



ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

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Abbreviations used

AFD: French Development Agency
WB: World Bank
CEDEAO/ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States
CIRAD: International Cooperation Centre for Agricultural Research for Developing Countries
FARA: Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FAO : Food and Agriculture Organisation
IAH: Institute of Animal Health
IGAD: Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILRI: International Livestock Research Institute
MAE: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
OIE: World Organisation for Animal Health
WTO: World Trade Organisation
SADC: Southern African Development Community
UA: African Union
UEMOA: West African Economic and Monetary Union
USAID: US Agency for International Development
RECs: Regional Economic Communities
PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
MDTF: Multi-Donor Trust Fund



Introduction

ALive (African Livestock) is a **Partnership supported** by a **multi-actors platform** to ensure the African livestock sector has an adequate position in the agendas of national, regional and international political decision-makers, by making the important issues stand out for its promotion in terms of alleviating poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. It also implies a response to the DOHA declaration of the WTO (2001) with the international community making a commitment to target its aid for developing market access of products from developing countries.

ALive is a result of the strong demands by African countries, the findings of recent experiments in the countries in question and the partners (“livestock evolution”) and is motivated by justified prospects for the sector (“livestock revolution”). It was initiated by the World Bank (2002) and has quickly extended from this guardianship by receiving the approval of various key actors in the sector; it is however a **voluntary, recognised and shared action**.

The Partnership was officially inaugurated in May 2004 in Paris, proposed at the Constitutive General Assembly; and at that time, its objectives, governance, financing mechanisms as well as its three-year action plan were all drawn up and confirmed in the following ALive founding texts: The Concept Note, Operational Guidelines and Constitutive Resolution.

This document¹ deals with the institutional, financial and technical results of the Partnership in its first year of operation since the Constitutive General Assembly held on 31 May 2004.

However, it should be mentioned that as there was a lack of Multi-Donor Trust Funds, the Partnership began operating with only the supplementary contributions of the World Bank, France (MAE) and the FAO and has thus been unable to operate at its optimum performance level. The results obtained in this first year of operations must therefore be placed in perspective. However, the initiation of the Multi-donor Trust Fund will be effective in the weeks following the publication of this report.

¹ This balance sheet of the financial year was discussed by the Operational OffiRECs of the Partnership and drawn up by the Secretariat, suWBitted for the approval of the ALive Executive Committee and reviewed by the latter at the General Assembly. It can be used as a starting point to decide on the future trends for the Partnership. It is a public document, distributed and available for consultation on the ALive site.



Institutional Aspects

SETTING UP THE GOVERNANCE

The stages that contributed to the implementation of the Partnership Governance were the following (some are prior to the period covered by this report and are merely included to provide a complete overview of the process):

- Drawing up the ALive Concept Note (April 2004), which defines the objectives, action plans and results expected from the Partnership, with wide distribution to the key livestock actors in Sub-Saharan Africa for their opinions and comments (the original text of ALive Concept Note was drafted by a consultant recruited by the World Bank).
- Drafting of the ALive Operational Guidelines (April 2004), which define the institutional, technical and financial framework of ALive with wide distribution to the key actors on livestock in Sub-Saharan Africa for their opinions and comments (the original text of the ALive Operational Guidelines was drafted by a consultant recruited by the World Bank).
- Setting up the Secretariat of the Partnership (Washington, World Bank HQ, September 2003), for the first stage (2004-2007), composed of a Program Manager (F. Le Gall), a Partner Coordinator (N. Leboucq) and a Financial Officer (Y. Jantzen).
- Holding the Constitutive General Assembly of the Partnership, (Paris, May 31, 2004), open to all the key livestock actors involved in Sub-Saharan Africa. Twenty-four organizations attended divided into three main groups: the Caucuses of African Institutions, Donors and research and training institution. It is important to point out that the Partnership was already grouped in a first critical mass of key actors in the African or international livestock field.
- The text of the Constitutive Resolution of the Partnership, which officially confirmed the creation of ALive.



