



REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK POLICY

2006 – 2016

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GLOSSARY

AnGR	Animal Genetic Resource
AU/IBAR	African Union/InterAfrican Beaurue for Animal Resources
CAWHs	Community Animal Health Workers
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
EDMU	Epidemiology and Data Management Unit
ExCeLeX	Examination and Certification of Livestock Export
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FSAU	Food Security Assessment Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOSL	Government of Somaliland
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IAEA	International Agency for Atomic Energy
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
LICUS	Low Income Countries Under Stress
LMIS	Livestock Marketing Information System

LTMP	Livestock Trade and Marketing Project
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOL	Ministry of Livestock
NERAD	National Disaster Management Authority of Somaliland
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PACE	Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
SAHSP	Somali Animal Health Services Project
SLPF	Somali Livestock Professionals Forum
SoINAVA	Somaliland National Veterinary Association
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
SVP	Somali Veterinary Professional
ULPA	United Livestock Professionals Association
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation

THIS POLICY DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY AND FOR THE MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK, GOVERNMENT OF SOMALILAND, THROUGH THE ENGAGEMENT OF DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS IN SOMALILAND, WITH THE SUPPORT OF EUROPEAN COMMISSION (EC) THROUGH THE SOMALI ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES PROJECT (SAHSP). THE POLICIES WERE FORMULATED BY A NATIONAL TASK FORCE REPRESENTING KEY LIVESTOCK SECTOR STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS IN SOMALILAND

MEMBERS OF THE TASK FORCE:

1. MR IBRAHIM SAEED ISMAIL	CHAIRMAN
2. DR. ABDILLAHI ADAN JAMA	SECRETARY
3. DR. AHMED HASHI NUR	MEMBER
4. DR. ABDILLAHI AHMED HASSAN	MEMBER
5. DR. ELM I IBRAHIM WAISE	MEMBER
6. DR. ABDILLAHI RABILE GOOD	MEMBER

FORWARD

In any given country, it is the role of a Government Ministry to develop appropriate policy guidelines for development of the sector the ministry is involved in. However, development of such policies must involve all the key stakeholders for the guidelines to adequately address real problems and gaps that hinder the development of a sector.

In Somaliland, development of livestock sector policies has been a consultative process involving many individuals and institutions. The idea of developing medium to long term livestock policy came up after a series of meetings and workshops conducted by different agencies on different aspects of the livestock sector, which identified the need for policies for the livestock sector in Somaliland. An initial policy review study was carried out to identify existing gaps that needed to be filled. Thereafter, a task force was formed and mandated to draft policy guidelines for the Ministry of Livestock. Members of the task force included representatives from each of the following sector institutions - Chamber of commerce, Public sector, private sector, and livestock professional associations. The chamber of commerce was represented by an economist, who was also the chairman of the task force, while other institutions were represented by either veterinarians or animal production professionals.

This policy will be of great value to the Ministry and all the stakeholders in the livestock sector in Somaliland. It defines the overall objective of the ministry within the next 5-10 years, and sets specific policy guidelines and strategies for achieving the objective. It also sets priority areas upon which all the stakeholders should focus on in livestock production, animal health and livestock marketing. It is expected that the policies will become a vehicle for coordination by MoL and provide a common framework for interventions by different implementing agencies (NGOs, CBOs, livestock professional associations) through a shared objective, agreed targets and clearly defined responsibilities, with an overall aim of increasing the impact of MoL. Also, implementation of these policies will promote

interactive participation of the different stakeholders in the livestock sector in Somaliland and encourage complementary efforts, building upon the comparative advantages of various implementing agencies and institutions.

The policy guidelines and the strategies stated in this policy will need to be implemented for the overall objective to be achieved within the next 10 years. However, implementation of these guidelines and strategies will require definition of specific activities that will be carried out by different stakeholders. It will also require budgetary allocations of the different activities so that resources can be mobilized from the Government, private sector and donor agencies. The Ministry looks forward to a process where these activities will be clarified, through the engagement of different stakeholders, and the support of partner agencies.

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H.E. Dr. Idris Ibrahim Abdi
Minister for Livestock,
Hargeisa, Somaliland
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CHAPTER ONE: Introduction and Background

1.1 Historical Background

- 1.1.1 Somaliland, a former British Protectorate, achieved its independence on 26th June 1960. Following the independence of the Italian colony of Somalia, Somaliland united with the former Italian colony of Somalia on 1st July 1960 to form the Republic of Somalia. The democratically elected government ruled for 9 years (1960-69). Under the democratic rule, the private sector contribution to national development was substantial and was progressively growing. However, a military revolution took place on 21st October 1969 and the military regime took control of the country. The new military regime declared Somalia to be a socialist state and all sectors of development were nationalised by the government. The military rule persisted for 21 years during which economic development continued to deteriorate and, together with occurrence of many civil conflicts, led to the collapse of the military Government in early 1991, followed by destruction of all vital infrastructures.
- 1.1.2 Soon after the collapse of the military regime in Somalia, Somaliland separated from the rest of Somalia, based on the original colonial boundaries, and restored a democratic rule on 18th May 1991. This political state was attained following a series of negotiation and reconciliation meetings involving representatives of different

