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SOMALIA

TOWARDS A LIVESTOCK SECTOR STRATEGY

DRAFT FINAL REPORT



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
TECHNICAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT
INVESTMENT CENTRE DIVISION**



FAO/WORLD BANK COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME



**DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION IN KENYA,
SOMALIA UNIT**

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Abbreviations

ACRA	<i>Associazione di Cooperazione Rurale in Africa e America Latina</i>
AU/IBAR	African Union/Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CAPE	Community Based Animal Health Participatory Epidemiology
CAST	<i>Centro per un Appropriato Sviluppo Tecnologico</i>
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CDD	Community Driven Development
CEFA	<i>Comitato Europeo per la Formazione e l'Agricoltura</i>
CESPI	<i>Centro di Studi di Problemi Internazionali</i>
CESVI	<i>Cooperazione e Sviluppo</i>
CICS	<i>Centro Internazionale di Cooperazione allo Sviluppo</i>
CISP	<i>Comitato Italiano per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i>
COOPI	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i>
EC	European Commission
EPAG	[Italian NGO]
EU	European Union
EXCELEX	Support to Livestock Exports from the Horn of Africa [FAO implemented project]
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FSAU	Food Security Assessment Unit
FSRDSC	Food Security/Rural Development Sectoral Committee
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRT	<i>Gruppo Relazioni Transculturali</i>
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ITCZ	Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone
JARP	Joint Action and Recovery Plan [UN system]
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
LEWS	Livestock Early Warning System
LVIA	<i>Associazione Italiana Volontari Laici</i>
NAHA	Nomadic Animal Health Assistant
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OIE	International Office of Epizootics
Oxfam Q	Oxfam Quebec
PACE	Panafrican Programme for the Control of Epizootics [operated in Somalia by a consortium of NGOs including Terra Nuova, VSF, UNA, CAPE]
PARC	Panafrican Rinderpest Campaign
PPR	<i>Peste des petits ruminants</i>

PULPA	Puntland United Livestock Professionals Association
RDFSS	Rural Development and Food Security Implementation Strategy for Somalia
RSLTC	Red Sea Livestock Trade Commission
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SACB	Somalia Aid Coordination Body
SISAS	Strategy for the Implementation of Special Aid to Somalia [EU]
SLB	Somali Livestock Board
SLPF	Somali Livestock Professional Forum
SLSS	Somalia Livestock Sector Strategy
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary [Measures, Agreement]
STVS	Sheikh Technical Veterinary School
TLU	Tropical Livestock Units
TN	<i>Terra Nuova</i>
UAE	United Arab Emirates
ULPA	United Livestock Professionals Association
UNA	Consortium of NGOs [<i>Una Terra Mondo di Tutti</i> is associated with a consortium of 7 other NGOs including ACRA, CAST, CESPI, CESVI and GRT]
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nation High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOSOM	United Nation Operation for Somalia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSF–Suisse	<i>Vétérinaires sans Frontières</i> , Switzerland
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Prologue: The Vision (One)

Somalia has a great need for a coherent strategy to guide the development of its livestock sector over the early years of the twenty first century. The word “need” must, however, be used with circumspection. It is very easy to slip into an attitude that says “we need this” and “we need that”. With this attitude all that may result is a long list of things that are desired — and indeed may be “needed” — but this does not constitute a strategy. A list of “needs” is far from identifying how such “needs” are to be achieved. The strategy should therefore be looked at in a context that can be understood by all stakeholders and that is akin to the long term management practices and aspirations of Somali livestock producers.

The proposed strategy is a plan for a journey: but this is no ordinary journey and it is expected to take at least ten years to complete. In the context of a Somali pastoralist let us imagine ourselves on a rangeland where the grass is almost gone and the water is getting scarce. We are planning to move our herd on a migration to look for new pastures and more abundant water. At the end of the journey we hope — we may go further and say we expect — to be on a pasture where the grass is plentiful and sweet, the water is clean and abundant and our animals are fat, have a good rate of reproduction and produce large amounts of milk. The Somali Livestock Sector Strategy should be the frame on which we are to hang this vision.

In this vision (strategy) there are three partners: these are the Somali people, the Administrative Authority of the countries and regions where the Somali people live and the International Community including donors and the implementing agencies. But this 3-legged stool has limbs of unequal length and strength. The longest and strongest leg is the Somali people who are the owners of the land and the livestock that make that land productive and have the crucial expertise needed to guide development. The next strongest leg of the stool is the Administrative or Government Authority which should have the primary responsibility of providing the legal framework under which the needs of the people will be met and the secondary responsibility of providing the common infrastructure to help the people meet their needs. By far the weakest leg of the stool is the International Community. The major donors may have money but this is only a fraction of that already invested by the Somali people and that will be invested in the future. Implementing agencies have some expertise but not the overall expertise that is really needed to guide the development of the Somali ecosystem and is already in the ownership of the Somali people.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In view of the importance of the livestock sector to the Somali economy and to people's livelihoods¹ and in order to capitalize on existing efforts, the World Bank (WB), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the European Union (EU) jointly decided to support the development of a *Somali livestock strategy*. This strategy would be expected to contribute to the provision of a means to develop the economic, social and environmental potentials of Somalia and ultimately improve the livelihoods of both rural and urban populations. Support to the livestock sector is reflected in the WB's *Livestock Development Policy* and is a strategic entry point in the joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/WB *Country Re-engagement Note for Somalia* as well as in the EU *Strategy for the Implementation of Special Aid to Somalia* (SISAS) and in the latter's *Rural Development and Food Security Implementation Strategy for Somalia* (RDFS).

1.2 At a coordination meeting in February 2003, the partners decided jointly to launch an initiative that would provide assistance to Somalia in identifying and assigning priorities to the needs of the livestock sector over a 10-year period. It was agreed that a task force comprising WB, EU, UNDP and FAO together with representatives of the Somali livestock industry would guide a consultant team, in close collaboration with Somali beneficiaries, in endeavours to develop a Somali livestock strategy. A team of consultants,² according to Terms of Reference provided by FAO (Annex 1), worked out of Nairobi from 12 June to 9 July, 21 September to 24 October and 16 November to 29 November 2003. During these periods it paid visits to four areas of Somalia (to two areas on two occasions), and to the United Arab Emirates and Oman as representative of the countries that import livestock and livestock products from Somalia. Whilst it was in Nairobi and in the Somali and Gulf areas the consultant team carried out an intensive programme of work (Annex 2). During the whole study period the team met and had discussions with a very broad range of stakeholders (Annex 3). Principal among these stakeholders, whose opinions were taken and whose inputs are to be found throughout this report, were those at all levels in both the public and private sectors in the north-west of Somalia (Republic of Somaliland), in the northeast (Somali State of Puntland), in the centre west (Belet Wayne in Hiraaan Region) and in the south (Huddur in Bakool Region). Discussions with stakeholders including those of the business community were also held with members of the Somali Diaspora in the Gulf states and in Kenya. A wide variety of relevant documents (Annex 4) was studied and analysed by the consultant team.

1.3 During the second period of the study, the team and its Somali counterparts organized and participated in four regional workshops in Somalia designated *Tier 1 Workshops* (Annex 5). A major *Consultative Stakeholder Workshop* designated the *Tier 2 Workshop* was held in Nairobi over two days (18–19 November 2003, Annex 6). Other than members of the study team participants at the Tier 1 Workshops were livestock sector stakeholders at all levels from primary

¹ For details see Chapter 3 *Sector Analysis*.

² In the first period the team comprised R. Trevor Wilson (Consultant, Mission Leader/Animal Production and Development Specialist); Gilles Stockton (Consultant, Marketing and Trade Specialist); Maurizio Dioli (Consultant, Animal Health Specialist); Lahsen Esslimi (FAO/TCIW, Economist [*part of the first period only*]). During the second period Paolo Palmeri (Consultant, Social Anthropologist) replaced Maurizio Dioli and the team was augmented by three Somali consultants (Abdillai Ali Hersi, Abdulkadir Khalif Abdulla and Mohamed Abdi Ware). The team was greatly assisted in Nairobi by all the staff of the FAO Representation and especially by Paul Rossiter, Alison MacColl and Audrey Madara.

producers to top administrative officials and civil servants: the conclusions and recommendations of these workshops with respect to strategic approaches for livestock development formed the basis of the discussions at the Tier 2 Workshop. At the Tier 2 Workshop in addition to Somali participants chosen democratically to be regional delegates by the whole of the participants at the Tier 1 Workshops were stakeholders of the donor community, representatives of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and of the African Union–Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources and staff of a number of NGOs with special experience of and interests in the Somali livestock sector.

2. COUNTRY BACKGROUND

A. PHYSICAL

2.1 Before the outbreak of the civil war in 1991, the Democratic Republic of Somalia covered an area of 638,000 square kilometres in the Horn of Africa. Somalia's landmass is dominated by arid and semiarid rangelands for which pastoralism is the most appropriate form of land use. Some 55 percent of Somalia is classed as rangeland, 19 per cent as other land, 14 percent as forest and 12 percent as suitable for cultivation. The whole of Somalia is, however, used as pasture for its animals. Land under crops in 1990 was estimated at 8.2 million ha of which 15 percent was irrigated. Pastures covered about 45 million ha and forests and woodlands about 9.6 million ha.

2.2 The climate is arid or semiarid. Very small usually elevated areas have an annual average rainfall of 500–600 mm but most of the country has an average rainfall that is only 100–200 mm. Rain tends to fall in isolated and heavy storms. In the wettest regions there are typically 40–60 rainy days each year with daily rainfall of the order of 5–15 mm (Kammer, 1986). Open water evaporation usually far exceeds rainfall and is in the range 1,600–2,400 mm per year in the south of the country. The bimodal rainfall pattern has two rainy seasons known locally as the 'gu' (April to June) and the 'der' (October to November). These result from the northward and southward oscillation of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) and its associated frontal systems. These seasons occur throughout the country but are less pronounced in the northern mountain region. Droughts occur regularly at intervals of 2–3 years in the 'der' and 8–10 years in both the 'der' and 'gu' seasons (UNDP, 1987). The coastal region in the south has an additional rainy season known as the 'haggai' (July and August) during which isolated rain showers occur. Mean monthly temperatures range from 15–25°C in the northern mountains to 25–35°C in the south.

B. ECONOMIC

2.3 The Somali human population, equivalent to about 0.8 percent of the whole of Africa living, lives on an area equivalent to only 2.1 percent of the continental landmass but possesses about 3.3 percent of the continent's livestock, including nearly half of the one-humped camels and almost one tenth of goats and sheep combined. In 1990 about 55 percent of Somalis were directly engaged in the rearing of livestock and another large segment was employed in ancillary activities. The livestock sector accounted for at least 40 percent (some sources consider it to be more than 50 percent — agriculture as a whole contributed 65 percent) of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and provides the main source of Somali livelihoods. Exports of livestock and their products account for 80 percent of exports in normal years. Livestock exports have, however, been periodically interrupted by bans imposed by importing countries mainly on the grounds of livestock disease and including especially during the 1990s Rift Valley Fever (RVF). The most recent ban in this series was imposed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) in late 2000 and was yet to be lifted by Saudi Arabia — which has traditionally taken up to 95 percent of Somalia's livestock exports — in early October 2003 when the study team was in Somalia. In mid November 2003, however, there was unconfirmed anecdotal evidence that there had been at least a partial lifting of the ban possibly because the rapid approach of the end of Ramadan and the need for large numbers of slaughter animals for the Hajj pilgrims. This partial lifting included

some transport by air lift of live animals from Hargeisa and of chilled carcasses and cuts from Burao to KSA.³

2.4 Crops contributed 38 percent to GDP, forestry 10 percent and fisheries 1 percent before 1990. The principal food crops are sorghum, maize, sesame, cowpeas, sugar cane and rice. Cultivated commercial crops include banana, citrus (mainly grapefruits and lemons), vegetables and cotton. The natural resins frankincense and myrrh are important in the life support system. Prior to 1991 bananas contributed 10 per cent to exports with fish, frankincense and myrrh together providing 10 percent of export revenue.

C. HUMAN AND SOCIAL

2.5 A decline in the Human Development Index from 0.30 to 0.22 puts Somalia near the very bottom of the world ranking of this indicator (Table 1) and other basic indicators are all at the bottom of the scale. As a further problem, the very limited health and other facilities are concentrated in urban areas and rural dwellers and the nomadic population have virtually no access to health, education or other social services.

2.6 The Somali state collapsed in January 1991 due to a civil war — a war still being waged in some parts of the country — that resulted in extreme hardship to the people. The civil war and the consequent displacement of people and animals led to worsening poverty and food insecurity and most of the population lives below the poverty line. Development levels do, however, vary widely among urban, rural and nomadic areas, among regions and between men and women. The civil war also brought about the destruction of both public and private assets such as road infrastructure, factories, hospitals, schools and businesses. In spite of the negative outcomes, however, the disappearance of the central government with its inappropriate economic policies, bloated bureaucracy and numerous state-owned monopolies resulted in some positive ones. These positive developments include private but effective and efficient money transfer agencies ('hawala'), telecommunication, airline connections, substantial increases in livestock exports (prior to the Saudi Arabia ban because of suspected Rift Valley Fever) and the export of meat and fish. Negative impacts include declines in crop production, reduced banana exports, the export of charcoal to the Gulf States (with its associated negative environmental impact) and the illegal exploitation of marine resources by foreign fleets.

2.7 Some 70 percent of the population is rural of which about 55 percent are pastoralists and agropastoralists, 24 percent are crop farmers and 1 per cent are fishermen. The other 20 percent of the population are urban dwellers. Livestock products provide about 55 percent of

³ Information gathered by the UNDP Resident Representative in Somalia and various emails among the FAO Somalia Emergency Unit and the Animal Health Section (AGAH) of Animal Production and Health Division (AGA) of FAO. It should also be noted that UNDP/FAO has already provided considerable assistance to Somalia in particular on the issue of the bans due to RVF. FAO assembled a lot of scientists to discuss the epidemiology of the disease and organized technical meetings of Directors of Veterinary Services in the region which was instrumental in the OIE Rift Valley fever disease chapter being revised on a unanimous vote during the OIE 2003 general assembly. Although this issue has been partly resolved the importing countries raised another concern which was the lack of "Veterinary Administration" (OIE) or "Competent Authority" (EU) in the whole of Somalia which is the body responsible for all animal health issues. This concern was extensively discussed in the Dubai workshop of 29–30 April 2003 and the participants recommended that in the absence of recognized government a "stakeholder based authority" be formed (for further information see the section and Annex on the Somali Livestock Board).

calorie intake by the people as only 45 percent of calories are obtained from cereals. FAO (1997) estimates of the output of livestock products for 1996 were 46,000 tonnes of beef, 49,000 tonnes of goat and sheep meat, 560,000 tonnes of milk and 21,000 tonnes of hides and skins. These production figures are equivalent (on a somewhat tenuous basis in view of fluctuations in human population numbers due to movements in and out of the country) to an availability of 8.2 kg of beef, 8.8 kg of small ruminant meat and 100 kg of milk per person per year.⁴

Table 1: Basic Indicators for Somalia	
Item	Quantity/Amount
Estimated total population	6.38 million
Population growth rate per annum	2.8%
Human density per km ²	10
Internally displaced persons	300,000
Refugees in neighbouring countries	246,000
Land area	640,000 km ²
Pastoral land	45%
Arable land	13%
Forest and woodland	14%
Unclassified land	28%
Camels	6,294,330
Cattle	4,609,250
Sheep and goats	31,323,150
Total GNP per annum	US\$1.3 billion
Annual remittances	US\$300–500 million
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.221 (172 in a league of 174 countries)
Under 5 mortality	224 per 1,000
Maternal mortality	1,600 per 100,000 live births
Life expectancy	47 years
Access to health services	28%
Primary school enrolment	17%
Adult literacy rate	17.1%
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	< 1%
Source: UNDP, 2001	

⁴ All FAO data should be treated with caution as, according to M. Barre of the FAO Statistical Analysis Service (ESSA), they are not based on actual data but on historical figures (probably themselves of dubious accuracy) from which annual estimates are made but that do not fully take into account the impact of diseases and droughts to growth of livestock population.

3. SECTOR ANALYSIS

A. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES OF THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Production Systems

3.1 The four main types of livestock production system found in the Somali areas are nomadic pastoralism, agropastoralism, settled mixed farming and urban stall feeding. There is little or no integration with crops in the first and last systems. The pastoral system is confined to the drier areas of the coastal plains and mountain valleys and the plateaux over most of the country where the principal if not the only feed resource is rangeland grazing and browse although crop residues are also an important component of total feed in some areas. The urban stall feeding system mainly buys in fodder and crop by-products as feed.

3.2 In the agropastoral and settled mixed farming systems there is medium to high integration with crops and even very high integration in the flood plain areas where fodder can be grown. Some land in these areas in northern Somalia is enclosed — illegally in the traditional context — in order to grow fodder. Some fodder is also grown under irrigation in the river valleys and is based on flooding supplemented by mechanical pumps in some river valleys. There is some small scale irrigation in peri-urban areas based on groundwater extraction, as there is in some coastal areas and in some dry river beds.

3.3 Herd and flock sizes vary among the different production systems. They are large to very large in the nomadic pastoral system, of medium size in the mainly transhumant agropastoral system and small to very small in the settled mixed crop/livestock farming and urban stall feeding situations. Flock sizes are smaller for sheep than for goats in the central areas and average 31 head in the range 6–53 head. Flock structures are related mostly to meat production and comprise 76.1 percent females (of which those of breeding age are 55.9 percent of the total flock) and 23.9 percent males (of which rams of breeding age are 9.8 percent, mature castrates are 9.7 percent and young males either entire or castrated are 4.5 percent).

Farm Animal Genetic Resources

3.4 Somali livestock are adapted to a nomadic way of life, limited feed resources and intermittent water supply. They are of a broad range of species but there are few breeds. Because Somali people live in several countries other than geographical Somalia, some of their traditional livestock breeds are also found in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya.

3.5 Camels are generally assigned to five breeds: Somaliland, Ogaden, Mudugh, Benadir and Hör. The Somaliland is the main camel of the north. It has fine sparse hair if it is from the lowlands but longer and thicker hair in the highlands. The largest Somaliland camels are owned by the Dolbahanta tribe in the southeast of the breed's range. The Ogaden is the same breed as the one of the neighbouring regions of Ethiopia, is pale to almost white in colour and is large. The Mudugh — also variously known as Mijertein, Galjaal (in Benadir) or Nogal — occurs in the north central areas and is usually tawny in colour often with a black line along the midline of the back and is a good milker. The Benadir, typical of southern Somalia, is the largest of all Somali

camels, is usually pale in colour and has a large hump. The Hör of the centre and south is a small dun or pale grey camel used for both milk and transport.

3.6 Almost all Somali goats are short eared. Breeds of this type are classed as “Somali” with a possible four subdivisions known as Abgal, Ogaden, Somaliland Protectorate and Kenya (which is usually known as the Galla or Boran). In the traditional Somali descriptive systems the ‘yeygirr’ is smaller than the ‘deguen’ and has short prick ears in contrast to the forward inclined pendent ears of the latter which is bred by the Muruli clan. The goat is of small to medium size with males weighing 30–50 kg and females 25–40 kg. A further short eared goat is the Arab (which in this context is a Somali clan name) or Somaliland type which corresponds to the sheep breed of the same name. It is the smallest of the Somali goats and is kept by coastal dwellers in the vicinity of towns. The goat is prolific with many twin and not a few triplet births being the rule. Some long eared (‘deguen’) milk goats are kept in villages and towns. These goats are usually known as Benadir and mainly occur in the southern half of Somalia but north of the Juba River.

3.7 The Somali or Black Head Somali is the main sheep breed. This fat-rumped meat breed is found throughout Somalia except in the riverine areas. It is highly appreciated as a meat animal by people in the countries to which Somalia exports livestock. Somali sheep are the immediate ancestor of the Black Head Persian which was developed in South Africa in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and that has been widely used for crossbreeding in many parts of Africa and elsewhere in the tropics. The classic colour, as suggested by the name, is white with a black head. The fat rump is the most characteristic feature. The Arab or Somaliland sheep is a small fat tailed breed found mainly along the coast.

3.8 The Zebu cattle of Somalia mainly belong to a group designated as “Small Zebus of the Somalilands” or Somali Shorthorn Zebu. The main “breeds” are North Somali, Gasara and Garre. Boran cattle similar to those of southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya are found along Somalia’s border with these countries. The Jiddu or Tuni is an Intermediate Sanga/Zebu type with long horns and possibly has a certain degree of tolerance of trypanosomosis.

Livestock Numbers and Distribution

3.9 There is little information on national herd distribution and composition from recent years. FAO data (Table 2) indicate about 37.5 million grazing animals,⁵ but these show little change over several years other than an unexplained reduction in goats of some 8 million head. If FAO data are used Somalia’s livestock are equivalent to 15.04 million TLU occupying the land at a density of 4.2 ha/TLU. Camels are most important in terms of biomass (41 percent) followed by goats and sheep combined (35 percent) and then by cattle (24 percent).

⁵ Total livestock numbers in areas where ethnic Somalis dominate, including parts of Djibouti, the Somali Nation Regional State in Ethiopia and the Somali districts of northern Kenya, probably exceed 7 million camels, 10 million cattle and 40 million sheep and goats or almost 60 million grazing animals.

Table 2: Somalia's Livestock Populations and their Importance in Africa (FAO data)				
Livestock species	Africa total number	Somalia		
		Number	% of Africa	Rank in Africa
Cattle	202,596,000	5,200,000	2.6	8
Sheep	212,674,000	13,500,000	6.3	6
Goat	180,304,000	12,500,000	6.9	4
Horse	4,795,000	1,000	0.0	27
Donkey	13,588,000	24,000	0.2	23
Mule	1,376,000	21,000	1.5	5
Camel	14,443,000	6,200,000	42.9	1
Pig	22,168,000	9,000	—	—
Poultry	1,115,000,000	3,000,000	0.3	39
Total^(*)	629,776,000	37,448,000	5.9	
(*) Excludes pig and poultry. Source: Adapted from FAO, 1998.				

3.10 Other data gathered by the Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) place livestock in five zones within geographical Somalia with a total of 38.9 million grazing animals in the country as a whole in 1999 (Table 3). If the FSAU data are taken to correspond to a relatively true representation of the actual situation, livestock are distributed in considerable numbers over geographical Somalia. Camels are the most important domestic animal in terms of biomass and are well represented in every zone. Most cattle are in the two southern zones. In contrast sheep are far more numerous in the north and to a lesser extent in the centre than they are in the south. There are large numbers of goats in the north with substantial numbers in the south but very few in the centre.

3.11 Considerable internal and cross border movement takes place at well defined periods. Stock along the western border of the country move in waves into Ethiopia and Kenya at the beginning of the main rainy season in April and return to Somalia once more at the start of the dry season in December. Animals normally stationed along the coast move inland at the start of the rains and back to the coast again in December. In the northern parts of the country there is limited movement to the coastal areas from the mountains at the time of the winter rains with the return trek taking place as these rains fade. In addition to the more usual mode of export of camels, sheep and goats by sea in normal times a large number of trade cattle are usually trekked from central and southern Somalia to the livestock markets in northern Kenya for onward transfer to Nairobi terminal markets.

Table 3: Livestock Populations in Various Zones of Somalia (FSAU data)					
Zone	Livestock species and number				Total animal numbers
	Camel	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	
North-western	1,308,260	308,960	5,837,320	4,790,000	12,244,540
North-eastern	1,347,700	435,890	3,448,720	7,096,180	12,328,490
Central	1,003,340	461,860	1,098,680	370,580	2,934,460
Southern	1,217,470	1,340,870	707,020	1,860,110	5,125,470
Juba Valley	1,417,460	2,061,850	741,860	2,047,800	6,268,970
Total	6,294,230	4,609,430	11,833,600	16,164,670	38,901,930

Production and Productivity

3.12 There are no recent reliable estimates of overall production and productivity but some comparative data from other countries and from earlier Somali studies are useful for individual species and sex and age classes.

3.13 Milk production is of considerable importance not only for subsistence consumption in the pastoral sector but also for household use in the urban and peri-urban areas. Camels, goats, cattle and sheep (to a lesser extent in the north and with low output) are used for milk production. Reproduction is timed to coincide with the rainy season and milk is often processed to 'ghee' with the remaining skim being used by the household or sold in local markets. FAO data indicate an overall drop in milk output between 1988 and 1998. This appears to be mainly due to a much reduced production by goats (undoubtedly resulting from the presumed smaller numbers) with slightly increased production by cattle and sheep (Table 4).

Table 4: Milk Production by Somali Livestock (1988 and 1998)					
Year	Livestock Species				Total milk (million litres)
	Camel	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	
1988	864.7	470.8	596.8	337.8	2,270.0
1998	864.7	540.8	390.2	394.9	2,190.6

3.14 There are no reliable recent estimates of total offtake but some quoted percentages are 1.6 for camels, 11.3 for cattle, 23.3 for goats and 27.3 for sheep. Camel and goat offtake data may be rather low and cattle and sheep somewhat high. Some 33 percent of total offtake is estimated to be consumed by producers, a further 17 per cent by other internal consumers and 50 percent is exported. Somali sheep weigh 25–35 kg when sold as export animals, goats 25–35 kg, camels about 500–700 kg, and cattle about 250 kg. Cull females are estimated to represent 20–25 percent of the offtake of sheep and 17–20 percent of goats.

3.15 Camels are mainly dairy animals in Somalia although there are no data on production. Camels are also used as pack animals when moving camp and to a limited extent in commercial transport. An annual reproductive rate of 0.78 young per camel in 1984 implies an interval between births of 15.4 months. This interval is shorter than most data for other countries and may at least in part be due to the bimodal rainfall pattern over much of Somalia.

3.16 First kidding in Galla type goats is very late at about 30 months in central Somalia where kidding intervals are about 14 months. Multiple births are fairly common with an average litter size of about 1.29 kids. Weights for age in central Somalia during the 1980s were 13.7 kg at 6 months, 19.2 kg at 18 months, 23.5 kg at 30 months, 25.6 at 42 months and 27.7 kg at 54 months. In central Somalia does kidding during the rains yield 85 litres in 6 months of which about 40 percent is used for human consumption. Goats kidding during the rains yield about 50 litres of which 20 per cent or 10 litres is taken for family use with the rest being suckled by the young.

3.17 Black Head Somali sheep have low reproductive performance. Estimated intervals between lambings in central Somalia is 14 months. Litter sizes are very small with only about 5 percent of births producing twins. Fecundity (= lambs born/ewes present per year) has been estimated at 61 percent in central Somalia. Most sheep are kept for meat production but age at offtake is rather advanced at about two years. Some Black Head Somali ewes are used for milk

production. The Somaliland Arab yields a small amount — possibly 1.0–1.5 kg per year — of very coarse wool but is kept mainly for milk.

3.18 All cattle are kept mainly for milk production but there are few even historical data on yields or lactation length. Cattle are used to a limited extent for draught and as transport animals in some parts of the country. Gasara Zebu have been estimated to produce 2.3 kg per day with a fat content of 5.5 percent. Garre Zebu apparently yield slightly better at 2.7 kg per day at 5.4 percent fat. The Intermediate Sanga/Zebu Jiddu has been estimated to yield 2.4 kg/day at 5.3 percent fat in south central Somalia but well managed herds in Kenya once yielded more than 1,800 kg in a 300-day lactation.

Health and Disease

3.19 Many important livestock diseases have been diagnosed with laboratory confirmation in Somaliland, Puntland and Somalia (Table 5).

Table 5: List of Recorded and Confirmed Diseases in Somalia		
English name	Somali name	Notes
Anthrax	kut	
Babesiosis	kathidik	
Brucellosis	godo-welech	<i>B. melitensis</i> , <i>B. abortus</i>
Caseous lymphadenitis	mal-qaaxo	
Blackquarter	etaiser	
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)	sambab	<i>M. mycoplasma mycoides</i>
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	sambab	
Contagious ecthyma	bog	
Enterotoxaemia	darato	
Foot and mouth disease	habeb	Types found: O, A, SAT1
Heartwater	hulumbe	
Mange	addho	
Nairobi sheep disease	hulumbe	
Pasteurellosis	qarir	
Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)	Susun	
Pox	furuk	
Rabies	wele	
Rinderpest	tabakarrup	Mild strain: African type 2, suspected in south
Trypanosomiasis	dukaan, mallaig	<i>T. evansi</i> , <i>T. congolense</i>
Rift Valley Fever (RVF)	?	Suspected: awaiting confirmation by PACE

3.20 It is said that the disease with the greatest impact on morbidity and mortality is rinderpest. This was supposed to have been controlled by the JP15 vaccination campaign of 1969–1975, but a severe epidemic in 1980–1983 entered Mandera in northern Kenya and spread to southern Somalia. A second wave affected the Middle and Lower Juba regions. In the drought years of 1991–1993 two further waves spread out of Wajir district in Kenya. Rinderpest persisted in Mandera district in mild form and spread to the border region with Kenya in 1994–1996. In 1996 the farthest eastern extension known was western Gedo region. Vaccinations against rinderpest in some areas were carried out by NGOs operating under the *PanAfrican Rinderpest Campaign* (PARC) umbrella during much of the 1990s but the disease was again confirmed in the south in February 1999. In 2003 a mild form of rinderpest persisted in the south of Somalia with a contiguous extension into northern Kenya.

3.21 Outbreaks of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) occur sporadically in the south especially in the Middle and Lower Shebelle regions where the disease is considered endemic. Epidemic outbreaks of contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) with mortality of 25–60 percent are of particular importance in the north. In addition to death in the acute form of the disease the chronic form causes debility and emaciation of infected animals. Occasional outbreaks of sheep and goat pox occur in all parts of the country. Vaccinations used to be carried out for these diseases but coverage was never adequate.

3.22 *Peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) entered Somalia as a new disease only during the late 1990s and is said to have been introduced by Somali families returning from eastern Ethiopia. In some regions of central Somalia approximately 60 percent of sheep and goat populations were affected with mortality ranging between 20 percent and 35 percent.

3.23 Rift Valley Fever is at the forefront of many of the problems that the livestock export trade suffered after a suspected presence in 1998. RVF is a viral disease that is maintained and transmitted by mosquitoes whose eggs are resistant to desiccation. The disease persists at low levels and can remain undetected until favourable climatic conditions, including higher rainfall with flooding, create a breeding explosion in its vector which is the *Aedes* (Neomelanicum) group of mosquitoes which is followed by amplification of the virus via other species of mosquito. Outbreaks occur periodically at intervals of 2 to more than 30 years. Somalia and North Eastern Kenya went through a massive epizootic of RVF in 1997/98 facilitated by extensive flooding occurring in that region (the rainfall was 60–100 times the seasonal average). RVF is otherwise enzootic throughout Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar and reached the Arabian peninsula in 2000. The probable source of introduction to Arabia was Somali livestock. Permanent irrigation in the western coastal zones of Yemen and Saudi Arabia will contribute to the risk of the disease becoming endemic in these areas.

3.24 Sporadic outbreaks of lumpy skin disease in cattle and seasonally increased incidences of haemorrhagic septicaemia, anthrax and black quarter are regular events. Low prevalences of about 2 percent were established for bovine brucellosis *Brucella abortus* in one survey. Several tick borne diseases including babesiosis, anaplasmosis, heart water and Nairobi sheep disease occur in sheep and goats particularly in the north. Little is known about the prevalence and distribution of the tick vectors of these diseases and in the absence of proper research, diagnosis and experience of veterinary staff with clinical cases the problem is often exaggerated. *Rhipicephalus*, *Hyalomma* and *Amblyomma* ticks have been identified in the country but hardly any research has been carried out on the epidemiology of tick borne diseases.

3.25 Trypanosomosis ('dhukan') due to *Trypanosoma evansi* and sarcoptic mange ('cadho') are the two most important diseases of camels in the Central and Northern Rangelands. The gathering of camel herds in the dry seasons at rivers and standing water with vegetation suitable for biting insect vectors such as tabanids and horse flies plays an important role in the epidemiology of trypanosomosis in camels. In cattle and sheep trypanosomosis is largely confined to the riverine areas to the south of the country.

3.26 Helminthological surveys have identified common gastrointestinal nematodes including *Haemonchus*, *Trichostrongylus*, *Oesophagostomum* and *Cooperia* in all classes of livestock. Due to the ecology of helminthiasis in the mostly dry areas infection extensities and intensities are low and do not warrant regular deworming of stock. Deworming trials in the Central Rangelands showed no advantage of treated sheep and goats over untreated ones.

3.27 Animal health legislation of the former Democratic Republic of Somalia was based on the:

- National Veterinary Code: Law No 5 of 27 June 1967;
- Ministerial Decree of 1985 dealing with the issue of non-prescription drugs; and
- Ministerial Decree of 1988 dealing with veterinary privatization and drug distribution.

