



# Livestock Data Innovation Project

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Advisory Committee Meeting – Minutes

Nairobi, 9-10 December 2010



Joint project of the World Bank, FAO, ILRI, AU-IBAR with support from the Gates Foundation



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## 1. STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

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The 2nd Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Livestock Data Innovation Project was held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 9 and 10 December 2010. The meeting consisted of presentations by the project team on major project's activities and outputs so far, on the work plan for the next biennium, including major strategic challenges that the project is facing; and on presentations by project's partners on different systems of data collection and analysis in Tanzania, Uganda and at the pan-African level, as well as on project's planned household survey experiments.

Participants of the meeting, in addition of the Advisory Committee Members and the project team, included representatives from IFPRI, ILRI, the World Bank LSMS-ISA project, the Tanzanian government and the Ugandan Government (see Annex 3 for participants). The meeting was opened by Jimmy Smith, Livestock Officer at the World Bank and chairman of the Advisory Committee, who made welcoming remarks, reviewed of the history of the project and the role of the Advisory Committee (see Annex 1), and thanked the members of the Committee for their participation in the meeting. Then, Kristin Grote, from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), provided the rationale for project acceptance and reviewed the Gates livestock grantee workshop which took place the three days prior to this meeting. The grantee workshop included representatives from 8 BMGF funded livestock projects<sup>1</sup>; discussions emphasized the importance of livestock data, knowledge management, building partnerships and moving ahead with livestock advocacy. The agenda of the Committee Meeting (see Annex 2) was eventually reviewed and adopted.

On the first day of the meeting one presentation was made:

Presentation 1: Livestock Data Innovation Project: objectives, activities to data and work plan (Ugo Pica-Ciamarra, FAO).

Following the presentation, the discussion centered on project's timing and partnerships. On the second day of the meeting, the following presentations were given before participants in the meeting:

Presentation 2: Livestock and Livelihoods in National Household Survey Data: Evidence from Tanzania (Alberto Zezza, WB).

Presentation 3: Routine livestock data collection in Uganda (Joseph Sserugga, Uganda Ministry of Agriculture).

Presentation 4: The Animal Resources Information System of the Africa Union-Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) (Simplice Nouala, AU-IBAR).

Presentation 5: LSMS vs routine livestock data collection systems (Ugo Pica-Ciamarra, FAO).

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<sup>1</sup> Animal Health Service Franchising Business for Delivery of Vaccines and Pharmaceuticals in Kenya, East Africa Dairy Development Project, Financially Sustainable Models for Delivering Artificial Insemination and other inputs in India, Germplasm for Dairy Development in East Africa, harvest Choice, Livestock Diagnostics Development, Livestock in Africa: Improving Data for Better Policies, Protecting Livestock, Saving Human Life, Strengthening the Dairy Value Chain in Bangladesh.

Presentation 6: Project monitoring and evaluation (Nancy Morgan, FAO).

Presentation 7: Validating livestock data collection instruments: ideas for pilot tests in sub-Saharan Africa (Alberto Zezza, WB, and Gero Carletto, WB).

After the presentations the discussion largely centered around linkages between the various components of the project, timing issues and opportunities to create synergies between the routine livestock system of data collection and household surveys. The meeting was closed by Jimmy Smith, Livestock Officer of the World Bank and chairman of the Advisory Committee.

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## 2. SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

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### **Livestock Data Innovation Project: Objectives, Activities to Date and Work Plan**

*By Ugo Pica-Ciamarra*

The major tangible outputs produced and partnerships established by the Livestock Data Innovation project include:

