

**COMESA – Leather and Leather Products Institute
(COMESA/LLPI)**



Leather for Health, Wealth and Luxury!

**Back – to – Office Report on
COMESA Regional Livestock Policy
Framework Stakeholders Validation Workshop**

**8th – 9th July 2015
COMESA Secretariat, Lusaka, Zambia**

By

**Zewdu Kebede
Programmes Coordinator**

**July 2015
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

Introduction

1. The COMESA Assistant Secretary General for Programmes (ASG-P), Ambassador Dr. Kipyego Cheluget extended an invitation to COMESA/LLPI to nominate one Livestock Expert to participate in the Stakeholders Validation Workshop on the Regional Livestock Policy Framework (LPF), organized by the COMESA Veterinary Governance (VET-Gov) Programme in collaboration with the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), all expenses for air travel and DSA covered by the Organizers.

The COMESA/LLPI Executive Director, Prof. Dr. Mwinyikione Mwinyihija, nominated the Programmes Coordinator, Mr. Zewdu Kebede, to participate, representing the Institute. The following is a Brief Report by the nominee, who participated in the Workshop scheduled for 8th – 9th July 2015 at the COMESA Secretariat Meeting Hall, Lusaka, Zambia.

The participants included 31 representatives from 16 COMESA Member States (with only Libya, Rwanda and Swaziland missing) and 13 participants from the organizing bodies, i.e. COMESA and AU-IBAR, plus the COMESA/LLPI representative and the consultants (see Annex 1).



All participants were accommodated at the Grand Palace Hotel, Lusaka.

Workshop Objective

2. The Workshop Objective was to review, discuss on and validate, and agree on the implementation modalities of the Draft "Regional Livestock Policy Framework for COMESA", consisting of the main Report and its Annex, prepared by the Consultant, Dr. Christopher Daborn, with inputs from COMESA Member States.

Policy Framework Objective

3. The Objectives of the Regional Livestock Policy Framework (LPF) for COMESA may be subdivided into a General and Specific ones as follows.

a) General

The Overall Objective of the LPF, as presented in the Workshop Document, is to support the strengthening of COMESA to play its role of coordination, harmonization, integration and support to Member States with the aim of stimulating a more conducive environment for public and private investments in the livestock sector.

b) Specific

The specific Objectives are to:

- Facilitate secured access to basic production inputs in order to engage in productive use of livestock assets;
- Support coordinated and harmonized control of TADs and ensure resilience to risks and shocks to secure livestock assets;
- Support harmonized registration and control over veterinary medicinal products import and distribution;
- Facilitate support to enhance livestock and livestock product trade among COMESA member countries and beyond;
- Ensure sustainable livestock production, productivity and competitiveness in order to be responsive and adaptable to changing market conditions and consumer demands.

Workshop Proceedings

Opening Session

4. The Opening Session on Day 1 constituted the Introduction of the Workshop Programme (by the COMESA VET-GOV Coordinator, Dr. Yoseph S. Mamo); Welcoming Remarks (by the CAADP Representative); Opening Remarks by the COMESA Assistant Secretary General for Administration and Finance (ASG- A&F), Ambassador Nagla El-Husseiny and the AU-IBAR Representative, consecutively; and the Opening Statement (by the Director of Livestock Development of Zambia, Dr. Benson Mwenya).

Election of the Bureau

5. Based on the customary COMESA set-up of current Policy Organs Bureau, the VET-GOV Programme participants elected the following Member States' Representatives to lead the Bureau for one year:

Chair: Ethiopia – Dr. Alemayehu Mekonnen Anbessie
V/Chair: Madagascar – Dr. Helinoro Razaivaovoloniaina
Rapporteur: D.R. Congo – Dr. Barnabe' Ndjouku Kamangu

This was followed by a Group Photo Session of Participants.

Presentations

6. The initial program for presentations commenced by the Programme Coordinator, and included the VET-GOV Programmes; Result Areas, Challenges; Solutions; Activities implemented in Member Countries such as Pilot Activities; Capacity Building; various Trainings, Strategies, and Relations with CAADP and ACTESA; Resource Mobilization and the Way Forward.
7. The next and major programme of the Workshop was the presentation of the Draft Regional Livestock Policy Framework by the Consultant, Dr. Christopher Daborn. The presentation included Aligning the LPF with Current Strategies for Livestock Development in Africa, including the African Union Commission's Livestock Development for Africa (LiDeSA), with 4 strategies, and AU-IBAR's Strategic Plan for 2014 – 2017, with 4 Programmes.

Overview of the COMESA Region Livestock Sector and COMESA Member States views on the Challenges and Policy Objectives of the LPF.