Marketing

3.28 Marketing is mainly a private sector affair through dealers and local markets where dealers buy livestock. Livestock are used to supply local requirements, are shipped to various countries in the Arabian peninsula, and trekked or transported to markets in Kenya and Ethiopia. Livestock also enter Somalia through the borders with Ethiopia and Kenya.

3.29 Somalia used to depend very successfully on livestock and livestock product exports to meet the day-to-day needs of its people and to realize its broader development objectives. The country was, indeed, for many years one of the most active livestock exporters on the African continent until it entered the ranks of the “Failed States” at the beginning of the 1990s. Before the advent of the civil war, there was considerable and often heavy investment by many donors and a range of private sector interests in animal husbandry, animal health and disease control, water resources and range development, with the aim of boosting livestock production. Investment also helped to facilitate and increase the export of livestock and meat to the country’s traditional markets of the Arab Peninsula, and hides and skins to the European and Asian markets. Domestic and export livestock marketing was a joint endeavour between the public and private sectors. Government perceived its role as providing animal health services including the inspection, vaccination, testing for brucella, quarantine and certification of animals for export. The private sector was thus responsible on the one hand for caring, nurturing and multiplying the national herds and flocks, and on the other, for the provision of the necessary marketing expertise and capital.

3.30 In meeting its social responsibilities the former government attempted to develop markets, holding grounds, quarantine stations, port handling facilities and veterinary laboratories and offices and provide the staff to operate them. To facilitate and enable the flow and delivery of healthy livestock to markets, there was initial development of fodder farms and stock route water points. A further government input was a framework of rules and regulations, but these did not meet the standards required by the increasingly sophisticated export markets. Demand from the nearby markets of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf States spilled over via the highly functional Somali trading network to adjoining areas of Ethiopia and Kenya and possibly, much further afield to the west and south, through a “ripple effect”.

3.31 During much of the 1990s the European Union assisted animal health professionals to form regional associations in northern Somalia (the self-proclaimed Somaliland) and brucella testing teams were set up. These provided services and “export certification” using biologicals and consumables provided by traders and donors. With a little outside support and in the absence of national rules and regulations, the export trade through Berbera and, to a lesser extent, Bossasso grew to such an extent that by 1996 record numbers of animals were exported.

Feed Resources and Animal Nutrition

3.32 Feed is a scarce resource in Somalia. A deficient diet in most parts of the country for most parts of the year in most years is a predominant aspect of Somali livestock production. In the better endowed of the country's agroecological zones feed is occasionally adequate in quantity but is almost always deficient in quality and for parts of the year low protein and energy coupled with high lignin and cellulose contents seriously limit production. In the drier pastoral areas the amount of forage available is almost everywhere and at all times insufficient for the number of animals attempting to feed off it. In the mixed farming areas natural pastures are being taken over for cropping and crop residues and by-products are important in the diet but they are usually low in nutrients and often wasted or used inefficiently due to lack of knowledge and the capacity to process and conserve them.

3.33 Most natural vegetation types provide some feed for livestock. Vegetation types can broadly be described as coastal desert, absolute desert, semidesert grassland and shrubland, *Acacia-Commiphora* deciduous bushland and thicket, evergreen and semi-evergreen bushland and thicket, undifferentiated montane forest and East African coastal mosaic. The flood plains of the Shebelle and Juba rivers have their own types of aquatic vegetation. Original vegetation associations have often been greatly modified by type of land use and by grazing pressure.

3.34 The plateau areas are mainly open *Acacia* woodland including *Acacia bussei*, *A. nilotica*, *A. tortilis* and *A. mellifera* with some *Boscia minimifolia* and *Grewia* spp. Grasses include *Andropogon* spp., *Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Chrysopogon aucheri* but heavily grazed areas are invaded by *Sporobolus variegatus* and *Indigofera* spp. Higher on the plateaux are areas dominated by *Acacia etbaica* with *A. magelacantha* and some *Ziziphus* in the dry stream beds. Grasses on the higher plateau include *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Sporobolus variegatus* and several species of *Eragrostis*.

3.35 In the lower rainfall areas in the west the treeless plains are populated with grass species including *Chrysopogon aucherii*, *Dactyloctenium scindicum*, *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Sporobolus variegatus* and *Cynodon dactylon* in slightly wetter areas or on animal camp grounds. The treeless plains in the east have *Indigofera* spp., *Euphorbia* spp., *Blepharis* spp. and *Andropogon* spp.

3.36 At 1,500–2,000 metres above sea level along the Golis range the evergreen zone is dominated by *Dodonaea viscosa* with some *Buxus*, *Boswellia*, *Aloe*, *Euphorbia* and *Cadia*. At higher altitudes the montane forest region dominated by *Juniperus procera*. Also present are *Sideroxylon buxifolium*, *Pistacia lentiscus* and *Drachnea schizantha*. Field layer species here include *Andropogon* spp., *Cynodon* spp., *Eragrostis* spp., *Pennisetum villosum*, *Themeda triandra* and *Eleusine* spp.

3.37 The sub-coastal zone is dominated by *Acacia* species with *Sueda*, *Halopyrum* and *Salsola* in saline areas. The coastal zone itself includes *Balanites aegyptiacum* in the tree layer and grasses such as *Lasiurus*, *Panicum turgidum*, *Eleusine*, *Eragrostis* and *Tragus*. In the Shebelle and Juba river systems the inter-riverine plateau and the southern low lying rangelands are dominated by *Commiphora-Acacia* bushland.

3.38 In Somaliland and Puntland there is a tendency for displaced persons to enclose areas of land — and usually the best land — for farming, for production of fodder for sale or for keeping livestock within the enclosure. This is detrimental to the quality of feed produced in many

cases. Fodder is usually harvested by hand using a small knife. The main areas of fodder production are in the valleys south of Burao, in the valleys near Gardo and Garawe, and along the Shebelle River in the vicinity of Belet Wayne. Fodder produced in the northern dry river valleys is normally native grass that have been irrigated by natural floods and protected from grazing by thorn-bush enclosures. Fodder from the south can be native grass growing in semi-cultivated areas along the Shebelle River or the stalks of maize and sorghum cut after the grain has been harvested.

3.39 Most fodder that is harvested for sale is tied into armload size bundles. It is difficult to determine the weight of these bundles but they do not exceed 15 to 20 kg. Ninety bundles are loaded on a 10 tonne truck, which would make a truck load weigh less than 2 tonnes. Fodder costs are highly variable depending upon the supply and demand. The price of a truckload of fodder in Bossasso varies between US\$150 and US\$450 and depends on demand and the distance the fodder was transported.

Water Resources

3.40 The Shebelle and Juba rivers and their flood plains are the main sources of perennial water. The best pastures of Somalia (and of the whole Horn of Africa) are renewed annually by the flooding of the Juba River and some of its tributaries. A major production area based on ancient wells is called 'afmadow' by the Somalis and is found 70 km west of the Juba River and about 130 km east of the Kenya border: in 1891 there were at least 110 deep wells at 'afmadow'. The notorious *Trans-Juba Livestock Project* emphasised the role of water in the pastoral economy and established many surface water points in the period 1975–1980, and it is possible that a further 800 were constructed with project equipment after the supply of funding ceased. In other areas there is a tradition of hand dug wells in seasonal water courses. A relatively new development is the digging of 'birket' or water ponds which are usually filled by run off or by tanker if the rains fail. Water usually has to be paid for as a result of its scarcity.

3.41 Surface water points are critical to the Somali pastoral — and therefore national — economy. They have, however, been subject to much disruptive action in the period since 1991. Many boreholes fitted with diesel powered pumps and many deep wells were destroyed in the early stages of the conflict. Prior to this many powerful personalities made claims to pasture by constructing and then controlling access to a water point. Without the means to water animals neither herders nor traders could operate effectively. Water, even more than pasture, is a key resource in a "patchy environment" and can be a force for evil as well as for good if its availability is not on an equitable basis.

Land Tenure and Land Use

3.42 In the past land was held in a system based on customary water rights in the traditional clan ownership of 'degaan'. Land under the 'degaan' system is considered to "belong" to families (although there is no formal title) or to clans and their subdivisions. As "owners" usually confine their use of range land to their 'degaan' the system may be described as transhumant rather than nomadic pastoralism. In the higher rainfall areas land is sometimes enclosed for agriculture. Some of these lands have been registered as private, enclosed, lands, but in these areas families have knowledge of the borders of their holdings. Land is not sold privately. In the agricultural and agropastoral areas there was traditional use of community or clan lands. Traditionally land is only enclosed in areas of agricultural potential.

3.43 Land use is mainly pastoralism with agropastoralism and mixed farming, as already described. The coastal grass lands are used for extensive livestock grazing especially in the dry season as water is more available in these areas than in the bushland areas inland. Some small ruminants remain in these areas year round. The bushed grassland areas provide a good source of wet season grazing. Bushlands are favoured for camels and goats because of their browsing habits. Use of different zones at different seasons is greatly influenced by fodder and water availability and by the seasonal activity of biting flies and ticks. There is some rainfed agriculture in higher rainfall areas in the Awdal region in the north and the Sanag and Togder regions in the northeast. The main crops are millet, sorghum, cowpeas and mung beans. In the central areas rainfed agriculture is practised in the Elbur and the Eldeer regions and in the south in the Bay, Gedo and Middle Juba regions. Irrigated farming dominates the flood plains of the Shebelle and Juba rivers in the southern part of Somalia through flood, gravity or pumped irrigation in both large and small scale units. Sorghum, rice, maize, cowpeas, bananas, citrus, sesame, peppers, sugar cane and vegetables are grown. Some irrigated small scale farming is practised in oases, dry river beds, coastal areas and peri-urban areas where ground water is available.

B. DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECTOR SINCE 1990

Animal Production

3.44 The civil war and widespread state of insecurity resulted in a mass exodus of people and animals from the confines of the Somalia political entity to other Somali areas in eastern Ethiopia and northern Kenya. In addition there were up to 2 million internally displaced persons in the early 1990s mainly in the south and from the inter riverine area between the Shebelle and the Juba: many of these had to sell or eat their livestock to survive. Livestock output from Somalia proper therefore dropped in the aggregate. This effect was almost certainly compounded by reduced reproductive performance, slower individual animal growth rates and higher morbidity and mortality.

3.45 As many households and large numbers of animals returned to Somalia as a result of increasing security it is likely that “compensatory” (a well known livestock term in particular with reference to individual animal growth) functions allowed an upsurge in reproductive rate, in growth performance and in reduced mortality due to some regrowth of natural feed and a relative absence of disease organisms on areas that had not been used or only lightly used by livestock over a period of perhaps five years. The effect on reproductive performance is fundamental as pastoralists and other livestock producers invariably attempt to maintain the breeding females in the herd at the expense of other classes of stock in times of severe adversity.

Animal Health

3.46 The total collapse of the state in 1991 resulted in the loss of most animal health services and especially the important function of certification of live animals and products for export. The uncontrolled spread of livestock diseases in Somalia has been greatly facilitated by well over 10 years of civil war and lawlessness in large areas of the country. Prior to 1991 the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range of the Republic of Somalia was charged with maintaining the health and overseeing the marketing of livestock and their products. Infrastructure was generally (although not always and everywhere) adequate to support marketing and the state veterinary services were generally capable of maintaining animal health and of providing

certifications for export. During the 1990s the situation changed and in the early 2000s there was no competent nor internationally recognized Somali-wide body. Various parts of the Somali areas had re-established some services by 2003 but their effectiveness was technically uneven and their acceptance internationally often in dispute. In addition they were further limited by lack of funds and of trained manpower.

3.47 The civil war interrupted development of animal health legislation for several years. The subsequent creation of the (internationally not recognized) Republic of Somaliland in 1991 and of the Puntland State of Somalia in 1998 have been the most significant political developments in the domain of animal health and disease control legislation.

3.48 The establishment of the Ministry of Livestock of the **Republic of Somaliland** in 1993 was the starting point for a series of interventions that dealt with the legal aspects of veterinary medicine there. These culminated in 2002 with the creation by the Ministry of Livestock of a *Veterinary Commission* that revised the old National Veterinary Code and prepared a new “*National Veterinary Code*” that includes the advances in veterinary legislation and the guidelines recommended by the OIE. The new Code deals with the usual issues concerning animal health including: disease notification and human health safety; veterinary health certification of exports and imports; privatization of some aspects of the veterinary services; and, veterinary services delivery by non-veterinarians. Of particular relevance to the livestock export oriented Somaliland economy is the fact that the new Code clearly defines the meaning of:

- International Veterinary Certificate: “... *a certificate issued in conformity with the OIE guidelines, describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities*”;
- List A diseases: the same list of highly contagious diseases as in the OIE International Animal Health Code;

and it clearly spells out that the Somaliland Veterinary Administration shall:

- “... *establish an enabling environment for implementation of the international health regulations and be committed to the guidelines and recommendations of the international certification institutions (OIE, WHO/SPS) and facilitating institutions (FAO, WHO, IAEA)*”;
- “... *make available to other countries, through the OIE reporting system and other regional/international health organizations, whatever information is necessary to minimize the spread of important animal diseases and to assist in achieving better worldwide control of these diseases*”;
- make available “... *information on the animal health situation and surveillance system, freedom from specific, free zones of list A or List B diseases* [Note: as reported by OIE International Animal Health Code] *including the regulation and procedures in force to maintain the free status. The provision of the information shall be regular and prompt.*”; and
- “... *the veterinary administration shall recognize the right of another country to undertake an evaluation of the veterinary services where reasons exist concerning trade in animals, animal products or related commodities between the two countries through procedures having regard to the OIE guidelines*”.

3.49 The National Veterinary Code also clearly states that:

- “... *only animals which are correctly identified and which come from an establishment free from List A diseases and not situated in an infected area shall be authorized for export*”; and
- “... *diagnostic and biological tests for the purpose of international trade and vaccination as required by the importing country shall be carried out in accordance with OIE recommendations*”.

3.50 Detailed instructions focussed on improving the quality of transport of live animals and their welfare such as the minimum daily requirements of water, fodder, adequate space and protection from adverse weather conditions are also specified.

3.51 The National Veterinary Code of Somaliland is a major step that, if enacted into law, will enhance the veterinary policy and legal environment leading to the normalization of trade and export/import relations.⁶

3.52 The Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Environment of the **Puntland State of Somalia** was also in the course of preparing new and possibly far reaching veterinary legislation in June 2003 (“*The Veterinary–Law Code*, II Edition, 2003”). The stated overall objectives (as indicated in the incomplete draft) are:

- “... *improving and maintaining the health status of the animal population*”;
- “... *participating in the protection of human health*”;
- “... *implementing international veterinary certification procedures and supervising and auditing their application*”; and
- “... *protecting animals and their care and welfare*”.

3.53 The regulations contained in the Puntland “Veterinary–Law Code” are very similar to the Somaliland National Veterinary Code and they again emphasise:

- “... *establish an enabling environment for implementation of the international health regulation, shall be committed to the guidelines and recommendations of the international certification institutions (OIE, WTO/SPS) and facilitating institutions (FAO, WHO, IAEA) and shall comply with standard notification requirements*”; and
- “... *notification by telegram, fax, or e-mail, within 24 hours, of any of the following events: ...*” [Note: the last item is missing from the draft text but presumably it means OIE List A diseases or other diseases assuming epidemiological importance].

3.54 The Code provides detailed instructions on the transport of live animals and their welfare. An important difference with the Somaliland National Veterinary Code is that the Puntland Code institutes a “*National Animal Disease Emergency Commission*” whose technical arm will be a “Ministerial Task Force” that shall:

⁶ The Code had not been approved by the Somaliland legislative body by June 2003 so was not yet applicable at that time.

- “... prepare and regularly review a list of animal diseases that require emergency action should they be introduced into the country and develop strategies and action plans for each of the emergency diseases”;
- “... prepare and keep updated lists of institutions and agencies having resources that might be required for an animal emergency program”;
- “... develop agreement protocols for the active participation of relevant institutions and agencies (public, private, civil society)”;
- “... prepare codes of practice for high-risk enterprises such as vaccine/biologicals enterprises, abattoirs, meat and dairy processing plants, livestock markets etc.”;
- “... maintain key data on livestock populations and wildlife”;
- “... keep maps with necessary details (livestock distribution, regular stock movements routes, watering points, holding grounds, etc.)”; and
- “... implement plans of action at national, regional and district levels and ensure vertical and horizontal coordination”;

and in particular:

- “... all veterinarians, other related professional personnel such as microbiologists, entomologists, zootechnicians, animal health assistants, laboratory technicians, meat inspectors, vaccinators, livestock and dip attendants and other auxiliaries (e.g. community based animal health workers) are obliged to actively participate in an animal disease emergency task force action and operation whenever requested by a competent Veterinary Authority”.

3.55 The Veterinary Law–Code of the Puntland State of Somalia is an important step to provide a framework with which animal health issues may be practically addressed.⁷

3.56 In other parts of Somalia there has been less progress towards the development of a veterinary legislation although the recognition of the need for such is widespread.

Marketing and Trade

3.57 The animal health care system, marketing and export services were in decline by 1989. The civil war has seen total destruction of most production and marketing infrastructure, a breakdown in all service functions and the loss of much of the national livestock wealth. Exports — as other facets of Somali life — came to a halt. The situation still pertained in Mogadishu and Kismayo in late 2003 but by the end of 1991 the war in the north was cooling down and exports through the northern port of Berbera began to increase. In the absence of government, rules and regulations were largely ignored or inoperable and the absence of veterinary services meant that standards of inspection, brucella testing, vaccination and health certification were poor where they were not entirely lacking. The predictable results were increased rejection of shipments, unfavourable prices and diversion of trade away from the premier market of Saudi Arabia to the less demanding ones of Yemen and elsewhere in the Gulf. In 1997, nonetheless, the recorded

⁷ The Code had not been approved by the Puntland State of Somalia by June 2003 so was not yet applicable at that time.

exports from Berbera and Bossasso exceeded all previous exports when 3,127,241 sheep and goats, 70,733 cattle and 57,946 camels were shipped.

3.58 The ban placed on imports of Somali livestock by the KSA in 1997 due to an outbreak of RVF, had a devastating economic impact. Although this ban was lifted in 1999 a further ban was imposed in 2000 and was still in effect in October 2003 (but see footnote 3 of page 5 for more recent information). Prior to the ban Somalia exported 3.0–3.5 million animals per year in addition to animal products and hides and skins. The financial cost of the ban has been estimated at an annual US\$120 million. The ban was initially adhered to by all importing countries on the Arabian Peninsula but was subsequently lifted by the Sultanate of Oman and the United Arab Emirates. The UAE has an annual demand for 1.2–1.5 million cattle and small ruminants per year. Livestock are imported from Iran, Pakistan, India and Australia as well as from Somalia. Prices for Somali sheep and goats are reported to be in the usual range of US\$32 to US\$49 but prices may fall to as low as US\$10 when the market is oversupplied. Depending on size, cattle sell for US\$270 to US\$335. Yemen is reported to have imported 91,000 cattle and 612,554 sheep and goats in 2002. Fees and charges in Yemen are high, prices are volatile and payment is made in Yemeni Riyals which are usually exchanged for consumer goods of Yemeni origin. Livestock prices within the Somali ecosystem were considerably depressed in 2001 following the imposition of the second ban. According to data collected by FSAU average prices in the Somali markets were camels US\$85, cattle US\$70 and sheep and goats US\$15–20. By 2003 prices had improved to US\$138 for camels, US\$80 for cattle and US\$20–30 for small stock.

3.59 The combined effects of the ban and the depressed livestock prices have improved the financial incentive to export chilled meat instead of live animals. An “export” abattoir was initially opened in Mogadishu with two others in Galcaio (Central Region) following. Another export abattoir has been completed in Burao in Somaliland and was scheduled to become operational in July 2003.

3.60 The ban on imports from Somalia by Saudi Arabia resulted in a drop of exports from Berbera of two thirds. Bossasso with its closer proximity to Yemen, Oman, and the UAE has managed to increase exports to these countries offsetting to a large degree the loss of the market in Saudi Arabia. In 1998, some 34.5 percent of export shipments were to Dubai, 6.1 percent to Yemen and 57.3 percent to Oman. By 2002, live animal exports recovered to 57 percent of the pre-ban numbers for sheep and goats and 52 percent for camels and there was an actual increase of 27 percent for cattle. These numbers do not take into account the chilled meat exports that may have been the equivalent of 500,000 head of mainly small ruminants in 2002 (Figure 1). The reduced overall volume of exports due to the ban by Saudi Arabia could lead to some overstocking, but the risk is probably very small. The most serious effect of the loss of the Saudi Arabia market is the reduced export value as prices in Yemen, Oman and the UAE are not as good as those formerly received in Saudi Arabia.

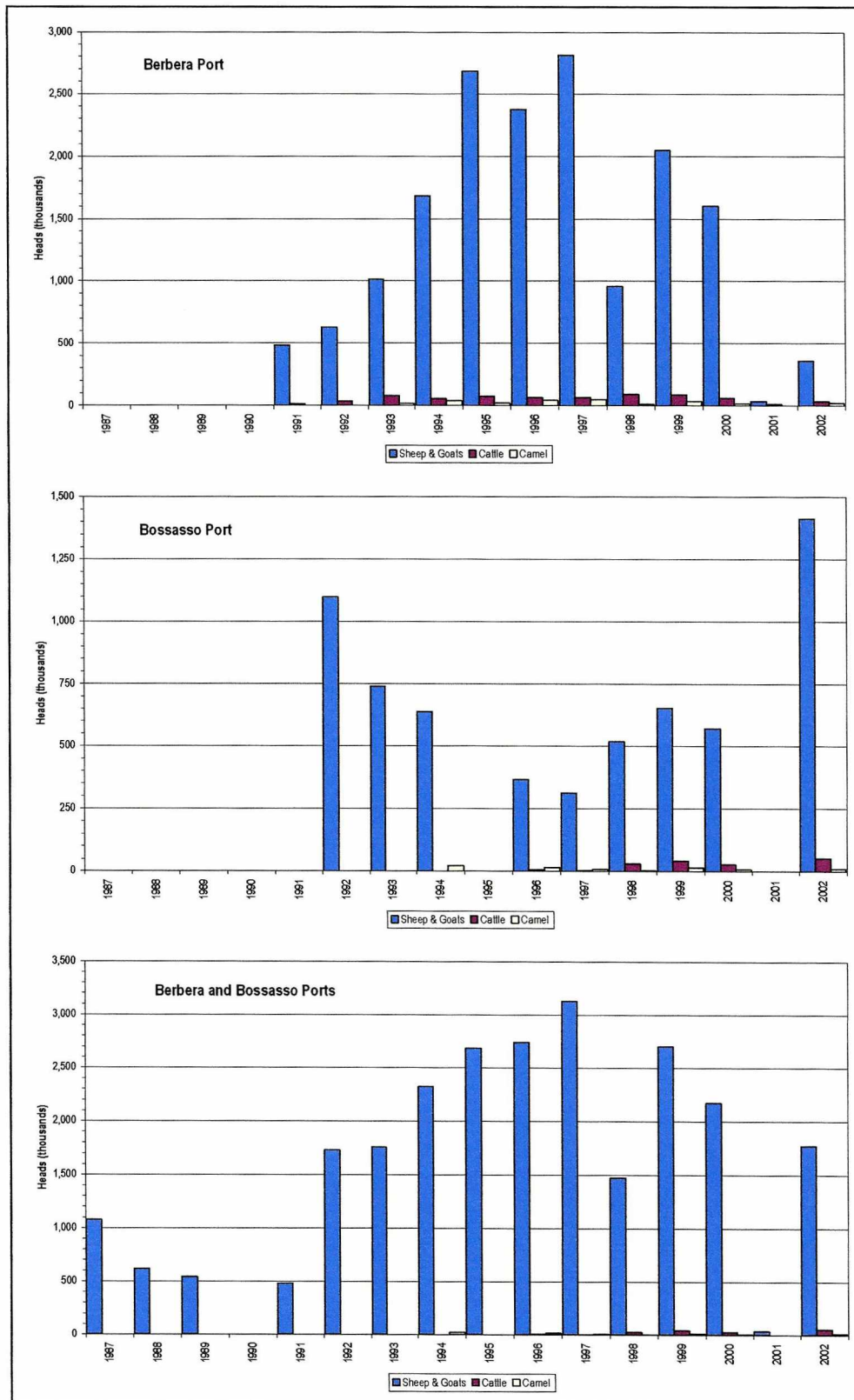


Figure 1: Livestock Exports from Berbera and Bossasso, 1991–2000

Notes: 1987, 1988 and 1989 data are KSA imports; 1996 and 1997 data for Bossasso are Jan–Jun only.

3.61 Central to the reasons that the ban has not been lifted from the point of view of KSA, is the inability of veterinary authorities in any of the regions of former Somalia to issue a valid certificate assuring that the animals are not carrying RVF.⁸ The PACE project has been investigating the prevalence of RVF, but the data are not yet ready for publication. Somali veterinary authorities cannot, therefore, assure veterinary authorities in the KSA that Somali livestock are not carriers of RVF. In addition, veterinary authorities in the regions of the former Democratic Republic of Somalia do not have the capability to assure importing countries that the animals have in fact been inspected and are free of diseases that risk the health of the citizens and livestock of the importing country.

3.62 This institutional deficiency may not in itself be an absolute limiting factor. Before imposition of the ban, millions of head of livestock were exported from Somalia regardless of the less than ideal capabilities of the local veterinary authorities. Since the ban, chilled meat exports have increased to about 40,000 animal equivalents per month and live exports of sheep and goat from Bossasso port averaged more than 100,000 heads per month in 2001 and 2002. Most of these chilled meat and live animal exports go to the UAE. It is clear that there is a demand for meat from Somalia in the Arabian Peninsula and, because of that demand, veterinary and health authorities there seem willing to overlook a certain level of institutional deficiency on the part of Somali traders and veterinary authorities.

3.63 The KSA had not formally relented on its ban on direct livestock and meat imports from Somalia by late November 2003. It had, however, lifted the ban on imports from the Sudan in December 2001. However, Sudan suffers from many of the same infrastructure and environmental difficulties as Somalia. It can be speculated that the difference is because Sudan has a recognized government that can conduct diplomatic enquiries on behalf of the livestock trade and a veterinary system with reasonable capabilities. In addition, Sudan has maintained a zone free of rinderpest in the northern part of the country that is recognized by at least a part of the international community and which, together with a business infrastructure such as internationally recognized banks, probably influenced the KSA authorities to lift the ban for the Sudan.

3.64 In the centre and south of the country, prior to 1991, there were essentially four major market outlets. The first was regional domestic trade that was concentrated in southern regional towns including Kismayo, Jamaame and Gelib and supplied mainly local consumption. The second was a national domestic market in Mogadishu to which cattle were trekked on the hoof for distances of up to 300 km. The third and fourth channels involved international exports. About 25 percent of the export trade was overland to Kenya and 75 per cent by sea to markets farther afield. The onset of the civil war disrupted almost all of this livestock trade in the southern part of the country. Exports by sea from Mogadishu and Kismayo came to a virtual halt. The main livestock species of the hinterlands of these two ports, in contrast to those of Berbera and Bossasso in the north, which are strongholds of sheep and goats and camels, are populated by large numbers of cattle. As in the north for sheep and goats, however, the KSA was the dominant market for cattle exported from Kismayu and was still able to ban imports from Somalia, on often unsubstantiated health grounds. During the 1970s the meat canning plant at Kismayu was an important source of revenue to the Somali government which had preferential access to Russian

⁸ In this context the Saudi position is that animals should meet "... *international requirements but particularly Saudi Arabia requirements*": it is not always clear what Saudi Arabia requirements are but experience has shown that they tend to be somewhat fluid.

and East European markets. Even before the civil war, however, the plant was in decline. Hides and skins were also processed and exported from a government plant at Kismayu.

3.65 From 1982 to 1984, largely because of the 1983 Saudi ban, cattle exports from Kismayu dropped from 157,000 to under 8,000. Some Somali cattle found their way to KSA via Yemen but the ban remained in force right up to the 1991 failure of the state. This ban may have been a benefit in disguise as it resulted in other markets being sought by traders in southern Somalia. The obvious choice was Kenya and from this period the number of cattle trekked (mostly “illegally”) across the border to the Garissa market in northern Kenya increased dramatically. The aggregate value of trade in the Garissa market showed a boom and rose by 400 percent between 1991 and 1998. In terms of volume, annual sales grew from somewhere over 24,000 in 1991 to more than 100,000 cattle in 1998. It has been estimated at about 65 percent of all cattle sold in Garissa are of direct Somali origin. It is worth noting that 16 percent of the beef eaten in Nairobi is also of Somali origin.⁹

3.66 Despite all the problems it has encountered, the Somali private sector has shown its strength and resilience in many types of economic activity and especially in legal, quasi-legal or overtly illegal livestock marketing and export of live animals and products of animal origin to areas outside the main traditional market and especially to some of the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and southwards to Kenya. An export abattoir, a joint venture between an Italian company and local businessmen in Burao in Somaliland, that is designed to export processed products by air, is an example of this resilience. In 2001 one abattoir in Mogadishu and another in Galcaio started to fly out sheep and goat carcasses to Dubai. A third abattoir in Galcaio started shipping in 2002. The abattoir in Burao and another in Belet Wayne were expected to start exporting chilled meat in late 2003 or early 2004.

Implications in Neighbouring Countries

3.67 Somalia’s most important trading partner in the Horn of Africa is *Ethiopia*. Livestock imported from Ethiopia are mostly re-exported to the Arabian Peninsula in return for mainly consumer goods (including a large proportion of electronics). Obviously, no statistics document the extent of this trade as, from the Ethiopian Government’s point of view, the entire import/export trade is illegal. The livestock that are marketed in and by Somali-based traders are said to have been stolen, in as much as export taxes were not paid and the “hard currency” earned from their export does not accrue to the Ethiopian international balance of trade. Imports of consumer goods are considered to be contraband in the sense that import duties have not been paid yet they appear in the market in competition with goods that were legally imported.

3.68 During mid 2003 the study mission was told that the Ethiopian military was active along the border with Somalia in an effort to prevent the movement of livestock and the smuggling of goods. It was not clear how effective this action was in curbing the trade. The Ethio-Somali border is very long, unmarked, essentially indefensible and inhabited on both sides by ethnic Somalis. There are very few towns of any size in this area other than Jijiga and Harar in Ethiopia in the north, and Moyale in the south on the Ethiopia/Kenya frontier (but still within the area of Somali ethnic domination). Roads and other infrastructure are rudimentary. In the past Ethiopia provided minimal social and other services to its southern and eastern border areas which since 1991 have largely been incorporated in the “*Somali National Regional State*”. The regional

⁹ These data are mainly from Little, 2003.

government has virtually no capability to provide any services to the local populations. In terms of the livestock sector, the most important of these very basic services are in animal health, but Federal and Regional Ministries of Livestock veterinary officials stationed in Jijiga do not have sufficient capabilities to take them to the field to deliver veterinary services or inspect and certify livestock to be exported.

3.69 Ethiopia has generally conducted its official livestock export trade through the ports of Djibouti and Assab (now in Eritrea) but neither of these ports has been important in the livestock trade since the early 1990s. The smouldering border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea continued to prevent Ethiopia from using the port of Assab throughout 2003. The government of Djibouti is, however, open to serving as a conduit for Ethiopian livestock trade. Under international trade agreements Ethiopia can export through a second nation under its own veterinary export certification provided that animals are trans-shipped within 24 hours. If animals are held longer in the second country they must be certified by that country's veterinary authorities. In the case of Djibouti, the logistics of moving any quantity of livestock across the entire width of the Danakil Depression is difficult. Theoretically, Ethiopia could also use Berbera and Bossasso ports for livestock exports but so far that has not been attempted. Ethiopia has, however, established a diplomatic understanding with Somaliland to use Berbera for imports. The highway between Jijiga and Dire Dawa is being upgraded which will make the use of that route for imports from Berbera more attractive. In addition, the gravel road between Hargeisa and Jijiga has been built up to handle more large truck traffic. The study team is not in a position to know to what extent Ethiopia has used Berbera as a port to route imports, although it is understood that a considerable amount of relief commodities have been brought in via that route.

3.70 The FAO-operated EXCELEX project is mandated to establish a livestock export certification system that is compatible for cross border movements of livestock among Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Somalia. This project was in its initial organizational phase towards the end of 2003.