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Presentation/Operational Guidelines section



RELATED DOCUMENTS

- [Operational Guidelines, chapter II](#)
- [Constitutional resolution](#)
- [Governance organisational chart](#)
- [ALive Concept Note](#)

Review – COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNANCE

The governance is composed with three caucuses:

- A **General Assembly**, the consulting body open to all the partners and divided into Caucuses, to discuss trends and priorities for ALive,
- An **Executive Committee**, a decision-making and technical body for deciding on the annual activities programmes and defining the trends to be suWBitted to the AGM; its initial version comprises fifteen members duly authorised by their institutions and thus reflects the diversity of the actors concerned, and
- A **Secretariat**, steered by a **Program Manager**, to ensure the follow-up/assessment of the Partnership, communication with the public and the search/mobilisation of partners



The General Assembly 2004 resulted in the following, according to the proposal for the Operational Guidelines:

- *Designation* by the founding members of the Partnership – the World Bank (Joseph Baah-Dwomoh), the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Philippe Chédanne) and the European Union (Bernard Rey) – of the *World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) to preside the ALive Governance* for the first three years. MM Abdoulaye Bouna NIANG (President of the OIE) and Bernard VALLAT (Director General of the OIE) were appointed Chairpersons of the General Assembly and the ALive Executive Committee respectively;
- *Appointment*, by the Constitutive General Assembly of the *fifteen members of the ALive Executive Committee*, ensuring efficient representation of the various Caucuses, the major place for the representatives of African institutions and a complete geographic coverage of the whole African continent;
- *Confirmation of Mr. François Le Gall as Program Manager*;
- *The plenary debate of the Operational Guidelines for the Partnership and their official approval*; and
- *The plenary debate of the Concept Note of the Partnership and its official approval*.

Members of the Executive Committee for the period 2004-2006:

- African Institutions Caucus: UA-IBAR (M. Traore), CEMAC (G. Fio-Ngaïdiro), UEMOA (I. Dare)/CEDEAO (A. Sawadogo), SADC (B. Mtei) and IGAD (B. Mochoge);
- Donors caucus: MAE (P. Steinmetz)/AFD (L. Mogenet), BAD (J-P. Rigoulot), the EU (B. Rey) and the USAID (J. Turk);
- Caucus of the Research and training institutions: FARA (S. Zinash), CIRAD (J-F. Renard) /IAH (P-P- Pastoret) and EISMV (F. Abiola);
- as permanent members: OIE (B. Vallat, President) and FAO (J. Domenech); finally
- the organization hosting the Secretariat: the WB (J. Baah-Dwomoh).

It should be pointed out that when the meeting was held, four replacements were made on the Executive Committee: MM Traore, Steinmetz, Mogenet and Ms Sileshi replaced MM Musiime, Chédanne, Jullien and Von Kaufmann respectively.

The founding members of the Partnership are considered to be the partners that have already provided financing or in kind contributions to the Partnership or those that have undertaken a firm commitment to provide a contribution in the future.



The UEMOA and the CEDEAO are both represented on the ALive Executive Committee but only have one vote between them; the same is applicable for the MAE and AFD and for the CIRAD and IAH.

The members on the ALive Executive Committee have been duly empowered by the institution they represent and thus express their opinions in its name.

FUNCTIONING OF THE GOVERNANCE

▪ The General Assembly

Pursuant to the Operational Guidelines, the ALive General Assembly is held once a year. The Constitutive General Assembly of ALive was held on May 31, 2004 in Paris and the first Ordinary General Assembly (AG1) of ALive will take place on Tuesday May 31, 2005, in Paris. At these meetings, the general trends and priorities for the Partnership are openly discussed and an annual action plan is proposed for approbation by the Executive Committee.

Due to the absence of the Multi-Donor Trust Funds, the General Assemblies have been financed by the World Bank and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

▪ The Executive Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee held four meetings during the year:

- On May 31, 2004, in order to confirm the proposals made by the Annual General Assembly;
- On July 26, 2004, in order to approve the first program/budget [2004-2007] and decide on the priorities in terms of the direct activities of the Partnership;
- On November 30, 2004, in order to take stock of the financial and technical performance for the ALive activities;
- On 30 May 2005, in order to prepare the first Ordinary Annual General Assembly and present the financial and technical balance sheet for the previous year, propose a programme-budget for the following year and discuss the evolution taking place in the governance of the Partnership and reinforcement of the collaboration with existing livestock initiatives.