8. The Challenges and suggested Policy Objectives encompassed several aspects of the livestock Value Chain: Animal Genetic Resources; Production Inputs like land, water and feed; Livestock Productivity and Competitiveness; Extension and Health Services; Diseases and Zoonosis; Veterinary Medicines and Products; Marketing and Value Addition; Trade and Food Safety; Pastoralism; Cross-border Mobility and Livelihoods; Natural Resource Management; Gender and Cross-cutting Issues; Research; Biotechnology; Conservation and Enhanced Utilization of Livestock Resources, etc. which are all detailed in the Main Report and its Annex.

Discussion

9. The two presentations were followed by a discussion session, including questions, views and suggestions.

The writer of this Report took the opportunity to make comments, introduce COMESA/LLPI to participants and in particular, present the Institute's Recommendation regarding the Traceability issue mentioned here and there in the document by Member States and the Consultant (See Annex 2). The issue was discussed also in the Group Sessions and endorsed by Member States. It will form a part of the Validation Report. After the Workshop the Consultant disseminated to participants a write-up entitled: "Piloting the Use of Microchips for Livestock Identification and Traceability in the NRT/OPC "Livestock to Market" Programme –Progress Report", including 2 other subjects (See Annex 3).

Group Work

10. One of the Workshop programmes, aimed at formulation of the Validation, was the break-up of participants into 4 Groups, each assigned to deal with one of the 4 Strategic Objectives of LiDeSA, with 4 similar Tasks for all 4 Groups (see Annex 4):

LiDeSA Strategic Objectives

Group 1: Strategic Objective 1: To attract public and private investments along the different livestock values chains.

- Group 2: Strategic Objective 2: To enhance animal health and increase production, productivity and resilience of livestock production systems.
- Group 3: Strategic Objective 3: To enhance innovation, generation and utilization of technologies, capacities and entrepreneurship skills of livestock value chain actors.
- Group 4: Strategic Objective 4: To enhance access to markets, services and value addition.

AU-IBAR Strategic Plan for 2014 – 2017

- Programme 1: **Animal Health, Disease Prevention and Control System:** To strengthen veterinary governance and animal health systems for increased productivity, improved food and nutritional security, enhanced food safety and trade and public health protection.
- Programme 2: **Animal Resource Production Systems and Ecosystem Management:** To strengthen animal resource production systems, improve management of animal resources and promote sustainable ecosystem management.
- Programme 3: **Access to Inputs, Services and Markets for Animal and Animal Products:** To facilitate increased access to inputs, services and markets for animals and animal products.
- Programme 4: **Animal Resources Information and Knowledge Management:** To improve creation, dissemination and utilization of Knowledge for effective animal resource development.

Group Work Presentation

11. The Group Work Presentation was programmed for Day 2, which was chaired by Dr. Nalishebo Meebelo, CAADP Deputy Coordinator. Each of the 4 Groups made their presentation through their respective Rapporteur. The Group Work was effective in trashing out possible pros and cons of varying views in a small group which minimized the overall time to the extent that the full Day's programme was cut to half day. The combined Group reviewed the presentations, made some amendments and finally agreed that the draft document, with the amendments, be validated. The Consultant will incorporate the various inputs in his final draft and disseminate it to participants for any further views and endorsement by Member States at national level.
12. Following this the VET-Gov Coordinator, Dr. Yoseph S. Mamo, presented a Concept Note on a Regional Livestock Policy Hub (LPH) Establishment and Identification of Organizations to be LPH members.

Way Forward

13. As is the COMESA procedural norm, the finalized Member States-validated COMESA Regional Livestock Policy Framework will be submitted to the next COMESA Policy Organs

Meetings to be reviewed at each hierarchical level for final approval by Council and sent back to Member States for implementation.

Closing remarks

14. Closing Remarks were made by the Day's Chairperson/CAADP Deputy Coordinator, Madagascar represented by the Workshop Vice Chair and the Representative of the Government of Zambia. The latter extended his appreciation for the successful conduct of the Workshop, wished the participants Bon Voyage and officially declared the Workshop closed. The participants then proceeded to lunch, which made up the last event of the Workshop.

COMESA LIVESTOCK STRATEGY FRAMEWORK VALIDATION WORKSHOP

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**Brief presentation on
COMESA – Leather and leather Products Institute (COMESA/LLPI) by the
Institute’s Representation Participant**

COMESA – Leather and leather Products Institute (COMESA/LLPI) would like to thank the Secretariat for the invitation to participate in the Workshop. Personally, I would like to express my appreciation to COMESA, AU-IBAR and LLPI for sponsoring my presence at the Workshop.

I will limit my comments to only two: one General Comment and one specific Recommendation.