3.71 *Djibouti* was not particularly active in the livestock export trade throughout the 1990s even though its city-port is the best equipped along most of the western and southern stretch of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. One reason for the lack of activity is that the high fees and taxes imposed by the port authority and the Government of Djibouti limit its attractiveness as a livestock export point, although the government is believed to be committed to reducing fees and taxes to a minimum. Djibouti is served by both a good highway and a railway that extends up the Awash valley to Addis Ababa. Roads from Djibouti to Somalia are rudimentary and not conducive to large scale traffic. In 2003 Djibouti was in the process of constructing a quarantine station with the assistance of USAID. Fodder for this station would need to be imported from Ethiopia as would most of the livestock to be quarantined. It is not certain how much livestock originating from Somalia or Ethiopia's Somali National Regional State will use the Djibouti quarantine system. Transport by truck from the east and southeast is not easy and trekking livestock through the desert climate is also difficult. This, plus feed costs, will probably limit the number of Somali export livestock marketed through the Djibouti channel. A number of sheep, goats and cattle are, however, supplied to Djibouti by the Somali clans adjacent to the border for the meat consumption needs of the city of Djibouti. Based on the slaughter statistics of the municipal abattoir of Djibouti, annual consumption is 250,000 sheep and goats and 62,000 cattle (although it is likely that even greater numbers are butchered outside the municipal abattoir).

3.72 Livestock from southern Somalia have always crossed the border and been sold in *Kenya*. Since the onset of Somalia's civil war, Kenya has become an even more important market and especially so for cattle. The influx of Somali cattle has resulted in lowered cattle prices in

Kenya and created concern among Kenya livestock producers. The number of livestock leaving Somalia for Kenya has always been difficult to measure as both sides of the Somali–Kenya border is inhabited by ethnic Somalis and clandestine movement of livestock is not difficult. It is known, however, that up to 65 percent of cattle marketed in the Garissa Kenya market are of Somali origin and that the annual volume may be as much as 100,000 head (Little, 2003). The Kenya authorities have attempted to improve Kenya cattle prices by promoting exports to traditional Somali markets but there is low probability of success as Kenya is much further from markets in the Arabian Peninsula and in Egypt. In addition, Kenya cannot meet the demands of its own population for beef and has been a net importer of cattle for many years. In 2001 the governments of Ethiopia and Kenya reached an agreement to allow Kenyan livestock traders to purchase livestock directly in the Moyale market paying in Kenya Shillings, but whether this agreement functioned and was still in force 2003 was not known.

3.73 The study team was not able to visit *Mogadishu* and *Kismayu* because of security concerns. It is reported, however, that there are livestock exports from these two southern ports but that numbers are low. The main port at Mogadishu was not in use in 2003 because of the ethnic conflicts in the area. Any livestock exports would, therefore, have to be loaded on ships by first loading them on lighters. This is a slow and tedious process and would tend to limit livestock exports. In addition, the Indian Ocean off the east coast of Somalia is rough, especially in the summer, which means that small ships (such as the dhows that transport most of the livestock from Bossasso) would not be suitable for large scale exports. The extra distance would also add at least five days to the trip to Dubai, resulting in a voyage of up to two weeks. The mortality on such a trip would be very high. In the past there was considerable interest in air lifting live sheep and goats from south central Somalia directly to Dubai. Some shipments have been attempted but the practice has not become routine. Chilled carcass exports by air from the Mubarak I abattoir in northern Mogadishu has, however, become routine. Perhaps as many as two aircraft per week each transporting 2,000 sheep and goat carcasses are sent from the Mubarak I abattoir. The mission did not receive any reliable information about livestock shipments from Kismayu port.

Crosscutting Issues

3.74 ***Fragmentation of the Somalia political entity.*** Political insecurity throughout Somalia has resulted in changes in trade in the northeast (Puntland) where historically there was little trade other than to avoid customs and import duties. Just before the outbreak of civil war, however, a paved road from Garowe to Bossasso was completed which opened the latter to the livestock trade. Since 1991 the lower tax regime has benefited this zone. In addition, its strategic location in relation to Yemen and Oman together with established family connections in these countries, provided a strong competitive advantage in livestock trading. The ban imposed on imports of Somali livestock in February 1998 reinforced these advantages and Bossasso in particular has become an important export outlet for Somali livestock.

3.75 Fragmentation has had adverse effects due to the various regions creating their own animal health and marketing/trade entities. In spite of occasional seeming agreement on policies, e.g. creation of a *Somali Livestock Board* (SLB), as discussed at the Workshop held in Dubai on 29–30 April 2003,¹⁰ a great deal of work and full, frank and true participation from all parts of Somalia is needed before “unification” can be expected.

¹⁰ Further details of composition and functions of a possible SLB are in Annex 7.

3.76 **Environment.** The exodus of people and animals had the at least temporary effect of reducing the pressure on the overgrazed range and pasture lands, but the benefits were nullified to a considerable extent by years of low rainfall and drought. In addition, areas that had been under traditional and clan control but that had allowed some elements of society to claim “rights” which they did not have, led to further misuse of the natural resources. One particular effect has been the destruction of much of the woody vegetation, in an understandable individual attempt to ensure a continuing livelihood, for the manufacture of charcoal for export. The overall result has, however, had very negative consequences for the natural environment and on future production. Periodic droughts in the last thirty years of the twentieth century further compounded the problems of the livestock sector.

3.77 Late in the 1990s as some measure of at least short term security was established and rainfall returned to “normal”, the refugees became returnees. They discovered that their traditional land areas and other natural resources had been taken by others which led to further if often localized conflict over grazing and water rights. Livestock numbers again increased from the influx of refugees and from natural processes. Internal and external pressure led to the creation of far too many livestock water points in the wrong places. These allowed only very temporary relief from conflict and grazing pressure as many were in areas that were formerly closed as reserved grazing for at least some parts of the annual cycle. Further reduced productivity and destruction of the main livestock feed resources ensued.

3.78 In the northeast, the tendency seems to be for some people to enclose communal lands in their village areas, but the authority under which this is done is unclear. The return of refugees with no or few livestock from Ethiopia, led to the enclosure of marginal agricultural lands in the community areas of the returnees. This is encroaching on some traditional rangeland. The decision to allow or disallow enclosure is left to the community elders. In the north, non agricultural land was communal rangeland although some communities considered they had exclusive rights to graze certain areas.

3.79 The social and economic well-being of Somalia is intimately linked to the environment and the country’s natural resources. Most regulations on use and protection of natural resources have not been enforced since the collapse of the central government. The necessity of ensuring individual household livelihoods has resulted in unplanned use and gross abuse of natural resources. There is no detailed study of damage to the environment, but observations by the study team (compared to earlier assessments by team members) coupled with largely anecdotal evidence from public and private sector individuals, lead to the conclusion that rangelands are severely degraded, that deforestation has taken place, that renewable fresh water has been depleted through irrational use, and that wildlife has been greatly reduced in numbers and probably also in its diversity. Low and erratic rainfall predisposes Somali rangelands to degradation, especially around water points and settlements. Vegetation changes from perennial grasses to annuals have been observed in many areas. Sand dune encroachment reduces rangeland productivity and encourages plant species of little economic value. Natural factors such as shallow soils and eroding winds are major causes of poor range conditions. Range condition is most often assessed, however, in proximity to water points and settlements and on abandoned farmlands. Other factors linked to degradation of rangelands in Somalia are over cultivation of fragile lands, steep topography and drought.

3.80 Somalia has a high level of generic and specific endemism in its flora and at least 20 genera are endemic to the country. Somalia ranks as a centre of outstanding botanical importance. Northern Somalia is an area of special botanical significance because of its distinctive

drought resistant succulent flora. Somalia is rich in endemic animal species and especially reptiles. Some 100 of the roughly 140 reptile species endemic to the Sahel occur in Somalia of which 84 are endemic to the country and the other 16 occurring in both Somalia and Ethiopia. The area has 14 species of endemic mammals and birds of which half are threatened. Somalia also harbours important populations of Grevy's zebra, Hamadryas baboon and Hunter's antelope which are not endemic but are globally threatened. Protected area coverage in Somalia is quite inadequate and is a serious hindrance to the conservation of its flora and fauna.

3.81 Livestock are superficially identified as a main factor in environmental degradation but the basal cause is the breakdown of law and order. Civil strife has enhanced natural resource degradation through:

- overexploitation of forests and grazing land;
- lawlessness in the establishment of enclosures leading to conflicts between agriculture and nomadic use of resources;
- overuse of rare fish, animals and plants;
- collapse of the limited protected areas; and
- collapse of national, local and traditional resource use regulatory mechanisms that result in unplanned expansion of range and crop and use of water supplies without proper reference to natural resource considerations.

3.82 Some of the more obvious examples of resource degradation include:

- overexploitation of the juniper and mangrove forests and *Acacia bussei* as the principal tree species used for charcoal production;
- loss of riverine forest to agriculture;
- cultivation and spontaneous settlement by refugee returning from neighbouring countries;
- widespread reduction in numbers of wildlife and probable overexploitation of the spiny lobster populations along the north-eastern coast;
- overexploitation of *Cordeauxia edulis* (a rare leguminous shrub used for human food), *Boswellia* (frankincense) and *Commiphora* (myrrh); and
- soil degradation especially on the mountainous slopes of Somaliland.

3.83 Resource degradation is contributing to decreases in sustainability of dependent production systems, livestock, fisheries, agriculture, wildlife, honey and tree gum production and to further impoverishment of the pastoralists, farmers and fishermen who already live at or below subsistence. Poverty levels have also increased as a result of the ban on livestock imports from Somalia by Saudi Arabian and other countries. Impoverished pastoralists are thus forced into ecologically dubious and economically marginal pursuits such as charcoal burning and very risky rainfed agriculture.

C. TARGET GROUPS, BENEFICIARIES AND STAKEHOLDERS

3.84 The strategic framework would apply to livestock activities in all Somali areas (northwest [Republic of Somaliland], northeast [Puntland], south and centre [Hiraan and Bakoor Regions among others]) and would attempt to be balanced with regard to the prevalent sensibilities of the Somali people.

3.85 The proposed strategy would be largely gender neutral as it would have a positive effect on all family members through contributing to improved livelihoods. It could, however, include explicit investments, especially training, to address contributions made by women and young people to the sector, taking into account the particular constraints they face and the potential they hold. It would also build on existing efforts to develop the livestock sector with the main activities funded by international community.

3.86 Many strata of direct and intermediate beneficiaries will obtain advantage from a *Somali Livestock Sector Strategy*. Among the primary beneficiaries will be consumers of livestock and livestock products inside and outside Somalia and livestock producers mainly inside but also peripheral to Somalia. Consumers could expect to have access to quality products of animal origin of an assured standard at a reasonable price. Producers would receive support in various aspects of production and marketing and would obtain a fair reward for increased production and higher productivity in farm gate prices as compensation for their activities.

3.87 At the intermediate level primary buyers of livestock and livestock products as well as processors of these products would have freer access to both producers and consumers in a liberalized and transparent market environment. Initiatives in both the public and private sectors would be strengthened through regional actions in harmonization and standardization of various links in the livestock chain from primary producer through to the consumer: in fact “from pasture to plate”.

3.88 Selected public and private sector organizations already having, or that will be provided with, comparative advantage would be strengthened in order to provide more effective coordination and give better support to the livestock sector as a whole. Training institutions would receive assistance in designing or modifying their curricula to take account of the changing economic and policy environment which has resulted or is resulting in changes in former Government practices of employing, for example, all animal health graduates in the public sector. In the animal health domain, private practice would be further encouraged and private practitioners assisted to become more efficient and “user friendly” in ensuring that animals do not suffer from disease and ill health.

3.89 Some public institutions such as marketing boards and diagnostic centres and laboratories would receive additional support. At the public service level the principal intermediate beneficiaries and parties involved in implementation would be Ministries of Livestock (or their equivalents) and in particular the Departments within these ministries concerned with Animal Production, Animal Health and Marketing and Trade. The Livestock Sector Strategy should include basic training and orientation of local authorities in how to conceive and assume their role vis-à-vis the private sector development of livestock. By way of background, they should also be given an overview of sector development issues such as natural resource use planning and the development of production and marketing.

3.90 Establishment and support of private veterinary and livestock export services would create additional opportunities for employment. Government and the public services would benefit from additional export taxes, fees and services.

3.91 Stakeholders outside Somalia would be public and private sector entities and individuals that are or are likely to be involved in animal health, public health and import of live animals and their processed products. Further stakeholders would be international and regional financing and humanitarian organizations and NGOs.

D. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACT ON TARGET GROUPS

3.92 In mid 2003, Somalia had not had a central government for more than 12 years. Some regional structures of governance with various levels of autonomy emerged in the vacuum, including the Republic of Somaliland, the Somali State of Puntland and localized administrations in central and southern Somalia. These entities fulfilled some basic functions of public administration but mainly in the absence of formal recognition from the international community. The political and economic decentralization that has taken place in Somalia is unlikely to be totally reversed in the short term.

3.93 Since the late 1990s the institutionalization of a number of regional autonomous entities has gradually come to be seen as positive and favoured as a first step towards reestablishment of a unified state at least in the areas that were formerly under Italian tutelage. For want of a central government the international community set up a mechanism to coordinate and monitor development assistance in 1994. This mechanism, the *Somalia Aid Coordination Body* (SACB, see para. 3.97–0 below), is based in Nairobi and regroups UN agencies, international and Somali NGOs and donors. FAO–Nairobi is an active participant of the SACB and has used this forum to ensure that the proposed activities are coordinated with existing and planned efforts in Somali areas.

3.94 The building of new social regulations in a post-war economy is proving difficult in the several Somali regions. Many normal state functions could not be fulfilled by the extant administrations prior to and during 2003. The private sector has, however, greatly increased its importance in contributing to economic activity and supporting various types of social services. Despite (or perhaps because of) the absence of a Somali state, the private sector is very dynamic and especially so in the livestock trade and in marketing. Private sector employment is becoming an economically more sustainable replacement for that of the public sector. More of the revenue generated from livestock exports is returned to producers and herdsman from the private sector than from the public sector and contributes to better living standards and improved livelihoods.

3.95 The Somali economy nonetheless faces several major problems including livestock disease and the concomitant inability of the rump or newly formed public authorities and private sector traders to deliver quality, disease free products. The impact of the bans on Somali livestock exports on the Somali people has been severe. There is clearly a strong case for the establishment of a recognized certification system to prevent or reduce the possibility of further bans interrupting trade in the future. In the interim traders have attempted to diversify markets via exports mainly to the United Arab Emirates, to Yemen, Oman, Egypt and Libya. These markets can, however, be oversupplied. The resulting price collapse leads to falling returns to Somali livestock producers. Longer distances to some of these markets also result in increased mortality of stock in transit.

E. DONOR FUNDED AND LOCAL INITIATIVES 1990–2003

Overview

3.96 The collapse of the former unitary Democratic Republic of Somalia and the ensuing civil war resulted in many government and most donor interventions in the broadly defined livestock sector coming to a virtual halt. “Development” was replaced by “Emergency” in the international lexicon and very soon a spate of new interventions cascaded on the country. Most of these initiatives, which were mainly financed by the international community but for the very large part implemented by a mixture of international and local NGO, were related to animal health and disease control in one way or another whether these were direct vaccination campaigns or support for animal health delivery in general. A partial repertory of such interventions shows that upwards of 30 distinct projects were implemented in the period 1993–2003 (Table 6).

The Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB)

3.97 The *Somalia Aid Coordination Body* (SACB) was established in 1994 as a voluntary organization. Its main aim is to provide a framework for the development of a common approach to the allocation of international aid to Somalia.¹¹ Participants include donors, UN agencies and other international organizations. Five main sector committees have been set up under SACB in what are considered key areas of rehabilitation and development assistance. Of these structures the *Food Security and Rural Development Committee* is the most relevant to the development of an appropriate strategy for the livestock sector, and this committee has established a livestock working group. In general, SACB has adopted a “peace dividend” strategy that emphasises the need for peace, security and the existence of Somali authorities at regional and local levels as prerequisites for international assistance.

3.98 The aims of SACB are to:

- provide policy guidance and practical assistance to implementing agencies;
- provide policy and operational coordination for rehabilitation and development activities at sectoral level;
- develop recommendations for allocation of resources to regions; and
- provide a base for possible resource allocation.

UN System in Somalia

3.99 The UN Country Team coordinates activities of UN agencies in Somalia under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator. Most of the agencies are physically located outside Somalia, although efforts are being made to devolve programme management activities to offices inside Somalia.

¹¹ For further information see <http://www.sacb.info>.

Table 6: Partial List of Livestock Related Projects Implemented in Somalia, 1993–2003

Project	Location	Intervention type	Implementing period	Implementing agency	Donor
Training of Paravets	?	Training	?	UNDP	UNDP
Support to Animal Production	Gedo	Diversification of production	?	GTZ	GTZ
Support to Privatization of Veterinary Services I	Countrywide	Training	1992–1993	TN, CISP, CEFA, Africa 70, ICRC, CICS, LVIA, CARE, Oxfam Q, IRC, Trocaire	EU
Training of Paravets	Sanag	Training	1992–1993	Vet Aid	UK Lottery, DFID, UNHCR, Private
QUIP (clinics, dip tanks, drugs)	Gedo, Juba ?	Infrastructure rehabilitation and drug distribution	1992–1994	UNHCR	UNHCR
Drug supply	Gedo, Juba ?	Drug distribution	1992–1994	FAO	FAO
Vaccination and Training	Hiran, Bakol, Bay	Emergency	1994–1995	UNOSOM (Italy, India)	UNOSOM
Support to Privatization of Veterinary Services II	Countrywide	Training	1994–1996	TN, CISP, CEFA, GTZ, Africa 70, COOPI, Action Aid, Vet Aid, CARE, World Concern, Joanniter	EU
Training of Paravets	Gedo	Training and drug supply	1995–1996	EPAG	ECHO
Itinerant Training Programme I	Countrywide	Training	1997–1999	Terra Nuova	EU
Training of Paravets	Somaliland	Training	1998–1999	Vet Aid	UK Lottery, DFID, UNHCR, Private
PARC	Gedo	Disease surveillance (Rinderpest)	1998–2000	Terra Nuova	EU
Clinics, facilities, drugs	Hiran, Middle Shebelle ?	Rehabilitation of infrastructure and drug supply	1998–2000	Islamic Bank (Zam Zam)	Islamic Bank
Support to export related activities	Somaliland	Marketing and institutional support	1998–2000	UNA	EU
Itinerant Training Programme II	Countrywide	Training and support to veterinary associations	1999–2001	Terra Nuova	EU
Re-stocking	Somaliland	Support to production	2001–2002	IRC/GTZ	?
Red Sea Livestock Trade Commission	Countrywide	Marketing and policy development	2001–2002	OAU/IBAR/USAID	USAID
Pastoralist Livelihoods Programme	Countrywide	Marketing	2001–2002	OAU/IBAR/USAID	USAID
Training of Paravets	Gedo	Training and drug supply	2002	VSF/COOPI	ECHO
Training of Paravets	Somaliland	Training	1994–	IFAD	IFAD
Technical support to Ministry of Livestock (Adviser to Minister)	Somaliland	Institutional Support	1998–	Egyptian Embassy	Egyptian Embassy
Support to Meat Trade	Benadir, Mudug	Marketing and training	1999–	UNDP/FAO	UNDP
Itinerant Training Programme III	Countrywide	Training and institutional support	2002–	Terra Nuova	EU
Pastoral Development Programme	Somaliland	Training, institution building	2001–	VETAID	Comic Relief–Community Fund
Camel Milk Gardo	Puntland	Marketing	2002–	UNA	EU
Slaughter house	Erigavo	Support to production	2002–	CEFA	EU
Sheikh Veterinary School	Countrywide	Training and institutional support	200?–	Terra Nuova/UNA	EU/Italian Government
PACE	Countrywide	Disease surveillance/institutional support/training	200?–	Terra Nuova/UNAVSF	EU/Italian and Swiss Govs.
Support to Paravets	Countrywide	Training/policy support	200?–	CAPE	DFID

3.100 A *Joint Action and Recovery Plan* (JARP) has been formulated for 2002/2003 that provides a common framework for humanitarian and development activities. JARP aims to strengthen coordination in programming, resource mobilization and programme execution. Food security is one of four priority areas for assistance. The overall intended outcome in food security is increased food security especially for the most vulnerable communities with improved nutrition and self-reliance as a result of food assistance and improved agricultural and pastoral assistance. UN agencies operating in Somalia include the FAO, UNDP, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Bank, World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

World Bank

3.101 The World Bank stopped assistance to Somalia in 1991 mainly because of the absence of a functional government and of arrears in the amount of US\$97 million to the International Development Association (IDA). Prior to that, between 1964 and 1990, the WB had extended US\$526 million for a total of 40 projects of which 28 were completed and fully disbursed. Some 59 percent of the WB total credits had been to agriculture with the emphasis in improving livestock health services and management of rangelands. In its *Re-engagement Note* of April 2003 the strategy is articulated around:

- providing public goods in the absence of a fully functional national government (with potentially positive spillover for neighbouring countries);
- recognition of the high degree of uncertainty in the country with a concomitant focus on interventions that are unlikely to be reversed in the event of instability; and
- an emphasis on income generating activities through support for private activities in the livestock sector with a view to fostering large payoffs.

3.102 Among the four strategic entry points for re-engagement is the creation of an enabling environment for the livestock and meat industry. In this domain the strategy proposes to build on existing efforts and particularly to strengthen diagnostic capacity and introduce recognized certification and disease control procedures in the short term and progressively diversify the sector to export fresh and processed meat and other livestock products in the long term.

European Union

3.103 The European Union (EU), through the European Commission (EC), has been the largest multilateral donor (channelling resources from several bilateral sources) in Somalia since 1995. The 1999 EU 5-year strategy for Somalia sought to focus efforts on a multisectoral approach that included:

- enhancement of good governance;
- reduction of widespread vulnerability;
- access to social services; and
- economic growth and diversification.

Panafrican Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE)

3.104 Funded by the EU, and implemented by the African Union/InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) and NGOs and mainly through NGOs at field level. General disease surveillance of major diseases. In initial stages the two targeted diseases are rinderpest and RVF. Future disease to be given special attention will be PPR and CBPP.

Sheikh Technical Veterinary School

3.105 The STVS operates under the auspices of AU/IBAR and has academic links with the University of Bologna (Italy). The project is implemented by two NGOs: Terra Nuova and UNA. An initial grant has been provided by the Italian Government through the European Union. The school provides a 3-year course leading to the award of diplomas in Meat Inspection and Animal Health Inspection.

Somaliland Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

3.106 The Somaliland Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture is an independent non-governmental and private central organization established by Law No GW-35 of 25/10/1993. Its purpose is to promote the national economy through encouragement of trade and to stimulate growth of production and enhancement of exports. It also attempts to promote business ethics and moral values among the business community and to contribute to the elimination of inefficiency and wastage in the private sector. The chamber serves as an advocate of its members and represents them to the government.

Puntland Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

3.107 The Puntland Chamber of Commerce has a mandate similar to that of the one in Somaliland.

Support to Livestock Exports from the Horn of Africa

3.108 The EXCELEX project is scheduled to begin operations in the third quarter of 2003. This project funded by the Italian Government and implemented by FAO will provide a veterinary certificate for livestock exported from the Horn of Africa. The inspection and certification system is based on the HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) principle. An initial clinical inspection and individual animal identification at or near the point of livestock origin triggers a rolling quarantine period of 21 days. A second clinical inspection coupled with a screening for brucellosis and other communicable diseases is undertaken after the first 14 days. The third and final inspection and certification is conducted at the port of embarkation. The EXCELEX system will analyze serum from the screening process to verify the validity of inspection and trace identified infectious diseases to the source. The area covered includes all regions of the former Democratic Republic of Somalia, the Somali and Afar National Regional States in Ethiopia and the Republic of Djibouti.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

3.109 A plethora of NGOs operate in the Somali areas. Most have their main base in Nairobi and have field bases in Somalia or make frequent visits to their operational areas. Funding derives from sources as diverse as multilateral organizations, “home country” governments, foundations and private persons.

3.110 ***Terra Nuova***. This international (Italian) NGO is one of the oldest and longest serving (10+ years) of such organizations working in the Somali environment and is a main implementing partner in several donor funded projects. It made an important contribution to the drafting of the “*National Veterinary Code*” of Somaliland. Terra Nuova activities have included the Itinerant Training Programme (I, II and III), PARC, PACE and the Sheikh Technical Veterinary School. Its main thrusts are: training of Somali veterinary professionals; institutional support; disease surveillance and vaccination; marketing; and, support to professional associations. The NGO is also actively involved in data collection and analysis as an essential tool to support the decision-making process at all levels.

3.111 ***Vétérinaires sans Frontières–Suisse (VSF–Suisse)***. The Swiss arm of this international NGO started operations in Somalia in 2000 when it assisted with the Phase II of the PARC in the southwest of the country in conjunction with Terra Nuova. It then participated in the Emergency Programme for Rinderpest control in mid 2002 providing vaccines at a subsidized price. In mid 2003 the NGO was moving from relief to development operations and assists in facilitating drug supplies to private sector veterinarians. Its activities are not entirely related to animal health but also to fodder production. VSF is one of four implementing partners of PACE working mainly in Puntland where it is also assisting in drafting a Veterinary Code.

3.112 ***VetAid***. VetAid is a not-for-profit international development organization working to strengthen livelihood strategies of resource poor farmers and pastoralists by increasing the contribution made by their livestock and providing better access to livestock health and husbandry resources while building on traditional livestock practices whenever possible. Vetaid’s work in Somaliland supports the livestock sector via training programmes, the use of animals for draught power and introduction of fodder and leguminous crops to improve dairy production.

3.113 ***Somali Livestock Professional Forum (SLPF)***. SLPF claims to have zonal offices throughout the Somali areas but it is not in fact represented in Somaliland. According to SLPF itself its five zonal offices are situated at Hargeisa, Garoowe, Beled Wayne, Mogadishu and Baidowa. Most operations are directed from Nairobi by expatriate Somalis and the driving force emanates from here. SLPF is a voluntary organization with membership drawn from the public and private sectors.

3.114 ***United Livestock Professionals Association (ULPA)***. ULPA is the Somaliland equivalent of SLPF. It describes itself as a private professional and non governmental association and is the umbrella organization for eight veterinary associations comprising 63 persons. It is legally registered with the Ministry of Livestock and the Ministry of National Planning and Coordination and has a written constitution, a Board of Directors, an Executive Committee and a General Assembly together with remunerated and unpaid staff. Funds derive from registration and annual subscription fees of its members, income from consultancies and contracts and revenue from treatments, vaccination and disease screening (e.g. brucellosis). The objectives of ULPA are to:

- safeguard the interests of its members;

- maintain the honour of professionals in the livestock sector;
- promote the welfare of animals;
- promote the advancement of veterinary knowledge and animal husbandry; and
- establish links with other professional associations and international agencies in order to share scientific knowledge related to livestock.

3.115 Main activities are:

- training of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW);
- disease surveillance;
- disease diagnosis;
- undertaking vaccination programmes;
- carrying out consultancies for livestock projects; and
- contracting for veterinary clinics and dipping tanks.

3.116 ***Puntland United Livestock Professionals Association (PULPA)***. PULPA is the Puntland equivalent of ULPA. Its 70-strong membership includes all veterinarians, veterinary assistants and animal health husbandry professionals including even the NAHA (Nomadic Animal Health Assistants) in Puntland. It is legally registered with the Ministry of Livestock and funds derive from annual registration fees of its members. PULPA work in close cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce and is actively involved in the livestock sector of Puntland by channelling veterinary activities to its members.

3.117 ***Red Sea Livestock Trade Commission (RSLTC)***. RSLTC is a private sector regional organization (with strong government participation) linking the Horn of Africa and the Middle East in order to regulate, supervise and ensure disease free trade in livestock and livestock products. The Commission is implemented by AU/IBAR and financed by the USAID.

3.118 At the regional level, RSLTC attempts to harmonize, regulate, and supervise livestock trade private inspection and quality assurance, make the livestock trade more professional and provide disease predictions and other information. At the national level, it encourages public-private sector partnerships, facilitate reform of the legal and policy framework, build capacity in livestock trade associations, contribute to sustainable animal health care delivery by integration with the livestock trade, attempt to reduce conflict through trade and focus governments on supervisory and regulatory roles.

Ministries of Livestock

3.119 Both the north-western (Republic of Somaliland) and north-eastern (Puntland) areas have Ministries of Livestock that exist alongside other ministries with an interest in livestock production (Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Pastoral Development and the Environment or their equivalents). These ministries are small and staffed, for the most part, with persons who had served in similar positions in the ministries of the former Somali state. The ministries lack financial and physical resources. The only really functional sections are those that support the Ministers in their political capacities such as the Office of Director General that entertains visiting dignitaries and consulting missions, and the livestock export certification

section that charges fees for providing inspections and certifications. All other sections and staff are awaiting financial resources to be provided by future international aid projects. Pay levels for most employees are insufficient to provide a decent standard of living. The Civil War has allowed other sections to be by-passed by the private sector which, in most cases, is doing the job well.

3.120 Bakool and Hiraan districts in southern Somalia have established very rudimentary administrative systems. Individuals serving in the capacity of a district agricultural or livestock officer do so on a voluntary basis. Any “renewal” of these ministries or district agricultural posts with international assistance needs to take account of these facts and carefully assess what functions and material assistance are absolutely necessary to advance the livestock sector.

4. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

A. OVERVIEW

4.1 Livestock in Somalia are the major repository of individual and national wealth. In relation to potential, however, they have failed to achieve their potential in contributing to increased incomes and greater food security. Growth in output has varied over the years but in general has barely kept pace with population growth inside and outside the country and hence the demand for products of animal origin. Livestock furnish end products that include milk, meat and hides and skins and intermediate products such as manure, fuel and power for draught and transport. They thus contribute to food security but in addition are a store of wealth that is readily realizable in times of need, reduce the risk associated with crop failure in the agropastoral areas and have important social and cultural connotations. Domestic animals in the broader Somali context are, nonetheless, an indispensable source of human livelihoods and welfare.

4.2 In addition to the technical constraints to animal production associated with nutrition, disease, genetic resources and poor management, there are other constraints that include structural and institutional weaknesses, marketing constraints, domestic price distortions, production and consumption orientations due to the adoption of inappropriate policies and (often artificially) limited intra- and inter-regional trade. Cross-border trade barriers have undermined the trade in livestock especially since the early 1990s. Many potential trading partners have imposed import taxes, licensing and other fiscal and non-tariff barriers for reasons that have not always been fully transparent.

B. POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

4.3 Prolonged absence of a central government has hindered the establishment of economic management institutions. The livestock sector has become increasingly hampered through lack of investment, insufficient trained manpower and the absence of a relevant legal and regulatory framework to enforce rules and regulations, health standards and quality control.

4.4 There is minimal extension and research other than that carried out by some NGOs supported by the UN system or the European Union.

4.5 A major challenge is to rehabilitate services along the entire production chain in the face of additional internal and external pressures. Private sector involvement, innovation and entrepreneurship will be the dominant forces and features of this scenario with the public sector role being reduced to regulatory and supervisory functions. This applies equally to the medium and long terms as it does to the immediate future. Economic aspects of production must increasingly be decoupled from the still entrenched political tenets of centralized command and control. Technical and economic aspects of revitalization will also need to transcend narrow national realms: Somalia as a whole no longer comprises a discrete economic entity but is part of a global whole. Technical standards, structures and terms of trade of this global context must be applied.

C. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

4.6 Factors contributing to poor production and productive performance by livestock include policy related ones, such as partial or unwilling support for private sector development and unclear land tenure rights; inadequate budgetary allocations (even of cost recovered monies); and human resource and institutional ones including low numbers of adequately trained professionals and an inability to carry out strategic planning. The inherent qualities of indigenous livestock and their adaptive traits are insufficiently characterized and their comparative advantage is certainly not fully exploited. Poor nutrition is a permanent or seasonal problem throughout almost all of Somalia. The nascent intensive and peri-urban systems often have to make use of feed supplies of variable and inferior quality.

4.7 There has been an increasing tendency since the early 1990s for grazing land — and usually the best grazing land — in the valleys and other high value areas, to be enclosed as private farms and pastures. These areas had formerly been reserved by pastoralists in the clan structure for use in the dry season. Enclosure and *de facto* privatization of this land disrupts traditional movements of nomadic and transhumant herds and effectively removes key resources and refuge areas from the overall production system. This, in turn, forces livestock owners and herders to use the remaining pastures more intensively, thereby rendering them more vulnerable to erosion and desertification. At the height of the civil war, with the resulting displacement of people from the areas of most intensive fighting, trees in many areas were cut for firewood or to make charcoal for sale. There can be no doubt that this coping mechanism helped untold thousands of people to survive in the short term but at the cost of destroying many thousands of hectares of forest and pasture and prejudicing long term survival.

4.8 Water is almost always a problem for livestock. During the civil war and afterwards many traditional water points, wells and 'birket' (earthen or concrete tank or reservoir) as well as modern boreholes were destroyed or damaged beyond repair. This has often had an effect similar to that of the private enclosure of rangeland in that it has driven livestock onto areas that would formerly have been reserved for special grazing periods. The opportunity should be taken to provide new water points but care must be taken to see that their location and capacity are such that the rangeland resource is not abused and there should be some participatory mechanism to ensure that numbers of livestock and times of use do not exceed the ability of the feed resources to satisfy livestock nutritional needs without the resources being completely destroyed.

