



REPORT ON WORKSHOP TO FINALIZE AND CONSOLIDATE LIVESTOCK MASTER PLAN BASELINE DATA COLLECTION TOOLS FOR ROLLOUT

10TH – 14TH MAY 2021 GREAT RIFT VALLEY LODGE, NAIVASHA, KENYA.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	ACRONYMS	iv
1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES	1
3.	OPENING REMARKS	2
4.	BASELINE DATA COLLECTION TOOL	3
4.1	<i>Comments from the Plenary</i>	3
4.2	<i>Group Presentations</i>	4
5.	REVIEW OF VALUE CHAIN DATA COLLECTION TOOLS	5
6.	METHODOLOGY FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION	6
6.1	<i>Comments from the plenary</i>	6
7.	DIGITAL DATA COLLECTION TOOLS	6
8.	INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT	6
9.	BUDGETING FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION	7
10.	WAY FORWARD	7
11.	ROLES OF INSTITUTIONS	8
12.	CLOSING REMARKS	8
	ANNEXES	10
	<i>Annex 1: List of Participants</i>	10
	<i>Annex 2: Workshop Agenda</i>	11

ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
CIRAD	The French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
CoG	Council of Governors
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
KLMP	Kenya Livestock Master Plan
KMT	Kenya Markets Trust
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KALRO	Kenya Agriculture Livestock Research Organization
LMP	Livestock Master Plan
NAKAEB	Narok Kajiado Economic Bloc
NOREB	North Rift Economic Bloc
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTC	National Technical Committee
ODK	Open Data Kit (Android App)
SDL	State Department for Livestock
SAKAEB	South East Kenya Economic Bloc
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. INTRODUCTION

The process of developing the Kenya Livestock Master Plan (KLMP) commenced in 2019/20 financial year. The Livestock Master Plan is expected to provide a roadmap for investment in the livestock sector. A number of milestones have been achieved including but not limited to; establishment of the National Steering Committee, appointment of National Technical Committee, appointment of Secretariat, identification of some county focal persons, capacity building of the NTC, identification of priority value chains, identification of data requirements for baseline data collection and development of tools for baseline and value chain data collection.

A workshop to finalize and consolidate LMP baseline data collection tools was held between 10th and 14th May 2021 at the Great Rift Valley Lodge, Naivasha. The workshop was attended by NTC members drawn from the State Department for Livestock, AU-IBAR, Kenya Markets Trust, University of Nairobi, KALRO and FAO. To achieve the workshop objectives, a hybrid of expert input, break-out sessions and plenary discussions was applied. This report presents the proceedings of the workshop.

2. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The workshop was convened to achieve the following objectives;

1. To review and finalize baseline data collection tools
2. To review value chain data collection tools
3. To develop county specific data collection plans and budget
4. Plan rollout of baseline data collection at the County level

In her welcome remarks, Ms Josephine Kamau gave a brief presentation on the Livestock Master Plan development process. She highlighted the expected outcome of the LMP as increased and better targeted investments in the livestock sector for improved livelihoods, food and nutrition security while the specific objectives include;

1. To build the capacity of national and county livestock sector technical staff and policy makers to carry our evidence-based investment planning
2. To establish and validate the baseline status of the livestock sector
3. To conduct evidence-based livestock sector analysis and set a stag for developing alternative scenarios to be considered in the foresight analysis
4. To develop a 15-year livestock sector master plan/ strategy that takes into consideration economic, social and environmental sustainability,
5. To develop 5-year commodity/ value chain road map and support their adaptation into the County Integrated Development plans

The development of LMP is spearheaded by the State Department for Livestock (SDL) in collaboration with various partners which include ILRI, AU-IBAR, KMT, FAO and IFAD. Since its inception, Ms Josephine reported the following achievements;

- i. Implementation mechanism established; this include establishment of the National Steering Committee whose role is to provide guidance and mobilize resources for LMP development as well as consequent adoption at the Counties. The committee is co-chaired by the Principal Secretary, SDL and CECM in charge of livestock affairs, Kilifi County. A National Technical Committee was appointed to spearhead the LMP development process and a Secretariat put in place to play the role of coordination of the partners and stakeholders.