- Elaboration of the concept notes, framework & work plan.
- Presentation of a paper on ‘Integrating Livestock into Agricultural Statistics: The Livestock Data Innovation Project’ at the Fifth International Conference on Agricultural Statistics, Kampala, October 2010.
- Publication of two project’s briefs: (a) Collecting livestock data: what, who, who pays? (b) Routine livestock data collection in Uganda.
- Establishment of a livestock data users’ group in Uganda, and first meetings held in Tanzania with possible members of a forthcoming livestock data users’ group.
- Appointment of project focal points in Tanzania and Uganda.
- Inventory of livestock data users and suppliers and livestock databases in Uganda.
- Preparation of a multiple choice questionnaire to be submitted to Tanzania livestock data stakeholders to identify major uses of data and gaps in data quantity and quality.
- Provision of inputs to improve the livestock dimension of household survey questionnaires to be administered in Tanzania and Uganda by the Living Standard Measurement Studies – Integrated Surveys of Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) project of the World Bank.
- Revision of the website, of which a new version is under construction.
- Development of a communication strategy
- Identification of a preliminary list of livestock-poverty-maps, which the project may produce.
- Some analyses of the household surveys assembled by the Rural Income Generating Activities project of FAO, with a focus on livestock, as well as some preliminary analyses of the first LSMS-ISA Tanzanian dataset, released on 31 October 2010.
- Establishment of linkages with the FAO Agricultural Development Economics Division (including the RIGA Project and the Global Prospective Studies Unit) and with the FAO Statistics Department.

The above outputs are instrumental to achieve the overall objective of the Livestock Data Innovation Project, i.e. to ‘set up mechanisms and institutional linkages to improve the quality of livestock data and promote pro-poor investments in the livestock sector’ in three pilot sub-Saharan African countries, including Niger, Tanzania and Uganda. In particular, the project should produce two major outputs, including (1) a ‘sourcebook on livestock data in Africa’, which presents guidelines and methods to collect and analyze livestock-related data; (2) an advocacy document ‘livestock for development: opportunities and challenges’ which provides empirical evidence on the role of livestock in the lives and livelihoods of the poor, and when and how livestock can contribute to accelerated poverty reduction.

The Livestock Data Innovation project is structured around three technical components: (1) analysis of livestock and poverty; (2) analysis of demand / consumption of animal source foods; (3) constraint analysis. A combination of statistical / econometric methods and participatory processes / qualitative methodologies (e.g. rapid appraisals and multiple choice questionnaires) will support project’s technical activities. Communication and advocacy form a cross-cutting component, which underpins and creates synergies between the three technical components.

Component 1: The livestock-poverty component aims at better understanding the role of livestock in the household economy. First, microeconomic data from ‘traditional’ household surveys collected by the Rural Income Generating Activities project of FAO for about 18 developing / transition countries will be used to make some cross-country analyses of the livestock-poverty linkages. In addition, the Livestock Data Innovation Project will make use of household level data generated by the Livestock Standard Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) project in Tanzania, Uganda and Niger. The Livestock Data Innovation has already provided inputs into revising the LSMS-ISA questionnaires administered to Uganda and Tanzania households; it will contribute to drafting a comprehensive livestock module to be included in all LSMS-ISA household surveys; it will make some field experiments to test new methodologies of livestock data collection through household surveys.

Component 2: The demand / consumption component will combine quantitative information on the consumption of animal food, available both from household survey data and other sources, with some field work aimed to identify the preferences of consumers for the different typologies of livestock sub-products. Basically, the project aims not only at quantifying the consumption of specific animals protein, e.g. poultry meat, but also at appreciating whether consumers prefer buying local or indigenous meat, live birds or dressed chicken, etc. It is only when consumer preferences are well detailed and revealed, that opportunities for smallholder livestock producers can be effectively identified.

Component 3: The constraint analysis attempts to identify what are major set of constraints preventing smallholders from tapping into existing market opportunities. Constraints vary depending on the production system and are different at farm level, along the supply chain and at market level. The project will combine quantitative and qualitative approaches to identify what are the major constraints, both from a statistical perspective as well as from a producer perspective, that limit the development of the livestock sector, as well as to identify key indicators that measure those

constraints, and which decision makers should look at when formulating pro-poor investments in the livestock sector.