clans (congress of elders) held from 27th April-18th May 1991 in Burao town in Somaliland. Constitutionally, Somaliland has a multi-party system of democracy, with an elected president and local council. Since 1991, the country has held 5 democratic elections, and has already established monetary as well as national policies to guide its operations.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 Somaliland is located at the horn of Africa between latitudes 8⁰ and 11⁰30' North and longitudes 43⁰ and 49⁰30' East. It borders the Gulf of Aden to the north, Somalia to the east, Ethiopia to the south, and Djibouti to the northwest. It has an estimated area of 137,600 Km² with a coastline of 850 Km. The country is divided into 6 regions namely Togdheer, Sahil, Awdal, Marodi Jeex, Sanag and Sool. The 6 regions are subdivided into 32 districts and sub districts.
- 1.2.2 Somaliland receives rainfall ranging between 100 - 300mm per annum. The rainfall is irregular and unevenly distributed both spatially and temporally. The economy of Somaliland depends mainly on livestock production. However, livestock production is hampered by many factors. Important constraints in livestock production are rangeland degradation, disease burdens, limited animal health services delivery systems, shortage of pasture and water and improper land use and surface water

runoff. As a result of these, livestock production is characterised by poor productivity performance and low income to pastoralists. As a result, this leads to low quality of life of the pastoralists, increase of poverty and consequently increased migration to urban centres with very limited employment opportunities.

1.3 Human Population

1.3.1 According to the 1997 census, the population of Somaliland was estimated to be 3 million with an estimated population density of 22 persons per Km². However, since 1997, no census has been carried out. About 55% of the population live in the rural areas, while 45% of the population live in urban centres. The main urban centres in Somaliland include Hargeisa, Burao, Berbera, Borama, Erigavo and Las Anod.

1.4 The Livestock Sector

1.4.1 Livestock production has been the mainstay for the people of Somaliland. Livestock production is predominantly pastoral and agro pastoral employing over 70% of the population. Livestock production contributes 60% of GDP and about 85% of foreign export earnings. Livestock is the source of pastoral livelihoods,

contributes to government revenues and provides employment to a wide range of professionals and other service providers. Somaliland has had a long history of live animals export to the Arabian Gulf states through the Berbera port. These exports have experienced a series of trade embargos due to suspicions of diseases like Rift Valley Fever, Peste des Petits ruminants (PPR) and suspected presence of rinderpest. The bans have adversely affected the income and livelihoods of pastoralist families and the national economy in general.

1.5 Livestock Production Constraints

- 1.5.1 A series of stakeholders' workshops held in Hargeisa, Somaliland in 2003 - 2006, identified main constraints affecting the livestock sector in Somaliland under four clusters namely natural constraints, institutional weaknesses, lack of infrastructure and financial constraints. This policy addresses these gaps and provides a way forward for improvement of the livestock sector.

1.5.2 Natural constraints:

- Livestock diseases
- Range degradation and improper range and land use
- Insufficient and irregular rainfall

1.5.3 Institutional weaknesses

- Weak institutional frame work and lack of central coordination.
- Weak law enforcement schemes.

1.5.4 Lack of adequate services infrastructures.

- Poor and inadequate laboratory infrastructures.
- Lack of export livestock services infrastructures.
- Lack of services infrastructures for animal health.
- Limited human resources both in the public and private services.

1.5.5 Financial constraints

- Low government budgetary allocations.
- Donor funds are mostly relief or emergency and not development oriented.
- Absence of private sector investments.

1.6 Development of national livestock policies for Somaliland

1.6.1 The livestock policy and strategies have been developed to address constraints in the livestock sector and in compliance with local, regional and international obligations in matters related to animal health and livestock trade. The strategies proposed in this policy document take the following into consideration:

- National Veterinary Code and other laws of Somaliland
- OIE terrestrial animal health code.
- AU/IBAR recommendations for disease control policies and strategies for East African countries.
- WTO/SPS requirements/agreements in livestock and agricultural products trade.
- FAO/IAEA recommendations on accreditation for the purpose of sanitary measures of inspection and certification protocols and procedures of implementation for the export and import of livestock and livestock products.
- The Joint Needs Assessment (WB/UN/GOSL/JNA) (2006) report. The report has described the livestock sector development needs (not all the priorities were emphasised in the report) towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by the year 2015.

1.6.2 The development of the national livestock policies for Somaliland used the following guiding principles:

- Consultative
- Participatory
- Interactive
- Inclusive
- Consensus building
- Transparency

1.6.3 The livestock policy development process started with a review of the existing policies (documented and undocumented) for the livestock sector in Somaliland. This study involved field visits to different institutions, semi-structured interviews, group discussions and a review of the literature. As a result, policy gaps were identified that needed to be filled to accelerate the livestock sector development. Thereafter, a stakeholders' workshop was held where the findings of the study were discussed. The workshop participants proposed to the Ministry of Livestock to

engage a task force to formulate the national livestock policies. The members of the task force represented all the major livestock sector institutions within Somaliland.

- 1.6.4 The Minister for Livestock, being responsible for the overall policy formulation, oversaw the formulation process and is responsible for the final policy document and its submission to the Somaliland council of Ministers. The Minister is also responsible for the overall implementation of the policy guidelines, through the Ministry of Livestock.