General Comment: The Document (with the Annex) is quite well organized. Although not all the COMESA member countries have responded, and of those who responded, the information provided by some is scanty, (eg. the leather sector lacks sufficient treatment). The Consultant has produced an informative and useful document. I concur with the final statements of the Document referring to the ratification and implementation of the policy in the COMESA member countries. I also concur with its presentation that this COMESA Livestock Policy Framework (LPF) is aligned to the AU’s Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA).

Before the recommendation I would like to briefly introduce COMESA/LLPI.

Establishment: COMESA/LLPI is established by the signing of its Charter on 23rd November 1990 in Mbabane, Swaziland by Member States. Since 1993, it is headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with its own office commissioned in May 2007.

Membership: There are currently nine Member States, namely: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. All COMESA member countries are eligible for LLPI membership.

Governance: LLPI is an autonomous, Chartered Institution of COMESA, with a Board of Directors and headed by an Executive Director, assisted by various Professional and General Service Staff. It conducts its activities at member country level through designated Country Units and selected Core Team and SMEs Teams, as an initiative to strengthen its private sector participation under the PPP matrix.

Funding: LLPI is funded from annually assessed Member States contributions, service charge fees, consultancy, grants and Cooperating Partners assistance for Projects submitted.

Vision, Mission and Objectives: The Institute has specific Vision, Mission and the following Strategic Objectives:

- i) Regional Human Resource Development
- ii) Material and Technology Development
- iii) Investment and Trade Promotion
- iv) Information dissemination
- v) Consultancy and Extension Services
- vi) Regional Integration (Cross-Cutting Issues)

COMESA/LLPI Activity Span: LLPI activities encompass the source of hides and skins i.e. the live animal-through husbandry, animal sales and slaughtering; hides and skins collection/preparation; tanning/processing to leather; manufacturing and marketing of the final value added leather products, as follows:

Key Phases of the Leather Supply Chain



Recommendation on Traceability Issue

Traceability may be simply defined as supply chain transparency. It is primarily raised as a trade/commercial request to ensure supply of high quality, safe, healthy and dependable product.

The leather chain is fragmented, and traceability is possible for some segments but very difficult to be effectively implemented along the whole chain.

Traceability will involve coding and tagging of livestock, i.e. animal record keeping, herd management, vaccination, breed and feed records; meat and hides and skins types and production; processing chemicals and methods; packaging and transport means; dates and price data; etc. is gathered to allow for transparency and traceability. And it is necessary to ensure that this information is availed to all members of the value chain so that they benefit by participating/cooperating and effecting the system.

In the Workshop Document, the issue of Transparency has been raised by Burundi and Malawi with regard to animals and animal products and stock traceability to be lacking.

It has also been raised and strengthened in the presentation, by the Consultant in connection with livestock identification systems, animal health certification and commodity-based trade to boost regional trade.

In Europe, a COTANCE and ETUF-TCL Joint Project was initiated aimed at collecting relevant intelligence on the issues regarding the traceability of tanners' raw materials and identifying the means for greater transparency in the trade and origins of hides and skins.

In Italy, UNIC, considers traceability as an important tool to assess the sustainability of the whole leather chain before, during and after the tanning process. In their case it is not

compulsory for any kind of leather, with the exception of crocodiles (implemented) and pythons (on discussion) in early 2000.

ITC's R.I.S.E. Programme, through LLPI's initiative, has also started an innovative framework that includes the gathering of comprehensive data on the supply chain to allow for traceability and transparency, to be monitored and evaluated.

Recommendation Statement: COMESA – Leather and Leather Products Institute (COMESA/LLPI) would like to recommend that the participants of this Stakeholders Validation Workshop of COMESA Livestock Policy Framework endorse the inclusion of Traceability Issue all along the Leather Supply Chain in the COMESA Livestock Policy Framework, to which LLPI, as done by COTANCE in Europe, could spearhead a study on the same lines to enhance traceability of the hides/skins through the Value Chain. This will have a big impact on African material in market entry, value and price wise.

The Policy on Transparency may be further studied and enriched by expertise in the field, and subsequently implemented in stages, depending on the development level of the Member States of COMESA along the Supply Chain.