There are three major issues surrounding the project. The first is that in each pilot country there are endless but inconsistent databases available; quality of data is mixed; good quality livestock data are rarely available. Second, in each pilot country there are many livestock data users and suppliers, with different objectives and data needs. Setting up an inclusive and open participatory process is thus challenging, and some trade-off between quality and participation is envisaged. The project, however, is conducting an inventory of available livestock data / databases in each pilot country and has been setting up country groups of livestock data stakeholders to guide and steer project activities in the pilot countries. The third issue is that, because of an approximate 10 month delay in project's start – due to contracting issues between the World Bank and FAO / ILRI – there is a time-inconsistency between the time when the data from the LSMS-ISA project will be available and the demand / constraint analyses to be conducted by the project. In effect, while some LSMS-ISA data will be available during the life of the project, only in the second half of 2012 data will be available which include a comprehensive livestock module.

### **Livestock and Livelihoods in National Household Survey Data: Evidence from Tanzania**

*By Alberto Zezza*

The first round of LSMS-ISA questionnaires were administered to 3,265 Tanzanian households (2,063 rural and 1,202 urban) between October 2008 and October 2009. The sampled households are representative both of the country as a whole and of the seven major regions of the country (North, Central, Eastern, South, Southern Highlands, West and Lake). The administered questionnaires included 38 questions on livestock, such as number of animals owned and responsibilities for tending; births, sales, slaughters, deaths and thefts of animals, and others.

After the field work, the data have been cleaned and officially released on 31 October 2010; some of the major variables necessary to undertake livestock-poverty analysis still have to be constructed, beginning with an income measure which is critical to determine who is poor and who is not. The objective of the presentation, therefore, was to give a first flavor of the kind of information/analyses which can be obtained/done through using 'standard' LSMS-ISA data. Questions such as the following can be answered:

- What is the proportion of households keeping livestock in the different income / expenditure quintiles?
- What is the average herd size for households belonging to different income / expenditure quintiles or living below a certain 'poverty' or 'income' daily / monthly / annual US\$ threshold?
- Is there any difference in herd composition between households living in rural / urban areas and belonging to different income / expenditure quintiles?
- Is there any correlation between household gender composition and number of livestock owned, herd composition?

- What are the major marketing channels used by urban and rural livestock keeping households?
- What is the proportion of farmers receiving / non receiving extension on husbandry practices and/or on animal health?
- What is the average expenditure on animal food by urban / rural consumers belonging to different income / expenditure quintiles?

Overall, many livestock-poverty issues could be analyzed using data from the LSMS-ISA questionnaires, though some gaps are evident. For example, there is little if any information on water availability for livestock, on use of livestock manure for increasing crop productivity; on the use of livestock for hauling and draft power. It is to fill these gaps that the Livestock Data Innovation Project will support the LSMS-ISA project to elaborate a comprehensive household 'livestock module', i.e. a basic set of questions to be included in all household surveys administered by the LSMS-ISA project, as well as in other standard household surveys, which would help getting some basic but comprehensive information on the role of livestock in the household economy.

### **Routine Livestock Data Collection in Uganda**

*By Joseph Sserugga*

The Uganda Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), including the Department of Animal Production and Marketing and the Department of Livestock Health and Entomology in the Directorate of Animal Resources, is mandated to formulate and implement livestock sector policies, plans and programmes, as well as to control and manage animal epidemic diseases. Reliable livestock data and statistics are thus critical for MAAIF. They are generated by a variety of sources, including administrative records, surveys and censuses. However, because censuses and surveys data are not available on a continuous basis, MAAIF primarily uses livestock data derived from administrative records for its daily activities, as well as for annual planning and budgeting. Administrative records data are regularly collected by sub-country officers, paid by local governments, and sent to the District where they are assembled by the District Livestock Officer. The latter, in turn, compiles a livestock-data spreadsheet and submits it to MAAIF every month.

The livestock data spreadsheet includes some general information on rainfall, water availability and grazing conditions in the District. It then aggregates livestock data on a variety of topics, including: outbreaks of contagious diseases, laboratory activities, vaccine stocks, veterinary inspection services, artificial insemination, meat inspection activities, livestock production, livestock markets (e.g. average price per live animals), etc. The collected livestock data, which are jointly used with data from other sources, provide an invaluable source of information for MAAIF to formulate and implement sector policies. However, the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of livestock data are often inadequate, because of limited resources, staff and technical capacity both at local government and national level.