D. LIVESTOCK HEALTH

4.9 Spot disease checks in accessible areas were undertaken by the FAO/UNDP Central Rangelands Development Project in the 1980s. The Project's Veterinary Component started collecting baseline data on important diseases by systematic cross sectional surveys and longitudinal investigations on a representative sample of herds and animals in herds in 1985. These activities had to be terminated in 1990 as the security situation deteriorated. Since then planning and implementation of veterinary interventions has been impeded by a lack of understanding of current levels of mortality and morbidity caused by all classes of diseases (viral, bacterial, parasitic) and for all livestock species. The magnitude of such losses and the geographical and seasonal incidence has yet to be quantified. The skewed distribution of livestock species with more cattle in the south and sheep and goats and camels in the central and northern regions and their resulting production systems, undoubtedly have an important influence on the types of disease that occur in different areas.

4.10 Following the civil war the already limited public veterinary service in the country collapsed. Buildings were destroyed, occupied by other people or vandalized, and roofs, doors and windows stolen. The Serum and Vaccine Institute in Mogadishu that used to produce a range of vaccines has been completely destroyed and other laboratories in the country are occupied only by broken and unserviceable equipment. In June 2003 the Veterinary Laboratory of the Ministry of Livestock of the Republic of Somaliland in Hargeisa was perhaps typical of the prevailing situation throughout the country. It was not adequately equipped and manned with appropriately trained manpower with which to carry out serious disease investigation procedures such as tissue sampling for bacteria, virological investigations, serology or simply adequate storage of submitted samples.

E. LIVESTOCK MARKETING AND TRADE

4.11 The livestock trade and especially the export trade face three major challenges:

- competition from other livestock exporting countries for existing and new markets;
- compliance with livestock trade regulations and international code; and
- overcoming barriers to trade including bans on import of live animals and products of animal origin.

4.12 The crisis in livestock exports from the Horn of Africa stems from a complex combination of history (Annex 8) and regulatory and infrastructure deficiencies. The event that precipitated the crisis, however, was the imposition of a ban on livestock imports from all African countries by KSA in February 1997, following an outbreak of RVF. Although the ban was lifted, it was re-imposed in September 2000 and was still in force in June 2003. Livestock exports to KSA and to other countries on the Arabian Peninsula and in the Arabian Gulf are a major source of tax revenues to the Governments of the Horn of Africa countries and in particular are the primary source of “hard” currency for Somalia.

4.13 The KSA import bans on livestock have been devastating to the economies of the Horn and have demonstrated the negative effects of *over-dependence on a single market*. The situation is further exacerbated, however, by over-dependence on the port of Jizan as a single route of entry which has limited competitive pricing for animals from the Horn. Somali traders again find themselves overly dependent on the single market of Dubai which is relatively expensive and difficult of access. It is susceptible to over supply resulting in a temporary market crash with prices falling to as low as US\$10 per head.

4.14 Traders have stated that they have little *knowledge of the market* for livestock and livestock products from the Horn in the importing countries. Who are the consumers of the Black Head Somali sheep, the Galla goat, the Boran cattle and the Somali camel? What are the characteristics of these animals that consumers find favourable and which are unfavourable? There are changing tastes and trends in purchasing meat and meat products in the importing countries. Supermarkets are replacing traditional live auctions and butcher shops. Meat is being purchased less live or warm killed and more by the piece and chilled. Modern supermarkets in the Gulf feature lamb, goat, and beef from Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan, as well as local production.

4.15 A major constraint to the profitability of the livestock and meat export trade is thus poor knowledge of the market. In Dubai, for example, which maintains a free or spot market for live animals and chilled meat, and because it has very limited capability to hold animals or store chilled meat, prices are extremely supply sensitive. If shipments from Somalia coincide with shipments from other suppliers, prices crash. Some larger traders have family members or agents working in Dubai who supply them with market forecasts but many smaller traders do not have access to this information. Even with good relationships and information, however, supplying the Dubai market is a risky business. A solution to this problem would be the lifting of the RVF ban which would re-open the direct market to the KSA. Although former reliance on the spot livestock market in Jizan resulted in the same problems as just discussed for Dubai, at least in this instance there would be two market alternatives. This would enhance the possibility of not oversupplying the market and being forced to sell at depressed prices.

4.16 A public market news and information system operating out of the Arabian Peninsula would also be helpful. The countries of the Arabian Peninsula provide livestock and meat price information as a regular service to their citizens and a system designed to gather and supply this spot market information to the Horn of Africa would be feasible along with a rudimentary system that would gather world market data and forecast trends on supply and demand. This type of information would be useful to Somali traders in guiding decisions relating to livestock and chilled meat shipments.

4.17 A similar deficiency in market information is evident internally in the Horn of Africa. Pastoralists and small traders selling in local markets rely on word of mouth to determine the current value of their stock. As in any market without a good price dissemination system, buyers inevitably have better knowledge of prices than sellers. This results in a steady downward bias in prices. Some market price data are collected by the agencies monitoring food security and some NGOs working in various communities as is (in the case of the Somali National Regional State in Ethiopia) the Ethiopian Government. This information is not, however, disseminated in a manner or format useful to pastoralists or small traders.

4.18 An important need to help the export process is to develop a market news reporting system. Three types of clients need to be served through a market information network. The first type comprises pastoralists and small traders. The second is large traders. The third is the community of government, NGOs and agencies charged with the improvement of the living standards of the pastoralist people. A Market Report for the Horn of Africa based on an internet website cannot directly serve the pastoralists and small traders, but it could serve as the organizer of data to be republished through print and radio media. Market news information must, however, be disseminated in locally understood languages including English, French, Arabic, Somali, Amharic, Kiswahili and Afar.

4.19 In addition to reporting market information, including prices and numbers moved, a website can report important news affecting markets in various importing countries. This might include reprints of reports published by other agencies and countries relevant to the markets in the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa. Other relevant news, such as weather and market prices for locally produced and imported commodities that are collected by other agencies and projects can be either directly reported or reported through web links. Information about livestock disease outbreaks and vaccination campaigns can be reported in a map format. This will help traders avoid purchasing potentially infected livestock, and inform authorities where to concentrate resources to stop the possible export of infected animals. A website can also serve as a forum or advertising site to link traders in the Horn and the Arabian Peninsula. In the long term

this activity may evolve into a market place where traders can offer livestock or meat for sale and receive bids.

4.20 A further hindrance to efficient export relates to **market infrastructure** and its ancillaries. Following 12 years of civil war by mid 2003, and the incomplete restoration of peace and stability in many parts of the former Somali nation, the livestock marketing infrastructure is severely degraded. A great deal of both private and public investment will be required before the physical market infrastructure is restored or in many cases created for the first time. In June 2003 the market infrastructure was an uneven patchwork of private and public facilities most of which were at best rudimentary (Annex 9).

4.21 **Security** continues to be a major hindrance to trade and adds considerable cost and uncertainty. Ultimately it is the primary producers who bear the cost of insecurity in lower livestock prices. Southern Somalia is rife with unresolved conflicts that often result in militia gangs imposing checkpoints at major bottlenecks (which cannot be avoided) where they demand fees for allowing export oriented livestock to pass. In June 2003 there was an area of conflict in eastern Somaliland around the town of Las Anod which hindered trade between Puntland and Somaliland. Within Puntland there were still unresolved clan issues around the town of Gardo. There and in Bossasso itself, where militias were actively guarding access to the town and to the port, it was reported that they demand up to US\$1 per sheep and goat to cede right of passage. Some nine checkpoints between Belet Wayne and Galcaio demand a payment to allow lorries to pass and most lorries owned by southern clans are not allowed to move beyond Galcaio. Cargo must, therefore, be offloaded and transported to Bossasso or Berbera in lorries owned by northern clans.

4.22 Livestock within the Horn and in Dubai are bought and sold in a **free and open market system**. Prices are negotiated in an unorganized forum rather than through an auction system. In neither case are the terms of trade necessarily beneficial for the seller. In the case of Dubai market, the seller makes all the investment to get livestock to the market. Any delay in selling tends to increase the costs without a guarantee of better prices at a future date. The risks and unpredictability of the Dubai market, therefore, controls the market in the interior of the Horn of Africa. Export traders know the costs and risks they run in sending livestock to Dubai and the market price is consequently capped at a very low level, to the detriment of pastoralists or local traders.

4.23 This situation can only be redressed by a market system that is more efficient, less risky and less costly. In the first place there needs to be more competition from buyers in the importing countries. Given the eventual resumption of direct trade with KSA, the Somali traders need to maintain sales through as many channels as possible. Port Suez, Jeddah, Jizan, Al Maka, Salalah, Muscat and Dubai need to be actively accessed as do the various ports of entry for chilled meat. Only through cultivating a multiplicity of markets can the Somali people maximize the competition and thereby the possibility of higher prices. With better infrastructure, and a more secure and efficient financial and market system some sales may eventually be made through forward contracts. This would help to stabilize the prices with the prospect of better rewarding the primary producers for their work and effort.

4.24 The **banking and financing system** provides largely inadequate support to livestock trade but the Bank of Somaliland has some ability to assist livestock and chilled meat exports. It has agreements with the German AG Bank of Frankfurt, the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia and the Banque de Commerce et Industrie: Mer Rouge to facilitate loans letters of credit and fund

transfers. This is a step in the right direction to fostering a better business climate for livestock and chilled meat exports. Other international banks have assessed the possibility of operating in Somaliland but none had made a commitment by June 2003. In other areas of Somalia, banks and financial institutions have collapsed and remain ineffective. In the resulting vacuum, however, a very efficient money transfer system has developed that can almost instantaneously move large sums of “virtual” money between remote areas in Somalia and almost anywhere else in the world. Fees for this service are very low and generally about 2 percent of the total sum. Before this system developed in the mid 1990s, businessmen including livestock traders had to carry large sums on their persons at considerable cost and even greater risk. This ‘hawala’ transfer system has greatly assisted the development of a cash market for livestock and has replaced, to a large extent, the former barter system that required livestock to be traded in terms of other commodities.

4.25 One major problem faced by Somali traders and veterinarians is the *opacity of regulations concerning live imports*, especially in KSA. Other than the requirement of a test for brucellosis, KSA has never been forthcoming with its veterinary regulations. In the period 1990–2003 hundreds of thousands of livestock were denied entry into KSA with no explanation on the part of the authorities. These rejections, usually of entire shipments, have caused Somali traders economic losses into the hundreds of millions of US dollars. Rejections, however, have not been limited to Somalia’s livestock. Australia has experienced similar unexplained rejections and as a result Australia refused to sell sheep to KSA for a number of years. Sudan has also had shipments rejected. Even Saudi-owned companies are not exempt and one such had a shipment of sheep and goats which it had purchased in Bossaso rejected in 1996. It cannot, therefore, be said that Somali traders are unfairly singled out for rejection nor can it be concluded that the rejections were unjustified. The fact that KSA refuses to supply reasons or evidence for rejection leaves livestock traders in a difficult position.

4.26 The *shifting or unpredictable regulatory framework within Somalia* is a further problem. The tax structure is a case in point. It is evident from the large differences in the number of livestock exported through Bossaso port as opposed to Berbera (Annex 10) that high taxes in Somaliland were a disincentive to the use of Berbera. Discussions with traders and officials in Somaliland in June 2003 led to the conclusion that official taxes and fees were, to say the least, rather fluid. In the past the largest tax in Somaliland has been the Development Tax (Table 7). In Puntland the largest tax in a more simple structure has been the Customs Tax (Table 8). It is clear from a comparison of the fees at both ports that it is the Somaliland Development Tax which inhibits exports from Berbera.

4.27 Without a clearly reliable product, animals from the Horn may not have a future in a constantly changing and fluctuating market. In order for there to be a future for live animal and chilled meat exports from the Horn *promotion and advertising and improved commercial relations* will be necessary. Promotion and advertising without a clearly reliable quality product will not, however, be effective. In order for exporters from the Horn to be able to market a consistent and quality product there will need to be considerable improvements in market and trade infrastructure. This will in turn be dependent on the Somali people evaluating their institutional and cultural practices and where necessary, adapting to a more straightforward and business oriented system with regard to livestock and meat exports. The meeting held in Dubai in April 2003 was probably the first official opportunity for some 15 years, for Somali veterinarians and veterinary authorities to talk directly with officials from some of the importing countries. The continuation of that dialogue is critical if importing health and veterinary officials are to have confidence in the validity of Somali veterinary certification.

Table 7: Livestock Taxes and Fees at Export from Somaliland (Berbera), July 2001

Cost head	Species (cost in Somaliland Shillings per head)		
	Sheep and goat	Cattle	Camel
Customs tax	55	348	448
Port service charge	155	900	1,200
Loading fee	200	1,200	2,000
Municipal tax (water)	100	600	1,000
Municipal tax (cleaning)	300	1,800	3,000
Veterinary certificate	10	40	40
Total	820	4,888	7,688
<i>Subtotal (US\$)</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>1.01</i>
<i>Development tax (US\$)</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>12.50</i>	<i>17.50</i>
Total (US\$)	3.61	13.14	18.51

Note: Somaliland Shilling July 2001: 5,900/US\$1; July 2003: 7,600/US\$1

Table 8: Livestock Taxes and Fees at Export from Puntland (Bossaso), July 2001

Cost head	Species (cost in Somaliland Shillings per head)		
	Sheep and goat	Cattle	Camel
Customs tax	5,000	16,000	27,000
Port service charge	1,000	5,000	11,000
Brucella test	1,500	6,000	10,000
Veterinary certification	300	800	1,000
Total	7,800	27,800	49,000
Total US\$	0.42	1.50	2.65

Note: Somali Shilling July 2001: 18,000/US\$1; July 2003: 18,500/US\$1

F. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Land Tenure, Land Use and Water

4.28 For many centuries most of the rangeland of Somalia and of areas under Somali influence was under the control of producer groups within their traditional clan or sub-clan structure. A similar situation was evident with respect to watering points for livestock, whether these were 'birket', temporary pools, flowing rivers or, more recently, boreholes and wells. There was thus, the possibility of control and rational use of the major primary resources at the base of the livestock sector. Areas of rangeland could be reserved for grazing at particular times (wet or dry season) and water points could be put out-of-bounds or closed by agreement or by custom within the group and through arrangements with similar interest groups.

Human and Physical Resource Capacity

4.29 The Civil War resulted in the breakdown of many government services and their associated structures. People trained to do a particular job have become refugees or economic

migrants or simply left their posts in the absence of any remuneration or direction on their activities. Many of these people would be willing to go back to Somalia if the possibilities of a return to a normal situation of peace and security could be guaranteed. Many, however, would not or could not return. If any strategy is to be successful trained personnel need to be available and they must be provided with the necessary tools to fulfil their functions. The situation pertains from the highest right down to the lowest strata and includes the need to train and empower primary producers as well as senior civil servants.

Appropriateness and Effectiveness of External Support

4.30 Under the “emergency” situation that has prevailed since the early 1990s, many bilateral and international organizations have attempted to assist people to maintain their livelihoods with grant aid. There has been a great deal of support for animal health activities with major disease control and eradication programmes of which some have been in the context of much broader regional or continental interventions. There have also been attempts to support private veterinary services in the absence of public ones and to train lower level personnel to provide a limited range of animal health activities. There has been much less activity in support of animal production per se and (at least until the very late 1990s when the advent of RVF resulted in closure of the main export markets) for maintaining or increasing the external trade for livestock and for products of animal origin.

4.31 Interventions in animal health have certainly been appropriate but there is evidence (in the continued presence of rinderpest in the south and suspected low levels of RVF in the north) that they have not been fully effective. Coordinated efforts in animal health should certainly continue but should be complemented by linked activities in production and marketing for all of which human resources capacity needs to be enhanced and institutions strengthened or put in place.

5. ORIENTATION OF THE LIVESTOCK STRATEGY

A. ISSUES TO BE TARGETED

Overview

5.1 The *Somalia Livestock Sector Strategy* (SLSS) is a framework for further coordinated initiatives in the sector. The choice of an appropriate structure of the strategy is not straightforward due to the several conflicting regional interests. Choice of items in the strategy has also and inevitably been influenced by previous experience. The strategic framework should be designed to accommodate the existing situation with the private sector as the principal target whilst also considering coordination with the local authorities. The strategy should be comprehensive in the context of the whole of the Somali ecosystem but should have sufficient flexibility for it to be able to capitalize on regional preferences and comparative advantages.

5.2 The SLSS should recognize the importance of the various production systems. It should also recognize that, in spite of the difficulties, traders continue to export livestock on the hoof as well as, to a limited but increasing extent, carcasses and jointed meat. Whereas animal health is generally seen as the most important issue because of the export ban, other livestock development and related matters need to be included in a holistic framework.

5.3 Based on the foregoing but especially as a result of the outcomes of the Tier 1 (Annex 5) and Tier 2 (Annex 6) Workshops, the issues to be targeted can be considered to be **three technical pillars** and **one cross-cutting pillar** (although these pillars are interdependent and implementation of a strategy should address all of them if it is to be effective):

- animal production;
- animal health and disease control;
- livestock marketing and trade; and
- human resources capacity building and institutional strengthening.

Animal Production

5.4 Support for livestock production within the SLSS framework should deal with improvement of livestock management and welfare, individual animal performance (reproductive rate, live weight gain) as opposed to increases in animal numbers, diversification of production (meat, milk and their processed products) and nutrition and feed supply (land tenure and use, exclosure of rangelands, water supply, fodder and forage production, conservation as hay — standing or harvested, and supplementation of feed). Environmental issues such as wind and water erosion, destruction of forests and the disappearance of wildlife, should also be covered, as should measures to mitigate the impact of drought.

Animal Health and Disease Control

5.5 Strategies for animal health and disease control should take into account the urgent need for improvement of the efficiency of veterinary services and increasing the competence (and therefore acceptance, internal and external, to the country) of the inspection system for export

products. Probable interventions should aim at creating a professional veterinary structure including a government/private partnership, whose official statements (e.g. “export certificate”) carry international credibility. The veterinary services should also be capable, largely unaided but with the logistic help of others, to implement basic veterinary strategies, such as low level epidemiological surveys, outbreak control and vaccinations. There is also a need to establish an independent body (or linked and harmonized regional bodies) that would develop and apply standards for inspection and certification that conform to international requirements and that should be applied as standard throughout the country. Such an initiative would build on the existing efforts of Somali administrations, the private sector and international institutions and would extend such efforts to more areas of Somalia. Geographical fragmentation has, unfortunately, resulted in the various regions creating their own animal health units, but the SLSS should address, as a minimum, the overall coordination of the main animal health related issues including quarantine, export promotion and training of stakeholders.

Livestock Marketing and Trade

5.6 Livestock marketing and trade in animals and their products are major activities in all areas of Somalia. Marketing is almost entirely a private sector affair but local authorities intervene in collection of taxes and charges for services. The SLSS should be directed to sustaining the marketing of live animals but encourage more diversification to “post-harvest” value-added products such as fresh, chilled and processed meat, milk and milk products and improvement of the quality and presentation of hides and skins. A major goal for improving the livestock market system is to foster competition at all levels of the market chain, while reducing risk and inefficiencies at all critical points. These critical points start in the Arabian Peninsula and extend back through the export chain to the pastoralist community itself (Annex 11).

Human Resources Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

5.7 Human resources capacity building and institutional strengthening would be a multi-pronged approach under the SLSS. Institutional capacity would be strengthened by expanding and increasing appropriate training facilities and improving their quality in the critical technical areas of livestock production, animal health, marketing and trade and in management support. In collaboration with local partners and through joint assessment missions, training centres would be identified or created in selected locations in Somalia. The proposed training centre for livestock health would support the certification and quality control of livestock and livestock products as well as monitor animal health. SLSS would also support the management of any future identified projects by training Somali staff in the major areas of financial management and control, procurement and auditing, and in reporting procedures and monitoring and evaluation.

B. RATIONALE FOR PRIORITIES

Animal Production

5.8 Individual animal output and output from the national herd as a whole, is low. This situation arises from a number of factors. Among these are the available livestock genetic resources, traditional management practices including relatively poor animal welfare, lack of feed and poor quality feed, and inadequate provision of health inputs. It is important to note that, although output is “low”, this does not mean that animals are of little genetic worth as they have

been selected over thousands of generations for survival rather than for production. Improving the last three should take priority over “improving” the first. Increasing productivity (that is enhancing input/output ratios) would not only lead to tangible benefits in a greater quantity (and improved quality) of animal products but would also limit the need for a greater number of animals to feed and provide income for the human population and, therefore, present less risk to the environment and contribute to sustainable production.

Animal Health and Disease Control

5.9 In mid 2003, there was not yet any really detailed and reliable information on the presence or incidence of most livestock diseases in the Somali areas. Collection of such information is an essential and necessary step towards the establishment of any livestock health and disease control plan. It is not possible to adopt a single strategy to control the List A diseases relevant to the Somali environment and different strategies may have to be devised to control different diseases. The Somaliland/Puntland/Somalia Veterinary Professional Associations are the only ones to have the freedom of movement necessary to enforce disease control, containment and eradication strategies and to implement a sero-surveillance system. The issue of the ban on livestock imports and of its eventual lifting can only be successfully discussed once the foregoing actions have been implemented. Once the import ban has been lifted, a reliable “Certification System” will maintain confidence in the effectiveness of the veterinary structure present in ex-Somalia and confer validity on any further livestock market activity.

Livestock Marketing and Trade

5.10 Establishment of an independent but internationally recognized Somali body that develops and uses official standards throughout the country, builds on the current efforts of Somali administrations, the private sector, the partners in the main importing countries and some international firms. It will extend and coalesce the fragmented efforts so far being pursued and will provide a suitable institutional framework to ensure sustainability.

5.11 Diversifying the meat trade and supplying a widening range of markets would reduce the heavy dependence on a single (live animal) product directed at a limited (Saudi Arabia) market. Processing and exporting meat and other fresh or “post-harvest” products requires strengthening of the market system, stringent quality control and multilevel certification for international acceptance. This will also need concomitant efforts in human resources development in line with Somali administrations’ wishes.

Capacity Building (Human Resources Development and Institutional Strengthening)

5.12 No system can operate without adequate human resources and institutions, whether the institutions be public or private. Interventions in these two domains would provide the essential basis of future success and continuing progress towards an efficient and profitable livestock sector.

C. POLICY OBJECTIVES

Overview

5.13 A strategy for a livestock sector would normally be founded on a policy for the agricultural sector as a whole. In the case of Somalia, such an approach, in the absence of a state or national (and in some cases even a regional or provincial) government or administrative entity, is not possible. The strategy at least in the medium term should, therefore, be considered to be problem– rather than policy–driven. With this proviso in mind the **overall objective** of the sector within which each activity will have its own particular objectives, is stated as:

To ensure that the sector makes sustainable contributions to food security, poverty alleviation, an improved status of women and environmental protection, through activities that support economic growth.

5.14 The **purpose** of the interventions is to:

Increase offtake of live animals and of animal products from the national herds and flocks, establish an internationally acceptable accreditation system for livestock marketing and for exports of live animals and their products, and raise producer incomes through more rational use of indigenous farm animal genetic resources and feed resources and more secure land tenure arrangements.

5.15 Some proposed **activities** that should be carried out under the strategy include:

- improve and conserve range and forest lands through sustainable use for animal production including the use of water as a management tool, limited production of energy (fuel wood and charcoal) and harvesting and processing of non–wood products;
- establish an agenda of drought and flood mitigation measures including range reserves and use of existing famine and livestock early warning systems (FEWS, LEWS)
- adding value to livestock and their products along the chain “from pasture to plate” (with provision for animal welfare) so as to improve incomes, create jobs and maximise use of existing resources (and attempt to limit or halt increases in animal numbers);
- re–establish effective and credible public and private veterinary services including rehabilitation of diagnostic facilities and certification of livestock and their products (but in the short term only internationally recognized laboratories or reference laboratories outside the Somali areas will possess sufficient credibility to international organizations);
- develop or rehabilitate market infrastructure support facilities (holding grounds, stock routes, quarantine stations, feed production) in appropriate areas for both the internal and external markets and with maximum private sector participation;
- work towards a unified Veterinary Code that is harmonized with those of neighbouring countries, potential importers and the international environment in general;

- establish conducive and supportive (“enabling”) activities to assist the emerging private sector in production, marketing, processing and export activities, with emphasis on support for private associations (for example, the livestock professional associations and traders’ groups) and limit government activities to those that private cannot or will not provide; and
- develop human resources and strengthen institutions in general.

Consistency of Objectives with other Interventions

5.16 A Somali Livestock Sector Strategy is wholly consistent with existing interventions in Somalia and regional and international policies and treaties. SLSS has a strong focus on poverty alleviation of pastoralists and other stakeholders, on improved sustainable and environmentally sensitive livestock production (better individual animal performance, diversification of product output to reduce risk, drought coping mechanisms, range management and conservation). It is directed to improving general animal health and obtaining better control of livestock diseases: prior to 2000, RVF was confined to Africa but the fact that the disease has been able to obtain a foothold on the Arabian Peninsula is a clear demonstration of the danger that exists for regional countries by refusing to assist countries in need. Marketing and trade will be improved through the strategy. The strengthening of institutions and human resource capacity building is wholly concordant with the objectives of the Somali administrations and the international community.

Strategies for Achieving Objectives and Interventions

5.17 In conformity with the overall objective of SLSS, there is a need to create an enabling and conducive environment for improving the productivity and profitability of the livestock sector as a basis for sustainable increases in owner incomes, alleviation of rural (and urban) poverty and improved household and national food security. Achievement of the objective requires a seamless chain comprising more productive livestock systems, more efficient, effective and internationally recognized animal health services and better, credible and transparent certification mechanisms. Because of the nature of the existing situation, implementation of the SLSS should be gradual and flexible and not all sub-programmes and components could be expected to be fully developed from the onset. Lessons should be drawn from existing development programmes (and from those implemented or having been attempted to be implemented in the recent past) throughout the Somali areas (including participatory planning and funding mechanisms). In this regard, the formulation of SLSS should address:

- increase supplies and availability of livestock feed through better rangeland management and fodder production where appropriate;
- improved capacity for diagnostics and disease control;
- establishment of a certification body for livestock and livestock products;
- diversification of marketed products and of export outlets;
- reduction of market risk and increases in efficiency of transport and security; and
- capacity building for livestock health and certification.

5.18 Consequent on the foregoing it is important that the process of project preparation and implementation be adapted in order to become part of SLSS. Measures to be undertaken would include:

- in the immediate future all projects or programmes should be aligned with SLSS objectives;
- in the medium term all projects or programmes should be part of the regional livestock sector wide programming exercise; and
- in the longer term projects should be replaced by a national approach with distinct functions for central Government, regional authorities, the private sector and other stakeholders.

Expected Benefits of Interventions

5.19 The expected benefits arising from implementation of the strategy will be related to the activities to be carried out, but could be expected to be:

- livestock subsector policies adjusted to provide an enabling environment for development;
- better market access and openings for livestock and their products; and
- increased livestock output and improved productivity from development of the country's farm animal genetic resources.

6. DETAILED PRESENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

A. TRANSITION SCHEDULE (From Current Activities to Proposed Strategic Interventions)

Overview

6.1 The overarching philosophy of the SLSS is to encourage and assist Somalia as a whole, from the base to the apex of the livestock production chain, and in both the public and private sectors, to contribute to, and take control of, its own destiny.

6.2 At the higher level, it hopes to enable national and regional government structures to fulfill their legitimate role in providing legal frameworks and appropriate regulations to govern issues dealing with both land and water use and tenure; protection of public health; standards of practice for veterinary professionals; regulating and certifying (or overseeing certification of) exports of livestock, meat and other livestock derived products; banking and credit; and the support and representation of Somali interests in foreign lands.

6.3 On the municipal and community level the SLSS encourages a participatory community development approach. In this manner municipalities and communities of stakeholders will be assisted in their ability to plan and implement appropriate remedies to address locally perceived deficiencies in the livestock sector.

6.4 The private sector, both in the animal health delivery systems and the livestock trade will be emphasized. Where necessary, training and other forms of assistance will be provided to enhance capabilities.

6.5 The role of the international community will principally be to provide an overall understanding of environmental conditions, the incidence of economically important livestock diseases and socioeconomic information on pastoralists, agropastoralists and others working in the livestock sector. In addition, the international community will provide assistance and training to various stakeholder groups. Loan and grant funding may also be necessary to support the construction of important livestock marketing infrastructure. Any such expenditure, however, will only be on the basis of counterpart participation by the beneficiaries.

Livestock Production and the Environment

6.6 Very little work and resources are currently devoted to issues directly affecting pastoralism *per se* and the rangelands sector of the Somali ecosystem. There are few socioeconomic studies dealing directly with the issues affecting the livelihoods of pastoral peoples. Much of the information received by the study team on these issues was anecdotal. Before embarking on costly or possibly counter productive endeavours to stabilize environmental deterioration, improve the well-being of pastoralists and provide basic social and educational services to more remote areas, there should be a better understanding of the current situation and trends. This will be achieved through a series of steps (described hereafter and depicted in Table 9) in order to achieve the desired goal. It should be understood, however, that the activities are indicative and not prescriptive. At all stages there should be full and transparent participation of all stakeholders in the acceptance and design of activities.

6.7 The first step is to commission an overall environmental assessment or inventory of rangeland, forests, and wildlife in the Somali ecosystem and determine the trends. More detailed assessments based on the findings of this inventory should then be focused on areas of particular concern. These detailed assessments can give guidance as to how local communities, Somali administrations and the international community can form partnerships to address these issues (years 1 to 4).

Activity	Time horizon (year)										Transition state
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Livestock production/ Environment											
Environmental assessment/inventory											Improved knowledge Year 4
Socioeconomic assessment/analysis											Improved knowledge Year 4
Recommendations on energy (charcoal)											Energy strategy developed Year 1
Legislation for rangelands/environment											Legislation in place/enforceable Y6
Participatory community associations											Associations in place Y4 >
Land tenure (use and titles)											More clear land tenure Y5 >
Studies in educational curricula											Awareness of issues Y4 >
Support line departments											Departments created/functional Y5
Promotion of better feed use											Improved quantity/quality feed Y6
Establish forest, wildlife, grazing reserves											Reserves established Y6 >
Animal health/Welfare											
Train paraprofessionals in animal health											More paraprofessional working Y2
Train intermediate health professionals											More intermediates working Y3
Enact animal health legislation											Animal health legislation enacted Y3
Animal health professional associations											More effective associations Y3 >
Meat hygiene for public health											Public health protected Y3 >
Livestock marketing and Trade											
Assist trade and certification											Recognizable certification Y2 >
Improve Chambers of Commerce											Trade representation Y3 >
Assist re-establishing banking											Banks functioning Y4 >
Establish/support credit services											Operational credit agencies Y4 >
Improve slaughter facilities/management											Hygiene/welfare improved Y5 >
Participatory infrastructure development											Improved market infrastructure Y5
Promote trade/identify markets											New markets opened up Y5 >
Design/operate market information sys											Market information available Y2 >
"Add value" concepts											Higher market prices Y3 >
Human resources and Capacity building											
Redirect taxes to livestock sector											Taxes supporting livestock Y1 >
Remove unofficial taxes											Livestock flow freely Y1 >
Strengthen public services											Effective public services Y2 >

Note: light shades of grey indicate initiation and phase out, dark shades indicate full activity.

6.8 Some socioeconomic studies are focussed on particular communities or regions of Somalia but there are considerable gaps in the overall knowledge base that should be filled. New socioeconomic studies should be implemented as soon as possible so that there is a clear

overarching picture of the economic conditions faced by the pastoral sector (years 1 to 4). In particular it is recommended to:

- carry out an assessment on land tenure and land use among the various pastoral communities in order to ascertain if the classical customary package of rules that regulate this matter is still effective or if some new pattern has been introduced according to the dramatic events of these last years;
- implement a study on customary political structure and dynamics in order to be in a position to understand the dynamics of political leadership in rural remote areas that are coping with similar dynamics in urban areas; and
- to implement a study assessing the dynamics and changes in production patterns among pastoralists or if pastoralists are ready to face new trends in markets.

6.9 A major factor in the environment is the overproduction of charcoal which in addition to direct effects also opens up large areas of otherwise productive rangeland to wind and water erosion. There is no indication of the level at which charcoal production is sustainable for any of the regions of the Somali ecosystem. Nor is it clear what alternative fuel or energy sources exist that can economically substitute for cooking and heating. There is no clear strategy or enforcement capability to ban or control non-sustainable and environmentally destructive charcoal production. Important work and thought is, however, being put into this issue. The recommended course of action would be to organize a workshop of interested persons, NGOs, international agencies and Somali regional governments. Recommendations and strategies as the outcomes of such a workshop would guide future efforts to minimize the environmental damage caused by non-sustainable charcoal production (year 1).