Note: COTANCE: Confederation of National Associations of Tanners and Dressers of the European Community

ETUF: European Trade Unions Federation

UNIC: Italian Tanners Association

R.I.S.E: Respect, Invest, Sustain, Empower Programme of ITC

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8th July 2015

***Piloting the use of Microchips for Livestock Identification and Traceability
in the NRT/OPC “Livestock to Market” Programme – Progress Report***

Chris Daborn [Consultant], Patrick Ekodere [NRT] and Richard Van Aardt [OPC]. Laikipia May 2015

1. **Introduction** Livestock identification using branding marks, paint marks and / or ear tags have long been practised as a means by which an individual animal or a group of animals can be uniquely, repeatedly and, ideally, reliably identified. Identification provides amongst others for proof of ownership, measurement of performance, disease monitoring and surveillance and animal health certification. Increasing concerns for the safety of animal source foods has added an important purpose – that of providing provenance and quality assurance by enabling an animal and its products to be traced along the production-market chain i.e. from point of production through to point of consumption.

Livestock Identification and Traceability Systems [LITS] that rely on branding, paint marks or ear tags are subject to a number of reliability challenges and may incur time and effort to read. Brands can be altered/become illegible, paint marks wear off and ear tags can become illegible, lost or intentionally removed/altered. Reading and recording a given identification number is subject to human error and time is incurred in manually transferring recorded identity marks to a computerised database. In recognition of these challenges attention has been increasingly directed towards electronic means of identification [e-id] inclusive of the RFID bolus, ear button and microchip. These provide putative solutions to the reliability and time challenges of conventional methods utilising visual identification [v-id] but come with their own challenges – expense / acceptability / application time for the bolus; expense/loss/removal of the ear button; and migration / food chain concerns for the microchip.

The use of e-id provides for a much more secure, reliable and time efficient method of tracing the provenance and history of a given animal, and any products derived from that animal. Using purpose designed electronic readers the e-id can be “read” and automatically recorded in a database along with any other desired information to provide a comprehensive history of the animal and its products. This database can be subsequently queried to provide e-proof of a quality controlled production system and enhanced standard of animal health certification. The database can also be made readily accessible to high end market customers providing assurance of the origin and quality of the product justifying the levy of premium product prices.

2. **Piloting the performance of Microchips for electronic identification** Trials in the use of microchip e-id were initially conducted in 2014 for a 6 month period at OI Pejeta Conservancy [OPC]. The microchips used employed a new “parylene” coating that inhibits migration and implanting the chips below the left ear facilitates recovery to mitigate against food chain concerns. Repeat identification of all animals with microchip e-id was successfully undertaken at OPC and no migration or adverse reaction to the implanted chips observed. At a cost of US\$ 1.20 per chip, [reducing to US\$1.00 for orders in excess of 10,000], the microchip compares favourably to the cost of good quality tamper proof ear tags and is significantly less expensive than the bolus or button. On the basis of these observations it was agreed to pilot the use of microchip implants in cattle purchased by the Northern Rangeland Trust [NRT] / OPC for the Livestock to Market [LTM] Programme. The

purpose of the pilot is to provide evidence based argument for the performance and cost of microchips as a method of choice for e-id and traceability, used either a sole id system or as a complementary system to other forms of v-id such as ear tags or branding.

3. Methodology Adopted for the Microchip e-id Pilot. The methodology adopted for the pilot is outlined in the table below:

Table 1: Summary of the NRT /OPC Microchip LITS Pilot - by Location, Activity and Information to Record

Stage	Location	Activity	Information to Record
1	Point of Purchase	v-id [paint] and record details of purchased animals	Date. Owner detail. Animal Detail: Point of production; Animal v-id; year born; vaccination / disease history
2	NRT-Lewa	Cattle trekked from point of purchase to quarantine area at Lewa. Apply Brand and Microchip ID	Brand i-d; Micro-chip e-id; interventions; disease; deaths; losses
3	Lewa	Quarantine at Lewa. Apply disease testing (CBPP) and vaccination programme (FMD)	Animal id; tests conducted; results; interventions; disease; deaths
4	Lewa - OPC	Cattle trekked to OI Pejata [OPC] Laikipia [3d]	Date; Nos and e-id of cattle trekked
5	OPC	Arrival of cattle	Date / Time; Nos and e-id of Cattle received
6	OPC	Fattening / finishing Cattle	Weights; interventions; disease; deaths against individual e-id's
7	OPC	Slaughter of cattle on OPC	Date; Meat Inspection findings; Carcase Grade; Carcase weight; against individual e-id's
8	OPC to Nairobi	Sale of carcasses for butchery	Carcase id linked by Bar or QR code to animal e-id;
9	Butcher	Sale of Bar or QR coded cuts to Consumer	Feedback of Consumers on meat appearance, texture, quality, taste and other comments
10	NRT/OPC	Feedback of findings to inform future LITS, cattle management and producers	

4. Interim Results. A group of 363 cattle were purchased from Northern Rangeland Trust partner Conservancies, with the date, owner, source of cattle details recorded. It was decided on this first occasion not to microchip the cattle at the point of purchase but rather do this at Lewa Conservancy as a training exercise and procedures test.