MAAIF recognizes that livestock data collection is a serious gap in Uganda, and the 2010 Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan aims at establishing a 'functioning

agricultural statistics service providing timely and appropriate information to sector stakeholders'. According to the Statistics Acts 2008, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is to lead and coordinate agricultural collection activities in the country. UBOS, however, does not have field staff and should closely coordinate with MAAIF and the Ministry of Local Government to improve the system of routine livestock data collection in the country.

### **Animal Resources Information System (ARIS) of the African Union – Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)**

*By Simplicie Nouala*

Until about a decade ago, there was no any coordinated system of regular livestock data collection in sub-Saharan Africa, and the few available resources for data collection and analysis were channeled through some uncoordinated disease reporting by country governments to international organizations. In 1999 AU-IBAR started the Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) – sponsored by the European Commission – to take steps to control major animal diseases. As part of PACE, in 2002 a multi-user, multi-level, multi-lingual and integrated animal resources information management tool, named Animal Resources Information System (ARIS), was developed, which supported countries to collect animal diseases data in a coordinated and systematic way. Between 2002 and 2005 ARIS was introduced to 28 countries, in which over 100 country officers were trained on the operation and use of the database. However, when PACE came to an end in 2007, ARIS came to an end too. Its self-sustainability was in fact limited as it was built on an Oracle application, which requires high computer specification, high technical capacity as well as regular payment of licenses.

In the second half of 2009, with support from USAID, AU-IBAR started rethinking the entire concept of ARIS which, since 2010, has become part of the regular programme of the Bureau. With respect to its predecessor, the new ARIS, so called ARIS 2, will be web-based and built on an open source software; it will cover not only animal health but also production, marketing, trade, fisheries & wildlife. Its management will be initially under AU-IBAR but gradually shifted to Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and AU Member States. In particular, it is expected that counties, districts and provinces will use ARIS 2 to collect animal resources data; national authorities will validate data and upload it to RECs and/or AU-IBAR servers. At the same time RECs and/or AU-IBAR can prompt transfer of the approved and validated data from the national authorities' servers.

Finally, ARIS 2 will use best practices set by international organizations, e.g. OIE conventions for disease surveillance; ISO codes for abbreviations of country names and currencies; GIS conventions for the levels of administrative setup and geo-reference. Best practices will allow easier sharing of data with other databases (TADInfo of FAO, WAHIS of OIE and LIMS of SADC), allowing AU member countries to best meet international reporting requirements.

### **LSMS vs Routine Livestock Data Collection Systems**

*By Ugo Pica-Ciamarra*

There are two major sources of data which will be used by the Livestock Data Innovation Project: (1) household survey data assembled / collected by the Rural Income Generating Activities Project

of FAO and by the Living Standard Measurement Studies – Integrated Surveys of Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) Project of the World Bank; (2) routine livestock data regularly collected by the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Livestock in the project countries.

Household surveys are administered every year or few years to a nationally representative sample of households – between 3,000 to 5,000 households in most cases. They are typically based on a multi-topic questionnaire, which contains questions on household size, health, education, employment status, assets owned, etc.; on a community questionnaire, which looks at issues such as availability of paved roads or clinics, etc.; on an agriculture questionnaire that looks at agricultural production activities, including livestock; on some specific questionnaires which are different depending the country, such as a fishery or a gender questionnaire. Household survey data are collected from three major purposes: (1) to measure consumption / income and, hence, poverty level; (2) to evaluate the effects of policies or simulate the effects of prospected policy changes / reforms; (3) to identify determinants, i.e. causal relationships between different variables (e.g. does education level explain livestock productivity?).

Routine livestock data are collected on a regular basis by staff of the Ministry of Livestock or Agriculture or by Local Government staff. In general, some sub-county officer collects a variety of livestock data – such as on animal numbers, disease outbreaks, vaccines administered, average market prices, etc – and sends them to the District. The responsible district officer assembles the data and sends them, in general every month, to the Ministry of Livestock / Agriculture, which makes use of the data for planning and budgeting, as well as for policy monitoring and formulation. On paper, in most countries there exists a well organized system of regular data collection, which should provide the Ministry with updated information on major livestock sector trends. In practice, because of lack of institutional coordination and limited resources, livestock data collection and analysis is not given adequate priority, either at local and national level, with the result that the quality of routine livestock data is often inadequate, and insufficient to define and formulate effective livestock sector policies.