6.10 The functional Government of Somaliland has passed laws that protect rangelands, forests, wildlife and watersheds. The clear intention of these activities is to stabilize and reverse damage occurring to the environment as well as to re-establish national forest areas, wildlife sanctuaries and nomadic grazing reserves. There is, however, no current capability on the part of the authority to enforce these laws or intentions. The authorities in Somaliland should be approached to find out their plans as to which areas and issues are of primary priority and how they plan to proceed (year 2: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).

6.11 Regional authorities in other parts of former Somalia should also be approached and assisted to determine their intentions as to laws protecting rangelands, forests, wildlife and watersheds (year 3: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).

6.12 Work has commenced assisting local groups and communities to address the environmental issues effecting their communities and livelihoods. These are primarily participatory projects which establish local pastoral associations and provide technical assistance and training. This approach should be encouraged and supported (year 3: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).

6.13 Land tenure and particularly the interface between recently settled communities, agricultural land and communally accessible rangelands is a major source of contention. Somalia has complicated national, regional, and traditional legal systems dealing with land tenure. There is no uniform set of rules or guidelines that will deal with all localities uniformly. In those localities that are historically areas of settled agriculture efforts should be encouraged to map and demarcate

farm land. Clear describable titles should be given to those farmers who have demonstrated long term use. In other areas where the rules and boundaries between farm land and communal grazing lands are not as clearly, defined assistance should be provided to help communities determine rights of ownership and usage (year 1: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).

6.14 National educational curricula from secondary to university levels should be encouraged and assisted in providing classes and course of studies in animal husbandry forestry, range science and wildlife management (year 3: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).

6.15 Encourage and provide assistance to functioning authorities in northwest and northeast to establish departments of animal husbandry within the relevant ministries along with rudimentary departments to provide extension information on animal husbandry, poultry, dairy and range science (year 4: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).

6.16 Assist both public and private sectors to improve feed production, harvesting, storage and marketing (year 5).

6.17 Provide assistance to establish forest reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, and pastoral grazing reserves (year 5).

Animal Health and Welfare

6.18 Animal health activities have received considerable assistance and training since the Civil War. It is thus one of the best trained and developed professional sectors in Somalia. Current projects and endeavours include the PACE project which is identifying the incidence export significant livestock diseases. The Sheik Technical Veterinary Institute will begin training a new generation of animal health professionals. Other projects focus on the improvement of animal health skills of pastoral peoples through the formation of animal health auxiliaries. Much of the past effort of veterinary related projects has been to update the skills of animal health professional and encourage them to provide veterinary services to pastoralists and agropastoral producers on a private fee for service basis. Except for some relatively rare incidences fully qualified veterinarians have not found private practice financially satisfactory. This would indicate that there is a relatively low need for advanced veterinary services in most areas of Somalia.

- Continue to support projects giving training to animal health auxiliaries (year 1: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).
- Reinforce efforts to train a new generation of intermediate animal health professionals at the Sheik Technical Veterinary Institute (year 1: cross-cutting with Capacity Building)
- Encourage and assist the functional authorities to enact Veterinary Codes including registration and permitted activities of veterinary professionals and paraprofessional and registration, import, storage and sale of veterinary pharmaceuticals (year 2: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).
- Encourage the development and capabilities of the Animal Health Professional Associations and create or augment the capabilities of veterinary services and projects to investigate the incidence of diseases of animal and public health importance including laboratory capabilities and the ability to administer

vaccinations to prevent important diseases (year 2: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).

- Provide assistance and training in meat inspection (year 3: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).

Livestock Marketing and Trade

6.19 The major development in the livestock export business following the imposition of the second ban (2000) of imports of Somali livestock to the Arabian Peninsula has been a remarkable recovery of the number of animals exported despite a continuing ban by Saudi Arabia. Somali traders have successfully developed new market channels for both live animals and chilled carcasses in Yemen, Oman and the UAE. The disadvantage of these new markets is that the prices paid for livestock and carcasses are considerably lower than those formerly received in Saudi Arabia. Two initiatives supported by the international agencies focus on improving Somalia's position with regard to the trade with Saudi Arabia. The Red Sea Livestock Trade Commission has made initial advances in organizing a forum that provides advocacy services on behalf of the livestock and meat trade between African and the Arabian Peninsula. The EXCELEX project (executed by FAO and in its initial organizing stage in late 2003) will provide exporters from the Horn of Africa with a valid certificate of export and assuring importing countries that the inspected and certified livestock are free of clinical symptoms of relevant diseases.

- Continue assistance to the formation of the RSLTC and enhance its capability (or parallel capabilities) to organize livestock trader associations in the various Somali regions and continue and enhance assistance to the EXCELEX Project (year 1: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).
- Continue or resume technical assistance and training to the Chambers of Commerce in the various regions of Somalia (year 2: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).
- Provide assistance for enhancing banking services where there is functional administration (year 3: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).
- Provide assistance for the development of credit services to livestock producers and traders where there are functional administrations (year 3: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).
- Provide assistance in the operation and management of abattoirs (year 3: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).
- Work in a participatory manner with stakeholder groups and/or communities in identifying deficiencies in marketing infrastructure. An advisor will assist stakeholder groups to identify projects. Local consultants will be engaged to prepare feasibility studies and proposals. Funding of these projects will be via funding through community donations and matching grants and loans from a revolving fund established for this purpose (year 4: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).
- Assist the Red Sea Commission, Chambers of Commerce, traders associations and relevant government ministries in promoting the needs of the Somali livestock

trade with importing countries and in finding and opening new markets (year 4: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).

- Establish a system that will organize existing relevant market information both from within the Horn of Africa and from the Arabian Peninsula into a format accessible to pastoralists, traders, and government institutions (year 2: cross-cutting with Capacity Building).
- Explore and assist in the development of a “value added” concept in the livestock export trade to improve the marketability of Somali derived livestock and chilled meats through better selection, management, nutrition, transport and handling (year 2).

Human Resources and Capacity Building

6.20 This fourth pillar of the SLSS crosses over the other three pillars. Issues in those sections that promote the Human Resource and Capacity Building have been flagged as such. The primary issue that effects the efficient development of the Somali livestock sector is law and order. Any and all endeavours that promote law, order and accountability in government will benefit the livestock sector.

6.21 Taxes on livestock and meat exports are the major source of public revenue for the areas where there are functioning administrations at both regional and municipal levels. These administrations should be encouraged, perhaps through some of the financial instruments and agreements that the international community is expected to participate in to re-invest a percentage of these revenues into the livestock sector by funding important services that will promote efficient and smooth exporting (year 1). Potential direct beneficiaries or future “managers” of these taxes would be a possible Somali Livestock Board, Chambers of Commerce and professional associations.

6.22 “Unofficial” taxes (roadblocks and checkpoints) imposed along major routes in areas where public administration is weak should be minimized and eliminated as a condition of assistance from the international agencies (year 1).

6.23 The capability of the various ministries in areas where there are functioning administrations and that are relevant to the livestock sector should be strengthened by providing them with assistance in planning and administration (year 1).

B. EXPECTED COSTS

6.24 Expected indicative costs based on the activities outlined in Table 9 total US\$25.5 million over a 10-year time horizon (Table 10).

Table 10: Indicative Costs per Year											
Activity	Time horizon (year and US\$ x 1,000)										Total (US\$ x 1,000)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Livestock production/ Environment											
Environmental assessment/inventory											1,500
<i>General survey</i>	250										
<i>Detailed surveys (5)</i>		500	500	250							
Socioeconomic assessment/analysis											500
<i>Regional consultancy (2)</i>		200									
<i>Land tenure</i>		200									
<i>Rural political leadership</i>		25	50	25							
Recommendations on energy (charcoal)											125
<i>Workshop</i>		25									
<i>Follow up consultancy (2)</i>		100									
Legislation for rangelands/environment											25
<i>Support to SACB/Environment Ministries</i>		5	10	5	5						
Participatory community associations											400
<i>Support to NGOs/community projects</i>			50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Land tenure (use and titles)											300
<i>Support to NGOs</i>	50	50	50	50	50	50					
Studies in educational curricula											500
<i>Support to schools</i>			80	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Support line departments											300
<i>Support to ministries</i>			60	80	80	80					
Promotion of better feed use											250
<i>Consultancy</i>					50						
<i>Assistance to ministries</i>						40	40	40	40	40	
Establish forest, wildlife, grazing reserves											350
<i>Consultancy (3)</i>					100	50					
<i>Assistance to ministries/NGOs</i>						40	40	40	40	40	
Subtotal Livestock Production/Environment	300	1,105	800	520	395	370	190	190	190	190	4,250
Animal health/Welfare											
Train paraprofessionals in animal health											2,500
<i>Train paraprofessionals</i>	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
Train intermediate health professionals											5,000
<i>Train intermediate professionals</i>	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	
Enact animal health legislation											50
<i>Support NGOs/associations/ministries</i>		25	25								
Animal health professional associations											180
<i>Support associations</i>		20	40	40	40	40					
Meat hygiene for public health											350
<i>Support ministries/municipalities/schools</i>			50	50	50	50	50	50	50		
Subtotal Animal health/Welfare	750	795	865	840	840	840	800	800	800	750	8,080

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Table 10: Indicative Costs per Year

Activity	Time horizon (year and US\$ x 1,000)										Total (US\$ x 1,000)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Livestock marketing and Trade											
Assist trade and certification											5,500
<i>General</i>	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
<i>Additional support for EXCELEX</i>	1,000	1,000	500	500							
Improve Chambers of Commerce											560
<i>Advisor</i>		100	100	100							
<i>Capacity, training and meetings</i>		80	80	40	40	20					
Assist re-establishing banking											530
<i>Advisor</i>		80	80	80	80	80					
<i>Assistance to Government/administration</i>		30	30	30	30	30					
Establish/support credit services											650
<i>Advisor</i>		80	80	80	80	80					
<i>Revolving fund</i>		150	100								
Improve slaughter facilities/management											650
<i>Advisor</i>			80	80	80	80	80				
<i>Revolving fund</i>			150	100							
Participatory infrastructure development											1,650
<i>International advisor</i>				80	80	80	80	80			
<i>Local consultants</i>				50	50	50	50	50			
<i>Revolving fund</i>					500	500					
Promote trade/identify markets											250
<i>Assistance</i>				50	50	50	50	50			
Design/operate market information sys tem											1,160
<i>Formulation consultancy</i>		80									
<i>Staff (2 persons)</i>		70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
<i>Operations and communications</i>		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
"Add value" [brand] concepts											530
<i>Formulation consultancy</i>		80									
<i>Assistance to trade ministries, etcetera</i>		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Subtotal Livestock marketing and Trade	1,250	2,100	1,620	1,610	1,410	1,390	680	600	420	420	11,480
Human resources and Capacity building											
Redirect taxes to livestock sector											50
<i>Support to Livestock Board</i>	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Remove unofficial taxes											100
<i>Support to Livestock Board</i>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Strengthen public services											1,500
<i>Advisor to Environment/Planning ministries</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<i>General logistic support</i>	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Subtotal Human resources/Capacity building	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	1,650
Grand total	2,465	4,165	3,450	3,135	2,810	2,765	1,835	1,755	1,575	1,525	25,460

C. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND POSSIBLE FINANCING INSTRUMENTS

6.25 Somalia is a collapsed state.¹² The absence of most forms of responsible government in much of the country for a period in excess of 12 years has resulted in a situation in which most public institutions are dysfunctional and many *de facto* existing authorities have narrow and weak legitimacy. The absence of government has, however, provided the private sector and NGOs with opportunities to venture into areas in which they have a comparative advantage. Socioeconomic recovery should thus be based on objectives that include:

- limitation and focus of government effort to those functions that the private sector and the NGOs do not have the capacity or suitability to perform;
- development of the regulatory framework and the formulation of policy of government in those areas that can be covered by the private sector and NGOs;
- rebuilding the state and its key institutions in a transparent, accountable and politically, economically and socially inclusive manner in order to gain the confidence of the Somali people and the international community and to bring about the desired socioeconomic recovery;
- revival of the economy in order to reinforce the peace initiative and create hope for a better future for all Somalis; and
- addressing the urgent needs of communities for rehabilitation and reconstruction and with their active participation in the planning and the implementation of community driven development (CDD).

6.26 Absence of transparency and accountability in the past have led to the collapse of the very many efforts at reconciliation, conflict resolution and the establishment of a national government. In order to gain the confidence of the Somali people and the international community and to achieve the desired objectives and vision, the institutional arrangements that are recommended are the establishment of a high level aid coordination body that includes members of the donor community and government officials from key central institutions such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Auditor General, the Central Bank and the Chairpersons of the Public Accounts and Economic Committees in Parliament.

6.27 This body will mobilize and guide the allocation of resources required for the rebuilding of the state and its key institutions, for reviving the economy and the social services and ensure equitable allocation of resources for CDD. The established aid coordination body will be assisted by a small multidisciplinary technical assistance team of development professionals to accelerate the implementation of projects and programmes and to enhance the absorptive capacity of the re-established state apparatus. The technical assistance the team should include national professionals from within the country and from the Diaspora. All mobilized resources should be channelled to a ***multidonor trust fund*** which should be administered by an international organization on behalf of the aid coordination unit. This institutional arrangement would enhance the donor coordination and transparency that are essential for efficient, equitable and accountable allocation of resources to projects and programmes at all levels of government. The capacity to

¹² This section is based primarily on World Bank, 2003.

collect revenue and allocate expenditure will be absent in the initial stages and the international community will therefore need to allocate the resources to make the state apparatus functional to enable economic recovery and support community efforts more effectively, in parallel to the building of institutional capacity. International NGOs and the specialized UN agencies should provide the needed technical and scientific support and backstopping required for more efficient implementation at the initial stages. As government capacity to raise revenue and manage resources increases over time, external resources and technical assistance could be gradually phased out.

6.28 The proposed institutional arrangement is especially important to build confidence and achieve the lasting peace that is essential for socioeconomic development. This is so especially because of the high degree of mistrust created by the civil war and the mishandling of previous attempts at reconciliation and recovery in Somalia.

D. POTENTIAL IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

6.29 Improvement and management of livestock production in Somali areas draws together a number of stakeholders with varying roles, responsibilities and interests. These include (an eventual) central government, the regional authorities, the private sector, livestock boards, producers and their leaders and representatives, NGOs, international development partners including those in actual or potential importing countries.

6.30 Within the regional authorities the livestock sector lead ministries should supervise implementation of SLSS at regional levels. The lead ministries should set policy and the regulatory framework, create a conducive environment for implementation of SLSS and develop a monitoring and evaluation system to ensure a proper supervisory and feedback mechanism.

6.31 Three umbrella “livestock professional associations” (although they are mainly animal health practitioners of one grade or another) were extant in Somalia in mid 2003. These were the SLPF, PULPA and ULPA. Under the SLSS, it is expected that these entities would be restructured as fully self-regulatory bodies that would participate in the final formulation and implementation of the strategy. As such in the longer term they would be empowered to enforce and encourage adherence to the rules in their respective geographical areas.

6.32 The regional authorities have withdrawn from direct marketing and trade activities. This is at least tacit admission that these activities are more efficiently performed by the private sector. Regional authorities should, however, continue or commence to play a facilitating role. SLSS would be formulated on the assumption that the private sector will continue to provide marketing and trade services.

6.33 Development partners include donors that support the Somali livestock sector through grants and soft loans. Some development partners would also provide technical support in implementation of agreed programmes. Most financial and technical assistance in 2003 is provided under the aegis of SACB which, as already indicated, is a framework for coordinating and managing external resources and for forging closer partnerships between regional authorities and donors. During implementation of SLSS the development partners would continue to collaborate with other financing agencies and stakeholders in the formulation and financing of livestock related activities and would make available technical as well as financial resources. SACB already coordinates development activities in the livestock sector from the outside. It

should continue to do this in the medium time but should always be ready to reconsider its position as opportunities arise for devolving responsibilities and management of activities.

E. EXIT ROUTES

6.34 The Somali ecosystem is suitable for little other than an extensive system of pastoral production. Some 70 percent of the population is rural of which about 55 percent are pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Livestock products provide about 55 percent of calorie intake and more than 80 percent of export income normally arises from exports of livestock and products of animal origin. The comparative advantage of Somalia is delineated by these facts. There are few other opportunities for gaining livelihoods. The SLSS will create some extra employment but it will mainly lead to an improved quality of life within the existing ecosystem and it is unlikely that other opportunities for pastoralists will arise over the envisaged 10-year horizon of the proposed strategy.

F. ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND POSSIBLE ASSOCIATED RISKS

6.35 The main assumptions relating to effective implementation of the Somali Livestock Sector Strategy are that:

- internal peace and security prevail and continue to improve;
- there are no major terrorist activities in the Horn of Africa countries;
- no major drought or disastrous climatic events such as “El Niño” leading to extensive and prolonged floods occur;
- there are no outbreaks of livestock diseases that may be connected with similar pathologies present in the Horn of Africa;
- the professional capacity of relevant ministries and the private sector continues to improve and that they are actively engaged in and committed to implementation of the SLSS;
- importing countries lift bans, become more transparent in their regulatory mechanisms and do not thwart the provisions of the WTO through improper use of non tariff barriers; and
- the international community and donors provide technical assistance and sufficient funds for implementation of activities.

G. POSSIBLE MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS

6.36 The activities undertaken as a result of implementation of the strategy should be monitored on a continuous basis by Somali pastoral stakeholders, by national and regional administrations and by the international community. The various implementation units will conduct internal impact assessments but formal assessments will be carried out by independently contracted consultants as will periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation.

6.37 An important objective of the monitoring exercise is to assess the flexibility of, and need for, changes to the Strategy and its elements and this will be conducted by judging the continued relevance and performance of each activity. Regular external supervision, monitoring and impact assessment are essential to monitor progress and to assess the effects of the project at national and beneficiary levels. In order that these activities can be carried out successfully, there should be regular supervision missions, a minimum of two comprehensive implementation reviews and eventually, a strategy completion exercise.

6.38 Effective and strong but sympathetic supervision is a critical factor in success. Allowance must, therefore, be made for supervision missions at 6-month intervals and to be agreed between all internal and external implementing agencies. Supervision missions would assess progress, approve work plans and review financial and technical performance and attempt to address problems that might arise during the course of implementation. To ensure adequate coverage of the project each mission should visit several areas and activities to obtain an accurate picture of progress. Governments or administration entities should provide counterparts to supervision missions.

6.39 Government and international agencies will undertake or arrange to have undertaken two comprehensive reviews during the course of the 10-year implementation period. The findings of the reviews, whose terms of reference should be flexible, would serve as a basis for the continuation or modification of the project after the third year. Reviews would assess all progress reports and monitoring and evaluation studies and, if considered necessary, commission special pre-review studies to provide detailed analysis of critical areas. Achievement in the main performance indicators would be carefully assessed in the reviews and recommendations made on new directions for the remainder of the funding period.

6.40 Standard M&E tools such as logframes, key indicators, beneficiary contact monitoring surveys and other forms of impact assessment should be used at every level. An effective M&E system is important to ensure that the activities within the strategy meet their goals and targets and for the promotion in particular of more cost effective government services. Regular progress reports should be required from each implementing body at central and devolved level. These should focus on key indicators to record progress against targets (activity life, annual and where appropriate quarterly) and provide reasons for major deviations from planned figures. The main indicators would comprise physical and financial resources and the principal outputs produced or completed in each reporting period.

6.41 In order to ensure that pastoralist aspirations and needs continue to guide activities and that the intended goals are addressed a number of surveys and analyses of secondary data should be undertaken. Assessments must concentrate on improvements that lead to raised productivity and income from livestock. Feedback would be measured in several ways. At the devolved levels close involvement by pastoralists in the planning and execution of most activities would be important.

Epilogue: The Vision (Two)

This “output” represents the first stage of the journey referred to in the Prologue. It has been completed with the active involvement of all three legs of the stool. The longest and strongest leg — the Somali people — has undoubtedly been further reinforced through its participation in field work and in the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Workshops. The middle leg — local governments and administrations — has also been strengthened through the inputs that it has made within the boundaries of its various capabilities and responsibilities. The third leg — the International Community — has demonstrated its willingness to provide support along the long and complicated journey that lies on the road ahead.

Continued cooperation and mutual support will ensure that journey’s end is reached.

Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

A. Original FAO Terms of Reference

To: Mr T. Wilson, Mission leader (C)
Mr M. Dioli, Animal health specialist (C)
Mr P. Palmeri, Socioeconomist (C)
Mr G. Stockton, Market Analyst (C)
Mr L. Esslimi, Economist, TCIR

Date: 22 May 2003

From: A. Tabet
Chief, Service TCIR

Subject: Somalia – Design of a Somali Livestock Sector Strategy –
Reconnaissance/Identification Mission – Terms of Reference
(2SOMAL004ZPREID01)

1. On or around 4 June 2003, you will proceed to Kenya in order to formulate a livestock sector strategy for Somalia, under the auspices of the Low Income Countries Under Stress (LICUS) programme. The exercise will be funded by World Bank and the European Union.
2. The mission will review the status of the livestock sector and propose appropriate policies and strategies to support the development of the sector over the next 10 years. A policy initiative, once implemented, would contribute to the sustainable improvement of the livelihoods of the rural and urban populations of the Somali areas and would contribute to more sensitive use of the natural resources and the environment in general.
3. Within these general terms of reference, each mission member will be responsible for the following tasks and inputs:
 - (i) **Mr Wilson** (Team Leader/Animal Production Analyst/Senior Development Specialist), will lead the Mission and have the overall responsibility for organizing the Mission's work. Total input about 75 days including some time away from Kenya for report completion and finalization. Actual dates for first input travel to Nairobi 4 June for meetings and document gathering on 5 and 6 June then preparatory work and reading over first weekend. This input would include visit to Somali lands and two importing countries (UAE/Oman/Saudi Arabia) from Nairobi base. First phase ends Wednesday 9 July after presentation of intermediate report (including all major elements of strategy). Return to Nairobi Sunday 17 August for approximately three weeks for report completion and agreement on way forward.
 - (ii) **Mr Dioli** (Animal health specialist) will review previous work assess disease situation and risks, prepare repertory of disease legislation in Somalia and in importing countries, liaise with PACE, discuss problems in Somalia, propose modalities/additional or modified legislation. Travel to Nairobi 15 June. Total input about 30 days in Phase 1. Travel to Somalia.

- (iii) **Mr Palmeri** (Sociologist/Socioeconomist) will identify and describe main target groups, beneficiaries and stakeholders and examine a broader spectrum of the livelihoods aspects of the sector beyond production (animals and grass), health and marketing. Travel to Nairobi 8 June. Total input about 25 days in first phase only. Travel to Somalia only from Nairobi base.
 - (iv) **Mr Stockton** (Marketing analyst) will provide information on latest market data in main importing countries. Travel to Nairobi 8 June. Total input 30 days. Travel to Somalia and possibly to Gulf importing countries from Nairobi base.
 - (v) **Mr Esslimi** (Agricultural Economist) will assist the Mission leader prepare budgets for projects at identification level, compile indicative overall programme costs and in collaboration with other team members outline the needs for monitoring and evaluation. Travel to Nairobi 8 June. Total input 30 days. Travel to Somalia and possibly to Gulf importing countries from Nairobi base.
4. Somali consultants will undertake preparatory work in Somalia, arrange meetings and field visits for Consultants, collect and complete data requirements. Start 8 June. Total input 200 days shared between 2–3 consultants. Participate in Nairobi workshops
5. The mission members will prepare a draft technical report by the end of the mission in Kenya. This will be reviewed by the Mission leader who will prepare an Assignment Report.

B. Modified FAO Terms of Reference

To: Mr T. Wilson, Mission leader (C)
Mr M. Dioli, Animal health specialist (C)
Mr G. Stockton, Market Analyst (C)
Date: 9 June 2003

From: A. Tabet
Chief, Service TCIR

Subject: Somalia – Design of a Somali Livestock Sector Strategy –
Reconnaissance/Identification Mission – Terms of Reference
(2SOMAL004ZPREID01)

1. On or around 11 June 2003, you will proceed to Kenya in order to formulate a livestock sector strategy for Somalia, under the auspices of the Low Income Countries Under Stress (LICUS) programme. This exercise will be funded by the World Bank–Kenya. A possible 2nd phase could be funded by both the World Bank and the European Union.

2. The mission will review the status of the livestock sector and propose appropriate policies and strategies to support the development of the sector over the next 10 years. A policy initiative, once implemented, would contribute to the sustainable improvement of the livelihoods of the rural and urban populations of the Somali areas and would contribute to more sensitive use of the natural resources and the environment in general.

3. Within these general terms of reference, each mission member will be responsible for the following tasks and inputs:

- (i) **Mr Wilson**, Mission Leader/Animal Production Analyst/Senior Development Specialist, will lead the mission and have the overall responsibility for organizing the mission's work. The total input will be 28 days in the first phase. He will travel to Nairobi on 11 June for meetings and document gathering on 12 and 13 June then preparatory work and reading over first weekend. This input would include visit to Somali lands from Nairobi base. The first phase ends on July 9, after presentation of intermediate report (including major elements of strategy).
- (ii) **Mr Dioli**, Animal Health Specialist, will review previous work, assess disease situation and risks, prepare repertory of disease legislation in Somalia and in importing countries, liaise with PACE, discuss problems in Somalia, propose modalities/additional or modified legislation. He will travel to Nairobi on 15 June. He will also travel to Somalia from Nairobi base. The total input in the first phase is 15 days.
- (iii) **Mr Stockton**, Marketing Analyst, will provide information on latest market data in main importing countries. He will travel to Nairobi on 14 June. He will also travel to Somalia from Nairobi base. The total input in the first phase is 15 days.

4. Somali consultants will undertake preparatory work in Somalia, arrange meetings and field visits for Consultants, collect and complete data requirements. they will start their duty on 15 June. The total input during the first phase is 42 days shared between 2 consultants.

5. The mission members will prepare a draft technical report by the end of the mission in Kenya. This will be reviewed by the Mission leader who will prepare an Assignment Report.

10/1/19

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Annex 2: Work Programme

Phase 1

Thursday 12 June	Wilson travel to Nairobi from UK; Stockton travel to Nairobi from USA.
Friday 13 June	Discussions with representatives of World Bank (Somali Office), European Union (Somali Office) and FAO; Meeting with Terra Nuova.
Saturday 14 June	Reading documents; informal contacts.
Sunday 15 June	Reading documents; informal contacts; Dioli and Esslimi travel to Nairobi from Norway and Rome.
Monday 16 June	Administrative matters; meeting with Livestock Development Group of SACB.
Tuesday 17 June	Meetings with VSF–Suisse, representatives of Somali Livestock Professional Forum, Terra Nuova and COOPI; security briefing by UNDP.
Wednesday 18 June	Travel to Hargeisa by ECHO; no visas and passports retained; meeting with UNDP.
Thursday 19 June	Meetings with Ministries of Planning and Coordination, Livestock, Commerce, and Pastoral Development and Environment; meeting with SACB.
Friday 20 June	Visit to Hargeisa Livestock Market; meeting with Chairman and Secretary of ULPA; team meeting; reading documents.
Saturday 21 June	Meetings with Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and UNDP Somaliland Security Officer.
Sunday 22 June	Travel to Berbera; meetings with Governor of Region and mayor of Municipality; visit to port and livestock holding grounds
Monday 23 June	Travel to Burao; meetings with Governor of Togdheer Region and Mayor of Municipality; visits to export slaughter house (in course of construction), livestock holding ground, municipal slaughter house and hide processing facilities.
Tuesday 24 June	Meetings in Hargeisa.
Wednesday 25 June	Wilson/Esslimi meetings in Hargeisa; Dioli/Stockton travel to Puntland.
Thursday 26 June	Wilson/Esslimi travel to Nairobi via Addis Ababa; Dioli/Stockton discussions and meetings in Puntland.
Friday 27 June	Wilson/Esslimi meetings in Nairobi; Dioli/Stockton discussions and meetings in Puntland.
Saturday 28 June	Wilson/Esslimi drafting report; Dioli/Stockton discussions and meetings in Puntland and return to Hargeisa.

Sunday 29 June	Wilson/Esslimi drafting report; Dioli/Stockton travel to Addis Ababa.
Monday 30 June	Wilson/Esslimi meetings in Nairobi with European Commission, drafting report; Dioli/Stockton travel to Nairobi.
Tuesday 1 July	Meetings in Nairobi and drafting report; Esslimi return to Rome.
Wednesday 2 July	Meetings in Nairobi and drafting report.
Thursday 3 July	Meetings in Nairobi and drafting report.
Friday 4 July	Meetings in Nairobi and drafting report.
Saturday 5 July	Drafting report.
Sunday 6 July	Drafting report; Dioli return to home base.
Monday 7 July	Meetings in Nairobi and drafting report.
Tuesday 8 July	Drafting report; Stockton return to home base.
Wednesday 9 July	Drafting report; Wilson return to home base.

Phase 2

Sunday 21 September	Stockton travel to Nairobi from USA; Palmeri travel to Nairobi from Italy; Wilson travel to Nairobi from UK.
Monday 22 Sept.	Meetings in Nairobi; reviewing Phase 1 document; recruiting Somali consultants.
Tuesday 23 Sept.	Meetings in Nairobi; reviewing Phase 1 document; recruiting Somali consultants.
Wednesday 24 Sept.	Meetings in Nairobi; reviewing Phase 1 document; recruiting Somali consultants.
Thursday 25 Sept.	Task Force meeting; meetings in Nairobi; recruiting Somali consultants.
Friday 26 Sept.	Wilson travel to Dubai; Stockton and Palmeri meetings in Nairobi.
Saturday 27 Sept.	Wilson meetings in Dubai; Stockton travel to Hargeisa.
Sunday 28 Sept.	Wilson visits to Hamariya Port, Municipal Abattoir and Qussais Livestock Market in Dubai, meeting with Director General, Animal Wealth Department, UAE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, discussions with importers and Somali Business Council; Stockton meetings in Hargeisa and arranging Tier 1 Workshop; Palmeri travel to Beled Wayne, meeting with local authorities.
Monday 29 Sept.	Wilson travel to Oman (Muscat); Palmeri selection of Workshop participants, visit to abattoir, focus group discussion with livestock traders, meeting with PACE.
Tuesday 30 Sept.	Wilson meetings in Oman; Palmeri field visit to Hilo Bullo and El Der, focus group discussion with pastoralists, interviews with local

	authorities, focus group discussion with livestock transporters, finalize logistics for workshop.
Wednesday 1 October	Wilson visits to quarantine station, local markets, private importer holding grounds and Royal Camel Corps in Oman; Palmeri opening of workshop, group selection and deliberations, presentations of group outputs, discussion.
Thursday 2 Oct.	Wilson correcting/modifying Phase 1 report; Palmeri selection of Tier 2 participants, workshop wrap-up and closure.
Friday 3 Oct.	Wilson travel Oman > Dubai > Nairobi, meetings with FAO in Nairobi; Palmeri fly to Wajid and to Huddur by road.
Saturday 4 Oct.	Wilson travel to Bossasso, discussions with Stockton at Bossasso airstrip; Palmeri meeting with local authorities.
Sunday 5 Oct.	Wilson discussions with Chamber of Commerce on Tier 1 workshops and with other stakeholders, arranging workshop organization, visit livestock market and port for loading of animals; Palmeri participants selection.
Monday 6 Oct.	Wilson preparing for workshop, presenting activities to World Bank team; Palmeri meeting with livestock stakeholders.
Tuesday 7 Oct.	Wilson preparing for workshop; Palmeri field visit to Rabdurre villages, focus group discussion with pastoralists.
Wednesday 8 Oct.	Wilson participating in workshop; Palmeri workshop logistics, focus group discussion with livestock stakeholders.
Thursday 9 Oct.	Wilson travel Bossasso > Nairobi; Palmeri meeting with livestock stakeholders, workshop logistics.
Friday 10 Oct.	Wilson working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi; Palmeri workshop (group selection and deliberations, selection of Tier 2 participants, wrap-up and conclusions).
Saturday 11 Oct.	Wilson working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi: Stockton travel Hargeisa > Nairobi; Palmeri.
Sunday 12 Oct.	Wilson and Stockton working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi; Palmeri meeting with livestock stakeholders.
Monday 13 Oct.	Wilson and Stockton working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi: Palmeri travel Wajid > Nairobi.
Tuesday 14 Oct.	Wilson, Stockton and Palmeri working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi.
Wednesday 15 Oct.	Wilson, Stockton and Palmeri working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi and at Task Force meeting.
Thursday 16 Oct.	Wilson, Stockton and Palmeri working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi.
Friday 17 Oct.	Wilson, Stockton and Palmeri working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi.
Saturday 18 Oct.	Wilson, Stockton and Palmeri working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi.
Sunday 19 Oct.	Wilson, Stockton and Palmeri working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi.