- ii. Support from USAID; ILRI has been supported by USAID to provide technical support to SDL in the development process.
- iii. Capacity building of NTC is on-going.
- iv. Ten value chains have been identified for analysis i.e. beef, dairy, sheep, goats, camel, donkey, pigs, poultry, bees and others such as rabbits.
- v. Data collection tools have been developed and will be validated by livestock value chain experts.
- vi. Planning for data collection is underway.
- vii. Partners including AU-IBAR, KMT, FAO, and IFAD have come on board to provide technical and logistical support.

3. OPENING REMARKS

Dr. Boniface Kaberia, KMT

In his remarks, Dr. Kaberia noted that Kenya has the potential to be a leading player in the livestock sector with modern, efficient and climate smart livestock development technologies. He highlighted findings of a study carried out by KMT that showed that the livestock sector has potential to contribute about 10% to the GDP and create 15,000 jobs every year. He further noted that the potential for export is huge but untapped, hence the need to develop a roadmap to guide investments in the sector. Noting that the current investments in the livestock sector is not well targeted leading to suboptimal results, Dr. Kaberia reiterated that the LMP is expected to address this gap by providing empirical data to guide investment decisions.

Dr Kaberia informed the participants that a Livestock Week /Meat Expo has been planned for August 2021 which is expected to bring into the limelight the contribution of the livestock sector to the economy. He mentioned that the Nation Media Group has offered to support weekly publications on topical issues in the livestock sector in the Seeds of Gold published every Saturday. Dr Kaberia encouraged the workshop participants to submit articles for consideration particularly, articles on LMP.

Dr. Joseph Mathooko, FAO

Speaking on behalf of FAO, Dr. Mathooko gave a brief on its role in the development of LMP. He informed the participants that FAO in collaboration with ILRI and CIRAD have developed LMP for other countries and that some of the tools used in data analysis were developed by FAO. A LMP is should analyze the livestock sector holistically covering aspects of productivity, breeding, feed and fodder, animal husbandry practices, livestock products, marketing, climate change among others. He assured the participants of FAO's support to ensure that the Kenyan LMP is completed and rolled out for implementation by Counties.

Dr. Michael Eregae, Turkana County

Dr. Eregae gave remarks on behalf of the Counties noting that despite almost 10 years of devolution, many counties are still struggling with issues of poverty. He attributed this to poor prioritization that is not based on accurate data. Dr Eregae thus noted that it is important to provide relevant and factual data and information to guide county priorities. He emphasized the fact that most ASAL Counties depend on livestock for livelihood and the LMP would help directing resources where they are most required. For ownership of the LMP, he stressed the importance of involving the county governments and focal persons in the development process.

Dr. Sarah Ossiya, AU-IBAR

Dr Sarah gave remarks on behalf of Mr. Talal Kishlaf, officer in charge of AU-IBAR. In her remarks, she stated that Kenya is the first amongst six countries (Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt and Ghana) supported

by AU-IBAR to develop a LMP. She mentioned that in the development of Kenya's LMP, the nation could learn from countries such as Rwanda, Tanzania and Ethiopia that have already developed their LMPs. She noted that Kenya has taken a different approach in LMP development to ensure baseline data is accurate. This will be achieved through the expanded range of value chains that would also ensure a wider range of investment in the Livestock Sector. Data is critical in investment decision making and policy development.