Overall, household survey data are an effective instrument to investigate the livestock-poverty interface – particularly when the questionnaires contain a certain number of livestock related questions – but, because they are fielded every year or so and are based on a relatively small sample, they can provide only broad indications on possible priority investments areas for enhancing the contribution of livestock to household livelihoods. On the other hand, routine livestock data are regularly used by Ministries and, since they provide detailed and regular information at district level, they are particularly useful to identify opportunities for pro-poor investments. However, on the one hand, routine livestock data are often of poor quality and, on the other, they contain information exclusively on livestock with no references to household livelihood parameters, which makes them insufficient on their own to identify areas for pro-poor investments in the sector. Creating synergies between the above two systems of data collection may be a way to facilitate the formulation of investments in the livestock sector which benefit the livestock-dependent poor.

## **Project monitoring and evaluation**

*By Nancy Morgan*

Effective project communication and project management requires the identification of some specific monitoring and evaluation indicators to assess progress, and adjust project's activities as need be. Impact indicators are critical for strategically positioning the project, i.e. to ponder on its comparative advantages and identify its major potential contribution to the development of the livestock sector. However, impact indicators are largely beyond the control of the project, as affected by countless non-controllable and often unknown variables; in addition, they will be measurable only in the medium to long-term, i.e. after the end of the Livestock Data Innovation Project. Identification of output and outcome indicators, which are directly related to project's activities, should be therefore given priority. Indicators should focus both on the technical and institutional components of the project: the former will help monitor whether the project efficiently delivers its technical outputs, such as the demand and constraint analysis; the latter – which are though difficult to identify – serve to measure the capacity of the project to involve local stakeholders and set up effective participatory processes.

Before detailing output and outcome indicators, however, the Livestock Data Innovation Project should detail the content of the 'sourcebook on livestock data in Africa', which presents guidelines and methods to collect and analyze livestock-related data, as well as the content of the advocacy document 'livestock for development: opportunities and challenges', which provides empirical evidence on the role of livestock in the lives and livelihoods of the poor, and on when and how livestock can contribute to accelerated poverty reduction. The envisaged contents of the sourcebook and the advocacy document will help identify output and outcome indicators which effectively help keep the Livestock Data Innovation project on track and provide the framework for an effective communication strategy. The communication strategy was circulated to the Advisory Committee previously and to enhance the visibility of the project, videotaped interviews with selected Committee members were undertaken during the meeting by a professional communication specialist, to be posted on the project website.

## **Validating livestock data collection instruments: ideas for pilot tests in sub-Saharan Africa**

*By Alberto Zezza and Gero Carletto*

The Livestock Data Innovation Project will test new methods for data collection through partnering with the Livestock Standard Measurement Studies – Integrated Surveys of Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) project of the World Bank. In particular, the project will identify 'best methods' to ask selected livestock questions, which will be then incorporated in LSMS-ISA and other LSMS surveys. It does make sense for the project, therefore, to focus on issues which are of general interest, i.e. useful beyond the three project countries (Niger, Tanzania and Uganda).

At the inception meeting of the project in January 2010, three major areas for possible pilot tests were identified, including: (1) improving methods to measure milk production; (2) characterization of breeds; (3) measuring the pastoral economy.