At these meetings, the quorum of 9 members to endorse the decisions was reached. However, the participation of the representatives of African Institutions Caucus was low; this fact should be considered by the Executive Committee in order to improve the system for working and



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Events section



RELATED DOCUMENTS

- [Minutes of the Constitutive GA](#)
- [Minutes of the ECL, EC2 and EC3](#)



Partnership Calendar



communicating.

Due to the absence of the Multi-Donor Trust Funds, the World Bank financed the organisation of these four meetings. Due to the logistic difficulties that have arisen in the video and audio conferences, it has been decided to hold these meetings with the physical attendance of the members, advocating in favor of a specific budget must be allocated for such purpose notably through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund.

The upward and downward circulation of information by the representative channel of the three Caucuses on the Executive Committee is still not sufficiently used. It is however a key factor for the functioning of the platform, by distributing the communication produced by the Secretariat in the best manner possible.

In addition, the role of the members on the ALive Executive Committee is not limited to mere participation at these Committee meetings: they are the spokesperson for the Initiative in their institution and for the exterior. Therefore:

- The OIE thus organised two regional meetings (in Cairo, in October 2004 in collaboration with FAO; Khartoum, February 2005) to promote ALive as a consultation platform for all the activities related to animal health in Africa. For the first time (Cairo), the Partnership was presented to a non-African public (CVOs for the Near East) and was very well received;
- The MAE/France regularly mobilises its technical assistance network to distribute information on ALive; as representative of the Donors caucus, it had also been mobilised to launch a review of the partners' livestock portfolios;
- The European Union made an official presentation of the Partnership, within the scope of its livestock experts' group meeting. Finally,
- The World Bank also took part in promoting the Partnership internally (through SASKI² thematic group) and externally (presenting the Partnership during the rural week of the World Bank (Washington, March 2005), the donors meeting (Washington, 6 April 2005) and the livestock week (Copenhagen, May 2005).

² SASKI: Sustainable Agriculture Science, Knowledge and Information

- FAO often mobilize its staff to disseminate information and promote the role ALive during the many meetings that it organizes or attend. In addition, the FAO has organized an internal discussion to ensure its board participation to the functioning of the platform.

- May 31 – June 1, 2004: Constitutive General Assembly
- June 1, 2004: EC1
- June 10, 2004: visit of the UEMOA (Ouagadougou)
- July 28, 2004: EC2;
- September 23, 2004: visit of the SADC (Gaborone)
- September 29, 2004: visit of the NEPAD (Johannesburg)
- October 5, 2004: v sit of the UA-IBAR (Nairobi)
- October 8, 2005: visit of the IGAD (Djibouti)
- October 13, 2004: meeting with the African Union (Cairo)
- November 30, 2004: EC3
- December 10, 2004: visit of the African Union (Addis Ababa)
- March 28, 2005: visit of the African Union to the World Bank and the Secretariat (Washington)
- May 30, 2005: EC4
- May 31, 2005: First Ordinary GA



During these events, the secretariat provided the necessary communication material for the promotion of the Partnership, when requested.

- The visit of the Secretariat to the African institutions
In order to reinforce the involvement of the African institutions Caucus, exchange ideas on the objectives of the Partnership and better reflect in ALive activities the recipient countries needs and in accordance with the recommendations of the second Executive Committee (July 2004), the Secretariat visited the Inter-African Animal Resources Office of the African Union and the four Regional Economic Communities members on the ALive Executive Committee, as well as the African Union and the Secretariat of the NEPAD.
The Program Manager (F. Le Gall) and the representative of the World Bank in the Executive Committee (J. Baah-Dwomoh) visited the Commissioner of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union in Addis Ababa. The World Bank financed all of the missions carried out by the Secretariat.
The results were very good and helped prepare the General Assembly to be held in May 2005 at which a progressive transfer of the governance to an African institution will be discussed.

PROSPECTS FOR EVOLUTION OF THE GOVERNANCE

- The transfer of the Governance to an African institution
Currently (and for the next three years), ALive Partnership is largely benefiting from OIE international notoriety. OIE, with its federator role, was very useful for launching the Partnership. However, the Caucus of African Institutions has a larger number of representatives on the ALive Executive Committee, granting it an important decision-making power. The African Union and its technical authority (UA/IBAR) are strongly felted to play an important role in the governance of the Partnership.
- The transfer of the Secretariat to an African institution
Pursuant to the ALive Operational Guidelines, the Secretariat has its headquarters at the World Bank in Washington for a term of three years starting from the Constitutive General Assembly (June 2004). After this time it will then be transferred under certain conditions to an African institution, to be decided by the Executive Committee.