Dr. Sarah further noted that the livestock sector's contribution to GDP in Africa has suffered from underestimation over the years resulting inadequate budgetary support from government, partners and private sector. From past experience, Dr. Sarah stated that through advocacy, in collaboration with ILRI and other partners, the live2Africa project has been successful in procuring disaggregation of data that informs bi-annual review reports on African agriculture transformation status. Other data being disaggregated includes the contribution of livestock and fisheries to GDP and trade. She noted that the KLMP once completed would be used to develop trade outlook for the country. In her concluding remarks, Dr. Sarah assured the participants of AU-IBAR's commitment to support the development and implementation of Kenya's LMP

Dr. Christopher Wanga, Director Livestock Policy, Research and Regulations

Dr. Wanga noted that the entire Ministry leadership and the Council of Governors' leadership are keen to have the KLMP finalized and rolled out for implementation. He urged the participants to work together to ensure that the LMP is completed by the end of the year, 2021. The LMP would guide how investment in the livestock sector would be undertaken in the next 15 years but split into five-year plans just like the Kenya Vision 2030. He noted that the LMP would provide ready source of data and information to inform livestock sections in CIDPs and hence the team should prepare to build capacities of counties. He emphasized the importance of sensitization and awareness creation among the stakeholders especially Counties who will be the main implementers of the LMP. To this end, a virtual meeting had been scheduled with county focal persons on Friday 14th May 2021.

Dr. Wanga urged the team to critically review the baseline and value chain data collection tools to ensure they meet the required standard. The participant would also come up with a budget for the baseline data collection. An inception workshop for the LMP is in the pipeline and a proposal has been put forward to have one of the Governors Co-chair the NSE with the PS, SDL. This will give LMP better ownership and visibility at the County level. He informed the participants that the KALRO team which had joined the meeting for the first time had very good data storage capacity and will be of great help in the LMP process. Dr. Wanga declared the workshop officially opened and wished the participants fruitful deliberations.

4. BASELINE DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The baseline data collection tool was presented by Dr. Onono from the University of Nairobi. It is proposed that data be collected at the ward level with the Ward Livestock Officers being the enumerators. The data tool had the following sections:

- a. Livestock farmers and farmer groups
- b. Livestock numbers by species
- c. Number of livestock investments in the ward
- d. Service providers in the livestock sector at the ward

4.1 Comments from the Plenary

The participants suggested that the following additions to be part of the tool:

- Laboratories that support animal health and their distribution
- Number of feedlots, ranches, disease free zones/compartments.
- Communal land and its impact on people's livelihood
- Water sources, quarantine grounds,
- Enablers of production like airports, airstrips, credit facilities and railway line.
- Butcheries
- Categorization of slaughter facilities as either public or private
- Women and youth involvement

It was recommended that the tool should be simple and brief to ensure that it is well understood by the players. The plenary agreed to review the tool per value chain to ensure that unique issues in the various value chains are not lost. Six groups were formed to review the tool as follows; apiculture and rabbit; poultry and pigs; camel and donkeys; sheep and goats; beef; and dairy. This was followed by breakaway sessions.

4.2 Group Presentations

VALUE CHAIN	PROPOSED ADDITIONS
Apiculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honey extraction methods • On bee forage, if flowering season can be adopted, acreage should not be used. • Introduce gender aspect on service providers • Include definition of technician and specialist
Rabbits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On rabbit breeds, include others to take care of breeds not listed • Add institutions that are serve the rabbit industry • Define small-scale, medium scale and large scale in relation to rabbit keeping
Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define small-scale, medium scale and large scale in relation to poultry keeping • Classify hatcheries as per their capacities • Indigenous poultry to be classified separately from broilers and layers • Slaughterhouses and butcheries for poultry • Give provision for farmers that only keep cockerels
Pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define small-scale, medium scale and large scale in relation to pig keeping • Butcheries for pigs • Breeder farms for pigs if any • Name of outlets for pig products
Camel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure types and service providers • Include breeding farms for camels • Camel associations/societies
Donkeys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for other types of infrastructure not listed • Provide for other service providers not listed • Add loading ramps under transport infrastructure • breeding farms for donkeys • Donkey associations/societies
Sheep and Goats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheep and goats be separated • Crossbreeds should be classified under indigenous • Classification of farmers based on subsistence vs commercial may not be applicable in pastoral areas • Include sales yards /auction markets • Relevant associations/societies