The purchased cattle were trekked to Lewa and microchipped in 3 sessions - the first session implanted microchips at a rate of 42/hr. The second session at a rate of 81/hr and the last session at a rate of 91/hr - suggesting we could reach an implantation rate of some 100/hr as an achievable target. Figure 1 shows the subcutaneous implantation of a microchip using a 24 multi-dose applicator and Figure 2 the reading of the implanted microchip with a reader capable of holding up to 6,000 time and dated records. These readings can be subsequently downloaded to a computer and stored in either MS Excel or Access.

Figure 1. Subcutaneous implantation of microchips with 24 cartridge applicator



Figure 2. Reading the E-ID. Up to 6,000 readings can be stored then copied via USB



Care was taken to use an aseptic technique and to accurately place the microchip in a subcutaneous location ventral to the left ear. There was no pain reaction elicited to the implantation. Reading of the implanted chip proved to be very quick and easy. All present agreed that the procedure will be readily acceptable to pastoralists for use in their cattle and simple enough for administration by community based personnel given basic training in the implantation and reading of the microchips. Information on one line of cattle was simultaneously recorded on a mobile phone and subsequently sent to a central database. This technique could assist in informing a locally managed LITS with significant applications for livestock management, marketing and security.

- 5. Database to be established.** The e-id and core information on all microchipped animals will be recorded in a database in line with the following information as tabulated in Figure 3.

Table 2: Core Information to be recorded by the NRT/OPC Livestock ID Database

E-id	Year of birth	Colour	Sex [M, X, F]	Owner/ Keeper	Conser-vancy	County	Loca-tion	Sub-Location	Village	Date FMD Vacn.	Types	Batch Nos	Exp date	Date CBPP Test	Result
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Subsequent interventions [vaccinations / tests / treatments etc] will be added, with dates, against each record as / when they occur to build up a comprehensive source, movement and sanitary history. A simple query function will be used to extract the required stored information on any one animal to be used for certification and provenance enquiries. This information will be stored in such a way as to be accessible to all players along the livestock market chain.

- 6. Recording of Microchip Identification Numbers** The id numbers [E-ID] of the microchipped animals were read using a battery operated reader as shown in Figure 2 above. The reader can store up to 6,000 numbers at a time and will record the date and time of the reading along with the E-ID. This information can be transferred by either USB cable or Bluetooth to a tablet, laptop or PC using the software as supplied with the reader as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Extract of Microchip ID Numbers as captured by the Reader

Device Id	Time	TagType	Tag Code
376E9611	3/27/2015 9:21:57 AM	ISO11784 FDX-B	900085000169839
376E9611	3/27/2015 9:23:24 AM	ISO11784 FDX-B	900085000169636
376E9611	3/27/2015 9:24:05 AM	ISO11784 FDX-B	900085000169589
376E9611	3/27/2015 9:24:50 AM	ISO11784 FDX-B	900085000169541
376E9611	3/27/2015 9:25:21 AM	ISO11784 FDX-B	900085000169794

Additional information such as owner detail, source and description of the animal and sanitary interventions can be added to create a database such as portrayed in Table 2 above. A saving in time and reduction in data entry errors can be achieved by mirroring, on a mobile phone, paper records taken at the time of microchipping as shown on Table 4 below.

Table 4: Mobile phone recording of Microchip E-ID and related information

	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Time	EID Number	Year born	Colour	Sex	Owner / Keeper
	27/03/2105	0° 11' 34.00"N	37° 28' 21.00"E	1056	169026	2013	White	M	Lekodere
	27/03/2105	0° 11' 34.00"N	37° 28' 21.00"E	1101	169031	2013	Brown	M	Lekodere
	27/03/2105	0° 11' 34.00"N	37° 28' 21.00"E	1027	169071	2013	Brown	M	Lekodere
	27/03/2105	0° 11' 34.00"N	37° 28' 21.00"E	1020	169165	2013	White	M	Lekodere
	27/03/2105	0° 11' 34.00"N	37° 28' 21.00"E	1103	169186	2013	White	M	Lekodere

7. Conclusion and Way Forward. The experience gained in using microchips for livestock identification has shown that this is a practical system for livestock identification. Key advantages include:

- Can be used in calves unlike bolus;
- Easily applied and read;
- More reliable than eartags or brands;
- Suits automatic weigh scale systems;
- Cost effective – US \$1.00 per chip compared to US \$7.00 for bolus.

