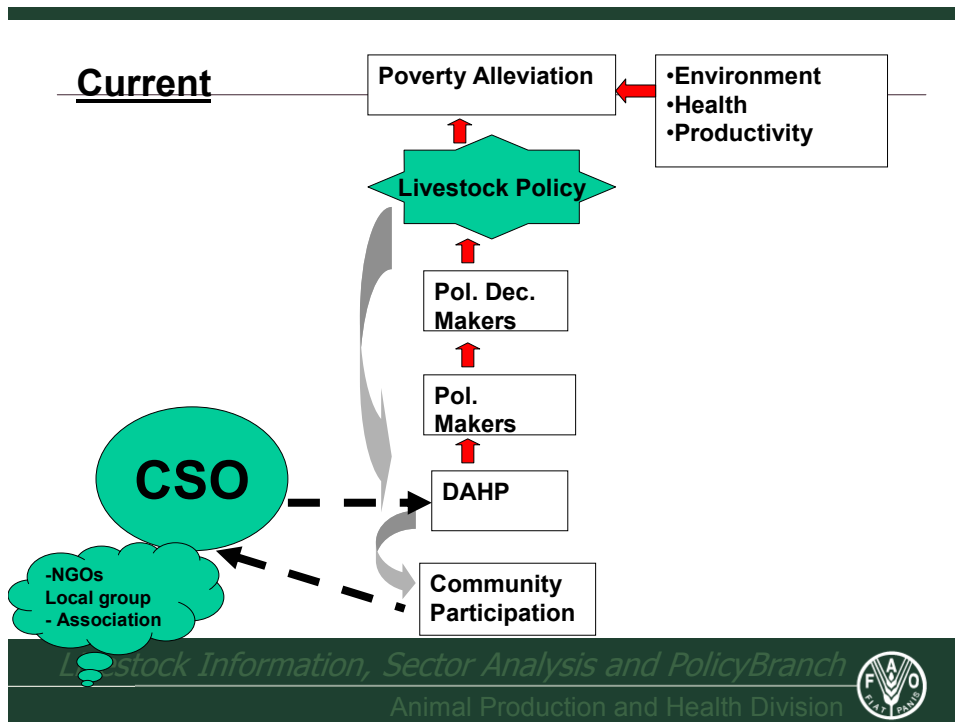
CAMBODIA

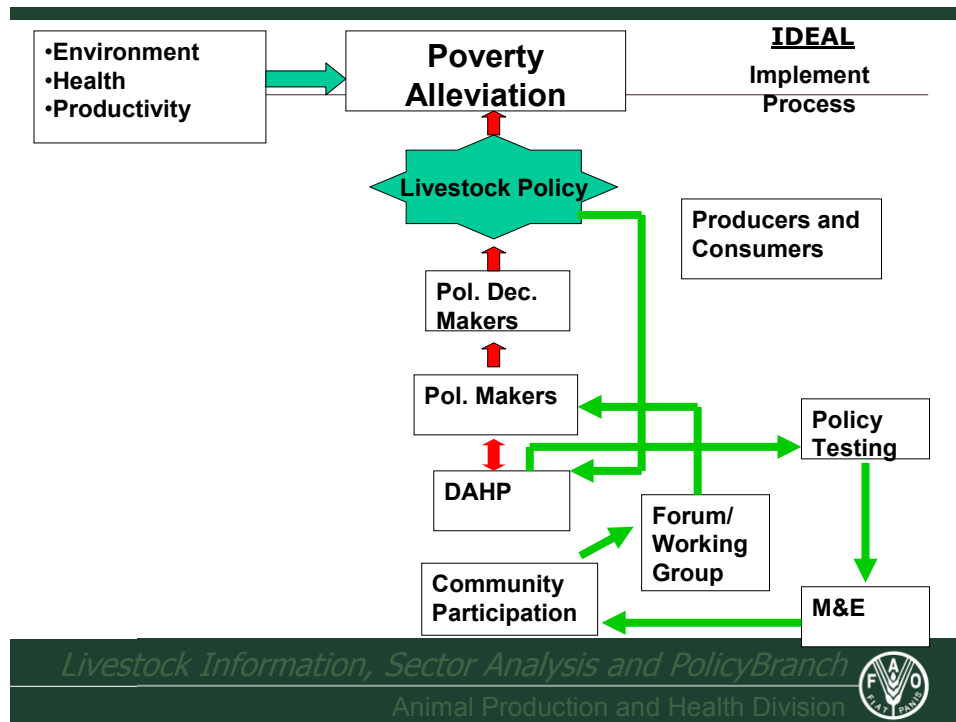
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Animal Production and Health Division