Monday 20 Oct.	Wilson, Stockton and Palmeri working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi; Wilson on Workshop logistics.
Tuesday 21 Oct.	Wilson and Stockton working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi; Wilson on Workshop logistics; Palmeri return to home base.
Wednesday 22 Oct.	Wilson working on Phase 2 report in Nairobi; Wilson on Workshop logistics; Stockton return to home base.
Thursday 23 Oct.	Wilson on Workshop logistics.
Friday 24 Oct.	Wilson return to home base.

Phase 3

Sunday 16 November	Wilson and Palmeri travel to Nairobi.
Monday 17 Nov.	Meetings in Nairobi with FAO and Task Force.
Tuesday 18 Nov.	Tier 2 Workshop.
Wednesday 19 Nov.	Tier 2 Workshop.
Thursday 20 Nov.	Wilson on Workshop Proceedings/Main Report.
Friday 21 Nov.	Wilson on Workshop Proceedings/Main Report.
Saturday 22 Nov.	Wilson on Workshop Proceedings/Main Report; Palmeri completes input.
Sunday 23 Nov.	Wilson on Workshop Proceedings/Main Report.
Monday 24 Nov.	Wilson on Workshop Proceedings/Main Report.
Tuesday 25 Nov.	Wilson on Main Report.
Wednesday 26 Nov.	Wilson return to home base.
Thursday 27 Nov.	Wilson on Main Report.
Friday 28 Nov.	Wilson on Main Report.
Saturday 29 Nov.	Wilson on Main Report.
Sunday 30 Nov.	Wilson on Main Report.

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Pastoralists in Hilo Bullo
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Annex 4: List of Documents

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Annex 5: Tier 1 Stakeholder Workshops

A. Introduction

6. During Phase 2 a series of “Tier 1” Stakeholder Workshops was held in the various regions of Somalia. Four workshops were held in all: in the northwest (Republic of Somaliland), in the northeast (Somali State of Puntland) in the centre (Belet Wayne) and in the south (Huddur). All the workshops had common objectives and expected outputs, were requested to work to a general outline with regard to the “four pillars” and were addressed by one of the international consultants of the Mission who attempted to focus the workshop on the best approach.

7. This Annex provides details of the preliminaries to the workshops and then a summary of the discussions and outcomes of all of them.

B. Initial presentations to Workshops by Mission team

Objectives and outputs of Stakeholder Workshops

8. Through discussions and consultations with stakeholders (which included Somali officials, professionals, traders; and national and international staff of organizations directly involved in development aid in Somalia) during Phase 1 the international consultants identified four areas or “pillars” necessary for the development and improvement of the livestock sector in Greater Somalia. These pillars are: Livestock Production (including environmental and land tenure issues), Livestock Health, Livestock Marketing and Trade, and Human Resources Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening.

9. The **objective** of the workshops is to reach a broad consensus on the livestock development strategies and initiatives that will attempt and help to redress environmental deterioration, improve livestock productivity and health, ensure market access (both local and overseas), improve economic returns to livestock producers, and strengthen private and public institutions involved in livestock related issues.

10. The **Tier One Workshops** (local area 1 day duration) will discuss each of these broad categories of issues in the context of the region in which the Workshop is held. Delegates (a maximum of four representing both private and public sectors) from each Tier One Workshop will meet in a joint **Tier Two Workshop** (regional 2 days duration) to discuss how these local area priorities relate to one another. The delegates at the Tier Two Workshop will also discuss cross-border issues (both between regions of Greater Somalia and with neighbouring nations) that will effect the development and improvement of the livestock sector.

11. The **output** of the Tier One and Two Workshops will be a set of recommendations covering each of the four livestock development “pillars”. The international and local consultants with assistance from other stakeholders will organize these recommendations into an appropriate format and incorporate them into the Somali Livestock Sector Strategy Final Report.

Outline to guide “pillar” discussions

A. Livestock Production/Environment

- (a) environment
 - rangelands
 - water resources
 - forest
 - land enclosures
- (b) livestock (genetic resource and productivity)
- (c) nutrition and management
- (d) wildlife
- (e) other

B. Animal Health

- (a) veterinary services
 - private
 - public
- (b) disease surveillance
- (c) inspection and certification for export
 - export ban
- (d) veterinary drug availability and costs
- (e) meat inspection
- (f) other

C. Livestock Marketing and Trade

- (a) market demand and price negotiation
 - local
 - international
- (b) market news and information
 - local
 - international
- (c) transport
 - trekking
 - lorry
 - ship
- (d) public holding grounds, feeding areas and watering facilities
- (e) private holding grounds, feeding areas and watering facilities
- (f) availability of grazing areas for export animals
- (g) fodder availability and cost
- (h) quarantine stations
- (i) other

D. Human Resources Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening.

- (a) laws and regulations governing the livestock sector

- (b) capability of government institutions
- (c) capability of private sector institutions.
- (d) banking and financial services.
- (e) education and schools
- (j) other

Introduction to Tier One Workshop

12. I want to welcome everyone to this workshop. It will give input into the Somali Livestock Sector Strategy. In February 2003 the WB, EU, FAO and UNDP, together with representatives of the Somali livestock industry, agreed to field a consultant team that would work in close collaboration with Somali beneficiaries. The consultants made an initial visit to Somaliland and Puntland in June of 2003 and had good discussions with many stakeholders. The recommendation of the first phase of the Mission was that it was very important to have better input from Somali stakeholders. Therefore the purpose of this Second Phase is to get specific guidance from you.

13. Before you get started I want to try to clarify what it is that I hope will happen here today. It is easy to slip into the mindset of saying “we need this” and “we need that” and at the end of the day all that has been produced is a long list of things you might desire and certainly “need” – however this is not a strategy. A list of “needs” does not tell you how you are going to achieve those “needs”.

14. Look at it as a plan for a trip – a long trip. To put it in the context of a Somali pastoralist, let us say that you are on a rangeland where the grass is almost gone and the water is getting bad. You are planning to move your herd on a migration that will take ten years. At the end of that ten years you will be on a pasture where the grass is good, the water plentiful, and the animals fat, with many young, and a lot of milk. The Somali Livestock Sector Strategy is the plan for how you are going to achieve that goal.

15. In this plan or strategy, there are three partners: The Somali people, the Administrative Authority of the countries and regions where the Somali people live, and the International Donors – including the implementing agencies. It is like a stool with three legs. But each leg of that stool is not equal.

16. The strongest leg is you, the Somali people. Just like every other person or citizen of any country in the world, you have responsibilities. You have a responsibility to obey the words of God; to care for your family and to participate in the affairs of your community. You have further responsibility, which is to conduct your work or profession in an upright and efficient manner. This is how yours’ or anyone else’s country grows.

17. The next strongest leg of the stool is the Administrative or Government Authority. Government has the primary responsibility to provide the legal framework under which the needs of the people will be met. Government also has the responsibility to provide the common infrastructure to help the people meet their needs.

18. By far the weakest leg of the stool is the international community. The major donors may have money, but they don’t have nearly as much money to invest as the Somali people have already invested and will invest in the future. The implementing agencies may have expertise, but

they don't have the crucial expertise which is really needed to guide the development of the Somali Eco-System. Only the Somali people have that expertise.

19. One last word before we get started. The issues that you will be discussing today, are very complex. You cannot solve them today and I hope you will not be tempted to try and solve them today. What you need to do today is to create a plan that will help you solve them in the future.

C. Bossasso Tier 1 Workshop

Memorandum by consultant for conduct of workshop

Date:	Wednesday 8 October 2003
Facilitating Organization:	Puntland Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture (as indicated by the Minister of Commerce and President of Bari Region Farah Mohamud Yusif). <i>To issue invitations to participants and general oversight</i>
Venue:	Conference Hall, Bossasso Hotel Village
Timing:	Start 8 a.m (08:00 hours): Finish 5 p.m. (17:00 hours)
Objectives and expected outputs	<p>The objective of the workshops is to reach a broad consensus on the livestock development strategies and initiatives that will attempt and help to redress environmental deterioration, improve livestock productivity and health, ensure market access (both local and overseas), improve economic returns to livestock producers, and strengthen private and public institutions involved in livestock related issues.</p> <p>The <i>Tier One Workshops</i> (local area one day duration) will discuss each of these broad categories of issues in the context of the region in which the Workshop is held. Delegates (a maximum of four representing both private and public sectors) from each Tier One Workshop will meet in a joint <i>Tier Two Workshop</i> (regional [Nairobi] 2 days duration) to discuss how these local area priorities relate to one another. The delegates at the Tier Two Workshop will also discuss cross-border issues (both between regions of Greater Somalia and with neighbouring nations) that will effect the development and improvement of the livestock sector.</p> <p>The output of the Tier One and Two Workshops will be a set of recommendations covering each of the four livestock development "pillars". The international and local consultants with assistance from other stakeholders will organize these recommendations into an appropriate format and incorporate them into the Somali Livestock Sector Strategy Final Report.</p>
Protocol:	<p>Opening by Minister of Commerce or Minister of Livestock</p> <p>Background, objectives and hoped for output by FAO consultant</p> <p>Main workshop language to be Somali: Secretary/Interpreter/Reporter to be hired to produce minutes and recommendations with assistance of Abdulkadir Khalif Abdulle (Somali Consultant to Study Mission)</p>

Participants to work in four groups based on “four pillars” and report to plenary

Plenary to draw up overall recommendations and select delegated for “Tier 2 Workshop” in Nairobi (four from participants plus two “official”)

Participants:

Approximately 20 to 25 (including FAO staff and local consultants) of which:

- Chamber of Commerce (2)
- Ministry of Livestock and Environment (3)
- Port Authority (1)
- Private veterinary professionals (4)
- Traders (5)
- Transporters (3)
- Producers (4)

At least 7 participants from “up country” (Galcaio and Garuwe)

Logistics:

Up country participants to arrange own transport for arrival and departure

Up country participants arrive Tuesday 7 October, depart Thursday 9 October

Up country participants to receive lump sum payment for arrival and departure transport, accommodation (2 nights) and miscellaneous expenses

All participants (up country and local) to receive attendance fee

Minibus hire Wednesday to ensure participants arrive at venue from town

One “coffee break” morning and one “lunch break” afternoon

Local radio to do publicity and ensure wide audience aware of workshop and objectives

Programme:

1. Greetings and Introduction (8 a.m.)

- Official opening by Minister
- Presentation of participants

2. Explanation of the Workshop

- Introductory remarks by consultant
- Introductory remarks by workshop facilitator

3. Group discussions on the “Four Pillars” (8.30 a.m)

- Livestock production
- Animal health and welfare
- Marketing and trade
- Human resources development and institution building

Break for refreshments 10.00 a.m to 10.30 a.m.

Terminate for lunch and prayers 12 noon

[see also outline to guide discussions]

4. Plenary discussions and recommendations (1.30 p.m)

5. Selection of representatives for Tier 2 (Nairobi) Workshop (4.30 p.m.)

6. Closing (5.30 p.m.)

Budget:

Hire of venue (includes flip charts etcetera).....	US\$100
“Coffee break”	25 participants @ US\$5 US\$125
Lunch	25 participants @ US\$8 US\$200
Lump sum payment to up country participants.....	7 participants @ US\$30 US\$210
Participation incentive	22 participants @ US\$10 US\$220
Hire of minibus	1 day @ US\$60 US\$60
Radio/newspaper/publicity	Lump sum..... US\$100
Secretary/interpreter/reporter.....	2 days @ US\$25..... US\$50
Miscellaneous	Lump sum..... US\$50
Total	US\$1,115

Organization and opening of the Workshop

20. The workshop was organized by the Puntland Chamber of Commerce and chaired by general secretary of the chamber. Mr Farah Mohamoud Yusuf, the Minister of Commerce of Puntland State opened the workshop. He said that I am happy to attend this workshop which is participated by all livestock stakeholders in Puntland, as you know the livestock is the backbone of our economy. So far we have encountered difficult of our livestock trade from gulf countries. He emphasised to the stakeholder to participate actively and contribute more elements in the formulation and development strategy of the livestock sector. We want to get more information on livestock trade and he encouraged to the livestock traders to make proper selection, and to avoid the poor quality livestock export and to provide sufficient water and fodder and use suitable livestock carriers. Finally the Minister wishes the ban will be lifted with the help of international community. The Minister also mentioned the current drought situation in Puntland area.

21. Then the FAO consultant Mr Wilson took the speech: *“I want to welcome every person to this workshop which will give input into the Somali livestock sector then explained to the participants that it is easy to slip into mind set of saying we need this and we that and at the end of the day all that has been produced is a long list of things you may decide and certainly need. However this is not a strategy. A list of needs does not tell you how you are going to achieve these needs. He has taken an example that the plan is a like a trip — a long trip. To put it in the context of a Somali pastoralists, you are on a range where the grass is almost gone and water is scarce you are planning to move your herd on a migration that will take 10 years at the end of that 10 years you will be on a pasture where the grass is good the water is plenty full and the animals are fat with many young and lot of milk, then he puts similar situation that the Somali livestock sector strategy is the plan for how you are going to achieve that goal.”* The consultant continue his speech saying that there are three partners in this strategy resembling it like a stool with three legs which are:

- The Somali people who are the strongest leg
- The administrative authority is the next strongest leg and has the primary responsibility to provide the legal frame work and common infrastructure under which the needs of the people will be met, and
- International donors including the implementing Agencies are by far the weakest leg of the stool. They may have money but not as much as the Somali people have already invested. and will invest in the future. They might have expertise but not

the crucial expertise needed to guide the development Somali ecosystem. He said in his speech that the international consultants identify four pillars necessary for the development and improvement of the livestock sector in the Somali ecosystem, these pillars are Livestock production and Environment, Livestock health, Livestock marketing and trade and Human resources capacity building and institutional strengthening. The consultant concluded his speech that the issues on the table today are very complex and you cannot solve them today but what you need is to create a plan that will help you solve them in the future. Then he thanked the audience.

Objectives and Methodology

22. The objective of the workshop is to reach a broad consensus on the livestock development strategy and initiatives that will attempt and help to redress environmental deterioration

23. The participants were divided into 4 groups to discuss the issues to write and present their findings then through plenary discussions and the facilitator compiles and solidifies the main findings.

First Exercise: Define what is good or adequate in the livestock sector

They put forward their input to have welfare for their animals

Animal Production and Environment

- (i) Adequate water and fodder through production and proper range management;
- (ii) Better quantity and quality of animals both meat and milk through breeding and proper selection;
- (iii) Better animal management;
- (iv) Permanent water boreholes and water catchments;
- (v) Wildlife protection;
- (vi) Availability of animal nutrition.

Livestock Health

- (i) Qualified veterinary professionals;
- (ii) Disease surveillance system;
- (iii) Animal health delivery services;
- (iv) International recognised animal health certificate;
- (v) Good quality meat for export;
- (vi) Availability and accessibility of good quality vet. drug and vaccines and diagnostic tools;
- (vii) Cooperation and harmonisation of veterinary services both public and private.

Livestock Marketing and Trade

- (i) Well maintained of the existing livestock markets and new ones created;
- (ii) Available and accessible market information;
- (iii) Well organised livestock traders and competitive;
- (iv) Banking system and insurances institutions;
- (v) Suitable livestock carriers (land, sea, air);
- (vi) Effective and efficient local institutions dealing with Export and animal welfare.

- (viii) Good facilities for the exporting animals like quarantine, Holding ground and marshal yards.

Human Resources Capacity building and institutional strengthening

- (i) Effective and efficient Strong veterinary rules, regulations, and laws;
- (ii) Knowledgeable people in livestock production, health, economics and marketing;
- (ix) Effective Educational institutions of veterinary science and livestock management.

Second Exercise: Identify Deficiencies and Problems of Livestock Sector

Animal production and Environment

- (i) Increased settlements and temporary camps;
- (ii) Frequent droughts trees cuttings, and charcoal trade, fences and building materials;
- (iii) Eradication of wildlife;
- (iv) Desertification, water course divert ion, and gills formation;
- (v) Insufficient water sources;
- (vi) Lack of central government and weakness of the regional administrations;
- (x) Scarce of Permanent water sources in the range.

Livestock health

- (i) Lack of veterinary services facilities and disorganised veterinary professionals;
- (ii) Poor quality veterinary drugs, scarcity, and inaccessibility in the range;
- (iii) Weak information, and disease control systems;
- (iv) Lack of constant immunization and quarantine stations;
- (v) Absence of an effective ministry of livestock and related institutions;
- (vi) Lack of internationally recognised animal health certification system;
- (vii) Uneven Distribution and low quantity of veterinary professionals throughout the range;
- (xi) Lack of diagnostic centres and district veterinary focal points.

Livestock marketing and trade

- (i) Lack of banking system and insurances;
- (ii) Lack of an alternative livestock markets;
- (iii) Low quality animals due to absence of grading system both locally consumed and exported animals too;
- (iv) Lack of proper cooperation and coordination among the livestock stakeholders;
- (v) Inappropriate livestock carriers;
- (vi) Lack of proper utilisation of market information from the external livestock markets;
- (vii) Lack of an implementation of livestock export guidelines;
- (viii) Unbalanced supply and demand of the existing livestock markets;
- (xii) In effectiveness of existing local institutions related to the livestock export.

Human Resources capacity Building and institutional Strengthening

- (i) Lack of technical veterinary, commerce, management schools rendered the stakeholders to become ineffective and low quality skills;
- (ii) Absence of vocational schools and upgrading trainings;
- (iii) Absence of an effective local institutions related to the livestock sector;
- (xiii) Low in put and weak cooperation of international donors and local institutions.

Third Exercise: Propose Solutions to Improve the Livestock Sector

Livestock Production and Environment

- (i) Community Awareness of the consequences of the environmental degradation and its remedy;
- (ii) Development of the rule and regulation concerning environmental protection and formation of an implementing institution;
- (iii) Establishment of the system of rain water catchments and maintenance of water diversion courses from the plains to increase fodder production and water sources;
- (iv) Arrangement of the small settlements into cumulative villages to avoid the desertification;
- (v) Development of new wells where there is scarcity of water;
- (vi) To develop a system regarding the welfare of wildlife;
- (vii) To create job opportunities for the people engaged tree cutting and charcoal trade. and to find an alternative sources of energy;
- (viii) To introduce the community in the range better animal breeding system, forage production and concentrates integration of animal feeding.

Livestock Health

- (i) Encouragement of the establishment of veterinary clinics and veterinary pharmacies at the district level;
- (ii) Promotion of a system of vet drug quality control;
- (iii) Enhancement of the delivery of veterinary services in the range;
- (iv) Establishment of disease surveillance and control system and the veterinary diagnostic centres.

Livestock marketing and trade

- (i) Search of new livestock markets;
- (ii) Appropriate livestock carriers (for all routes);
- (iii) Better selection and grading system of the exporting animals;
- (iv) To assign and establish suitable resting places with adequate water and fodder;
- (v) To enhance the system of livestock export procedure in order to met international standard or requirements for animal health certification;
- (vi) The Chamber of commerce should be the centre of information sources;
- (vii) Development of Information sharing system among the neighbouring countries in regards of animal diseases due to trans-boundary movements of livestock.

Human Resources capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

- (i) To increase and upgrade the knowledge and skills of the stakeholders;
- (ii) To strengthen the existing stakeholders associations and establish the missing institutions;
- (iii) To enforce and implement the existing rules and regulations regarding livestock sector.

D. Hargeisa Tier 1 Workshop

Workshop summary

24. The workshop planned for Hargeisa Somaliland was held over the 7, 8, 9 and 10 October at the Ming Sing Restaurant in downtown Hargeisa. Dr Idris Ibrahim Abdi, Minister of Livestock sponsored the workshop and took the responsibility to invite the participants. Participants represented the Ministry of Livestock, the Ministry of Rural and Pastoral Development, the United Livestock Professionals Association, the Somaliland Chamber of Commerce and the Somaliland Ecological Society.

25. Day one of the workshop included the opening ceremonies and statements and a discussion on the first topic — Livestock Production/Environment. Issues that were identified as needing to be addressed included:

- Indiscriminate forest destruction;
- Extensive and intensive wind and water erosion;
- Low livestock productivity;
- Low income to pastoral people;
- Poor to non-existent social services to pastoral people;
- Exit of labour from rural areas;
- No enforcement of range and forestry laws and regulations;
- Poor understanding of overall forest and range conditions;
- No system to adjudicate between land for agricultural purposes and grazing;
- No water resources management plans;
- No Animal Production Department within the MOL;
- No livestock or range extension system;
- No program to control zoonosis or other public health issues;
- No reliable data on livestock population;
- Lack of animal nutrition information on natural feeds in Northern Somalia;
- Poor economically beneficial use of animal by-products;
- Lack of quality control of Livestock.

26. Day Two of Workshop included discussion on Animal Health and Trade and Marketing. Issues identified in the Animal Health discussion included:

- Assistance in rehabilitating and equipping public and private regional veterinary capabilities;
- Establishing mobile veterinary teams for treatment and disease prophylaxis;
- Establish and equip a veterinary diagnostic laboratory;
- Establish a vaccine production institute and a cold chain system for distribution of vaccines;
- Further assistance in veterinary training and education;
- Establish and improve public health system for inspection at abattoirs, dairy, and other livestock derived foods;
- Establish an animal health and production information exchange system;
- Assistance in creating contingency plans and preparedness for disease outbreaks.

27. The discussion on Marketing and Trade identified the following areas where there was a need for support from the international community:

- Certification of livestock for export;
- Training and technical assistance with hides and skins processing along with other animal by-products;
- Assistance in establishing better banking facilities and program to extend credit;
- Export marketing research;
- Training and technical assistance to livestock traders;
- Assistance with improving market infrastructure, roads, and port facilities;
- Assistance in certifying and inspecting abattoirs;

28. This group further identified the following points as the proper role of the government of Somaliland to:

- Pass and enforce the Veterinary Code;
- Establish the proposed Veterinary Board;
- Assist traders in finding and accessing new markets;
- Establish a veterinary service capable of supervising livestock exports;
- Give the livestock trade incentives by providing credit and lower taxes;
- Establish a Marketing Board to promote exports and improve skills of livestock traders.

29. Day Three was devoted to a discussion on Human Resources and Capacity Building. After a lengthy discussion about how many Veterinarians, Veterinary Assistants, Veterinary Auxiliaries, and Range and Forest Guards might be needed the group established that the following institutions and government functions needed to be established or reinforced:

- Banking;
- Port Authority;
- Government veterinary capabilities;
- Customs Service;
- Shipping Agencies;
- Chamber of Commerce;
- Livestock Trade Association;
- Drought Mitigation System;
- Veterinary Association – ULPA;
- Pastoral Associations.

30. One other item discussed was issues concerning financial and taxation issues including:

- Head tax on animals exported
- Sales Tax
- Service charges at the port
- Need for credit system
- Shipping insurance.

31. The day ended with a discussion to clarify issues brought up but not entirely clear. These included:

- The Veterinary Code is in draft form but not yet passed by the Somaliland Parliament. This Code establishes the standards of practice of veterinarians and will

establish a Veterinary Board to govern the practice of veterinary medicine. The Code, in its present form, does not adequately deal with issues of zoonosis, meat inspection, public health, or with regulation and enforcement of importation and marketing of veterinary pharmaceuticals.

- There is a law regulating forests, rangelands, wildlife and other land use issues. However, this law has inconsistencies with a law governing the establishment of farms and other agricultural enterprises and which Parliament needs to reconcile. However, the law is not being enforced and the Ministries with responsibilities in those areas have very little capabilities to enforce the laws.
 - The group knew very little of the laws controlling water development.
 - Very little was also known of the laws regulating banking and commerce.
32. The group was clear that three areas needed to be studied further.
- An assessment of the overall environmental condition;
 - A census of livestock;
 - A study of alternative energy sources to alleviate pressure on forests.
33. The group also recommended training and technical support to the following sectors:
- Abattoirs;
 - Hides and skins and tanning industry;
 - Other agro related enterprises;
 - Livestock traders;
 - Livestock production and rangeland extension;
 - Disease surveillance and immunization;
 - Export Certification.
34. Day Four of the Workshop consisted of closing remarks by the Minister of Livestock, the Workshop Facilitators, the FAO Consultant, and a report of the major recommendations coming out of the workshop.
35. Conclusion: The participants at the workshop worked hard in identifying the deficiencies in the livestock sector and in proposing mechanisms to correct those deficiencies. Although some of the issues or items identified, such as veterinary diagnostic laboratories or vaccine production institute, are not really pressing, most of what was discussed was very relevant. These issues identified fall into two broad categories: those that are the proper role of the government of Somaliland and those that will require technical assistance, training, and/or financial support from outside.
36. Under the role of government the workshop participants concluded that the government of Somaliland has the responsibility to pass and enforce laws in the following areas:
- Laws protecting the environment, forests, and wildlife;
 - Laws protecting the access of pastoralists to rangelands;
 - Providing a system of drought mitigation by re-establishing grazing reserves;
 - Laws governing veterinary practice;
 - Public health as it relates to abattoirs and other livestock derived foods;
 - Control of importation and sale of veterinary pharmaceuticals;
 - An internationally recognized system for certification of livestock exports;

- Proper port and customs procedures;
 - Transparent and equitable tax collection;
 - Re-investment of some tax revenues to the livestock sector;
 - Laws and institutions providing banking services, credit, insurance, and shipping;
37. Under the role or assistance needed from outside agencies the group identified:
- A study assessing the environmental condition of Somaliland;
 - A census of the livestock currently present in Somaliland;
 - Assistance and technical support in alternate energy sources;
 - Assistance in re-establishing national forests, wildlife reserves, and grazing reserves;
 - Training and technical support to abattoirs;
 - Training and technical support to hides and skins processors;
 - Training and technical support other agro processing industries;
 - Training and technical support to traders and export marketing institutions;
 - Establishment and support to an agriculture and range extension system;
 - Establishment and support to a livestock disease and immunization system;
 - Assistance in identifying and accessing other export markets for livestock;
 - Assistance in reconstructing the livestock marketing infrastructure.

Report by National Consultant

Day One: Tuesday 7th October 2003

Starting Time: 08:00

First Exercise: Livestock Production and Environment

There are five sections in the in the Animal Production Department:

- Livestock Development;
- Artificial Insemination;
- Dairy Farm;
- Sheep Farm, and
- Poultry Farms.

Day Two: Wednesday 8th October 2003

Starting Time: 08:00

Second Exercise: Animal Health

Background (Dr. Abdullahi Ahmed Hassan “Abdullahi Waynee”)

Since the colonial days, animal health was given a particular attention directed towards the production of healthy animal both for internal consumption and for external trade.

The first cadre of animal health workers were consisted of a small number of people that were released for the military service after the Second World War and re-trained for a short period of up to three month in basic animal health care by Dr. Lorenzo Sobrero. This people were also trained in the vaccination programme, using few vaccine Rinderpest, CBPP, and Haemorrhagic septicaemia. At that time, basic veterinary services were rudimentary stage and limited to the Shabelle and Juba valleys, coincides with areas of high density.

After the independence, civilian government realised the importance of the livestock sector as major hard currency earning in the Somali economy. And therefore, initiated animal health and marketing oriented projects. In order to implement this project an attempt was made to create an institution specific for the livestock industry. During the early days of 1960s, animal health unit was placed under the Ministry of Health and Labour. Later on in 1967, animal health became a part of Ministry of Agriculture, and finally in 1969, a separate ministry was created to cater for the needs of the livestock industry and related activities. Thus, the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range was established.

The main objectives of this ministry were as follows:

- To create an efficient animal health service to keep the national herd healthy.
- To develop livestock trade and bring them to standard where they can be competitive in international market and would satisfy the requirements of the importing countries.

Animal Health

In order to achieve an efficient animal health industry the following institutions and infrastructures were created during the 1970s and 1990. A comprehensive network of delivery of veterinary services up to village level. This was made easy as all the activities were run exclusively by the state and there were no private sector involved in the livestock industry. Thus, staffs was paid by the government, veterinary drugs and laboratory equipment was owned by the government and transport was supplied by the government. The whole delivery system was directed, supervised and monitored by the four divisions under the Animal Health Department.

The main activities during the above periods consist of:

- Routine animal health treatment and vaccination.
- Meat inspection.
- Vaccine production.
- Running regional laboratories.
- Training of technical staff.

There were also three para-statal agencies which were involved with disease control at different level:

- The National Tsetse Control; which was responsible for the eradication of animal Trypanosomiasis through vector control – the tsetse fly.
- The National Range Agency; the objective of this agency was the control of the rangeland, a component of each was the improved animal health states within the rangeland.
- The Livestock Development Agency; this agency was joint FAO and Somali government venture. It was to function as a private company to deal with livestock marketing. To achieve this LDA developed the following infrastructure:
 - (a) Five holding grounds where animals were kept for 21 days for export. These holding grounds had veterinary clinics and laboratory, dipping vats, spray race, bore holes, and fodder production site. Animals will kept in the holding ground after having been vaccinated and treated for clinical diseases.
 - (b) A quarantine and a marshal yard in Berbera Port. Livestock destined for export with stay in the quarantine for two to three days for the final inspection before export, while animal would stay few hours in the marshal yard awaiting to be loaded.

- (c) Training of personnel; this consist an animal health training school of two year duration, which was established in 1967 and funded jointly by LDA and FAO. Taken in thirty secondary school graduate and training them. There were three option in the second year; Animal Health, Animal Production and Laboratory technician options. Before that there were no properly trained personnel, apart from those trained by Sobrero.
- (d) Serum and Vaccine Institute; as animals were required to be vaccinated before export and there was need for disease investigation laboratory. The Institute was to serve both purposes.
- (e) Leather tanning processing; there was a need for the proper tanning of lather for local use and encourage local production of shoes, bags, belts, and others.
- (f) importation of drug; it was the sole monopoly of LDA. This meant that LDA would control the orderly importation of genuine veterinary drugs produced by reputable companies and to ensure the use of limited effective drugs for each disease in order to reduce the risk of drug resistance.
- (g) Purchase of livestock; LDA established representative to purchase livestock in every livestock marketing centre throughout the country.
- (h) Certification of animal health; the certification was the responsibility of LDA, and they would appoint a professional veterinarian as port veterinary officer in Mogadishu and Berbera. The signatures of the Port Veterinary Officer were deposited with the importing countries within the Arabian Peninsula.

In 1986 LDA was dissolved and the Animal Health and Marketing Project was established funded by mainly USAID and World Bank. It had the same function as the LDA.

The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine & Animal Husbandry of Somali National University established 1973, and was producing about thirty students per year. This has contributed greatly to the upgrading of the delivery of the animal health service and to the initiation to the new projects which requires university level trained personnel.

The livestock industry was relatively fully functional and growing to meet the internal and external requirement of the market. Unfortunately we have to conclude this section that all the infrastructures and institutions have been destroyed during the civil war in 1991. Even the trained personnel have either died, immigrated to other countries and the remaining are getting old. However, all is not lost we have the chance to introduce new ideas and incorporate new ideas in to the re-vitalising of the animal health system.

Major Constraints

Although there has been a complete breakdown of infrastructure and institutions during the civil war; nevertheless the constraints of which were facing the livestock industry never been greatly reduced.

Roads: there are tarmac all weather roads ... Las Anod to Burao and Berbera to Borama, Hargeisa and Berbera are also served by a tarmac road. This facilitate the transportation livestock from western and eastern regions to the past of export Berbera.

Transport: this is adequate and serves not only the livestock sector but also transportation of food donated by WFP and destined for Ethiopia.

Communication: Since the end of the civil war a network of telephone system, e-mail and internet service and radio phones have developed throughout the country and serves even to

the village level. This assists livestock traders to be in touch with world markets and also with internal markets. Furthermore, information to the regional Veterinary Officers and District Officers about disease outbreaks and any other information can be conveyed quickly.

Constraints facing the livestock sector today – The Ministry of Livestock lacks:

- Qualified and experienced staff in the professional and administrative sectors.
- Transport for field work.
- Veterinary drugs and instruments.
- Laboratory facilities.
- An epidemiology unit which would plan disease surveys and create data bank information system.
- Regional centres which would coordinate and supervise the animal health activities. These do not have transport communication facilities, laboratory facilities, qualified and experienced personnel and an epidemiological unit.
- Lack of veterinary drugs and veterinary instruments and vaccine.

Third Exercise: Livestock Marketing and Trade

Background (A. Haid)

The basic livestock marketing mechanism in domestic trading are largely the same throughout the country. With most initial transaction starting at the producer's home. The selling system starts when a pastoralist brings his stock to a registered livestock market, where brokers act as middlemen between sellers and buyers.

On the national level to major livestock marketing flows can be identified, namely domestic and export trading.

Having discussed at livestock marketing from various angles, it was important to shed a light in to the marketing system of the pre-civil war period. The system had responded well to changes in supply and demand, managed to deal with effects of drought, and export embargo on cattle and with competition from other suppliers in the world. Through all this, trade had continued and had adapted. Considering the problem of communication and transportation, the proven ability of the system to purchase, transport, re-distribute, export or slaughter where close to 1.8 million animals per year.