VALUE CHAIN	PROPOSED ADDITIONS
Beef	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sahiwal is not an indigenous breed Feedlots, disease free zones, quarantine facilities, ports of entry, tannery, loading and unloading ramps should be included
Diary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capture aspects of value addition and type of products Categorise farmers' groups into active or dormant

5. REVIEW OF VALUE CHAIN DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

The value chain data collection tool was interrogated in the different groups and the following issues were raised;

VALUE CHAIN	COMMENTS
Apiculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure clarity of questions to avoid confusing the enumerator and the respondent List honey bee pests and provide and include others that may not be listed Harvesting data to be captured per season and not per year. Include other products such as wax, propolis etc Include value addition, training institutions Capture sources of bee colonies
Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeds for broiler should be different from layer Some vaccination schedules not applicable to broiler because of the time they take before being disposed for market. Family labour should be costed Rodents and vermin could be a problem to broiler farmers Debeaking be included and costed under veterinary costs Price of eggs be captures per tray Data on breeders for broilers and layers be captured Post-harvest losses should be captured
Camel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On outflows, include effects of other calamities besides drought Meat is missing in list of products.
Sheep and goats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace number herds with number of animals Capture cost of AI and buck services Tool is heavy on production and need to be expanded to include other nodes in the value chain
Beef	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle rustling is not a friendly word and may not be acceptable by the pastoralists. Under labour, include others to cater for barter trade that is not paid for using money Need to capture milk production
Dairy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under milk marketing, intermediaries be classified as formal and informal The tool focusses on activities around the farm and should be improved to incorporate other nodes of the value chain

6. METHODOLOGY FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

The presentation was done by Dr. Mulinge from KALRO. It was observed that policy decisions need to be guided by data that is evidence based. The following steps were proposed for baseline data collection;

- i. Training of Trainers – 1 day
- ii. Training of Supervisors and enumerators – 2 days
- iii. Sensitization at the Sub-County level- 2 days
- iv. Data collection by headmen and personal assistant (enumerator) – 5 days
- v. Data collation by assistant chiefs – 5 days
- vi. Data collation by chiefs – 3 days
- vii. Data collection by ward livestock officers – 10 days
- viii. Validation (Focus Group Discussions) at Ward Level – 1-2 days
- ix. Validation at the county level – 1 day

After data collection, the data would be cleaned, analyzed and a real time update transmitted to the county and national centers.

6.1 *Comments from the plenary*

The plenary observed that:

- There will be need to pretest the tool at the county level
- A sensitization of county governments will enhance ownership of data collected.
- The NTC members and county focal persons will be trained as trainer of trainers
- A Focus Group Discussions at county level to validate the data that will have been collected.
- The enumerators (ward livestock officers) will engage chiefs and other local leaders in gathering the information needed.
- Validation of date be done at the wards and at the county level.
- The data validation to be done in a Focus Group Discussion.
- It was proposed that the village headman be accompanied by an assistant since the literacy levels of some may be low.

7. DIGITAL DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Dr. Boniface Akuku from KARLO made a presentation on Digital Data Collection and noted that there are different tools that can be used including; ODK, Kobo collect and Survey CTO. Through ODK, each county is able to track their data while access of the data should be driven by people's need. Data collected through ODK can continuously and automatically be updated. End users can also update the data as long as they have the log in rights. It was noted that it is possible for the headmen to enter data directly into the digital tool which would then be transmitted to ward livestock officers. The tool can be divided into sections and the data aggregated at the various levels.

8. INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

While giving a presentation on information and knowledge management, Ms. Patricia of AU-IBAR, highlighted how community of practice works. Sharing from a website that had been developed by AU-IBAR, Ms Patricia demonstrated how different networks, countries, organizations, people, agribusiness can share information and events. Each community is allowed a space for discussions members have access depending on how the community is set.

9. BUDGETING FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

The budgeting was undertaken in groups that had been formed using the Economic Blocs that include; Mount Kenya and Abadares; Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani; Lake Region; NOREB; FCDC; Nairobi SAKAEB, NAKAEB. The budget would cover all the 1450 Wards in the country.