*Livestock Information, Sector Analysis and PolicyBranch*  
Animal Production and Health Division







## Moving from current to ideal

- What: Small scale livestock development policy
- How: ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULTATIVE GROUP (Working Group)
  - Identify stakeholders : Government, Donors, Private sector, NGOs, Farmer Association, International Agency, CSOs.
- When: 2004-2008
- Who: DHAP/MAFF
- Activities:
  - Desk studies
  - Field Assessment (selected sites)

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## Moving from current to ideal

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- **Activities: (cont.)**
  - ❖ Working group (data/info. analysis)
  - ❖ Consultative forum (inputs of stakeholders)
  - ❖ Workshop/seminar (involve policy makers and decision makers)
  - ❖ Draft policy
  - ❖ Policy testing
  - ❖ M&E and feedback

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## Moving from current to ideal

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- **Project: IDEAL**
  - ❖ Field Assessment/survey (data and information collection)
  - ❖ Policy testing (research/DEMO and M&E)

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## Moving from current to ideal

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- Outputs:
  - ❖ Livestock Policy established
  - ❖ Appropriate implementable livestock policy.
  - ❖ Monitoring mechanism established
  - ❖ Policy adopted by stakeholder
  
- Outcome:
  - ❖ Increased food and Incomes.
  - ❖ Improved livestock waste management and Soils.
  - ❖ Reduced transmission of animal diseases to human.
  - ❖ Clean and safe livestock farming



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# LAOS

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## **THE 2 MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO GOOD LIVESTOCK POLICY IN LAOS**

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- Weak in capacity building
- Insufficient information and communication system

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## PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARY

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- PROJECT TITLE: Strengthening Capacity Building For Good Livestock Policy In Laos
- AIM: To enable an effective livestock policy that supports the national poverty alleviation programme.

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## PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARY

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- BACKGROUND:
  - ❖ In Laos' livestock sector, there is an inefficient information system and weak communication between concerned ministries and local authorities as well as with communities.
  - ❖ In order to improve this we need to strengthen our officials skill and capability

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## PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARY

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- **WHO ?**

- ❖ Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry
- ❖ DLF
- ❖ NARRI,
- ❖ Other Ministries Concerned
- ❖ Local Authorities
- ❖ Communities
- ❖ Beneficiaries.

- **HOW ?**

- ❖ DLF would be the focal point of the coordination and facilitating policy process

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## PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARY

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- **ACTIVITIES**

- ❖ Training for better understanding of livestock policy formulation process.
- ❖ Providing analytical tools for livestock policy formulation process
- ❖ Re-establishment of clear lines of responsibility and communication

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## PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARY

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- **OUTPUTS**

- ❖ Improved skills in policy formulation.
- ❖ Provision of suitable analytical tools for livestock policy formulation
- ❖ Clear and effective institutional arrangements in place.
- ❖ Better coordination and participation among ministries concerned and other stakeholders

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## PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARY

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- **POTENTIAL OUTCOME**

- ❖ Improved livestock policy
- ❖ Improved livestock policy implementation
- ❖ Livestock policy more aligned to poverty alleviation

- **TIME FRAME: 2004 - 2005**

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## Differences between Current and Ideal

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- PROCESS:
  - ❖ Largely initiated within the ministry, with limited consultation; e.g., limited PPA
  - ❖ Dominant role of bureaucrats/politicians/business
  - ❖ Lack of transparency
  - ❖ No credible “watch-dog” in the entire policy making process
  - ❖ Limited data, information, and analysis for sound policy making

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## Differences between Current and Ideal

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- INSTITUTION :
  - ❖ Impartial commission
  - ❖ Absence of appropriate institutions
  
- POLICY COORDINATION/NATIONAL-LOCAL-SECTORAL ISSUES:
  - ❖ Lack of coordination across ministries (conflict of interest)
  - ❖ Current emphasis on universal policy, rather than targeting policy (particularly in livestock policy)