Two para-statal marketing and trading agencies were instrumental in facilitating livestock export marketing and trade namely: Livestock Development Agency (LDA 1960s), and Animal Health and Marketing (1980s).

Export trade required legally to be conducted through a letter of credit which had to guarantee a price for a given quantity and quality of livestock.

Day Three: Thursday 9th October 2003

Starting Time: 08:00

Fourth Exercise: Human Resources Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening

Veterinary Faculty
School of Animal Science
In-Service Training
Scholarship and seminars

Day Four: Friday 10th October 2003

Starting Time: 08:00

Presentation of Workshop Recommendations

Environment and Ranch

- (i) Enhance and implement law enforcement of ranch and forestry.
- (ii) Ranch or land inventory mapping to establish proper land use.
- (iii) Strengthen and restore ranch and forestry reserves.
- (iv) Demarcation of ranch and cropland to enforce proper land tenure system.
- (v) Introduce more nurseries to establish re-forestation programs with emphasis to indigenous plants.
- (vi) Increase shelterbelts programs to lesson effects of soil and wind erosion.
- (vii) Explore and introduce alternative sources to stop charcoal production from live trees.
- (viii) Increase fodder production and restore and conserve maturation indigenous plants and perennial grasses.
- (ix) Encourage agro-pastoralism where feasible to increase diversification of pastoral livelihoods to increase security.
- (x) Plan, explore and execute proper policies for water development schemes to increase ranch efficiency.
- (xi) To establish extension programs to develop environmental awareness, record indigenous ethno veterinary knowledge and introduce modern methodologies for the development of livestock sector.

Animal Production

- (i) The government should lay down a policy and strategy on livestock production system. This includes the creation of Animal Production Department in the Ministry of Livestock with strong links with the Ministry of Pastoral Development & Environment.
- (ii) Production of alternative source of protein e.g. poultry, dairy products and fish.
- (iii) Initiation of extension services such as fodder production and improvement of production system.
- (iv) Proper land-use plans.
- (v) To carry out livestock census.
- (vi) To develop highly nutritive plants for fodder.
- (vii) To discourage the export of animal on the hoof and encourage the export of chilled meat.
- (viii) To establish milk and meat processing plants.
- (ix) To improve the quality of animal cross-breeding and culling of un-production animals.
- (xii) To establish ensilage and poultry-feed production.

Animal Health

- (i) The Government should provide a building centre for Serum and Vaccine production and diagnostic centre in Hargeisa.
- (ii) To equip the centre for relevant equipments for serum and vaccine of epizootic diseases of trade importance endemic in the Great Horn of Africa.
- (iii) To furnish the centre applicable diagnostic equipments for Virology, Bacteriology, Parasitology and Pathology sections.
- (iv) To establish equipped mobile team with radio communication for disease surveillance and outbreak response that works with the diagnostic centre.
- (v) To establish a special section for tick and tick borne diseases control in the Ministry of Livestock

- (vi) To study and eliminate threatening endo-parasites that impairs animal growth and production.
- (vii) To establish a modern slaughterhouse with small lab and cool room important for export carcasses.
- (viii) To strengthen statistic section in the Ministry of Livestock that collects, stores and publish monthly relevant livestock data.
- (ix) To encourage and establish ethno-veterinary medicine studies and use (Remedies and Plants).

Livestock Marketing and Trade

- (i) Setting up of skin and hide processing plant.
- (ii) Regional certification procedures.
- (iii) Introduction of credit schemes.
- (iv) Banking system to facilitate bank guarantee or L/C.
- (v) Improving existing marketing infrastructure.
- (vi) Organizing training and seminars aimed to advance the entrepreneur skills of livestock traders.
- (vii) Technical assistance to diversify livestock trade.
- (viii) Undertaking an awareness programmes for compliance international health regulations.
- (ix) Programmes aimed to help setting up agro-processing plants.
- (x) A modest and rational tariff structure.
- (xi) Exploring new markets.
- (xii) Government incentives through provision of credit facilities and tax exemptions.
- (xiii) Formulating livestock strategy which improves market efficiency and competition.
- (xiv) Upgrading producer livestock management abilities through training and extension.

Human Resources, Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

- (i) To get training opportunities of various level of livestock sector inside and outside of the country.
- (ii) To support and strengthen the existing universities in the country.
- (iii) To establish on line library of scientific journals in universities and technical school.
- (iv) To support the current establishing Sheikh Technical Veterinary School in Sheikh district.
- (v) To establish Range Institute of Technical in Somaliland
- (vi) To develop private institution of livestock sectors.
- (vii) To get opportunities of participation for International meeting and seminars in livestock sectors.

The Workshop is closed by the Minister of Livestock.

Last words of closure by Dr. G. Stockton.

Discussion and selection about who is coming Tier 2 in Nairobi.

Selected Participants

Sadia Mohamed Ahmed	Not available on 21 st October
Dr. Mohamoud Abdullahi Haji Ali	Available
Mr Ahmed Hashi Nuur	Not responded
Mr Mohamed Egeh Killy	Available
Mr Mohamud Ali Giirre	Not allowed
Mr Ali Mohamed Ali	Not allowed
Mr Abdikarim Adan Omar	Not available
Mr Abdilhakim Ali Haid	Available

Participants

Ministry of Livestock

1. Mohamud Ali Giirre DG
2. Ahmed Ali Mohamed “Xule” Reporter
3. Abdihakim Mohamud Ahmed Reporter
4. Mohamud Ismail Ali “Shire” Gabiley
5. Elmi Ibrahim Wais Borama
6. Hassan Isak Osman
7. Hussen Hassan Abdi Berbera
8. Abdullahi Ahmed Hassan Director of Animal Health Department

Ministry of Pastoral Development & Environment

9. Abdikarim Adan Omar

EXCELEX FAO Project

10. David Hadrill
11. Abukar Osman Abikar

PACE

12. Ahmed Hashi Nuur

United Livestock Professional Association (ULPA)

13. Ismail H. Ibrahim Warsame Chairman
14. Yuusuf Mohamed Jama Vice Chairman
15. Nasir Muuse Ismail Treasury
16. Mohamed Hussen Hassan Secretary
17. Mohamed Hussein Hassan Member
18. Ali Mohamed Ali Member
19. Mohamed Jama Dubad Member
20. Hussen Muuse Sh. Abdillahi Member

Somaliland Ecologist

21. Mohamed Eggeh Killeh

Pastoral Elder

22. Muuse Osman Ali

PENHA

23. Sadiya Mohamed Ahmed

Animal Trader

24. Hassan Jawase Jama

Chamber of Commerce

25. Hassan Ali Muuse

E. Belet Wayne Tier 1 Workshop

Workshop summary

38. The workshop planned for the central region of Somalia was held in Belet Wayne on 1 and 2 October in the Hiraan Hotel the only suitable location in a town that has suffered a lot from civil war destructions. Security issues in the town and in the region are still a problem. The town itself is divided into two parts by the river Shebelle. One part is under control of *Hawadle* tribal group that is not going along very well with the *Gugundhabe* group of the opposite side.

39. People attending the workshop were selected by regional authorities, supported by a national consultant. At the end 27 persons, representing all the major stakeholders of livestock sector as well as all the five districts of the region, were invited to take part to the workshop. Cars were hired to facilitate transport from remote districts to the regional capital town. Others two cars with security guards were hired to visit villages and remote encampments where the consultant has organized rapid assessments and focus group discussions. Meetings and focus groups discussions were organized in Belet Wayne with all the relevant stakeholders (traders and brokers, markets authorities, truck drivers, farmers producing and selling fodder in the local markets, vets and local and regional authorities).

Output

See section for Huddur Workshop.

F. Huddur Tier 1 Workshop

Workshop summary

40. The workshop planned for the southern region of Somalia was held in Huddur on 11 and 12 October in the IMC meeting hall, the only available location in town. All public buildings are suffering from civil war destructions. No power supply available, telephone communications are rather difficult as well as email and fax.. Security is still a serious issue both in town and in the country side. Robberies are commonly reported. NGOs and UN agencies are working at their minimum level, mainly running emergency short term projects. The market town is big, and dynamic as well as the livestock market that take place every day. Livestock production is the only economic sector of real importance; while farming represents only a tiny percentage of the productive system as a whole.

41. People attending the workshop were selected by regional authorities, supported by a national consultant. At the end 27 persons, representing all the major stakeholders of livestock sector as well as all the five districts of the region, were invited to take part to the workshop. Cars were hired to facilitate transport from remote districts to the regional capital town. The FAO FSU local project was hired with security guards to visit villages and remote encampments where the consultant has organized rapid assessments and focus group discussions. Meetings and focus groups discussions were organised in Huddur with all the relevant stakeholders (traders and brokers, markets authorities, truck drivers, farmers producing and selling fodder in the local markets, vets and local and regional authorities).

Workshop agenda (both workshops)

First day:

7:30 – 8:00 a.m.	Registration. All the participants are registered and they receive a folder with stationary and an outline to guide the workshop.
8:00 a.m.	Greetings and introduction done by the provincial vice Governor and the consultant.
8:10 a.m.	Explanation of the workshop. Introductory remarks by the consultant on the workshop organization and on the participatory approach. A plenary session, in which major issues will be presented, will be followed by group discussions. Four groups, according to the four major pillars of livestock sector, will discuss their topics. Group's findings will be reported to the plenary session for the final discussion.
8:30 – 9:00 a.m	<p>National consultant presents objectives and expected results.</p> <p>The four pillars of the livestock strategy are summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Animal production– Animal health and disease control– Livestock marketing and trade– Human resources capacity building and institutional strengthening <p>The objectives of the workshop are to reach consensus on livestock development strategies and to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Help to redress environmental deterioration– Improve livestock productivity and health– Ensure market access (Local and overseas)– Improve economic returns to livestock producers– Strengthen private and public institutions involved in livestock related activities <p>Each group will utilize a “S.W.O.T. analysis” approach considering for each topic the strengths, the weaknesses, the opportunities and the threats.</p>
9:00 a.m.	End of plenary session and four groups are formed. Tables and chairs are arranged in order to form small groups to work together. Groups start their work.
10:00 – 10:30 a.m.	Coffee break
10:30 – 12:00 a.m.	Groups continue their work
12:00 noon	<p>Lunch break. Groups have finished their work; each group has an outline of its discussion highlighting potentials constraints and recommendations; a reporter has been selected to report in the afternoon plenary session the group findings.</p> <p>Plenary session. The four groups present their findings. This is followed by a discussion in order to have a mutual understanding on the most relevant outputs of the workshop.</p>
5:00 – 5.30 p.m.	Coffee break
5.30 – 6:00 p.m.	Continuing discussion in plenary session
6:00 p.m.	Conclusion of the first day workshop done by the consultant. The day after, in the morning, each group will select a representative to participate in the Tier 2 Workshop to be hold in Nairobi on 21 October.

Second day

8:00 – 9:30 a.m.	Discussion within each group to select a person to participate in the general livestock workshop in Nairobi.
9:30 a.m.	Plenary session. Each group presents the selected person.
10:00 – 10:30 a.m.	Coffee break
10:30 – 11:00 a.m.	Conclusion of the workshop done by the consultant followed by the regional vice Governor that will officially declare closed the workshop.

Output

42. The outputs for the two workshops were very similar and can be merged together. The main findings of the two workshops may be grouped according to the four pillars that guided the discussion all along the one day and a half meeting and summarized as follows.

43. ***Livestock Production and Environment Issues.*** General description of livestock production is fairly good. Indigenous breeds are strong and resistant to local conditions even though their productivity is low. Water resources, in most of the areas, are available but not completely matching livestock needs; water ponds during good rainy seasons are available. The vast available pastureland allows fairly good pasture regeneration so that overgrazed areas may be found only around watering points and only in some periods of the year. Overgrazing and pasture degradation is not considered a main issue. More concern has been found in environment degradation due to indiscriminate cutting of trees for fodder and for charcoal production. Pastoralists are noticing a gradual soil erosion and desertification of lands that in the past were good pasture land.

44. Rules of cohabitation between farmers and pastoralists are still strong and based on customary rules known as *Hheer* (the traditional law). Traditional land tenure rules give all pastoralists access to land. The rising of new enclosures to demarcate plots of land, done by agro pastoralists, for rain fed agriculture or for grazing, is not an issue and it is not very common in Hiraan region.

45. Even though the absence of national government and the consequent lack of laws and order gave new strength to traditional codes and to clan relations, insecurity is prevalent everywhere. This results in a limitation of movements and in a high incidence of banditry.

46. To summarize, issues identified as needing to be addressed included:

- Forest destruction (cutting trees for fodder and for charcoal);
- Soil erosion and desertification;
- Wildlife causes a loss of about 5% of livestock (hyenas, jackals and fennecs);
- No plan for water resources management;
- Need to improve watering points and seasonal water ponds;
- Lack vet services in remote areas;
- Vet drugs not available even in town;
- Lack of control on drugs quality;
- Lack of updated knowledge on animal diseases;

- Low income for pastoralists and high income for brokers;
- Low livestock production.

47. ***Animal Health and Disease Control.*** This group was composed by animal health professionals that discussed problems related to their association and those related to the animal health conditions and animal care services available in the region. The group stressed that local pastoralists still have a good traditional knowledge that help them in managing livestock diseases. But when some serious epidemic appears they are unable to face the problem and vet assistance is required. The problem is that, in the remote areas, vet assistance is not available and not even appropriate drugs are available. This condition causes enormous losses among livestock. All livestock related infrastructures are no more functioning and this is affecting hygiene and health conditions of livestock and livestock products.

48. To summarize, issues identified as needing to be addressed included:

- Need for vaccination campaigns to be implemented on a regular basis and under public authorities' control;
- No vet service in remote areas due to lack of security and of lack of transport;
- No more effective diseases surveillance system on the whole country;
- No contacts between vets professional and international disease surveillance systems;
- No effective local surveillance, and hence no recognition by international stakeholders;
- Lack of drugs on local markets;
- Lack of quality control on drugs;
- Local vets and practitioners should be trained to upgrade knowledge on new technologies;
- A recognized local veterinary association should be established to regulate vets professional activities and to certificate vet drugs and vet drug dealers;
- Local administration should be strengthened to combat illegal and un-ethical vet practices and the selling of fake and harmful vet drugs;
- Veterinary facilities such as diagnostic labs should be re-established;
- Certification procedures according to international standards should be re-established;
- Credit services for licensed vet practitioners and drug dealers should be re-established.

49. ***Local Markets, Marketing and Trade.*** This work group underlined that, notwithstanding the lack of central government, the persistent insecurity, the bad condition of roads, and the number of uncontrolled check points imposing their fees along the major roads, livestock market is still a dynamic one and provide resources to all the stakeholders. Pastoralists are managing to overcome their difficulties (among others, low productivity, quality of pastureland and lack health services) and brokers and traders are doing the same with their constraints. All the participants agreed on the fact that livestock market has a lot of potentials and can be better developed.

50. To summarize, issues identified as needing to be addressed included:

- Improve infrastructures in local markets (watering, fodder, vet assistance);

- Improve facilities and grazing areas in the exporting enclosures (Bossasso, Berbera, Mogadishu);
- Reach an acceptable international standard for certification procedures to avoid rejections and financial losses;
- Improve security is a priority. Present insecurity is jeopardizing livestock market and related investments. Inter clan conflicts must have an end. Political dialogue and institutional relations between regions should be stabilized to promote livestock market and to standardize livestock certification;
- Improve taxation structure and stop irregular procedures for taxation (checkpoints);
- Establish a credible trade association to promote a uniform code of conduct for brokers, traders and exporters;
- Support actions to lift the Saudi ban and seek for assistance among the international community;
- Road infrastructures should be improved to facilitate transport from production areas to main ports for export.

51. ***Human Resources Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening.*** This group, composed mainly by administrators at district and regional level, discussed which way institutions could be rehabilitated and in which sector the need for capacity building is more urgent. The problems of present administration at all levels are enormous. The most important is the absolute lack of funds so that nobody is receiving a salary and all the work done is done on a voluntary basis. The political will of restoring at least a regional government to take care of the most urgent and current affairs, exists. In reality nothing is working properly for lack of financial means as well as for lack of good guidance. Taxation scheme is a priority so that to start paying some salary to the people involved in the administration. Security and a police system is also a priority to make the decisions approved by the administrators, become efficient. Eventually this group stressed that the livestock sector cannot be considered as a separate body from the rest of the civil society: Taxation, vet assistance, market structure, security, all are issues related to the promotion of a livestock system, that is the main source of income in all the region.

52. To summarize, priority issues identified as needing to be addressed included:
- Reinforce institutions providing training at all level of public administration;
 - Major sector for training have been identified as follow: governance, finance and taxation system, economic development, planning, statistics, and social affairs;
 - Search for international credit and financial support to plan institutional development and its reinforcement;
 - Support local institution in organizing official taxes collection.

Annex 6: Tier 2 Stakeholder Workshop

A. Introduction

1. This Annex presents the deliberations of a stakeholders workshop for a Somali Livestock Strategy on November 18–19, 2003. The workshop gave an opportunity to Somali Livestock stakeholders to reflect on the Tier One workshops in Somali led by consultants to study Somali livestock strategy. It was attended by Somali livestock stakeholders, livestock based NGOs working in Somalia, the European Commission, the World Bank and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
2. The objective of the workshop was to engage key Somali livestock stakeholders to identify key actions to be developed on each of four areas or “pillars” identified during Tier One workshops in Somalia. These pillars are: Livestock Production (including environmental and land tenure issues), Livestock Health, Livestock Marketing and Trade, and Human Resources Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening. In addition to these pillars Cross Border and Intra-regional issues were deliberated on by the participants.
3. The workshop was held at Lenana Conference & Training Centre, Nairobi. Dr. Ibrahim Ali was engaged by FAO to facilitate the workshop process. The main purpose of the facilitation assignment was to lead the stakeholders workshop and through a participatory process review the outcome of the Tier One workshops to recommend and suggest future actions for each of the four pillars recommended by the Tier One workshops.
4. The workshop was opened by Dr. Bruce Isaacson, the FAO Representative for Kenya and Somalia. Dr. Isaacson briefed the participants that this workshops is to build on the work done during the Tier One workshops.
5. The list of workshop participants is given at the end of this Annex.

B. Workshop Deliberations – Key Recommendations

6. The facilitator divided the participants into three groups of approximately 12 persons each. The groups deliberated on the four pillars and cross border and intra-regional issues identified during Tier One workshops. The group composition changed for each of the *four pillars*, that are:
 - Livestock production and the environment;
 - Animal health and welfare;
 - Livestock marketing and trade;
 - Human resources capacity building and institutional strengthening.
7. The groups were advised look at the pillar under discussion and offer specific actions to be developed for that pillar. Each group formed elected a chairman and a secretary who presented during a plenary session their group’s findings and recommendations for each pillar. The group presentations were further discussed and debated on by all the participants to formulate an agreed workshop recommendations for each of the four pillars. The following recommended actions were developed for each pillar.

Key Actions for Pillar One: Livestock Production and the Environment

- (i) Better management of water resources for livestock and people;
- (ii) Improve the husbandry, breeding and genetic pool system to produce better livestock products and marketability;
- (iii) Establish a system for managing the rangelands to monitor carrying capacity and transhumance to promote ecosystem sustainability;
- (iv) Manage the bushlands/woodlands to control deforestation and discourage charcoal harvesting.

Key Actions for Pillar Two: Animal Health and Welfare

- (i) Establish animal health and veterinary codes;
- (ii) Introduce a strong and acceptable animal health certification system;
- (iii) Define, popularise and enforce animal welfare standards;
- (iv) Build capacity of animal health workers to deliver animal health services at community level;
- (v) Avail quality veterinary drugs and services to animal producers and traders;
- (vi) Develop and implement a recognised disease surveillance, emergency preparedness and response mechanisms;
- (vii) Set up animal health centres to provide diagnostic services, vaccines, handling yards, etc.;
- (viii) Acknowledge and incorporate ethno-veterinary knowledge and practices into the animal health system.

Key Actions for Pillar Three: Livestock Marketing and Trade

- (i) Create Somali Livestock Marketing Board;
- (ii) Set up a functioning certification system, categorize, control and promote the Somali brand(s);
- (iii) Study regularly livestock marketing system and process;
- (iv) Improve and diversify livestock markets and marketing infrastructure;
- (v) Open and accessible market information for all stakeholders (especially the pastoralists);
- (vi) Have quality abattoirs that meet international standards;
- (ix) Form associations of livestock traders at various levels.

Key Actions for Pillar Four: Human resources capacity building and institutional strengthening

- (i) Training of livestock personnel to deliver administrative and technical services for livestock in Somalia;
- (ii) Involve stakeholders in developing and enforcing livestock policy and legislation;

- (iii) Create linkages and networks between the various livestock institutions;
- (iv) Support pastoralists with technical and legal information on livestock;
- (v) Capacity should be planned at all levels from pastoralists, veterinary associations, public/private institutions, etc.;
- (vi) Coordinate and define training programmes at training institutions and narrow the 'generation gap' occasioned by absence of emerging new professionals;
- (vii) Conduct training needs assessments and regular refresher courses for all staff;
- (viii) Revive and establish wildlife and forestry training.

Key Actions for Cross Border and Intra-Regional Issues

- (i) Provide surveillance for diseases at regional/cross border and avail certification and quality control
- (ii) Respect and/or harmonization for import/export rules and regulation
- (iii) Livestock migration should be monitored and harmonized and migration routes known and identified
- (iv) Create regional networks on livestock for better information
- (v) Security at border points for livestock and people
- (vi) Intra-regional movements/migrations, surveillance and certification harmonised
- (vii) Explore the different taxes and agreements reached
- (viii) Provide support and continuity for on going collaborative regional initiatives

C. Workshop Closing

8. The workshop was closed with statements by Mr Eric Beaume of the European Commission, Ms Priya Gajraj of the World Bank, Dr. Bruce Isaacson of FAO. Mr Beaume remarked that the Commission is keen on the development of Somalia and especially the livestock sector. He also thanked the participants for their input into the workshop process and said that the Commission was pleased and satisfied with the workshop outcomes. Ms Gajraj said that the Bank was keen on the involvement and participation of the stakeholders in the Somali development process. She hoped that the strategy outcomes would be owned by the Somali people. Dr. Isaacson reminded the participants that although a lot of work has been done during the Tier One workshops and this workshop, more remains to be done. These workshops he said, are therefore part of an on-going process to develop and implement a viable Somali livestock strategy.

9. Mr Abdullahi Abdi Ali, Deputy Governor of Hiran, region talked on behalf of the participants. He thanked the participants for getting time off their busy schedule to attend this very important workshop. He also expressed the thanks of the Somali people to FAO, the EC and the World Bank for supporting the workshop and their interest in the development of the Somali Livestock sector.

D. Workshop Programme

First Day: Tuesday 11 November

8:00 a.m. Registration.

Session One: Introductory and Opening

9:00 a.m. Welcoming remarks by FAO Representative

9:10 a.m. Introductory remarks by FAO Consultants

9:20 a.m. Report on outcomes of Tier One Workshops by FAO Consultants

9:45 a.m. Break

Session Two: The Somali Livestock Sector

10:15 a.m. Plenary discussion on current efficiencies and deficiencies in the Somali Livestock Sector

12:30 p.m. Lunch

Session Three: The Four Pillars

1:30 p.m. *Livestock Production and the Environment*

3:00 p.m. Break

3:30 p.m. *Animal health and Welfare*

5:00 p.m. Close

Second Day: Wednesday 11 November

Session Three (cont.): The Four Pillars

8:30 a.m. *Livestock marketing and Trade*

10:00 a.m. Break

10:30 a.m. *Human Resources Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening*

12:00 a.m. Lunch

Session Four: Crosscutting Issues

1:00 p.m. *Cross-border and Intra-regional Issues*

2:30 p.m. Break

Session Five: Final Plenary

3:00 p.m. *Major Recommendations and Goals*

5:00 p.m. Close

E. Workshop Participants

Group/Name	Title
International Consultants	
Mr Trevor Wilson	Mission Team Leader
Mr Paolo Palmeri	Mission Team Member
National Consultants	
Mr Mohamed Abdi Ware	National Consultant
Mr Abdullahi Ali Herzi	National Consultant
Mr Abdulkadir Khalif Abdulle	National Consultant
From Central/South Somalia	
Mr Ibrahim Ali Ahmed (Belet)	Merchant
Mr Abdillahi Abdi Ali (Belet)	Accountant
Mr Abdillahi Elmi Nor (Belet)	Veterinarian
Ms Magalo Mohammed Hussein (Belet)	Livestock Producer
Mr Ibrahim Isak Aden (Hud)	Veterinarian
Mr Abukar Mohamed Sheikh Muktar (Hud)	Livestock Producer
Mr Mohamed Sheikh Hussein (Hud)	Civil Servant
Ms Ruqia Mursal Hassan (Hud)	Housewife
Mr Omar Adan Dhabad (Hiran)	Administration
From NW or Somaliland	
Mr Mohamoud Abdilhi Haji Ali	Livestock Specialist
Mr Mohamed Egeh Kille	Director of Forestry and Wildlife
From other countries	
Mr Mohamed Djirdeh Houssein	Chairman–Somali Business Council
FAO	
Mr Bruce Isaacson	FAO Representative for Kenya and Somalia
Mr Jonas Mundogo	Emergency Livestock Co-ordinator, Somalia
Mr Alison Maccoll	Assistant Emergency Co-ordinator
Mr Abdulkadir. H. Shirwa	Somali Advisor
EC Somalia Unit	
Mr Eric Beaume	Operations Manager
Mr Fritz Mahler	Technical Advisor, Livestock and Environment
World Bank	
Ms Priya Gajraj	Somalia Officer
Mr Mohamood Abdi Noor	Senior Agricultural Specialist
UNDP Somalia	
Mr El-balla Hagona	Country Director
Ms Vibeke Risa	Assistant Resident Representative

Group/Name	Title
<i>AU-IBAR PACE</i>	
Mr Gijs Van't Klooster	Epidemiologist for East Africa
Mr Solomon Munyua	Pastoral Policy Specialist
Mr Wondewosen Asfaw	Veterinarian – CAPE Unit
Mr Daniel Bourzat	Pace Main Technical Advisor
Mr Rene Bessin	Project Coordinator PACE
Mr George K. Gitau	Veterinarian Epidemiologist
Mr Ali Gedi	
<i>PACE Somalia</i>	
Mr Baba Soumare	Veterinary Advisor
Mr Henry M. Wamwayi	PACE – Project Advisor
Mr Njeumi Felix	Veterinary Epidemiologist
Mr Castiello Massimo	Veterinarian
<i>NGOs</i>	
FEWS – Mr Sidow Addou	Country Representative Somalia
UNA – Ms Ada Fishta	Administrator
VSF – Mr Ankers Philippe	Head of Mission
VSF – Mr Seif Maloo	Programme Manager Pastoral Assistance
SLPF– Mr Ali Gedi	
Horn Relief – Mr Omar Irbad	Field Director
Terra Nuova – Mr Alessandro Zanotta	Co-ordinator
Terra Nuova – Mr Vittorio Cognolati	Representative for East Africa
COOPI – Mr Andrea Berloff	Regional Representative
COOPI – Mr Attilio Bordi	Regional Coordinator

F. Group Presentations

Pillar One: Livestock Production and Environment

Group One:

- (i) Improve breeding system;
- (ii) Improve availability of water points;
- (iii) Promote sustainability production system of rangeland management, carrying capacity and capacity building of the sector, improve livestock production, dairy processing plant, poultry and animal feed production;
- (iv) Proper land use, land tenure and diversification and afforestation. Environmental protection and control of charcoal, bush clearing, sand dunes and wildlife;
- (v) Constraints.

Group Two:

- (i) More efficient use of water resources: Better Land use management, grazing reserves, rotation grazing;
- (ii) Control deforestation;
- (iii) Increase value of livestock products: Better brands, develop processing capacity;
- (iv) “Intensification” (Niches): Better integration of agriculture/livestock, peri–urban production, fodder (existing breeds), study whether there are ways to improve existing ‘extensive production system’;
- (v) Develop alternative income generating activities;
- (vi) Development programs should integrate contingencies in case of climatic shocks (accept fluctuations).

Group Three:

Environment Component

- (i) Land use development policy: Rangeland management system, seasonal and rotational grazing, fodder production, reserves for drought seasons;
- (ii) Forestry management system: Community based agroforestry, fast growing species, stocking density of animals.

Animal production component

- (i) Realise maximum potential;
- (ii) Production of local breeds;
- (iii) Demand driven extension services;
- (iv) Encourage peri–urban livestock production;
- (v) Enhance animal products, milk, meat, skin;
- (vi) Promote local meat processing plants;
- (vii) Rotational system of water development;
- (viii) Livestock census and classification.

Pillar Two: Animal Health and Welfare

Group One:

Group aim: Somali livestock industry regains local and international markets

Pillar Two: Animal Health and Welfare

Group One:

Group aim: Somali livestock industry regains local and international markets

- (i) Formalize animal trade;
- (ii) Enacting animal health codes;
- (iii) Strengthening animal health certification system (public health);
- (iv) Develop surveillance system;
- (v) Define welfare systems (especially trade);
- (vi) Involve stakeholders from design stage onwards;
- (vii) Design animal health services tailored to specific production objectives and goals.

Group Two:

- (i) Strengthen capacity of Animal Health Workers to deliver extensive quality: Animal health services, private veterinary associations, community animal health workers;
- (ii) Strengthen Animal Health Institutions capabilities: Diagnostic & certification, quality control of drugs & deliver system, legal framework, disease surveillance and control.

Group Three:

Group aim: Safe animals and animal products for local consumption and trade

- (i) Animal health services to handle trade related diseases “safe trade”;
- (ii) Veterinary law code;
- (iii) Animal producers have access to quality veterinary drugs & services;
- (iv) Establishment of recognised livestock certification system;
- (v) Establishment of disease surveillance, emergency preparedness and response system;
- (vi) Provision of ‘private good’ services through private veterinary professionals who have established outreach services of community based animal health workers;
- (vii) Development of infrastructure and support services for the animal health sectors e.g. labs, vaccine units, handling yards, etc.;
- (viii) Promoting and acknowledging ethno-veterinary knowledge and practices.

Pillar Three: Livestock Marketing and Trade

Group One:

- (i) Improve marketing strategy;

Group Two:

- (i) Improve transparency by developing a market information system;
- (ii) Diversification of markets and animal products;
- (iii) Bring standards of abattoirs to international standards;
- (iv) Organization of traders (at various levels) into trading associations, linking trading associations;
- (v) Standardize product and develop branding;
- (vi) Develop export systems to improve on animal health certification.

Group Three:

Group aim: Efficient, quality and quantity of livestock products for domestic and external markets maintained and increased.

- (i) Grading and characterization of Somali livestock and livestock products;
- (ii) Intelligent quality control and certification system established and functioning;
- (iii) Strengthened public and private sector to enforce rules and regulations;
- (iv) Accessible market information system;
- (v) An effective and efficient market information;
- (vi) Environment conservation and genetic resource protection including cross cutting.

Pillar Four: Human Resources Capacity Building and Institution Strengthening

Group One:

Group aim: To develop HR and strengthen the capacity of institutions to efficiently manage and contribute to the livestock sector.

- (i) Public Sector: Training HR to better deliver administrative and technical services in public institutions, Appropriate personnel establishment, rehabilitation of institutions, involvement of stakeholders in developing and enforcing livestock policy and legislation, strengthening linkages and information exchange between institutions
- (ii) Private Sector: Establish and strengthen associations in the private sector, legal framework for recognition of private associations, training of private actors and associations, training institutions for technical education established

Group Two:

- (i) Raise the knowledge of pastoralists;
- (ii) Establish a common framework for public and private sector association/institutions to work together for common good;
- (iii) Capacity building should be planned at all levels from pastoralists, veterinary associations, public institutions, etc.;
- (iv) Match the recommendations from previous sessions;
- (v) Avoid 'generation gaps';
- (vi) Coordinate the activities of the various faculties to avoid duplication;
- (vii) Strengthen administrative capacities at national, regional, and local administrations;
- (viii) Be dynamic and flexible on issues;
- (ix) Define educational goals of different stakeholders in a participatory way.

Group Three:

Group aim: To have a capacity to develop and manage the livestock sector at all levels;

- (i) Establish and strengthen the capacity of animal health certification system;
- (ii) Establish, strengthen and regulate community animal health delivery system;
- (iii) Revive, establish and strengthen veterinary training institutions;
- (iv) Conduct refresher course for existing staff;
- (v) Revive and establish wildlife and forestry institutions;
- (vi) Conduct training needs assessment at all levels (public and private).