CHAPTER TWO: Justification

2.1 Existing Policy Guidelines

2.1.1 Guidelines on privatization of veterinary services

2.1.1.1 The guidelines on privatisation of veterinary services were developed in 1996. They define the roles of the public and private veterinary services providers and provided policy guidelines for the following aspects of livestock services delivery:

- i. Clinical veterinary Services
- ii. Brucella Diagnosis for Livestock export trade
- iii. Veterinary Drugs importation and Distribution
- iv. Preventive Veterinary Medicine
- v. Public Health Service

2.1.2 Master plan for MOL

2.1.2.1 The master plan was developed in 2001 with the support of Terra Nuova, the Somali PACE project, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), VetAid, and the Ministry of Livestock. The Master plan is a key policy instrument which guides the functioning of MOL and its departments. The master plan focuses on operating an

efficient and effective organizational structure of the ministry which has the following components:

- 1) Clear chain of command and division of labour (job description) and Accountability at central, regional and district levels.
- 2) Participatory decision - making.
- 3) In built motivational factors such as upward progression (proper schemes of service), remuneration of both collective and individual efforts, provision of working tools, equipment and facilities, smooth and quick flow, dissemination, storage and retrieval of information (including feed back mechanisms)
- 4) Emergency preparedness (rapid responses)

2.1.3 The National Veterinary Code

2.1.3.1 The document comprises of six Sections defining the following:

- a) The interpretations and general definitions of terminology used in the code.
- b) Disease notifications and disease security.
- c) General considerations of export, import and transport of animals.
- d) Powers to issue instructions and draft regulations on exports, imports and disease security.

- e) Veterinary privatization and division of roles between public and private services, elections, registrations and licensing acquisition and distribution of veterinary drugs.
- f) Financial, penal and other provisions that include detention, slaughter or disposal of sick animals, seizure of animals and animal products and indemnity of payments of compensation.

2.1.4 MOL institutional procedures and regulations

2.1.4.1 The guidelines on institutional procedures and regulations was developed for MOL in 2002. This document defines the mandate and the organizational structure of the Ministry of livestock. It provides guidelines on the operations of the ministry towards veterinary services delivery in Somaliland. It also describes the functions, roles, responsibilities and job descriptions of MOL officials at central, regional and district levels.

2.1.4.2 At central level, MOL has three departments, (i.e. two technical departments and one administrative department).

- i. The department of Animal Health which consists of diseases and vector control services and the laboratory services.

- ii. The department of animal production, which needs to be restructured.
- iii. The department of administration and finance which comprises of the logistics, accounting and personnel services.

2.1.4.3 At regional level MOL has 6 coordination offices for the implementation of activities at district and field levels. The office of the Regional veterinary coordinator represents MOL at the regional level and it constitutes all the departments of the central office and reports to each department with regard to the implementation of their duties. Field veterinary services are carried out by mobile teams of public and private veterinary professionals. These teams are assisted by the district authorities, village committees and the community animal health workers at their respective locations.

2.2 Justification for the Livestock Policy

2.2.1 Somaliland has a high potential for livestock production and exports in the Horn of Africa. Livestock production is the major source of livelihood and income for the Somali people. Middle East countries are the immediate markets of livestock and livestock products from Somaliland. Trade bans, recurrent droughts, and low levels of veterinary services delivery are among the major constraints to improved

livestock production and trade. Similarly government budgetary allocations are comparatively low due to the limited resources available for the sector's development. To reverse this trend, well-defined livestock sector development policy guidelines to manage the livestock development process are required in Somaliland. The livestock policy guidelines should be consistent with the other national development policies.

2.2.2 The rationale behind the Livestock Policy is to improve the industry and stimulate its development in order to increase incomes of the livestock producers, enhance food production of animal origin and increase the contribution of the livestock sector to the national economy in general. This policy contributes to the goals set out in the National Strategy for economic growth and poverty Reduction of 2003 - 2005 addresses the policy priorities of the productive sectors of Somaliland, (including livestock development), and is aimed at reducing poverty through income generation, job creation and human resource development.

The National Livestock Policy emphasizes:

- The improvement of animal health delivery and diagnostic services to protect the national herd.
- Improvement of veterinary public health services to protect and safeguard consumers locally and internationally.
- Maximization and commercialisation of animal production where possible to meet income demands of the producers and the national nutritional requirements.
- Fostering Trade in livestock and livestock products,
- Promotion of research, continuous professional development and strengthening of institutional capacity (public and Private) for effective service delivery.

2.2.3 The formulation of the livestock policy took into consideration the following factors:

2.2.3.1 The government of Somaliland recognizes that livestock is an important source of household income and national income. It is a national resource and high priority is attached towards disease control and modernising livestock production.

2.2.3.2 This policy is consistent with other policies of national development and has a long term vision to revolutionize livestock production in order to improve its contribution to food security, poverty reduction, increase household income and improve the national economy.

2.2.4 Implementation of this policy will facilitate the following:

- Putting in place an enabling working environment for the roles and responsibilities to be carried out by both the public and private sectors, according to the national Veterinary Code and other related legal provisions.
- Enhancing private sector participation and investment in livestock industry development
- Creating awareness and advocating the adoption of new technologies and training at various levels.
- Strengthening linkages among livestock related sectors and improvement of information acquisition and dissemination.
- Improvement of legal and regulatory frameworks and coordination of livestock development activities.
- Improvement of institutional set-up, planning, development, and management.
- Allocation and lobbying for appropriate financing and establishment of livestock development funds.
- Development of human resources.

CHAPTER THREE: Policy Guidelines

3.1 Vision, Mission and Policy Objectives

3.1.1 Vision

By year 2016, there should be a livestock sector, which to a large extent shall be healthy, productive and sustainable to ensure food security, increased household incomes and improved national economy while conserving the environment.