The budget items to be costed were;

- a. Training of Trainers – 1 day
- b. Training of Supervisors and enumerators – 2 days
- c. Sensitization at the Sub-County level- 2 days
- d. Data collection by headmen and personal assistant (enumerator) – 5 days
- e. Data collation by assistant chiefs – 5 days
- f. Data collation by chiefs – 3 days
- g. Data collection by ward livestock officers – 10 days
- h. Validation (Focus Group Discussions) at Ward Level – 1-2 days
- i. Validation at the county level – 1 day

Two teams presented draft budgets and consensus was built on how to cost the activities. This being the last day of the workshop Group leaders were asked to forward the budgets to the Secretariat by end of the day for harmonization.

10. WAY FORWARD

The following way forward was agreed.

S/NO.	ISSUE	TIMELINES	LEAD	BUDGET SUPPORT
1.	Production of Workshop Report	By 24th May 2021	Sarah, Josephine, Maurice, Chris, Kimondo and Halima	KMT for a two-day meeting in Nairobi
2.	Finalization of Baseline data collection budget	14.05.2021	Team leaders	AU-IBAR
3.	Clean up of Baseline Tool	By 24th May 2021	Joshua, Biwott, Kibet, Maurice, Kimondo, Chris, Josephine & Halima	KMT for a two-day meeting in Nairobi
4.	Updating the Value Chain Tools	By 24th May 2021	Sirak, Wanyoike, Joshua, Biwott, Kibet, Maurice, Josephine, Chris & Halima	KMT for a two-day meeting in Nairobi
5.	Sensitizing the County Directors and Focal Persons (Zoom)	By 31st May 2021	Wanga, Josephine, Karugia, Sarah, Kaberia, Mathooko	SDL/KMT on Airtime
6.	Training of Focal Persons	By 8th June 2021	NTC Representatives	SDL, AU-IBAR, KMT
7.	Piloting the Baseline Data Tool	By 15th June 2021	NTC Representatives	SDL, AU-IBAR, FAO KMT, ILRI/USAID

S/NO.	ISSUE	TIMELINES	LEAD	BUDGET SUPPORT
8.	Expert Validation of Value Chain Tools	By 15th June 2021	NTC and Value Chain Experts	ILRI/USAID
9.	Roll out of the Baseline Data Collection	By 30th June 2021	NTC and Partners	SDL, AU-IBAR, FAO, KMT, ILRI/USAID
10.	LMP Inception Workshop	By 30th June 2021	CS, PS, SC, NTC & PARTNERS	ILRI/USAID
11.	Steering Committee Meeting	By 8th June 2021	PS and SC	OWN INSTITUTIONS
12.	Operationalization of a Data Bank information and knowledge system	Continuous	Secretariat	SDL, AU-IBAR, FAO, KMT, ILRI/USAID
13.	Strengthening of LMP secretariat	By 30th June 2021	SDL	SD, FAO, AU- IBAR

11. ROLES OF INSTITUTIONS

The following are the institutions that are working together to develop the Kenya Livestock Master Plan. The SDL steers the process and works closely with the partners that provide technical and logistical support.

S/NO.	INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY	OTHER PARTNERS
1.	SDL	Overall leadership and delivery of LMP	IFAD/WORLD BANK/ETC
2.	County Governments	Development and Implementation of LMP	Regional Economic Blocks, County based etc
3.	AU-IBAR	Technical and Logistical Support	EU
4.	FAO (HQ/KENYA)	Technical and Logistical Support	EU/CIRAD
5.	ILRI	Technical and Logistical Support	USAID/CIRAD
6.	KMT	Technical and Logistical Support	USAID

12. CLOSING REMARKS

On behalf of FAO, Dr. Mathooko, expressed his gratitude for having been part of the workshop. He noted that the FAO Country representative was enthusiastic to support SDL to realize the LMP. He pledged that FAO would work together with SDL to because they are confident that the LMP would support the growth of the livestock sector.