Financial Aspects



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Presentation/Budget, Financing section



RELATED DOCUMENTS

[-Operational Guidelines chapters III, V, VI and VII](#)

Comments – GENERAL PRINCIPLES

There are three ways of contributing to the Partnership

- The Multi-Donors Trust Fund (MDTF) allows mutualisation of the resources that are not earmarked for specific purposes and guarantees the coherent implementation of the activities of the platform;
- Parallel financing of activities: a partners may “label” its projects providing the principles of the Partnership are fulfilled;
- The contributions in kind allow the trust and non-trust institutions to provide human and material resources to the Partnership and share experience or tools.

THE MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUNDS

The Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) is the preferential financial tool of the Partnership: it allows, on one hand, to mutualize resources and, on the other hand, by applying the principle of not earmarking the funds, to cover efficiently all endorsed activities; this source of financing could be specially important for the activities taking place, in particular, for the organization and the functioning of the ALive platform (themes 1 and 4).

For a period of three years, counted from its official opening, the MDTF will be housed at the headquarters of the World Bank in Washington and subject to the management procedures of such institution. The ALive Secretariat has carried out all the required procedures to open the MDTF; a minimum amount of US\$200 K for the first payment – in combination or not – is needed to officially open it and allow other contributions to be provided, regardless of the amount.

The European Union (US\$600 K), the African Development Bank (amount not specified) and the MAE/France (US\$200 K) have all three made firm commitments to contribute to the MDTF (first tranche). The first payment (MAE/France) allowing the initiation of the Fund is awaited in the next few weeks, like that of the European Union.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR JULY 2004-JUNE 2005

Three agencies have contributed to the Partnership up to now; they are, in order of the amount of the contributions, the World Bank (63%), MAE/France (11%) and the FAO (2%)³. In addition, through the STDF, it should also be mentioned that Denmark, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, the World Bank and the WTO have also contributed to the Partnership (24%).

³ Through its Investment Centre; within the scope of the World Bank-FAO-CI collaboration, the Bank pays 75% of the contributions and the FAO-CI completes it with the remaining 25%.. Participation of the staff from FAO AGA and financial support to partners through regular FAO programs.



The OIE also contributed financially to the participation of many partners in the governance bodies.

The total amount of contributions for the period June 2004 – May 2005 is US\$1,239 K with a disbursement rate of 41% (US\$514.4 K). However, the pluri-annual allocations (CGIAR, STDF, ESSD TF) are included in the total amount of contributions, which justifies this low disbursement.

Expenditures for the year have mainly been for the operations of the Secretariat (39%) and for performing the activities included in theme 1 (30%), theme 3 (29%) and theme 2 (2%). This is coherent with the tasks assigned to the World Bank (main contributor) as host to the Secretariat and the project leader of themes 1 and 3 (with the FAO-CI for the latter).

Pursuant to the Operational Guidelines, a detailed balance sheet of the contributions and expenditure for the first financial year of the Partnership (June 2004 – May 2005) is included in [Appendix I](#).

FORECAST BUDGET FOR THE SECOND FINANCIAL YEAR (June 2005 – May 2006)

The forecast budget for next year will be discussed at the Annual General Assembly 2005 and the conclusions can not yet be stated. However, logically, the first three year action plan (see chapter 3, technical aspects) will be followed, subject to the amount of contributions allocated to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund.



IMPLEMENTING THE PLATFORM

Pursuant to the Operational Guidelines (point 7 of chapter 2), the Secretariat is in charge of, among other things, communication of information on the ALive Partnership and its activities and the distribution of the knowledge obtained. During its first year, it has developed the ALive Partnership Internet site with a public content (information and communication tool) and a specifically restricted access area designed for the members of the Executive Committee (decision-making tool). The promotion of the site (must become a tool for the local actors on the short or medium term) as well as its use for all the planned functions remain to be specified. The Secretariat is open to any suggestions for improvement of the site and is willing to provide its assistance to users that request it.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PARTNERSHIP

- Direct activities

A three year action plan [2004-2007], including 18 activities, has been drawn up by the Program Manager, according to the various proposals put forward by the partners.