3.1.2 Mission

The mission of the Ministry of livestock is;

To ensure that the livestock resource is developed and managed sustainably, through collaboration with all stakeholders, for the purpose of improving food security, reducing poverty, improving livelihoods and contributing to the national economy”.

In order to fulfil this, the Ministry will implement the following strategies:

1. Co-ordinate development inputs and, monitor and regulate the livestock sector in the country.
2. Implement realistic, comprehensive, and dynamic and gender sensitive livestock policies that take into account other related policies.
3. Develop competent sector professionals of high integrity to promote investments in the livestock industry.

3.1.3 Objectives of the National Livestock Policy

3.1.3.1 The overall objective is:

To provide guidelines, coordination and regulation of the livestock sector in order to increase its efficiency in terms of production and productivity for the betterment of the livelihoods of livestock producers and improvement of the Somaliland economy, through focused use of resources.

3.1.3.2 The specific objectives are to:

- (i) Promote national food security to meet nutritional requirements.
- (ii) Increase the quantity and quality of livestock and livestock products as raw materials for local industries and export.

- (iii) Promote integrated use of natural resources related to livestock production while protecting the environment.
- (iv) Adoption and application of new technologies relevant for livestock production, improve human resources and strengthen technical support requirements in the livestock sector.
- (v) Promote the production of safe food to safeguard consumers.

3.2 Implementation of Policies and Strategies

Appropriate policies and strategies will be implemented by the Somaliland government to stimulate livestock production, promote exports, safeguard domestic industries and protect both local and export consumers of Somaliland's livestock and livestock products. Somaliland will implement the livestock policy in line with its National and international obligations.

3.2.1 Livestock Production and Management Systems

3.2.1.1 The economy of the country depends 70% on livestock and livestock products.

Livestock in Somaliland are the major repository of individual and national wealth thus making the country an important livestock exporter. The main livestock

markets are in the oil rich countries of the Arabian Peninsula mainly Saudi Arabia. Sheep and goats were exported in the largest numbers, before the livestock ban of 2001. After 2001, the livelihoods of the people of Somaliland depended mainly on family remittances which reached about 35%.

3.2.1.2 There are several types of livestock production and management systems in Somaliland depending on several factors such as area, availability of labour, herd sizes and types of livestock kept. However, in general, there are two main production systems namely; nomadic pastoralism and agro-pastoral production systems.

3.2.1.3 Nomadic pastoralism is the system practiced by most of the rural population and involves the movement of people with their animals in search of pasture and water. The movement of these Pastoralists is often organized and follows a regular pattern in which each group or all groups have their traditional grazing areas and/or common, watering points and temporary camps. In some parts of the country,

pastoralists co-habit with farmers to access crop residues and fallow grazing lands for their livestock. In other places the pastoralists take advantage of heavy rains and floods and plant crops in cleared areas for the production of forage or grains.

3.2.1.4 The types of animals kept by nomadic families depend on several factors including the area inhabited and the labour available to them. Cattle are predominant in the western parts of the country that receive relatively more rainfall, while goats and camels are bred mainly in the drier central and northern regions of the country. Most pastoralists prefer to keep mixed species of animals which have numerous benefits including, the ability to exploit different rangelands, produce different products and have different survival and recovery rates following droughts. When the need arises, pastoralists practice a split herding system in which camels and sometimes goats are separately herded from the main camps where cattle, some milking camels and sheep are kept. There is also a distinct division of labour among family members in which young men herd camels while cattle and small ruminants are taken care of by women, children and the elderly.

3.2.1.5 Agro-pastoralism is a production system which is characterized by the maintenance by a family of a permanent home base in a farming area. There are several different sub-types of this system ranging from farmers owning large herds and keeping only a few resident animals to small scale-farmers owning only a few animals. This production system was initially practiced in the southern and western farming regions, but it is now becoming more common even in the drier regions of the country as the pasture lands gradually diminish and deteriorate. In this system, split herding based on a division of labour is a common practice, as part of the family moves with most of the herd, while the other part is left in the farm land to cultivate crops; a few milking animals are also left behind as well.

3.2.1.6 Breeds of Livestock in Somaliland

1. Cattle

The cattle of Somaliland are predominantly the East African Shorthorn (thoracic-humped) Zebu type among which four different types are recognized as Gassara,

Dawara, Surqo and Boran. There are some cattle that have the characteristics of cross-breed between the East African Short Horn and the crevice-thoracic humped Ethiopian cattle; a Surqa breed is a representative of this cross-bred type.

2. Camels

Camels in Somaliland are all of the one-humped Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) type. In this, there are several types identified on the basis of the physical features and colours such as; Horr, Siif-Dacar among others. The characteristics of each type are dictated by the environment or the ecological characteristics of a particular area; for example, camels in the open grass-lands of Nugal valley, Guban and the Gollis range are short in height, while those in the haud plateau , where bushes predominate are taller and heavier .

3. Goats

There are two main types of goats in Somaliland. These are the short-eared East African type and the Arab type. The short-eared East African goats are mainly

white, although mixed colours such as brown and black also occur. Among this type there are several sub-types that are distinguished and are given the names of the main raring clan or area, such as the mountain goats, plain goats etc.

4. Sheep

The sheep in Somaliland are uniformly the Blackhead Somali type, characterized by a fat rump, black neck and head and white body. It is polled though some males may have horns. The mature adult bodyweight of these animals is generally in the range of 30-45 kilograms.