Multiple applications for the technique are foreseen:

- Control of stock theft;
- Breed improvement /performance monitoring /herd management;
- Disease monitoring and surveillance / recording of vaccinations and treatments
- Maintaining agreed stocking densities on communal grazing lands;
- Animal health certification / traceability to enhance food safety by controlling antibiotics and other residues;

- identification and marketing of quality meat products conforming to given market preferences;
- feedback on carcase quality and disease findings to producers.

The way forward is to pilot the applications for microchip identification and traceability in additional segments of the market chain in order to gain wider experience of the systems performance and needs in terms of: operational capacity building; database management requirements; and enabling legislative framework. Particular segments to target should include the point of production and providing traceability/provenance of products at point of consumption.

Continuing Professional Development [CPD] Programme – “Learning by Doing” in Five Modules

Introduction

Continuing Professional Development [CPD] can be defined as any activity undertaken that improves the skills, knowledge and competence of a practising veterinarian / veterinary para-professional. Practitioners are challenged to learn solely by traditional classroom teaching methods and respond better if the learning is embedded and directly relevant to the work being performed. The following approach provides for a choice from a mix of conventional, e-learning and practical learning methods embraced in a series of 5 modules. The approach can be adapted to a wide range of topics and tailored to be relevant to different needs such as public sector regulatory functions and private sector clinical practice. Practitioners will be advantaged if they are guided by a subject matter experienced [SME] person to provide mentorship, access or direction to additional resource material and assess the work as it is completed. Self access to learning materials should be encouraged and for some topics this can be the predominantly used learning method. The successful completion of each module can be recognised by the award of a given number of CPD credit points, to both practitioner and SME. The number of CPD credit points amassed can be used as an indicator of the amount of learning a practitioner or SME has undertaken. This might be aligned to a formal CPD programme and accepted towards fulfilment of specified annual targets.

Module 1: [Tutorial] The practitioner will read and take in the concepts and approaches as described in the topic learning resource documents, attend a face to face/on line/e-learning tutorials on the topic, as appropriate, and then undertake an initial data collection and produce a brief assessment report related to the topic under study. The module concludes with the completion of a questionnaire set to test if the basic concepts have been understood and absorbed.

Module 2: [Situation analysis] The practitioner will undertake a survey in his/her area to provide a preliminary assessment of the topic as addressed in Module 1 and, in consultation with stakeholders in the community, make an assessment, of the importance of the topic, the challenges faced and his/her capacity building needs and most appropriate approach to undertake an evidence based study of the topic. The practitioner will consult with the appointed SME in the process of undertaking this assessment and then submit to the SME a report of the findings and stakeholder supported recommendations.

Module 3: [Gap analysis] The practitioner will develop and refine, in consultation with the SME and relevant stakeholders, the capacity building plan based on the assessment findings. The practitioner will undertake a literature review gaining more specific information on the approaches considered appropriate to be introduced in his / her area and acquire, through targeted SME provided training, the new skills needed to underpin those approaches. The practitioner will develop, as an output of the capacity building plan, a “CPD Topic” study proposal co-authored with his / her SME.

Module 4: [Programme Implementation] The practitioner will source the required funds and resources as needed, and implement the proposed “CPD Topic” study programme. Different projects to be encouraged to have funds available for topics relevant to the development activity they are undertaking.

Module 5. [Best Practices / Lessons Learnt] The practitioner will write up and publish the best practices and lessons learnt from the “CPD Topic” study programme that he / she implemented. Papers to be catalogued and made available, via national, regional and continental websites, to other practitioners to create an expanding knowledge base for specific topics.

Zambeef

Robust business model of vertical integration

Zambeef Products PLC ("Zambeef", the "Company", or, together with its subsidiaries the "Group") is one of the largest integrated agri-businesses in Zambia.

The Group is principally involved in the production, processing, distribution and retailing of beef, chicken, pork, milk, dairy products, eggs, edible oils, stock feed, and flour. The Group also has large row cropping operations (principally maize, soya beans and wheat), with approximately 8,120 Ha of row crops under irrigation and 8,480 Ha of rain-fed/dry-land crops available for planting each year. The Group is also in the process of rolling out its West Africa expansion in Nigeria and Ghana, as well as developing a palm project in Zambia.

Zambeef was incorporated in 1994, with limited capital, employing 60 staff, slaughtering 180 cattle per month in a small, rented abattoir, delivering meat in a Land Rover and selling the meat through 2 rented butcheries.

Since its incorporation as a small scale start-up business, Zambeef has, through both organic growth and acquisitions, become one of Zambia's largest agri-businesses with annual revenues of approximately US\$275 million, and currently employs over 5,800 staff.