In his closing remarks, Dr. Kaberia thanked AU-IBAR for the commitment in supporting the process of developing LMP. He commended the brainwork that had gone into the week's work and expressed his hope that by December, a draft document would be ready. He further reiterated that as the team embarked on data collection, there is need to start thinking on how to manage the data and information to ensure transformation of the livestock sector.

Dr. Otsyeno on behalf of the counties, appreciated the lead role by national government and the involvement of various partners to ensure success of LMP. He emphasized that Counties need to work together with

the national government to implement the LMP. Dr. Otsyeno appreciated the participatory manner with which the process had so far been carried out. He highlighted that Counties would need to leverage on LMP as they develop their CIDPs. He pledged support from the counties since the LMP was a worthy course that will benefit the livestock sector.

In her closing remarks, Dr. Ossiya noted that the team had made progress and that the objectives of the workshop had been achieved. She urged the team to be very clear on what outputs the KLMP aimed to achieve. In conclusion, she noted that in the development of KLMP, there will be learning from Rwanda, Ethiopia and Tanzania that have already developed their LMPs. She looked forward to closer working relationships and assured the team of AU-IBAR's commitment in supporting the entire KLMP process.

In his remarks, Dr. Wanga applauded the team for the good work done. He expressed his confidence that a draft document would be ready by December 2021. He informed the participants that resources would be mobilized for data collection and assured the partners that the collaboration would continue. In conclusion, Dr. Wanga promised to ensure that the value chain tool is made improved to capture issues discussed in previous workshops and declared the workshop officially closed.

ANNEXES

Annex I: List of Participants

S/NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	EMAIL ADDRESS
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TIME	AGENDA ITEM	PRESENTER/LEADER	SESSION CHAIR
DAY 3: WEDNESDAY 12TH MAY 2021			
08.30 – 09.00	Recap of Day 2:	Rapporteur Day 2	Dr Akwimbi
9:00 – 10.30	Presentation of Group work and consolidation of the Data Tool	Group rapporteur	
10.30 - 11.00	Tea/Coffee Break		
SESSION IV: OTHER DATA COLLECTION TOOLS			
11.00 – 11.45	5 Value Chains data collection tools Beef/Apiculture/Goat/Sheep/Poultry	Group work	
11.45-13.00	Feed back		
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch Break		
14.00 – 14.45pm	5 Value Chains data collection tools Dairy/Pig/Camels/Donkeys/Others	Group work	
14.45-16.30 pm	Feedback		
16.30 – 17.00	Tea/Coffee Break		
CLOSE OF DAY 3			

DAY 4: THURSDAY 13TH MAY 2021			
TIME	AGENDA ITEM	PRESENTER/LEADER	SESSION CHAIR
8.30 – 9.00	Recap of Day 3:	Day 3 Rapporteur	Dr. Petronilla Nduthu
9.00 – 10.30	Methodology to Baseline Data Collection		
10.30 – 11.00	Tea/Coffee Break		
11.00 – 13.00	County specific data collection plans and budgets		
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch		
14.00 – 16.30	County specific data collection plans and budgets		
16.30 – 17.00	Tea/Coffee Break		
CLOSE OF DAY 4			

DAY 5: FRIDAY 14TH MAY 2021			
TIME	AGENDA ITEM	PRESENTER/LEADER	SESSION CHAIR
8.30 – 9.00	Recap of Day 4:	Day 4 Rapporteur	Ms Halima Nenkari
SESSION VI			
9.00 – 10.30	Roll out of baseline data collection	Ms Josephine Kamau	
10.30 – 11.00	Tea/Coffee Break		
11.00 – 13.00	Baseline data collection methodology - plenary discussions and consensus building	Dr Joshua Onono	

13.00 – 14.00	Lunch		
14.00 – 15.30	NATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ZOOM MEETING WITH COUNTY FOCAL PERSONS	Dr Christopher Wanga	
15.30 – 16.15	Planning for upcoming activities and way forward	Ms Josephine Kamau	
16.15 – 16.30	Closing remarks0	Dr Christopher Wanga	
16.30 – 17.00	Tea/Coffee Break		
END OF WORKSHOP			



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