Annex 7: Somali Livestock Board – Terms of Reference

Main Board

10. **Authority.** Established pursuant to an Act/Decree, the Board will have overall responsibility *ad interim* for the monitoring and quality assurance of livestock and livestock products within and from former Somalia. The Board will have the authority to advise on all matters related to the safe and hygienic trade and movement of livestock and livestock products within and from the former Somalia.
11. In effect the board will act *ad interim* as the “Veterinary Administration” (OIE terminology) and “Competent Authority” (EU terminology) for Somalia with authority to appoint the specific “Veterinary Authorities” (OIE terminology) that will be entrusted with carrying out inspection and certification of livestock and livestock products.
12. **Membership.** This will largely be in accordance with the recommendations of the Somali Declaration made at the “Workshop on Veterinary Certification” held in Dubai, 29–30th May 2003.
13. **Location.** The main board will not have a permanent office. Board meetings will be held at different locations in its region on a rotational basis. Secretarial activities will be carried out from FAO offices in Nairobi or in Somalia.
14. **Duties.** The SLB main board will:
 - (i) liaise closely with and advise the Zonal boards on the standards expected for internal and external certification of livestock and livestock products;
 - (ii) encourage harmonization of these standards across the different zones, in line with the OIE International Animal health Code;
 - (iii) set the standards for certifying officers;
 - (iv) train and accredit the certifying officers that reach this standard both for the Somali zones and for importing agencies;
 - (v) provide accredited authorities and certifying officers with appropriately headed certificates and stamps for international recognition under the aegis of the SLB;
 - (vi) maintain a system of supervision to support and regulate the certification process;
 - (vii) support the development of a “System of Veterinary Certification” that is consistent with the recommendations of the OIE International Animal Health Code;
 - (viii) advise on modifications suggested by the OIE Regional Representation of the Middle East, and the specific demands of importing countries;
 - (ix) act as the point of contact and reference in Somalia for importing countries;
 - (x) act, *ad interim*, as the reporting body to the OIE on the status of animal health in Somalia;
 - (xi) make international declarations about the status of a particular disease in the absence of such reports by Zonal Boards;

- (xii) delegate suitably qualified board members to represent the veterinary professionals of Somalia to the Office International des Epizooties (OIE);
- (xiii) support the promotion of all Somali livestock and Somali livestock products;
- (xiv) provide a forum for the discussion of major livestock issues for all stakeholders within Somalia;
- (xv) develop a database of trade statistics and animal health information for all stakeholders;
- (xvi) maintain a website where this data is available to all stakeholders;
- (xvii) ensure that the technical unit of the SLB is delivering suitable support to the main and zonal boards in the form of training, capacity building and co-ordination.

Zonal Boards

1. **Authority.** The Zonal Board will be the overall authority *ad interim* for the supervision and quality assurance of livestock and livestock products within the zone. The Board will have the authority to advise on all matters related to the safe and hygienic trade and movement of livestock and livestock products within and from the former Somalia.
2. **Membership.** This will be in accordance with the recommendations of the Somali Declaration made at the “Workshop on Veterinary Certification” held in Dubai, 29–30th May 2003, subject to the wishes of each zone.
3. **Location.** Each Zonal Board will have an office at an appropriate location within the zone. The Zonal Boards will meet at agreed frequent intervals at locations within the zone.
4. **Duties.** The Zonal Board will:
 - (i) liaise closely with the main board;
 - (ii) monitor the application throughout the zone of the standards for veterinary inspection and certification as advised by the main board;
 - (iii) appoint the authorities (ministries, municipalities or private companies) within the zone that will be responsible for carrying out certification;
 - (iv) advise the appointed authorities on the standards for certifying officers and the procedures for recruiting and employing them;
 - (v) monitor that the proper system is in place to ensure that all export consignments of livestock and livestock products within the boards jurisdiction are certified by certificates clearly bearing the stamp of accreditation/endorsement by the Somali Livestock Board;
 - (vi) endorse the recruitment of national and international staff of the technical body to supervise and regulate the certification process;
 - (vii) continually assess the quality of veterinary services and the disease situation within the zone, and neighbouring zones that are a source of livestock, using information collected from all sources including zonal and regional programmes and projects;

- (viii) in cooperation with the Main Board, act as the point of contact and reference in the zone for importing countries;
- (ix) designate suitably qualified member(s) to represent the zonal board on the main board;
- (x) assist in promoting all Somali livestock and livestock products;
- (xi) provide a forum for the discussion of all major livestock issues for all stakeholders within the “zone”;
- (xii) develop a database of trade statistics and animal health information for all stakeholders;
- (xiii) monitor and guide the technical unit of the SLB in delivering suitable support to the main and zonal boards in the form of training, capacity building and co-ordination.

Annex 8: Recent History of the Somali Livestock Trade

1. An interesting aspect of the Somali livestock since the collapse of central government in 1991 is that Somalia has consistently exported more livestock each year than it did in any of the 21 years of the Siad Barre period. The prior record for the number of exports was reached in 1982 when 1,449,000 sheep and goats, 157,000 cattle and 15,000 camels were officially exported. In 1983 KSA banned cattle imports from Somalia because of rinderpest. Exports plummeted with only a few head being sent to Yemen under Government to Government contracts.
2. Civil War in the north broke out in 1988 and by 1991 the Siad Barre Government was evicted from Mogadishu. After 1988 when the northern ports of Berbera and Bossasso were effectively out of action total exports again dropped precipitously. There are no official Somalia statistics but data from KSA show that there was still a certain level of exports from the small northern ports and from some of the southern ports.
3. As peace and local administration was restored in the northern areas the livestock export business rapidly expanded and indeed reached record levels. In the early 1990s Bossasso had a relative competitive advantage over Berbera because of continuing inter-clan conflict in north-western Somalia. The port at Bossasso was new as was the highway from Garawe to Bossasso. At that time the latter was a very small village with no particular expertise in import or export. Continuing insecurity in northwest Somalia greatly benefited traders in Bossasso and livestock exports soared from nothing to somewhere in the region of 1 million sheep and goats in just two years. Inexperience and lack of capital of the traders operating out of Bossasso quickly created problems.
4. By 1994 exports from Bossasso, particularly of sheep and goats to KSA, had a reputation for being small, weak and highly stressed. The market price for sheep and goats from this source ranged between US\$20 and US\$30 whereas those originating from Berbera commanded prices in excess of US\$35. After the Hajj of 1994 KSA veterinary traders begin to reject and turn back entire shipments. Bossasso traders experienced a 15 per cent rejection rate compared to only 1.2 per cent rejections of shipments originating from Berbera. High rejection rates of Bossasso shipments resulted in very high financial losses. Money lost on the 15 per cent rejected was well in excess of the net profits on the 85 per cent successfully exported. The heady atmosphere of the booming export/import economy of Bossasso also caused considerable speculation by which inexperienced and under capitalized traders sent livestock off on the promise of eventual high payments to the livestock owners. Livestock exports from Bossasso dropped alarmingly in 1995, 1996 and 1997 while Berbera exports soared to the highest levels ever.
5. Traders from Berbera had more experience, better business relations in the importing countries and a better capital base and an additional advantage of economies of scale. The largest traders operating out of Berbera were also heavily involved in commodity imports. Since Berbera can handle larger ships traders there can land rice and sugar directly from the country of origin at less cost. Because Bossasso port cannot accommodate large ships traders must order partial loads transhipped from the Arabian Gulf. As much of the traditional trade in small livestock was the exchange of a 50 kg bag of rice or sugar for one animal the Berbera traders had a built in advantage of US\$ 1–2 over Bossasso traders.

6. Offsetting this economy of scale has been the tendency of the new Government of the now independent Somaliland to impose a relatively heavy tax. In 1996 the Government of Somaliland required traders to deposit US\$7 for each sheep or goat exported. This was returned to the trader in Somaliland Shillings at the official rate Somaliland Shillings 450 per US\$1 when the market rate was 2200 per US\$1. This made the effective tax rate for sheep and goats exported from Berbera around 16 per cent. This is compared to the approximately US\$0.50 customs tax at Bossasso.

7. The “Development Tax” in Somaliland was subsequently reduced to US\$3.50 for sheep and goats, US\$12.50 for cattle and US\$17.50 for camels. Other fees and service were approximately equal between Somaliland and the new regional administration of Puntland. There was an indication during discussions with the Governor of the Burao Region and with the Governor of the Bank of Somaliland in June 2003 that the Development Tax may be reduced to US\$1.50 to US\$2.00.

8. The first ban imposed by KSA after the outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in 1997 did not have a huge effect on livestock export numbers. Following the lifting of the ban in 1998 export levels rapidly recovered to pre-ban levels. The second ban imposed in September 2000 has, however, had a more severe impact and particularly on exports out of Berbera. Traders in Bossasso had cultivated markets in Yemen, Oman and UAE in the 1990s while the Berbera traders concentrated on the market in KSA. Bossasso traders were thus able to find substitute markets while exports from Berbera languished. In 2002 exports from Bossasso reached an all time high of 1 412 450 head of sheep and goats. Total exports in 2002 from both ports reached 1,773,309 sheep and goats in addition to about 500,000 sheep and goat carcasses that were mainly exported by air from Galcaio and Mogadishu. Cattle exports which were primarily to Yemen reached nearly 90,000 head. Camel exports also recovered somewhat with exports of 30,343 in 2002. Saudi Arabia has always been Somalia’s best market for camels and the RVF ban was keenly felt. Some post-ban camel shipments have been sent to Egypt and possibly Libya but camels to Egypt may have been transhipped to KSA.

9. The effect of the RVF ban has been felt the most severely in the terms of trade. Sheep and goat prices in the past exceeded US\$35 in KSA (in the 1980s the minimum price was fixed at US\$42). During the peak seasons corresponding to the Hajj and Idd prices for Somali sheep and goats often exceeded US\$50. In 2003 Somali sheep and goat prices in Dubai rarely reach US\$30. On the occasions when the market is flooded prices drop to as low as US\$10. Carcass prices landed in Dubai range between US\$2.5 and US\$3.0 per kg. For small sheep and goats with carcass weights averaging less than 7 kg this converts to a maximum value of US\$21.

Overall data were compiled from information provided by FSAU/FEWS.

Annex 9: Note on Export Marketing Infrastructure

1. **Local markets.** Most municipalities provide an open space for a livestock market where they also collect a tax that funds the municipal governments. Services provided at these markets are minimal. There is usually no provision for shade, water, enclosures, feed, quarantine of sick animals or overnight security. Normally there are also no facilities for loading and unloading of animals from trucks.

2. **Water.** Water is a priority and most municipalities, with considerable assistance from the international community, have restored water services to their citizens. Usually this does not extend to putting water points in the livestock markets. Sellers and buyers find places outside the towns to graze or keep the animals. The animals are either brought to a central point to water or in some localities where ground water cannot or has not been tapped to small private reservoirs ('burket'). In some areas 'burket' have proliferated and opened up areas to settlement that previously had been accessible only during the rainy seasons.

3. **Fodder and pasture.** Theoretical calculations of pasture and fodder needs for the livestock export trade under the kinds of restrictions that will be imposed by the veterinary export certification system reveal serious constraints. If 3 million sheep and goats are to be held in a "rolling quarantine" for 21 days (an absolute minimum) before shipping they will need a minimum of 14 days of pasture and 5 days of fodder for the sea journey. If one calculates a very minimal feed requirement of 1.5 kg of DM per day and that pasture produces a generous 1,000 kg per hectare of forage DM then 3 million sheep and goats need 63,000 hectares of pasture reserved just for the needs of the export trade. An additional 11,250 hectares of fodder farms are needed to produce sufficient fodder (calculated at 2,000 kg of fodder per hectare per year DM basis) for the sea journeys.

4. The actual weight of fodder and the amount harvested has not been measured. The method of cultivation and harvest are very primitive. The enclosures are fenced with thorn trees. If the enclosure is located in a good spot some or all of it may be flooded if there is a heavy rain in the area. No special grass is cultivated but local grasses are encouraged to grow together with a variety of small shrubs and trees. Harvesting is done by hand with a small knife and the fodder is tied into armload size bundles. Given clear land, without small trees and shrubs, good irrigation and little fertilizer, yields may reach 10 tonnes per hectare or more. The average yield under the current method of use is much smaller and may be no more than 1 tonne per hectare given that much of the land is occupied by small trees and shrubs, that there are normally a few animals grazing in the enclosure and that some areas are reserved for a garden plot.

5. Along the Shebelle and Juba rivers and in the areas of more intensive sorghum and maize production more varieties of fodder are harvested for sale. Dried stalks of sorghum and maize are sometimes bundled and marketed for fodder. Along the rivers a wide variety of grasses is harvested both in areas around the margins of fields and irrigation canals and in fields devoted to fodder production. There is no evidence that any mechanical form of harvesting is employed and no fodder is mechanically compressed into bales.

6. **Loading, transport and shipping infrastructure.** A few communities and traders have constructed earthen ramps to facilitate the loading (and unloading) of livestock. The operation still requires considerable physical labour since each sheep or goat must be lifted and pushed into the

truck. Two sizes of trucks are commonly in use in northern Somalia. The smaller 6-tonne truck has a bed of approximately 6 metres in length and can carry about 100 sheep and goats on one deck. (200 if double decked) whereas the larger 10–12 tonne trucks have beds of 8–10 metres. Trucks are configured with 2-metre high sides and are used for a wide variety of loads. Out from the port they carry commodities and trade goods. Back towards the port they carry livestock. Freight prices in June 2003 were not available to the mission but in 1996 the cost was US\$1.50–2.00 per head for the 740 km from Galcaio to Bossasso.

7. Most sheep and goats are exported in dhows and small ships which carry 3,000–6,000 head. Sheep and goats are usually lifted into the ship and down into the holds by hand. Cattle and camels are lifted by putting a rope around their girth and lifted with the boat's crane. This is a time consuming and stressful operation for the livestock. Vessels usually take on a minimal amount of fodder, usually not amounting to more than two or three lorry loads. Theoretically the ships, especially the few small ships that are fitted as livestock carriers, have tanks for water but in practice the water systems are usually not used. Dhows have no provision for water.

8. Transit times for small ships and dhows are 2–3 days from Berbera to Jizan, 3–4 days from Bossasso to Jizan, and 8–10 days from Bossasso to Dubai. Costs per head in June 2003 from Bossasso to Dubai were in the range US\$5.00–10.00 depending on the season and the availability of ships and dhows.

9. **Roads.** Northern Somalia was fortunate that the major highways were in good repair at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1988. The highway from Garawe had just been completed and the stretches from Galcaio to Garawe on to Burao, Berbera and up to Hargeisa all had a good finish. Except for the destruction of some of the bridges in the Somaliland all these roads were still easily passable in mid 2003 although many stretches were starting to show some wear. The road from Hargeisa to the Ethiopian border has been built up with gravel. All other roads have not received maintenance for very many years and are just tracks passing wherever the trucks can most easily negotiate.

10. **Ports.** The ports at Berbera and Bossasso have received considerable assistance from the international community. Docks and other facilities have been rehabilitated. Port administration systems were put in place and personnel received training in their duties. Consequently the ports function quite well. Freight is usually unloaded during the day and livestock are loaded at night. Berbera port has a special causeway and compound for livestock. A compound and gate for livestock was planned for Bossasso port but had not yet been constructed in mid 2003. Inside the port there are no special places or facilities for livestock. The herds to be loaded are collected on the dock near the ship on which they are to be loaded. The UNA veterinary training programme in Bossasso provided the port with some wooden fence panels to help hold the animals near to the ships. This helped speed the loading process as the animals did not have to be dragged very far to be lifted on to the deck. These fence panels have not been replaced as they became broken.

11. **Quarantine stations, holding grounds and marshalling yards.** Government and port officials in northern Somalia have requested assistance in re-establishing the various quarantine, holding, and marshalling facilities that were in existence prior to the Civil War. In Berbera there has been some assistance in rehabilitating the marshalling/quarantine yard and a new causeway and holding compound were constructed. The causeway is used to bring the livestock into the port but the other yards and compounds show no sign of ever having being used.

12. Private traders have established livestock holding compounds in the outskirts of Berbera. These are usually simple enclosures with thorn bush fences and possibly a few shade trees or a shade structure covered with thatch. Concrete water troughs have been constructed nearby and tanker trucks are used to deliver water. Traders do not appear to use any of the government facilities even though they are nearby and have good shade structures with roofs and water troughs in the pens.

13. There is considerable interest in rehabilitating the 2,000 ha holding ground outside Burao. The thorn fence has virtually disappeared but assistance was given to repair the well. This holding ground has been open to grazing by local nomads for the past 15 years. It is not really clear how these nomads can be evicted and how the holding ground would be used if it were to be rehabilitated. These are issues that need further clarification. Authorities in Puntland have identified an area about 75 km south of Bossasso for a holding ground. The same questions as for Burao about evicting the present users and how the holding ground would be used need to be discussed.

14. Traders in Bossasso have a problem physically in getting their animals to the port. As in Berbera they built private holding facilities outside the town. Uncontrolled urban growth has surrounded these pens with houses and businesses. In 2003 animals had to take a circuitous route to get to the port. Port veterinary authorities have difficulty inspecting the livestock before shipment because animals are here, there and everywhere and take many different routes to the port. If, for example, there is a need to segregate animals for health reasons the port veterinary officer has no place to put them where he can be sure that they are not reintroduced into the group to be exported. This is an issue that requires careful consideration and possible assistance in planning and constructing better facilities.

15. **Export abattoirs.** Three abattoirs were exporting sheep and goat carcasses by air to Dubai in mid 2003 of which one was in Mogadishu and two in Galcaio. Others were planned at Burao and at Belet Waynee. According to the managers of the of the Galcaio plants they slaughtered and exported three loads per week. A load is about 2,000 carcasses averaging 6.5–7.0 kg each. This would be equivalent to about 300,000 head per year exported from Galcaio. If the Mogadishu plant also exports two loads a week Somalia would be exporting approximately half a million sheep and goat carcasses a year, mostly young animals under two years of age. The manager of the Burao plant expected to begin operations as soon as it had been inspected and cleared by Dubai officials. Burao plans to work towards a high end market and has the necessary equipment to vacuum pack and box the carcasses. This will extend the shelf life and give greater flexibility in waiting for favourable prices before selling.

16. The economics of this trade are favourable because of the ban imposed by KSA. Animals, depending on the season cost US\$10.00–17.00 per head. Air freight costs US\$0.70 per kg or around US\$5.00 per carcass. Offal and skin are sold for about US\$3.00. The market for chilled sheep and goat in Dubai fluctuates with the supply but is generally in the range of Dirham 9.25–11.00 per kg. (exchange rate Dirham 3.67 = US\$1.00 which makes meat worth US\$2.50–3.00 per kg). A 7-kg carcass would therefore sell at US\$17.5–21.00. This can be compared to sheep and goats that were selling in KSA for US\$35.00–50.00 per head before the ban was imposed. in 1997.

17. It was not clear from the interviews who actually owns the carcasses. The manager of the Mubarak 2 plant of Galcaio indicated that they only provide a service for a fee and that the original owners retain ownership and thereby the risk if the market in Dubai is oversupplied

Annex 10: Livestock Market Prices

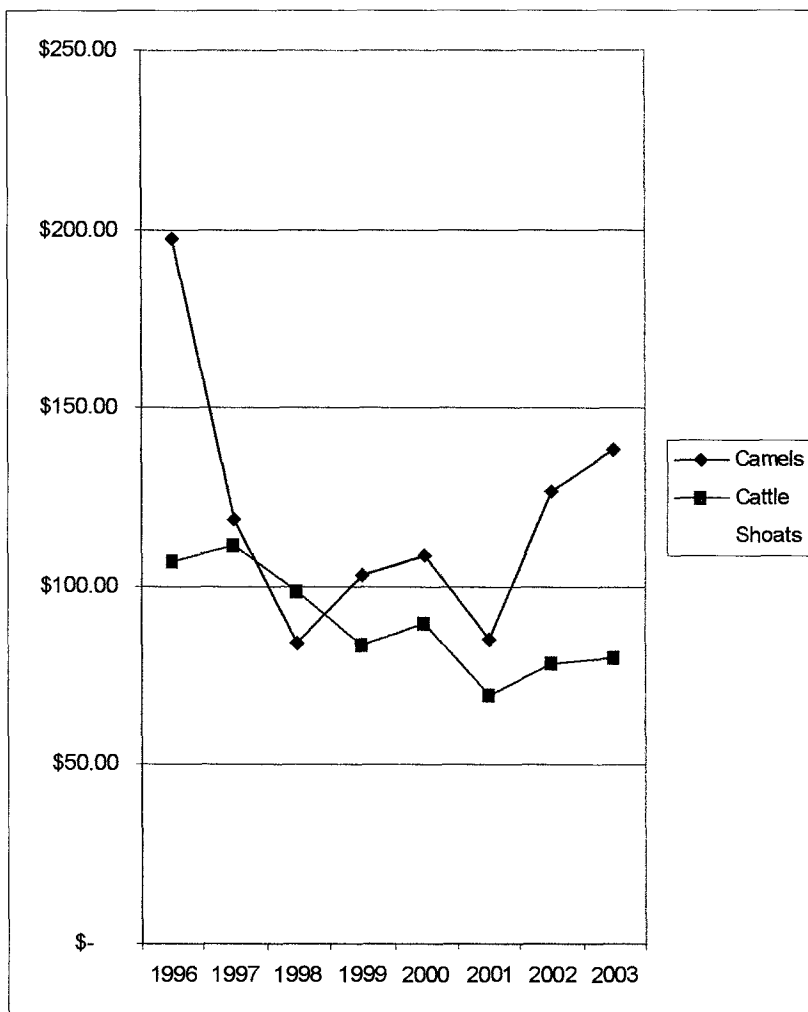
1. Since 1996 FSAU/FEWS has monitored and recorded livestock prices in 17 markets all across the former Somali nation (Figure 1). There are considerable gaps in the information. In some market places prices were not recorded for many months and sometimes for years because of lack of personal security for the recorders. On the whole, however, the information is quite comprehensive and represents the best block of livestock market data ever gathered in Somalia.

2. As the figure below clearly shows livestock prices reached their lowest point in 2001 as a consequence of the second RVF ban imposed by the KSA. Subsequently as Somali traders found new market channels to Yemen, Oman and the UAE livestock prices began to improve.

3. One interesting feature of the FSAU/FEWS data is that it does not indicate significant differences in prices in markets geographically distant from the export ports of Bossasso and Berbera. One would naturally assume that transport and handling costs would be deducted from the price in remote market places. The probable explanation is that in the more southerly and remote markets the numbers of export quality livestock sold and purchased were relatively small. Most export livestock are reported to be marketed in a parallel system that bypasses the municipal market places. The market at Burao is reported to be the largest livestock market in Africa and the price of export quality livestock there is probably the most accurate.

4. **Brokers and Traders Fees.** The persons who arrange the sales and purchases of livestock normally receive about 2.5 per cent of the value of the transactions. These “brokers” are normally employed in the traditional livestock markets located in most towns and villages. Other “middle men” traders are often employed by the large export traders to purchase and organize the exports. The fees or percentage mark-up of these trader agents were not available to the mission.

Annual average prices of export quality livestock in Somalia
Compiled from data collected by FSAU/FEWS



5. One interesting feature of the FSAU/FEWS data is that it does not indicate significant differences in prices in markets geographically distant from the export ports of Bossasso and Berbera. One would naturally assume that transport and handling costs would be deducted from the price in remote market places. The probable explanation is that in the more southerly and remote markets the numbers of export quality livestock sold and purchased were relatively small. Most export livestock are reported to be marketed in a parallel system that bypasses the municipal market places. The market at Burao is reported to be the largest livestock market in Africa and the price of export quality livestock there is probably the most accurate.

6. **Transport Charges.** Trucking rates (for an 8–10 tonne truck, 10 metre bed) are roughly based on a charge of US\$ 0.50 per km on paved highways to US\$ 1.00 per km on unpaved roads. Trucks are double decked for hauling sheep and goats. The 10 m beds can in this case carry up to 400 sheep and goats.

7. **Handling and Overnight Charges.** Loading and unloading of trucks are 140 000 SS (US\$ 7.65) per truckload of sheep and goats. For cattle and camels the costs are 200 000 SS (US\$ 1.10) per head. The people who ride in the backs of the trucks to keep animals from getting trampled and suffocated get 1000 SS (US\$ 0.054) per sheep and goat and 2000 SS (US\$ 0.108) per cattle or camel. The cost of using a pen for resting livestock is 150 000 SS (US\$ 8.25) per day. Guards or shepherds get 50 000 SS (US\$ 2.73) per day for sheep and goats, and 60 000 SS (US\$ 3.27) for guarding and caring for camels and cattle. Water costs 100 000 SS (US\$ 5.60) for 6000 litres.

8. **Fodder.** Fodder costs are highly variable depending on supply and demand. Fodder is usually harvested by hand using a small knife. The main areas of fodder production are in the valleys south of Burao, in the valleys near Gardo and Garawe and along the Shebelle River in the vicinity of Belet Wayne. The fodder is tied into armload size bundles. It is difficult to determine the weight of these bundles but they do not exceed 15 to 20 kg. Ninety bundles are loaded on a 10 tonne truck which would make a truck load weigh less than 2 tonnes. The price of a truckload of fodder in Bossasso varies between US\$ 150 and US\$ 450. The price is highly dependent on the demand and the distance the fodder was transported.

9. The fodder produced in the northern dry river valleys is normally native grass that have been irrigated by natural floods and protected from grazing by thorn-bush enclosures. Fodder from the south can be native grass growing in semi-cultivated areas along the Shabelle River or the stalks of maize and sorghum, cut after the grain has been harvested.

10. **Export Taxes and Port Fees.** Taxes and port fees differ between the two northern entities of Somalia (see Table 7 and Table 8, page 45 of the Main Report). These taxes are said to be “official” but it is not clear whether they are levied in a uniform manner.

11. **Ship Transport.** Transport costs from Berbera and Bossasso to the nearby ports in Yemen (Al Mokha and Mukalla) are US\$ 2.00 to US\$ 4.00 per sheep and goat and US\$ 25.00 to US\$ 30.00 per head of cattle. Transit time is 24 to 48 hours. Small ships are somewhat faster than dhows and carry approximately twice as many animals. The largest dhows can carry 4000 head of sheep and goats. Transport from Bossasso to Dubai costs up to US\$ 10.00 per sheep and goat and up to US\$ 40.00 per head of cattle and US\$ 60.00 per young camel. Transit to Dubai is 7 to 10 days depending on the ship and the season.

12. **Prices in Yemen, Oman and Dubai.** There is a lot of uncertainty as to prices received for livestock and meat in the importing countries. The most commonly reported and apparently stable price is for chilled meat in the UAE which wholesales for 8 to 9.25 Dirham/kg (US\$ 2.18 to \$2.52). Live sheep and goat prices range from US\$32 to US\$ 49 with occasional price collapses due to market oversupply. The average price in the UAE was not available to the mission but sheep and goats are imported from Australia, India, Pakistan, Iran, Oman, Turkey and Syria as well as Somalia. Somali sheep (US\$ 32/hd) sell for US\$ 1.28/kg (32/25 kg). This is approximately the same price received for Australian lamb (US\$ 73/60 kg). Fat tailed sheep of Middle Eastern origin receive a considerable premium (US\$136/45 kg) of in the neighborhood of US\$ 3/kg. Information received by the mission for live Somali cattle prices in the UAE appear to range from US\$ 136 to US\$ 272 per head. The weights and age of the bulls selling in the UAE were not available.

13. Cattle prices in Yemen are more reliable and are reported to range from US\$ 270–335 for 200 kg and larger bulls; US\$ 248 to 260 for bulls of the 180 kg to 200 kg range; and US\$ 175 to 200 for younger and lighter bulls. Sheep and goat prices in Yemen range from US\$ 31 to 37 with seasonal peaks for religious festivals that may reach US\$ 48.

14. It is estimated that up to 50 per cent of the Somali cattle, sheep and goats are re-exported from Yemen to the KSA.

15. **Broker, Veterinary and Quarantine Charges.** Animals exported to Yemen are consigned to an agent/broker who pays all internal expenses included the cost of the sea transport. Livestock are supposed to spend 21 days in quarantine either in the country of origin or in Yemen. In practice this regulation is not uniformly applied. Often livestock spend 5 days in quarantine where they are inspected, vaccinated and the sale is negotiated.

Annex 11: Orientation of the Livestock Marketing Strategy

1. **Overview.** A major goal for improving the livestock market system is to foster competition at all levels of the market chain, while reducing risk and inefficiencies at all critical points. These critical points start in the Arabian Peninsula and extend back through the export chain to the pastoralist community.

2. **Arabian Peninsula.** The Horn of Africa has historically been highly dependent upon the trade of livestock into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In some years as much as 90 percent of exports went to KSA through the Jizan market. KSA will undoubtedly remain the dominant market for livestock from the Horn but if more market channels can be developed traders will receive a more competitive price for their livestock. The process of alternative market development is slowly under way. Since KSA's import ban because of RVF, the countries of Dubai, Oman and Yemen have become more important markets for both live animals and for chilled and frozen meat. The fact that these countries have become alternative markets and that more of those markets are being met with chilled and frozen meat are both good developments for Somali exports. The market for live animals and that for chilled meat can be seen as different markets in competition with each other. It is likely that a certain portion of the meat exported from Somali areas enters KSA through Dubai as both countries are parties to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC, a free trade treaty covering most of the Arabian Peninsula). The trade from Dubai to KSA can be considered a third market point lessening the domination by Jizan for setting the price for livestock imported from the Horn when the RVF ban is lifted.

3. **Export Ports.** The next critical point limiting competition is the small number of ports available to the export trade. In 2003 Berbera and Bossaso were open for business with Djibouti not yet organized for large scale livestock exports. With so few ports available the possibility increases that the governments administering them will use their monopoly position to extract unreasonable fees and taxes. If the ports of Assab, Mogadishu, Merca and Kismayu become freely open for livestock exports the possibility for lower taxes and fees (and better services) becomes an achievable goal.

4. **Livestock Traders.** The livestock trade from the Horn has been a very risky and complicated business since 1990. Many traders have lost considerable amounts of money and the tendency has been for the trade to concentrate in to a few hands. Larger traders have a double advantage over smaller and less well capitalized traders as they have the cash with which to buy livestock in a timely manner and they are also in a position to purchase and import trade goods in larger quantities at a lower per unit cost. These advantages are considerable in that trade on the level of the pastoralist is the exchange of rice or sugar for a sheep or goat. If, for example, the terms of trade are one 50 kg bag of rice for one sheep and the larger trader can import rice at US\$1–2 cheaper than his smaller competitors, he has a considerably better profit margin.

5. There is probably little that can be directly done to influence how many exporters are active or to offset the tendency for larger traders to dominate the export trade. Good governance, stability, good monetary policies, good communications, access to banking services and equal access to market information would, however, help to promote competition.

6. **Middlemen and Brokers.** The next level of the livestock trade involves middlemen, brokers and agents. Numerous individuals are occupied at this level of the livestock trade. They

often represent the pastoralists through a clan-based system. Encouraging the development of trade associations, such as a Chamber of Commerce, helps to give these traders a voice that can have an effect on the policies governing the livestock trade. Access to timely market information gives them the ability to bargain competitively for livestock purchases and sales. Well organized and appropriately positioned market places increase the opportunities for competitive bidding.

7. **Market Infrastructure.** Proper trade infrastructure helps the movement of livestock in a timely and efficient manner. The tendency will be for the government entities in the Somali areas to demand that such infrastructure be built and placed under their control. Policy makers should resist this tendency in favour of private enterprise solutions wherever possible. This may prove difficult because it is sometimes hard to distinguish what is more properly a “public” or Government function from one that can be more effectively run as a private enterprise alternative. Holding grounds and quarantine stations should be private. Market places can be either public or private. Laboratories can be either public or private. Veterinary services (including vaccinations, quarantine certificates and movement permits) can be public or private. Only final port certification should be an exclusively government function.

8. **Pastoralists.** The best way to increase competitive pricing at the pastoralist level (in addition to dealing with the five previous critical points) is for the pastoralist to be in a position of not having to sell livestock when prices are disadvantageous to him. This would include many initiatives designed to strengthen the pastoralist community and the land and animals upon which their lives are based. A deteriorating rangeland increases the insecurity and increases the probability of forced sales. Better access to veterinary services increases security. Better community decision and implementation structures increase the community’s ability to control grazing patterns, allocate dry season pasture and provide equitable access to water. Micro financing can give communities and families the ability to postpone marketing until more favourable terms of trade can be negotiated. Market information can also help in negotiating better terms of trade.

9. **Value Added.** Somalia produces good quality livestock whose eating qualities are generally appreciated in the Arabian Peninsula. The irregular methods of marketing, management and transport used by Somali traders works, however, against the long term interests of Somalia. The future to the trade in the Arabian Peninsula is in supplying a product of better and more consistent quality. This can be looked at as adding value to the animals through better selection, nutrition, handling, management and transport. Supplying markets in the Arabian Peninsula with quality animals, competently inspected to not carry disease and that have endured a minimum of stress in transport is the only way Somalia can hope to maintain that market and improve the prices received.