- Traditionally, milk production is measured by recall, i.e. households are asked how much milk their milk-animals have produced in the previous month. Some improvements in the estimated measure may be obtained, for instance, by changing the reference period (e.g. season or cycle rather than month) or by including questions on species and suckling.
- LSMS questionnaires either don't inquire about livestock breeds or contain only a single question about whether livestock are indigenous or improved/exotic. Some improvements may be obtained by providing enumerators with pictures of animal of different breed which they can show to farmers, though in many circumstances the distinction between indigenous and improved/exotic seems sufficient to capture differences in livestock production level and/or productivity.
- As to measuring the pastoral economy, the major issue is not about the questions to ask but about when and where to interview pastoral people, particular nomads who move with their animals on a regular basis. The latter, therefore, are generally excluded in the traditional sampling frame, i.e. it is very difficult that they will be interviewed through traditional LSMS surveys. Many methodologies could be used to ensure that pastoral peoples are interviewed, but the issue remains on how to ensure that standard household surveys be able to regularly interview pastoral people, particularly when costs are taken into account.

The presentation did not intend to provide technical details on the pilot experiments, but to share with members of the committee the approaches which can be used to improve methods of livestock data collection. The three domains identified at the inception meeting in Rome could be expanded and changed as activities in the project countries evolve.

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### 3. DISCUSSION AND DELIBERATIONS

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#### **Project work plan**

The Advisory Committee felt that the methodological approaches adopted by the project to conduct the demand and constraint analyses were sound, provided that data/analytical linkages are strengthened between the three components of the project. Concerns were expressed about the 1) timing of project activities, in particular the sequencing of the LSMS data collection process; 2) the ability of the team to influence the LSMS data collection process and undertake the required analysis within the time frame of the project, and 3) the trade-off between quality and stakeholder participation, linked to expectations of institutional change. In addition, the committee highlighted the ambitiousness of the programme of work.

After considerable discussion, it was deliberated that:

- The project should request a one year no-cost extension to facilitate synergies with the LSMS time frame of data collection;
- The focus should be on quality analysis and expectations on institutional changes should be limited.

- The focus should remain on 3 countries, particularly to ensure lessons learned cross-country; however, stakeholder engagements should be opportunistic and some of the demand/value chain/constraint analysis work should not be necessarily carried out in all three project countries.
- Constraint analysis should not only build on household survey data, but additional field work which would validate or triangulate the LSMS results is recommended.
- The project should keep an emphasis on building linkages with other on-going initiatives, including those in FAO's Statistics Division.
- The sourcebook, particularly with an emphasis on data collection to support effective investment decisions, would be very appreciated by governments and other stakeholders. A table of content of the sourcebook should be therefore outlined to better focus project activities.

### **Data systems**

Institutional gaps in communication about data availability in different Ministries were recognized as an institutional problem in the pilot countries, as well as the lack of effective routine livestock data collection systems. Enhancing cooperation between different Ministries for effective data collection was recognized as valuable, particularly linking into on-going policy discussions on strengthening agricultural statistics. At the same time, LSMS-ISA data represent the more comprehensive livestock-poverty dataset that the projects will use.

Challenges to the Project are to:

- Make the case for inclusion of additional livestock data in national statistics as well as to identify how both government and private sector benefit from this type of data collection. This highlights the need for an effective project communication strategy.
- Identify mechanisms to work with representatives of the regional economic communities. It was suggested to get their regional business plans. Obviously a key entry point is working with AU-IBAR to standardize ways of collection data.
- Create synergies between household level data and routine livestock data collection and identify best practices which support cross-fertilization, thereby favouring communication between the Statistics Office and the Ministry of Livestock / Agriculture in the project countries.

### **Synergies in data collection /analysis in Niger**

The project implementation team was requested to provide the Advisory Committee with a detailed work plan for survey implementation in Niger, and it was highlighted again that the project should focus on LSMS activities exclusively. IFAD highlighted potential synergies in terms of a new livestock initiative which requires intensive data collection/analysis.

### **Evidence based messaging**

The communication strategy should support evidence based messaging, targeting identified audiences and emphasizing not only the importance of livestock data but providing a roadmap for implementation. The Project needs to focus on developing a outline of the sourcebook and the

advocacy document, with a dissemination strategy shared with AU-IBAR which would support the advocacy messaging through its communication channels.

### **Concluding Remarks**

A round table assessment of project progress indicated that the Committee was pleased, comfortable, and optimistic with project progress and direction. In particular, the branding of the project was appreciated with the challenge facing the team to increase project awareness among not only the piloted countries but other countries in the region.