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## Moving from Current to Ideal

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- Poverty Alleviation
  - ❖ Appropriate institutions
  - ❖ Targeting the Poor
  - ❖ Strong political constituency for poverty policy
  - ❖ Innovative method/process to involve the poor in policy making

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## Moving from Current to Ideal

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- Environment:
  - ❖ New policy instruments dealing with incentives
  - ❖ Impact analysis
  - ❖ Public hearing in all stages, particularly at the beginning
  
- Public Health/ Animal Health
  - ❖ Advocacy for local issues and bring them to national attention
  - ❖ Raising awareness for critical consumer issues, and strengthening consumer group
  - ❖ Strengthening policy making process at local levels

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## Moving from Current to Ideal

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### EXAMPLE 1: Institution

- What: institution, law, public hearing
- How: establishing systematic procedure—  
getting more involvement of stakeholder
- When: 1-2 year (s)
- Who: The Judicial committee
- Activities: Consultation process in addition to parliamentary process
- Projects: Existing research project to address the law making process

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## Moving from Current to Ideal

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### EXAMPLE 2: Institution

- What: Developing an appropriate incentive system for sustainable use of water treatment system
- How:
  - ❖ proper testing and validation of the new design/options
  - ❖ assessment of willingness to adopt by targeted farmers
  - ❖ devising proper incentive scheme; e.g., not too much subsidy
- When: 2004
- Who: DLD
- Activities: Development of project plan
- Projects: Water treatment project for industrial livestock farm

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## Moving from Current to Ideal

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### EXAMPLE 3: Civil Society Organization as a “watch dog”

- What:
  - ❖ Devising schemes to strengthen role of CSO as “watch dog”
- How:
  - ❖ Modify existing consumer protection law to allow more involvement by CSO
  - ❖ Providing information, training and incentives to CSO
- When:
  - ❖ medium term (2003-2008),
  - ❖ short- to medium term (2003-2005)

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## Moving from Current to Ideal

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EXAMPLE 3 (Cont. - Civil Society Organization as a “watch dog” )

- Who:
  - ❖ Universities
  - ❖ NGOs
- Activities:
  - ❖ Developing proposal
  - ❖ Project plan to get funding
- Projects:
  - ❖ Mission CSO,
  - ❖ Training CSO

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## What needs to happen to make changes?

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- Institutions:
  - new laws and instruments
  - Separate institutions/ policies for the poor
- Organizations:
  - Strengthening CSO and community organizations
- Influence:
  - dissemination of research results
  - policy briefs for policy makers
  - networking & alliance

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## What needs to happen to make changes?

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- Flexibility:
  - policy recommendations should contain options and impacts of each
  - Government can adjust recommendations from the commission
  - Evaluation system that allows policy formulation and implementation to be adjusted
- Test with scenarios:
  - Analysis of options and involvement of stakeholders
- Feed back mechanisms:
  - More involvement of CSO

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## Integrating Actions for country and Discipline Groups

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“ Keeping the policy/process objective consistent with our framework”

- Research Agency:
  - Built in “PPA”
  - Incorporate stakeholders to TOR of research project
  - Active Dissemination of the research result in a plain language (e.g., white paper, policy brief)
  - Note to donors: TOR should include stakeholder involvement in research activities?

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## Integrating Actions for country and Discipline Groups

### “ Keeping the policy/process objective consistent with our framework”

- Government Agency:
  - Convincing high ranking policy makers to have a full understanding of the essence/necessity of new policy making process (e.g., public pressure (-), showing best practices (+), internal/external dialogue)
  - Experimenting with the new proposed process (focusing on how to choose a pilot case)
  - Modifying legislation organization structure to support the proposed process
  - Preparing human resources (e.g., training, etc.)
  - Adjusting/modifying budgeting procedure based on result-based criteria

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## Strengthening Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Making Through Participatory Approach

- **Background:**
  - ❖ Livestock policy is relatively less focused on poverty and externality issue. This is largely due to the lack of involvement of the smallholders and the poor in the policy making process.
  - ❖ The group that currently plays an active role is not the poorest (i.e., the first decile group—bottom 10%). As a result, the concerns of the poor have not been included at the national level.
  - ❖ Consequently, small farms have received little attention, thereby resulting in the lower efficiency.
  - ❖ Moreover, since most of them are close to the local community and concentrated near the river, they tend to create negative externality on public health and environment.