Registered Office: PLOT 4970, Manda Road, Industrial Area, Lusaka, Zambia | Tel: +260 211 369 000 | Fax: +260 211 369 050

LPF WS Group 1

Strategic Objective 1: To attract public and private investments along the different livestock value chains

- 1.1 *Identify, map and promote priority value chains with comparative advantage at the national levels*

Livestock Value chains vs Livestock and livestock products value chains

- 1.2 *Promote recognition of the asset values, socio-economic benefits and potential of the livestock sector*

- 1.3 *Develop and implement public and private sector investment policies, incentives and regulatory frameworks to enhance performance of priority livestock value chains*

Institutional frameworks reflected here Investment equity

- 1.4 *Put in place safeguard mechanisms to minimize the impact of negative externalities on public goods*

Way forward

After validation let it go through the policy organs of COMESA and then to member countries MS level

1. Make people aware immediately at the departmental level
2. Align the MS livestock policy to the regional framework
3. Take it through the national policy making mechanisms-Livestock policy hub

Regional Livestock institutions

1. FAO-ECTAD-Dr Bouna
2. FAO Sub regional office
3. UNDP
4. ILRI: Dr Jimmy?
5. CTTBD-Dr Gondwe/Dr Chaka
6. IOC
7. ICIPE
8. COMESA-Dr Mamo
9. IGAD-Dr Munyua
10. OIE sub regional Nairobi-Dr Masiga
11. Corroborative research Institutions

Tasks

1. *Review and revise these framework policies as currently drafted to serve better the purpose of providing an enabling environment for the given LiDeSA objective;*

2. *Identify gaps and suggest additional framework policies needed to provide comprehensive support to the given strategic objective;*
3. *Suggest the way forward for achieving ownership of the LPF by COMESA member states feeding in to a harmonised Regional LPF;*
4. *Please list the regional livestock institutions in your country [if any] – with contact person and contact details.*

LPF WS Group 2

Strategic Objective 2: To enhance animal health and increase production, productivity and resilience of livestock production systems

- 2.1 *Improve animal health systems and reduce impact of animal diseases;*
- 2.2 *Minimise the impacts of animal diseases on livestock production, productivity and public health, including taking into account antimicrobial resistance and residue monitoring;*
- 2.3 *Improve the genetic potential and performance of animals;*
- 2.4 *Enhance availability and access to quality feed and water;*
- 2.5 *Promote the intensification of livestock production systems;*
- 2.6 *Manage climate change and variability risks;*
- 2.7 *Establish support measures for social protection and diversified livelihoods;*
- 2.8 *Enhance environmental health and ecosystem services.*

Tasks

1. *Review and revise these framework policies as currently drafted to serve better the purpose of providing an enabling environment for the given LiDeSA objective;*
 2. *Identify gaps and suggest additional framework policies needed to provide comprehensive support to the given strategic objective;*
 3. *Suggest the way forward for achieving ownership of the LPF by COMESA member states feeding in to a harmonised Regional LPF;*
 4. *Please list the regional livestock institutions in your country [if any] – with contact person and contact details.*
- 3. To suggest the way forward for achieving ownership of the LPF by COMESA member states feeding in to a harmonised Regional LPF (Advocacy building)**
- *Validation of the Draft RLPF by the CVOs;*
 - *CVOs' report to the Accounting Officer and Minister responsible for livestock;*

- *The National Livestock Policy Hubs' contribution to the draft are sought variously;*
- *Incorporation of the comments of the NLP Hub into the Draft-Feedback provided;*
- *Presentation of the Draft to the council of Ministers for ownership and signing;*
- *The MS domesticating the RLPF in their individual countries (country policies) and subsequently enacting relevant Legislations to back the policies.*

4. To list the regional livestock institutions in your country [region] – with contact person and contact details:

- *FAO; FAO-ECTAD Nairobi Kenya*
- *OIE; Nairobi Kenya*
- *IGAD; Djibouti*
- *SADC; Gaborone Botswana*
- *EAC; Arusha Tanzania*
- *CCARDESA; -Centre for coordination of Agriculture*
- *OVI; - Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, Pretoria Republic of South Africa*
- *USAID;*
- *ILRI; – Nairobi Kenya*
- *BVI;- Botswana Vaccine Institute, Gaborone Botswana*
- *CTTB; - Centre of Tick and Tickborne Diseases, Lilongwe Malawi*
- *ASERECA; –Entebbe Uganda*
- *ICPALD/IGAD; -IGAD Centre for Pastoral Area and Livestock Development, Nairobi Kenya*
- *World Fish Centre; – Lusaka, Zambia; Zomba in Malawi*
- *SNV; - Nairobi Kenya*
- *Veterinaires Sans Frontieres; Nairobi Kenya (Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan Uganda)*
- *SACAU*
- *Heifer International; All Member States, HQs in Nairobi Kenya*

LPF WS Group 3

Strategic Objective 3: To enhance innovation, generation and utilization of technologies, capacities and entrepreneurship skills of livestock value chain actors

1. *Adopt existing and relevant value chain technologies;*
2. *Generate and sustainably utilize new livestock value chain technologies;*
3. *Create conducive conditions for the progressive commercialization of the traditional livestock Sub-sector.*

Objectif Stratégique 3:

Renforcer l'innovation, la génération et l'utilisation des technologies, des capacités et des compétences entrepreneuriales des acteurs de chaînes de valeurs de l'élevage.