3.2.1.7 According to data gathered by the Ministry of Planning in 2003, Somaliland had 16,238,304 million grazing animals in the country as a whole (Table 1). Considerable internal and cross border movement takes place at well defined periods. Stock routes along the western border of the country move in waves into Ethiopia at the beginning of the main rainy season in April and return to Somaliland at the start of the dry season in September. 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 of livestock to coastal areas in December due to winter rains in the mountainous areas.

Year	Animal Species				Totals
	Goats	Sheep	Camel	Cattle	
1998	6,072,250	6,909,123	1,443,625	340,950	14,765,948
1999	6,367,169	7,146,030	1,475,560	348,493	15,337,252
2000	6,519,981	7,267,513	1,491,791	352,326	15,631,611
2001	6,676,460	7,391,060	1,508,200	356,202	15,931,922
2002	6,836,695	7,516,708	1,524,791	360,110	16,238,304

Table 1: Livestock Populations in Somaliland

Livestock Production Policy

While striving to conserve the Animal Genetic Resource (AnGR), the government will work closely with the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the selection and breeding of their animals. The government will put strong emphasis to ensure preservation of indigenous

genetic resources of local breeds. Good traits of local breeds of camels, sheep, goats, donkeys, and chicken (resistance to diseases, ability to survive harsh conditions and poor nutrition) will receive high priority. Therefore,

The policy of the Government of Somaliland is to improve and maintain the indigenous stock, maximise their production capacity in meat, milk, hides and skins.

This will be aimed at:

- Meeting the demand for local food consumption.
- Meeting the demand of the export market.
- Contributing to foreign currency earnings.
- Increasing producer incomes.

The stated policy will be achieved through the following:

Strategies:

1. Establishment of a functional animal production department within MOL.
2. Provision of legal and appropriate policy frameworks to support technical services delivery and breeding programs.
3. Promotion of indigenous knowledge in breeding practice.

4. Promotion of research on appropriate and applicable technologies in the pastoral production diversity.
5. Engagement and retention of competent human resource for the various disciplines of livestock production.
6. Lobbying and allocation of funds for research in animal production

3.2.2 Animal Health Services Delivery

The current animal health services delivery encompasses the following:

- i. Public veterinary services and collaborating technical support projects. These include disease surveillance, laboratory diagnosis, field veterinary services, data management, certification and inspection of livestock/livestock products for export, meat inspection, provision of service delivery infrastructures, policy development, legislation, planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation.
- ii. Services delivered by the private veterinary services. This includes clinical services that include the community animal health workers trainings, importation, distribution

and management of veterinary pharmacy and related products. Contracted public activities and agro business.

- iii. Services delivered by Non-Governmental organisations. These are mainly technical support and capacity building programmes to both the public and the private veterinary services delivery.

3.2.2.1 The overall maintenance of a healthy national herd and control of animal diseases remains the responsibility of the government. The government will take the following responsibilities:

- Control and prevention of notifiable diseases and vector control.
- Laboratory diagnosis and confirmation of notifiable diseases.
- Disease surveillance and epidemiological data management.
- Public health activities including meat inspection and zoo sanitary measures.
- Inspection and certification of export and import of livestock and livestock products.
- Animal health research and extension.

- Provision of regulatory and enforcement structures

The responsibility of preventive veterinary services delivery, certification and information dissemination will be that of the Somaliland Government, *through the Ministry of Livestock (MoL)*. The Government will promote maintenance of a healthy national herd of livestock through control of animal diseases and pests using scientifically-based and internationally acceptable procedures.

This will be achieved through the following:

Strategies

- i. Formulation, continuous review, updating and implementation of laws, regulations and controls
- ii. Establishment and regular updating of a list of priority diseases that threaten the national livestock herd, livestock trade and public health.
- iii. Establishment of a national emergency preparedness and response plan for livestock diseases.
- iv. Strengthening of the recently established epidemiology and data management unit (EDMU), epidemio-surveillance, information exchange and networking.

v. Strengthening national capacity for prevention and control of priority diseases and pests by enhancing public and private sector partnerships for effective provision, regulation, and monitoring of veterinary services.

3.2.2.2 Sanitary Standards in Livestock Trade

Sanitary standards in export livestock trade in Somaliland are based on a three point certification process. This involves an initial clinical inspection and individual animal identification at the point of livestock origin. A second clinical inspection and screening of communicable diseases in 14 days' time at an intermediate location, and final inspection and certification is conducted at the port of embarkation. MoL has been supported by various NGOs and donor-funded projects (namely EXCELEX and FAO/LICUS) to train and establish a certification system for export of livestock. There is need for a clear policy standpoint and the development of strategies to ensure the institutional and sustainability of livestock exports certification processes in Somaliland.

The Government shall develop national standards and will adopt an enabling environment for the implementation of the national animal Health regulations and is committed to comply with the Guidelines and recommendations of the regional and international certification institutions (OIE, WHO, WTO/SPS).