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## **Strengthening Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Making Through Participatory Approach**

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- **Objectives:**

- To enhance capacity of small holders and local community to participate
- To create an appropriate institutional set-up to allow more effective involvement by all stakeholders, particularly the poor
- To improve productivity and reduce negative externality to a level acceptable to all stakeholders

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## **Strengthening Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Making Through Participatory Approach**

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- **Who will be involved and how:**

- Small holder,
- community leader,
- academia, and
- local government official

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## **Strengthening Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Making Through Participatory Approach**

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- **Activities:**

- ❖ Survey needs and problems,
- ❖ Collect data appropriate by stakeholders to answer the policy goals,
- ❖ Develop methodology that effectively involves small-holders,
- ❖ Conduct training,
- ❖ Policy dialogue to present findings and recommendations at all levels

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## **Strengthening Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Making Through Participatory Approach**

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- **Outputs:**

- Policy options ,
- New methodology,
- Documentation of the PPA policy making process

- **Outcomes:**

- Increased participation of the poor,
- Improved link between local and national policy making processes,
- Increased FCR for small holders,
- Improved quality of discharged water

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# VIETNAM

## *A Plan of Action for Pro-Poor Livestock Development Policies*

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### **Localizing an Enabling National Policy Environment for Pro-Poor Livestock.....**

- **Objectives:**
  - Improved access and availability of information
  - Formulation and delivery of guidelines for pro-poor livestock policy development
  - Implementation of the guidelines at different levels.
  - Improved stakeholder involvement and participation in livestock policy development
  - Capacity building and guidelines for policy formulation and analysis
  - Capacity building planning and implementation of policy programs and activities

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## Localizing an Enabling National Policy Environment for Pro-Poor Livestock

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## Activity 1: Pro-Poor Livestock in Viet Nam

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- **Activities:**

- ❖ Review livestock development and policies in different regions and levels in Viet Nam
- ❖ Determine the problems facing the poor concerning livestock production and development
- ❖ Collect information, support existing forums (e.g. LWG) and liaise with Government Departments and Institutions
- ❖ Assess the opportunities for pro-poor livestock policies and environments throughout Viet Nam
- ❖ Identify policy and program options

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## Activity 2: Tools and Methodologies for Policy Formulation and Analysis

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- **Activities:**

- ❖ Prepare and outline methodologies for formulating pro-poor livestock development policies
- ❖ Prepare and provide training in policy and stakeholder analysis tools and guidelines that can be adopted at National and Provincial levels
- ❖ Guidelines and methodologies to support capacity building needs identification and how to build these into policy plans and programs
- ❖ Support to incorporating comprehensive monitoring and evaluation into policies and programs

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## Follow-Up Activity 1: Support for a Livestock Information and Data Forum

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- Work with existing forums to support exchange of information between stakeholders
- **Key Components:**
  - ❖ On-going
  - ❖ Open access
  - ❖ Frequently updated
  - ❖ Supported by annual meetings, workshops and forums

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## Follow-Up Activity 2: Pro-Poor Livestock Review in Viet Nam

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- **Conducted by PPLPF** and concerned stakeholders
  - ❖ Outline the main issues facing poor livestock producers in Viet Nam
  - ❖ Assess opportunities for the poor to generate income from livestock in Viet Nam
  - ❖ Liaise with various donors, Research Institutions, Ministries and Provincial and District Departments
  - ❖ Outline policy options and opportunities for pro-poor livestock development in Viet Nam
  - ❖ Link with on-going National and Ministerial poverty, environment and public/animal health initiatives and activities (e.g. CPRGS)

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## Follow-Up Activity 3: Tools to Support Livestock Policy Formulation and Analysis

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- **Key Components:**
  - ❖ Conducting stakeholder analysis and reviews
  - ❖ Policy formulation and analysis tools (*and guidelines*)
  - ❖ Capacity building analysis and requirements to support policy formulation, analysis and implementation
  - ❖ Formulating implementation plans and programs (including Monitoring & Evaluation)
  - ❖ Tools to support enabling environments for feedback mechanisms

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