This action plan was presented and discussed at the General Assembly (June 2004) in order to confirm that it was in accordance with the objectives of the Partnership (alleviation of poverty and development of sustainable economic growth) and the approach used to achieve these goals (securing the assets; Access to markets; intensification). It was officially confirmed at the first meeting of the Executive Committee (June 2004) and the priorities in terms of annual implementation (June 2004 – May 2005) were later defined at the second meeting (July 2004) as follows:

- *All the activities in theme 4*, because they are related to the very functions of the ALive platform;
- *Review of the partners' and RECs' livestock portfolios*, status of the preliminary places required to align the strategies;
- *Drawing up policy reports on essential issues* (4 identified in the ALive Concept Note) for which it is

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Themes section

 **RELATED DOCUMENTS**
- [Files of activities](#)
- [Summarised table](#)



necessary to adopt agreed positions with suitable grounds;

- *Reinforcement of Veterinary Services* is the basis for sustainable livestock development, which still seems to be a current concern;
- *Market access*, essential to establish sustained economic growth; and
- *Activities related to the PRSPs-livestock* (PRSP-livestock Methodology; PRSP-livestock training models; a Software modelling tool for the DAMS rural sector; 2nd generation PRSP-livestock) in order that livestock fully and suitably contributes to alleviating poverty, that the capacities of local actors are reinforced and the actors involved in development have an operational framework.

Carrying out direct activities in the programme every year depends on the contribution of direct funds (Multi-Donor Trust Fund) or supplementary funds allocated to ALive.

- Parallel activities

These are the results of surveys, projects or program that will help the work of the platform and/or otherwise encourage recommendations and common tools for the platform. These initiatives, “labelled ALive”, by definition receive parallel financing. At the moment:

- The European Union has included two of its programmes within this framework, which are PRINT and IGAD-LPF.
- The World Bank currently draws up a policy report on the contribution of the small dairy units to alleviating poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. The ALive platform will be requested to reach an agreed position on this issue. Once completed, this report will be included in a “tool kit” for milk and dairy products, consisting of tools that already exist (good practice guides, training modules, etc).
The knowledge obtained from these projects will be provided on the ALive platform, after an opinion has been given by the Executive Committee.

Comments – THEMES of the PARTNERSHIP

Theme 1: Vision, Strategy and Collaboration between Partners, at a regional level:

Promotion and reinforcement of the collaboration between the key actors in the sector, through a discussion and consultation PLATFORM, in order to define a common, shared vision of the development of Sub-Saharan African livestock and draw up common involvement strategies;

Theme 2: Reinforcement of Capacity and Sharing Knowledge, at a sub-regional level:

Creating tools to alleviate institutional technical and organisational inadequacies present in the Sub-Saharan African livestock sector;

Theme 3: Analytical Support and Operational Assistance, at a national level:

Support for countries to (1) create potential contributions of livestock to alleviate poverty and for sustainable economic growth; (2) inclusion of these results in the Strategic Frameworks for Alleviating Poverty (PRSPs); (3) applying the recommendations made by the fund partners with the reinforcement of the capacity of the local actors;

Theme 4: Support for the Governance of the Partnership

Organising General Assemblies and Executive Committee Meetings; implementing the activities of the Secretariat.



STATUS OF PERFORMANCE OF THE DIRECT ACTIVITIES

Due to the lack of Multi-Donor Trust Funds, only direct activities benefiting from additional financing have been able to be performed, as follows:

- The review of the partners and RECs' livestock portfolios (T1A1; in progress; project leader: the World Bank), officially launched on 25 April 2005, and preceded by stages to (1) design a form to collect data, (2) secure approval of this form by the Executive Committee (Nov 2004) and (3) design of the database to collect and analyse the data. 23 partners and 4 RECs are involved in this review. A first report will be if possible presented at the Annual General Assembly 2005 depending on the progress of the activity.
- Drawing up two policy reports (T1A2; in progress; project leader: the World Bank) on the themes identified as priorities in the ALive Concept Note (chapter 2):
 - *The report related to animal health services* (in progress; financed by WB/MAE) primarily a concern for West and Central Africa, due to the available budget and also the particular sub-regional features. The stages for (1) drawing up the initial/preparatory report (July 2004), (2) peer review of this report (February 2005) in order to technically check the contents, have been completed. An e-discussion has been held under the guidance of the CIRAD since May 9, so that the actors concerned can be involved (a list of 240 participants has been drawn up) and so that a common and agreed position can be reached on this topic. A status report will be presented to the Annual General Assembly 2005. A similar exercise will take place for Eastern and Central Africa; a common position for the whole of Africa will be the last step.
 - *The report related to access to land and water resources* (in progress; financed by the World Bank), which consists of three sub-reports (pastoral mobility; drought management; community resource management), which will finally be combined in single report.
- ✓ Concerning the aspects related to pastoral mobility, the initial/preparatory report has been drawn up (July 2004); it is currently in the technical peer review process. From the month of June, it may be discussed on-line (e-discussion) on the LEAD platform of the FAO.
- ✓ Concerning the aspects related to drought management, the initial report is being drawn up (May 2005). Once finalized, this report will become part of a tool-kit, which will in turn include two country surveys (Kenya completed; Chad in the future).

SUMMARY OF THE DIRECT ACTIVITIES OF ALIVE [2004-2007]

- T1A1 – Review of the partners and the RECs portfolios
- T1A2 – Regional Policy reports
- T1A3 – Common Strategy
- T1A4 – Concept Note on animal health research
- T2A1 – SV Reinforcement
- T2A2 – International trade of animal products
- T2A3 – Trans-border diseases (GF-TADS)
- T2A4 – Global initiative for livestock services to benefit the poor (GILSP)
- T2A5 – Livestock training modules PRSP
- T2A6 – Reinforcement of national capacity
- T2A7 – Data and analysis modelisation system (DAMS)
- T3A1 – 1st generation livestock PRSP
- T3A2 – Livestock PRSP: methodology directives
- T3A3 – 2nd generation Livestock PRSP
- T4A1 – Follow-up, assessment and communication
- T4A2 – Support to the AGM
- T4A3 – Support to the EC
- T4A4 – Support to the Secretariat and Program Manager



Comments: all the ALive policy reports have the same lay out and they all have a large space left for recommendations, so that they can be easily included in strategy and project documents.

- The Concept Note on animal health research (T1A4; in progress; financed by CGIAR) has been the subject of a preliminary report drawn up jointly by the ILRI, CIRAD and IAH related to the way to conduct a consultation process on the issue. FARA has accepted to launch these consultations (February 2005).
- The functional specifications of the DAMS – Data Analysis and Modelisation System – (T2A7; in progress; financed by the World Bank) have been drawn up; they are subject to an e-discussion in order to (1) check that the tool is not duplicated by similar tools that already exist, (2) structure the DAMS with other existing tools, in particular placed upstream (data collection tools). The first results of this consultation will be prepared if possible at the end of May for the General Assembly and an action plan will be proposed. Downstream, the OIE wished to develop the functional specifications of DAMS as a tool for economic decision making, notably for animal health and veterinary public health strategies.
- 1st generation PRSP-livestock – also called Initiative Elevage Pauvreté Croissance IEPC (Livestock Poverty Growth Initiative) – (T3A1; accomplished; World Bank/FAO-CI) has been completed (Mauritania, 2003; Burkina Faso: 2004) and officially approved by the national governments; they are used as a reference for countries to design their national strategies (PAPISE in Burkina Faso has benefited from the PRSP-livestock) and for the partners to draw up their own strategies (CAS Burkina Faso, World Bank) or their projects (AFD Projects in Mauritania; The Belgian cooperation project in Burkina Faso) which will result in a common sector action being performed.
- The PRSP-livestock methodology (T3A2; in progress; World Bank/FAO-CI) is in the process of being drawn up; an advanced stage of the procedure will be submitted to the 2005 Annual General Assembly; the DAMS methodology and tool are supplementary and must be developed at the same time, as the first one will help towards preparing the livestock sector surveys aimed at poverty aspects within the context of formulating the PRSP and the second will be used for the relevant quantity analysis.