This will be achieved through the following:

Strategies

- i. Establishment and maintenance of an early warning system to help prevent the spread of diseases from other countries
- ii. Dissemination of animal health information to trading partners, OIE and other regional organizations. *However, Somaliland is not recognised by the United Nations (UN) as one of the African nations. This presents a major constraint in international disease reporting, and dissemination of information. It is the desire of Somaliland to be internationally recognised as a nation to facilitate disease surveillance, reporting and dissemination of information.*
- iii. Harnessing of resources (locally and internationally) for transformation the animal health and production departments to conform to international standards (or at least to minimum OIE standards of a veterinary services structure, with defined role and functions)

3.2.2.3 Clinical Veterinary Services

Provision of clinical veterinary services has been carried out mainly by private veterinary practitioners, either individually or through membership associations. There are two

professional associations in Somaliland namely the United Livestock Professionals Association (ULPA) and the Somaliland National Veterinary Association (SoLNAVA). ULPA was formed in 2002 when 8 private veterinary associations dissolved themselves to form one umbrella association. The association has 63 members of whom 10 are Veterinarians, 51 Veterinary assistants, and 2 Veterinary auxiliaries. SoLNAVA is a newly established veterinary association that was formed in 2006. While ULPA's membership involves those professionals in the private sector only, SoLNAVA was established to accommodate professionals who were not members of any association, operating both in the private and the public sectors.

The Policy of the Somaliland Government is that all clinical veterinary services will be carried out by the private veterinary sector. The government will support already existing and new professional associations, formation and running of private veterinary clinics and practices, veterinary pharmacies and extension schemes in pastoral communities.

This policy will be implemented through the following:

Strategies:

- i. Enforcement of the Somaliland veterinary code
- ii. Support for the establishment and running of a legally-constituted veterinary board.
- iii. Registration and regulation of animal health service providers by legally certified veterinary board.
- iv. Strengthening of veterinary professional associations.
- v. Enhancing public/private partnerships in animal health services delivery by contracting private goods that are of public nature to private animal health service providers.
- vi. Accreditation of veterinary pharmacies, clinics, laboratories and individuals to carry out public good activities.

3.2.2.4 Livestock and Animal health Inputs

Drug importation, distribution and retailing of veterinary medicines are under the management of private drug traders. The traders have little or no technical knowledge on handling and use of veterinary drugs. Also, the veterinary drugs are imported from different countries without any control at the seaports or airports. There is no quality control system

resulting in importation of low quality drugs whose efficacy cannot be established. The retailing pharmacies are also not managed by competent well-trained staff.

The Government will promote adequate supply and accessibility of safe, high quality, efficacious and affordable veterinary medicines and other animal health inputs

This policy will be achieved through the following:

Strategies:

- i. Creation and promotion of a favourable environment for the private sector to take up the functions of importation, distribution, and retailing of animal health inputs.
- ii. Establishing and regularly updating of an essential veterinary drugs list.
- iii. Strengthening the capacity for surveillance and monitoring of the safe use of animal health inputs through establishment of an inspectorate system.
- iv. Regulating standards of quality, safety and efficacy of animal health inputs, through the licensing of pharmaceutical and drugs importers, distributors, retail pharmacies and clinics.
- v. Promoting community awareness on rational use of animal health inputs.
- vi. Availing vaccines for preventing or controlling of epidemic diseases that threaten food security or public health

3.2.2.5 Emergency Preparedness.

National strategic plans for emergency response and disaster management (that include livestock epizootics) have been developed by the National Disaster Management Authority of Somaliland (NERAD). However, Emergency response and preparedness unit of MOL is not in place and is a priority for the year 2007.

The government of Somaliland is committed to:

Establishment of a functional emergency preparedness system within the Ministry of Livestock which has the capability to successfully deal with animal diseases emergencies

Emphasis will be placed on the following:

- Improve the collection, reporting and analysis of animal health information at the Epidemiology and Data Management Unit (EDMU).
- Ensure sustainable laboratory support
- Formulation and implementation of animal disease Control programs (for priority diseases).

The strategies that will be used are:

- ◆ Contingency planning and allocation of ready to use resources.
- ◆ Establishment of coordinated institutional framework to ensure participation of all stakeholders during emergencies (Epizootics are regarded as disasters according to definitions described by the National Disaster Management Authority of Somaliland (NERAD).
- ◆ Development of a plan of action and mobilization of resources for implementation.
- ◆ Enforcement of laws to ensure containment of disease out breaks.
- ◆ Establishment of early warning systems, awareness raising and extension services.
- ◆ Establishment of a Disease notification system and confirmation at national and international levels.

3.2.2.6 Diagnostic Laboratory Services

Currently the capacity and the status of diagnostic laboratory services in Somaliland is limited. Only the central veterinary laboratory in Hargeisa has the capacity to perform basic laboratory functions. The laboratory in Hargeisa has the capacity to perform the following activities:

- Cold chain storage system

- Parasitological (gastro-intestinal parasites, ectoparasites, hemoparasites) examinations.
- Sampling, sample collection, processing and dispatch.
- Serological screening.
- Interpretation and recording of laboratory tests.

However, for this laboratory to become fully functional, there is need for training of laboratory staff and provision of laboratory chemicals and reagents.

At the field level, laboratory space exists in Borama, Berbera and Burao, but there are no human resources or equipment.

The Government will enhance the accessibility and provision of reliable diagnostic services.

This will be achieved through the following strategies:

- i. The provision of human resources and equipment for the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Hargeisa, which will link with regional and international reference laboratories.
- ii. Support for the establishment of satellite veterinary laboratories in regions (strategic areas where there is a high risk of diseases or high potential livestock regions)
- iii. Developing linkages between the satellite veterinary laboratories and the central laboratory in Hargeisa.
- iv. Transferring lessons and best practices from regional institutions of research and training (by planning and meeting the cost of study tours, short courses, and on-the-bench training of Somali veterinarians and laboratory staff).
- v. Establishment of modalities for cost recovery to ensure sustainability of laboratory services.

