Pro-Poor Policy Processes – Experience of the Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative (PPLPI)

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The Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative

- **Overall goal:** Poverty Reduction
- **Entry point:** Livestock
- **Instrument:** Policies and Institutions
PPLPI Logical Framework

**Purpose**

Strengthened capacity of FAO, member nations & international organizations to formulate [livestock] sector policies & implementation plans that reduce poverty whilst managing environmental and public health risks.

**Outputs**

1. Increased awareness & consideration of the potential contribution of livestock to poverty red.
2. Portfolio of livestock-related policy interventions for poverty reduction, whilst ….
3. Mechanisms for stakeholder representation & negotiation of policies & institutional changes ….

Effective systems for livestock policy information, analysis, decision support and M&E.
PPLPI Thematic Issues

1. Role of livestock in economic development, poverty reduction and livelihood support
2. Markets & market access (domestic & international)
3. Livestock services (extension, health, AI, insurance, etc.)
4. Pro-poor policies, policy instruments and policy processes
Project ‘Operationalization’

West Africa
- Burkina Faso
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Senegal

East Africa
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Uganda

South Asia
- Bangladesh
- India
- Nepal

East Asia
- Cambodia
- Lao PDR
- Thailand
- Vietnam

Andean Region
- Bolivia
- Ecuador
- Peru

PPLPF: Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
‘Workplan’ (1)

• **Livestock as a livelihood priority**
  - Who and where are livestock dependant poor?
  - What are species / products of major importance?
  - What are the sector trends?

• **The policy context**
  - What is the macro-policy context?
  - What are the relevant policy sectors for the poor?
  - What *is* the policy in those sectors?
  - Who makes it and how?

Source: 1st TF Meeting October 2002
‘Workplan’ (2)

• **Policy measures**
  - What measures are in place to implement specific policies?
  - Through which institutions and organizations are these measures implemented?
  - What other measures and institutions are in place that affect poor livestock keepers?

• **The ‘network’ - making the difference**
  - What and where are the opportunities to influence the described processes?
  - Who are the partners?

Source: 1st TF Meeting October 2002
Policy Influence

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Andhra Pradesh: Background

- Economy grows fast
- Livestock grows very fast
- The poor livestock keepers unable to benefit from expanded markets due to poor service support

Policy reform of livestock services
Partnership on Livestock Service Delivery

The Objective
To identify, through a consultative process, the gaps and deficiencies in the animal health and breeding service delivery system in Andhra Pradesh and to create a conducive environment for facilitating policy and structural changes to address those gaps and deficiencies

The Partners
• Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
• Indo-Swiss Natural Resources Management Program
• Capitalisation of Livestock Experiences – India Project
• State Management Institute for Livestock Development
• FAO Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative
• Non-Governmental Organizations
Some guiding principles
- Bottom up participatory process to strengthen the role of ‘non-state’ parties
- Partnering for learning and experience sharing
- Nurturing the coalitions for change
The Policy Process: Stakeholders & Roles

Multi-tier, Multi-stakeholder consultative process involving:

- ‘Policy partners’
- Farmers
- Farmer organizations
- Government departments
- Tribal communities
- Breeder cooperatives
- Shepherds

- Process guided by a steering committee chaired by the Department of Animal Husbandry
- Task Force to organize stakeholder consultations and meetings
- National consultants to carry out field studies
- Expert committee to propose policy recommendations
- Government to approve policy reform
- Task Force to derive policy recommendations
- Participatory implementation of policy reform

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The Policy Process: Time Line

- Steering committee meetings
- Task force meetings
- District meetings
- Consultations with:
  - tribal households
  - shepherds
  - traditional healers
- Consultations with
  - government veterinarians
  - government field officers
- Task force meetings
- Expert group meetings
- State level workshop

2004
Capacity building programmes
2007
Policy Process: Analysis

Issues analysed:

• Political economy analysis of the livestock sector
• Economic review of the livestock sub-sector
• Problems and potentials of para-veterinarian and animal health workers
• Para-vet training programmes
• Minor veterinary services
• Strategy to control animal diseases affecting the poor livestock holders
Pro-Poor Policy Outcomes

- Government order to streamline minor veterinary services
- Disease control strategy (and fund raising for the same) initiated by the Government
- Enhanced attention to backyard poultry vaccination
- Uptake by other states

Recognized as unique effort in terms of process and outcome
Summary

Consensus proposal for new legislation / policy

Clarification of disputed issues

Transparency  Research

Stakeholder engagement

Inclusiveness

Network of ‘like-minded’

Political economy

Identification of ‘amenable’ policy issue(s)

Political economy

Livelihoods analysis

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Lessons

- It takes time to find the appropriate entry point (trial & error)
- Co-operation is costly (agreement on problem but disagreement on solution)
- Setbacks are normal
- Partnerships & networks vs ‘authority & hierarchy’
- Demand-led vs supply-driven
- Medium/long term engagement vs punctual input
- Existing fora/processes vs creation of new ones
- Adaptive processes & mechanisms vs blueprints