The tables included in [Appendix 2](#) show the balance sheet of the Partnership for the first financial year in terms of key indicators.

PERFORMING THE ACTIVITIES IN THE SHORT TERM

There is a budget already allocated (STDF) for the activity related to regional and international market access with the project leader being the OIE; within this scope, assessment of the Veterinary Services in collaboration with AU-IBAR and FAO, and training of trainers (aspects related to health certification) were implemented in June 2004.

Performing the other direct activities is subject to the provisions in the Multi-Donor Trust Funds. The main activities suffering from the lack of these funds are the activities in theme 2 and theme 4, related to the support of the governance and capital to operate the platform (common consultation meetings).

Concerning the parallel activities, the 2005 Annual General Assembly and the review of the livestock portfolios, once they have been completed, will allow, if need be, the projects or programmes to be identified that could complete the existing list.

TECHNICAL COLLABORATION

- The Partnership has developed technical collaboration with the following institutions – mainly within the scope of the implementation of its activities programme:
 - The African Union: ALive is envisaged as the operational arm of the NEPAD for implementing the CAADP/II;
 - The OIE: apart from its direct involvement in implementing the activity related to market access (T2A2), the OIE has made numerous resolutions/recommendations on the use of the ALive platform as the scope for privileged consultation for all the activities related to livestock in Sub-Saharan Africa; it helped sensibilizing very positively the governments and the sub-regional institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa and Middle-East.



- The FAO: a preliminary survey related to monitoring animal diseases in Sub-Saharan Africa will allow the implementation of the GF-TADs programme in Sub-Saharan Africa (T2A3) in connexion with ALive; the LEAD platform will be mobilised on the issues of access to pastoral and water resources (T1A2); finally, the activities related to the 1st generation PRSP-livestock and drawing up the methodology will be carried out by the Investment Centre of the FAO;

- The ILRI: the contribution of the ILRI (with CIRAD and IAH) has been sought for drawing up the Concept Note (stage I) on animal health research (T1A4); it will also be requested for approval of the PRSP-livestock methodology once it has been created;

- FARA has accepted to carry out consultations related to animal health research (T1A4);

- CIRAD will lead the e-discussion for the policy report related to animal health services; it is also involved in the definition of the DAMS functional specifications (T2A7);

- NRI is responsible for drawing up the policy sub-report on drought management and for the related tool-kit.

▪ In terms of collaboration beyond Livestock initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa, ALive interacts with the PRINT and IGAD-LPF programmes of the EU, the GILSP programme of Danida and the GF-TADs and LEAD programmes of the FAO.

A survey (in the process of being updated; the World Bank), carrying out a cross-analysis of the Sub-Saharan African livestock initiatives, was presented to the Constitutive General Assembly (June 2004); on the basis of this survey, supplementary collaborations must still be arranged, in particular with the PPLPF initiative of the FAO on all the aspects related to common policy development.

ALive may also be involved in creating synergies with other initiatives not specifically related to livestock, such as the Hub in Dakar, NEPAD CAADP II or the Global Donors Platform.

EVOLUTION and PROSPECTS

The provisions made to the Multi-Donor Trust Funds will allow the ALive platform to fully perform its roles of (1) consultation, providing opinions and common positions, (2) exchanging/sharing knowledge and tools, and (3) promoting the livestock sector with the political decision-makers; concerning this



RELATED DOCUMENTS

- [Cross analysis of the Sub-Saharan African livestock initiatives](#)



point, drawing up detailed economic surveys, which are able to show the impact of livestock in terms of alleviating poverty and development of sustainable economic growth, will form one of the next activities in particular to be included in the direct activities programme; finally, ALive must better show its role of uniting existing initiatives, by providing the required collaboration and synergies.

The asset portfolios of the partners and the countries/RECS (parallel activities of the Partnership), directly benefit from the results of the ALive direct activities programme and should obviously be expanded, the political decision-makers favouring investment in sectors with a Comprehensive Development Framework.