3.2.2.7 Disease Control

Control strategies specific to livestock diseases of economic and public health importance in Somaliland will be developed for each disease. These strategies will be in line with the AU/IBAR recommendations of disease control in the east African countries and comply with the guidelines of the OIE Terrestrial animal health code. They will also be in accordance

with national regulations and sanitary measures aimed at controlling major epizootic livestock diseases.

The policy of the government of Somaliland is to control any spread of disease of socioeconomic importance in the shortest possible period, while limiting its economic impact.

The following strategies will be put in place to combat outbreaks of animal diseases:

- i. Development of specific control strategies for each disease of national importance.
- ii. Surveillance to determine presence, source and extent of infection, measure the risk level and to provide proof of freedom from the disease;
- iii. Vaccination of susceptible herds in cases of imminent threats from neighbouring countries- aiming to contain the spread of the disease.
- iv. Quarantine and movement controls on animals and animal products in declared areas to prevent the spread of infections;
- v. Decontamination of facilities, and products on infected premises to prevent spread in declared areas.

- vi. zoning to define areas of potential hazard while using the HACCP approach to enhance control of infected and disease-free areas
- vii. Awareness creation to promote cooperation from the pastoralists and livestock traders.
- viii. Therapeutic control of production diseases

3.2.2.8 Veterinary Public Health

Public health problems arising out of the complex interaction of human and animal populations in both epidemiological and socio economic terms are of considerable magnitude in the country and to the importing consumers as well. These problems include:-

1. Outbreaks of zoonotic diseases
2. Meat-borne diseases
3. Food poisoning
4. Poor sanitation during food processing

The Government of Somaliland, through MOL, and in collaboration with other stakeholders and local authorities, will develop the necessary framework to safeguard the public from diseases transmissible through food of animal origin.

This will be done through:

- Development of inspection procedures and slaughtering norms for food animals.
- Development and application of Public Health Control and Meat inspection laws and certification services.

3.2.3 Livestock Sector Institutions

3.2.3.1 There are different types of institutions involved in the livestock development and animal health services delivery in Somaliland. These include training institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), livestock professional associations, the Chamber of Commerce and livestock traders' associations, the National Veterinary Board and the Somaliland Livestock Board. However, better coordination of the activities of these institutions is required to achieve a common medium-to-long term goal for the livestock sector in Somaliland.

Policy:

The Government will support and promote formation, operations, better coordination and regulation of the existing, as well as new institutions working for the betterment of the livestock sector in Somaliland.

This will be achieved through the following:

Strategies:

- i. Creation of an enabling environment for the development of strong institutions in the livestock sector. This includes preparation and implementation of appropriate laws to support their establishment, operations and sustainability.
- ii. Development of mechanisms for effective coordination of the activities, roles and functions of the different institutions with MoL as the focal point for coordination (Strengthening the role of MoL in coordination of livestock sector inputs)

3.2.4 Human Resource

3.2.4.1 One of the key limitations of livestock development in Somaliland is the lack of sufficient human resource to meet the needs of the sector. Currently, there are 42 university degree holders (veterinarians, livestock productionists, and biological scientists), 108 diploma holders (animal health and animal production) and 315 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) in Somaliland.

3.2.4.2 The workforce of the Ministry of Livestock consists of 23 degree holders', 43 diploma holders and 18 technicians, while the rest work privately. However, projected human resource needs in the livestock sector based on the medium - to - long-term growth of the sector are not yet established. The existing professionals (degrees and diploma holders) were trained more than 15 years ago and have not

been exposed to current trends and new technologies in livestock development, they require refresher and advanced training in their respective disciplines. On the other hand, Community-based animal health workers have a limited level of training that does not promote the long-term sustainability of their services. To meet international standards in livestock and livestock products trade, it is necessary to emphasise service delivery that is based on sound professional principles not compromised by the flooding of the market with paraprofessionals with limited training and knowledge in animal health.

The government of Somaliland will Support continuous training of existing and new manpower at certificate, diploma and degree level, and create an enabling environment that encourages professional development of well trained human resources in Somaliland. It will also review and evaluate the performance of all CAHWs and provide new training to those proven as active and functioning;

This will be achieved through the following strategies:

- i. Enforcement of the veterinary code in relation to the functioning of animal health service providers.

- ii. Registration and licensing of all cadres of human resource and the level of their training in Somaliland. CAHWs roles and responsibilities will be developed with supporting legal provision in services delivery.
- iii. Implementation of a study to determine current and future human resource needs of the livestock sector in Somaliland
- iv. Continuous professional development of the already existing human resource for the livestock sector
- v. Support to training institutions (University of Burao and Sheikh Technical Veterinary School and Gollis University) in human resource development for the livestock sector.
- vi. Development of linkages and partnerships with local, regional and international training institutions.
- vii. Setting up a fund for professional development in Somaliland.
- viii. Awareness creation of the pastoral communities to demand for high quality services.

3.2.5 Investment Policies

3.2.5.1 MOL Headquarters, Regional and District veterinary Offices

Somaliland is divided into 6 regions namely, Marodi-jeex, Sanag, Togdheer, Awdal, Sahil, and Sool. Each region has a veterinary office working as a Regional Veterinary Officer.