Membres du Groupe

- YONIS MAHAMOUD ADAR
- MOUTROIFI YOUSOUF OUSSENI
- SWITHINE KABILIKA
- NSANGANUYUMWAMI DEOGRATIAS
- IBRAHIM GASHUSH AHMED
- KIT LIN YEE TONG WAH
- KAUTA NICHOLAS
- RAZAIVAOVOLOLONIAINA DIAMONDRA

Stratégies 3

- 3.1 Adopter des technologies existantes pertinentes pour les chaînes de valeur de l'élevage
- 3.2 Générer et utiliser de manière durable les technologies de chaîne de valeur de l'élevage
- 3.3 Gérer des conditions propices à la commercialisation progressive du sous

31 Adopter des technologies existantes pertinentes pour les chaînes de valeur de l'élevage

- 311- Faire la liste des technologies existantes au lieu de faire la compilation
- 312- Soutenir des Etats membres de diffuser et promouvoir les technologies appropriées
- 321 Ok, c'est pas uniquement des institutions de recherche
- 322 Créer un cadre légal favorisant l'adoption et la diffusion des technologies pertinentes
- (Environnement juridique,...)

33 Créer des conditions propices à la commercialisation du sous secteur de l'élevage traditionnel

Appropriation de cette politique

- Implication des cadres politiques: les Ministres
- Information/ Validation par Plate forme national
- Harmonisation avec politique nationale

INSTITUTIONS REGIONALES

PAYS	INSTITUTIONS REGIONALES	COORDONNEES
MAURICE, Madagascar, îles de l'Océan Indien	INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION	Jean Claude, Secrétaire Général, Ebène Mauritius
UGANDA	UA BIRA	
ZAMBIA	COMESA,	YOSEPH MAMO
	FAO	XXX
BURUNDI	FAO	Représentant Résident
MADAGASCAR	FAO	Représentant Résident, Ankorahotra, Antananarivo
COMORES	FAO	Mme MARAME Anthoys, tél

Livestock Policy Framework Work Group 4

Members

- Dr Vincent GITNIJI: Kenya
- Dr Butunungu Lazare :Burundi
- Dr Unesu Ushewokunze-Obatalu: Zimbabwe
- Dr Jean Pierre WAMBEDILA: DRC
- Mr. Kahsay negash: Eritrea
- Dr RAHARILALAO Clarisse: Madagascar
- Guéladis Ali Thiam: IBAR

Strategic Objective 4:

To Enhance Access to Markets, Services and Value Addition

Task 1: *Review and revise these framework policies as currently drafted to serve better the purpose of providing an enabling environment for the given LiDeSA objective*

4.1 Improve processing, marketing and value addition infrastructure;

4.2 Promote adoption of the value chain approach by stakeholders and implement strategies to increase total values (promoting contractual arrangements, market organisations and linkages);

4.3 Enhance marketing information and leverage on ICT to improve access markets, services and value addition;

4.4 Strengthen capacity to develop quality standards and enforce sanitary measures affecting animal health, food safety and public health;

4.5 Improve access to inputs and services.

Task 2: *Identify gaps and suggest additional framework policies needed to provide comprehensive support to the given strategic objective*

4.6 Promote risk management in livestock products value chain;

4.7 Encourage innovation through technology transfer, research and development for enhanced product competitiveness.

Task 3: *Suggest the way forward for achieving ownership of the LPF by COMESA member states feeding in to a harmonised Regional LPF*

- *To align national program framework to LFP*
- *Engage policy makers for buy-in*
- *Sensitisation of PPPP*

Task 4: Please list the regional livestock institutions in your country [if any] – with contact person and contact details,

- FAO: Food and Agricultural Organisation
- ILRI: International Livestock Research Institute
- ICRISAT:
- DCOE: Dairy Centre Of Excellence
- ICIPE
- PATTEC
- CIRAD
- OIE
- PANVAC
- EAFF: East African Farmers Federation
- ESADA: East and South African Dairy Association
- PENHA: Pastoral Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa
- RESAKSS
- ASARECA
- IGAD