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## ANNEX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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The Gates funded project on ‘Improving Data for Better Policies and Investments’ in Africa is of continental, even global, significance. Even though the primary focus of the project is on improving the quantity and quality of data for decision making, a crucial component is to forging linkages with various institutions charged with livestock development in Africa. Successful attainment of objectives, the ability to leverage the investments of others, and sustainability of the endeavor will hinge on the effectiveness of the partnership arrangements put in place to execute and oversee the project. While the World Bank will be responsible to the Donor for project deliverables attainment of these will be through these partnership arrangements.

Day to day implementation of the components will be attained through the respective contracted collaborators (WB, ILRI, FAO) and their subcontractors and will be guided by an Project Implementation Committee (TOR attached). Oversight of the project as a whole will be provided by a Advisory Committee, the functions of which are presented below. Representation on this committee will include institutions directly concerned with implementation of the project as well as other key organizations with livestock development responsibilities and interest in Africa. This innovative arrangement would ensure the bringing together of key institutional players under one multidisciplinary livestock-focused umbrella to ensure quality and timely project deliverables from multi-institutional players.

### *The Function of the Advisory Committee*

1. Provide advice and guidance on the project’s implementation strategy;
2. Provide direction and guidance on operational and technical aspects of project progress;
3. Review work plans, suggest appropriate methodologies and tools for ensuring project’s agreed outputs and achieving targets;
4. Suggest innovative strategies on how to communicate project outputs to ensure better visibility and use of data/analysis for developing a livestock-for-development regional initiative;
5. Identify opportunities to institutionalize and use key project outputs which strengthen the ability of both national and regional institutions to serve as advocates for sector development;
6. Leverage opportunities for collaboration in the three pilot countries with relevant global, regional and national organizations and agencies with the goals of generating additional interest and resources for data collection in other African countries;
7. Advise on opportunities to scale up the activities of the project beyond its scope and life.

The Advisory Committee will be chaired by the senior livestock officer from the Bank and will meet annually and consult at least quarterly, either in person or through teleconferencing. It will be represented by representatives from the following organizations: WB, FAO, ILRI, AU-IBAR, BMGF, IFAD, GALVMED, and the African Development Bank. In addition, possible representatives will be solicited from the piloted countries and appropriate regional entities.

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## ANNEX 2. AGENDA OF THE 2ND ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

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### Thursday, 9 December 2010

- 15:45** Assemble
- 16:00 – 16:15** WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION *J. Smith (WB)*
- 16:15 – 18:00** PROJECT'S STATUS AND UPDATES  
• Project's components, activities & work-plan\* *N. Morgan (WB/FAO), U. Pica-Ciamarra (FAO)*  
• Discussion *D. Baker (ILRI)*
- 19:00 – 21:00** Reception / Dinner

### Friday, 10 December 2010

- 08:15** Assemble
- 08:30 – 10:00** SYSTEMS OF LIVESTOCK DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS  
• LSMS-livestock data in Tanzania *A. Zezza (WB)*  
• Routine livestock data collection in Uganda *J. Sserugga (MAAIF)*  
• Institutionalizing ARIS 2 *tba (AU-IBAR)*  
• Questions and answers *N. Morgan (FAO –WB)*
- 10:00 – 10:15** Tea / coffee
- 10:15 – 12:00** PROJECT'S ISSUES AND OPTIONS  
• LSMS versus routine livestock data collection systems *U. Pica-Ciamarra (FAO)*  
• Partnerships, communication, and project risks\*\* *N. Morgan (WB/FAO)*  
• Discussion and deliberations *J. Smith (WB)*
- 12:00 – 13:00** Lunch
- 13:00 – 14:30** TECHNICAL WORKSHOP  
• LSMS-livestock experiments in Niger *A. Zezza (WB)*  
• Discussion *D. Baker (ILRI)*
- 14:30 – 15:00** Tea / coffee
- 15:00 – 16:30** INTERNAL PROJECT MEETING *WB, ILRI, FAO*

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### ANNEX 3. PARTICIPANTS IN THE 2ND ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

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