CONCLUSION

- In its first financial year, the Partnership recorded satisfactory, both on an institutional and technical level, even with the lack of the main financial tool of the Partnership, the Multi-Donor Trust Fund. For the moment, the financial balance sheet is consequently mitigated by this fact.
- From now on the Partnership will have a large number of partners; the specific and decisive involvement of the World Bank and France (MAE) must however be pointed out due to their financial and in kind contributions, as well as the OIE, in terms of institutional and technical support.
- Apart from performing the activities programme, the primary objective of ALive is being achieved, which is the implementation of a Sustainable Consultation Framework for Development of Sub-Saharan African Livestock; the next financial year will allow the knowledge obtained on this specific point to be consolidated.
- As far as short term prospects are concerned, it is important for ALive to benefit from the full support of the partners to provide the Multi-Donor Trust Funds and ensure the optimum functioning of the ALive platform.
- Finally, ALive is a model initially implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa but could well be applied in other regions; however, test must continue to be carried out for a sufficiently representative period, which could coincide with the period of the first three year action plan.



APPENDIX II – Key Indicators

Themes/activities	Main Activity	Main indicators	A1	A2	A3	
Process Indicators						
<p>Theme 1: Vision, strategy and collaboration</p>	<p>Prepare a long-term regional vision to improve contribution of livestock development to alleviating poverty and economic growth</p>	<p>Identification of “project leaders” to cover the specific policy themes</p>	<p># Active “project leaders” working on individual policy themes</p>	<p>2 (WB, MAE)</p>		
		<p>Developing an overall framework for livestock development</p>	<p># Portfolio of shared fund partners</p>	<p>In progress</p>		
		<p>Preparing and examining the terms of reference</p>	<p># Reference terms</p>	<p>/</p>		
		<p>Organising a workshop on a policy or all the policy themes</p>	<p># Workshops</p>	<p>In progress (SV)</p>		
		<p>Organising fund partner meetings</p>	<p># Meetings</p>	<p>/</p>		
	<p>Theme 2: Development of capacity and knowledge management</p>	<p>Organising the preparation, review and distribution of summarised reports on the improvement in contribution of livestock to development, alleviation of poverty and growth</p>	<p>Preparing training modules and organising training activities</p>	<p>Preparation and distribution of a long term vision</p>		
			<p>Developing PRSP methodology for livestock development (see theme 3)</p>	<p># Training modules</p>	<p>/</p>	
			<p>Organise training and development of capacities</p>	<p># Trained people from private and public sectors</p>	<p>/</p>	
			<p>Encourage research and development (R&D) in livestock development to benefit poor populations</p>	<p>Methodology</p>	<p>In progress</p>	
			<p></p>	<p># Tools developed and used</p>	<p>In progress</p>	
	<p># Expert system</p>	<p>In progress</p>				
	<p># Countries where policies are converted into action</p>	<p>/</p>				
	<p># Participants sponsored by ALive (classified according to their experience)</p>	<p>In progress</p>				



Theme 3: Analytical support and operational assistance	Prepare national development policies for livestock development and investment plans	Requesting the participation of national actors and satisfying the possible participation of individual fund partners and groups of fund partners that are interested in supporting the national policies and investment processes	# Countries where the policies are converted into action	2 (Mau and BF)		
		Particularly supporting the national policies that lead to improved integration of livestock in the PRSP and other processes for determining priorities	# Policy documents (PRSP, SAP, others) with particular attention paid to the role of livestock in economic growth and alleviation of poverty (if any)	2 (Mau and BF); Senegal in progress		
Activities of the Secretariat:	Organise information exchange	Supporting the preparation of national investment plans aimed at improving contribution of livestock to economic growth and alleviation of poverty	# National investment plans in the Livestock sector	2 (Mau and BF);		
	Mobilisation of resources	Developing an Internet site, organising on-line conferences and other means of distributing information on livestock policies and investments	# Events	1 site 2 AG 4 EC		
		Launching the ALive Partnership and request contributions	# Amounts of direct contributions	US\$0		
			# Amounts of supplementary contributions	US\$ 1 135 000		
Impact indicators						
Growth in investment in the activities, which will increase the contribution of livestock development to economic growth and alleviation of poverty			Investment quality level (directly generated by ALive)			
			Contribution of livestock to the GDP			
Improve the revenue of poor produRECs and consumers of livestock products			Contribution of livestock to improvement of poor people's revenues in rural areas Costs and share of livestock products consumption in poor households			