The policy of Somaliland Government is to invest in regions and districts to ensure fully functional veterinary infrastructure that meets the needs of the pastoralists as well as livestock traders.

Strategies:

- Provision of Institutional Capacity building and advanced training for the regional and field staff.
- Redeployment of professional staff and other support personnel in the pastoral areas.
- Adequate budgetary allocation for the regional veterinary services.

3.2.5.2 Laboratory facilities

The Government of Somaliland aims at improving and equipping the Central Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory and satellite regional laboratories. The Central Veterinary lab will be improved to meet at least minimum OIE diagnostic standards for a national laboratory in serology, bacteriology and parasitology. The MOL will establish contacts with regional and international reference laboratories and livestock research institutions. Strategies for improvement of the national capacity for veterinary laboratory support will include:

- i. Establishment of reliable and efficient MOL laboratories that will have the authority and public confidence.
- ii. Development of linkages between the laboratory and regional and international laboratories for training and technical back-stopping.

3.2.5.3 Holding grounds and quarantine stations

To prevent the spread of livestock diseases, the MOL will rehabilitate existing and build new holding grounds, quarantine stations and stock routes health inspection points. The infrastructure will be maintained by MOL from revenues accrued from livestock traders. Grazing areas for research and demonstrations for livestock management technologies will be established. Livestock owners will be encouraged to establish fodder production farms.

Strategies:

- i. Re-investment of revenue from livestock traders in holding grounds and quarantine stations
- ii. Promotion of private sector investment in development of holding grounds and quarantine stations
- iii. Awareness creation among livestock owners on the need to establish fodder production farms and provision of Incentives for livestock owners who establish fodder production farms (e.g. provision of land for fodder production, purchase of the fodder by the Government)

3.2.5.4 Slaughterhouses, Butcheries, Local meat retail outlets

The MOL will support private sector and local authorities to establish certified slaughterhouses. Meat inspection will be carried out by veterinarians or officers from the Ministry of Health. To ensure the protection of consumers, all butcheries and meat retail premises will be inspected before they are authorised to slaughter the animals or sell meat.

Strategies

- i. Development of standards and guide lines for slaughter houses and food safety. MoL will implement this strategy in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Local authorities,
- ii. Enforcement of rules and regulations, in collaboration with local authorities.
- iii. Awareness creation and mobilisation of butchers and retail meat traders on the need for best practices in their operations.

3.2.5.5 Veterinary pharmacies

The MOL will provide legal and regulatory measures that support registration; inspection and formulation of standards with regards to animal inputs. The MOL will create an enabling

environment for private veterinarians to operate veterinary clinics in all districts and veterinary drugs outlets/selling points in pastoral areas.

3.3 Cross Cutting and Cross-sectoral Issues

3.3.1. Land tenure

Land is a basic resource for livestock development hence the need to encourage its optimal use. A large proportion of the land is under communal ownership. Lack of guaranteed security of land tenure and appropriate mechanisms for land ownership for livestock production has increased social conflicts between livestock farmers and other land users. In addition, there is no incentive for rational rangeland management and this discourages investments in improved pastures and water supplies.

Expansion of illegal enclosures in rangelands has resulted into reduction of grazing areas and concentration of large numbers of animals in the marginal lands leading to overgrazing and

environmental degradation. Furthermore, there is scarcity of land use planners for demarcation of land for various uses.

The Policy of the Government is to ensure proper land ownership with better management and utilization for sustainable livestock production and productivity.

Strategies

- i. Consultative and participatory mechanism to ensure land use and security of land tenure for livestock farmers in the rangeland areas will be promoted.
- ii. Community based management of natural resources among pastoralists will be developed and promoted.
- iii. Participatory and sustainable pastoral and agro-pastoral associations that recognise traditional customary land rights will be promoted.

3.3.2. Environment

Pastoralism involves the management of natural resources in its production activities and it is crucial that natural resources are managed properly so that livestock production is sustainable and negative externalities are minimized. Livestock farming especially that of ruminants is heavily dependent on the environment as they require large areas for grazing.

The Government will promote livestock production activities that ensure sustainability and conservation of the environment.

3.3.3. Gender

Gender equality considerations and mainstreaming into livestock production processes, has become increasingly important in recent years. Women and youth bear substantial responsibilities in livestock production. In Somaliland, women are currently involved in rearing and milking camels (a role that was traditionally reserved for men) due to rural-urban migration of men in search of better jobs. Limiting factors for their optimal performance include inadequate awareness on the need for gender mainstreaming, inadequate information, knowledge and skills. MoL will aim at creating awareness on gender

mainstreaming in order to address the imbalances in livestock farming through the following strategies:

- i. Capacity building on gender mainstreaming in livestock pastoral communities will be promoted and supported.
- ii. Labour saving technologies appropriate to livestock communities will be promoted.
- iii. Women and youth empowerment in accessing resources for income generation and market information will be promoted.

3.3.4. HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a global disaster and, in many countries, has created a crisis in all walks of life, affecting in particular young men and women between the ages of 20-49 years. Due to the low prevalence of the disease in Somaliland, the potential risks and impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic to the livestock industry in Somaliland are not well understood.

The Government will aim at reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS through national and global efforts of raising awareness and mitigation measures to protect the livestock professionals and pastoralists.

Strategies

- i. Incorporation of HIV/AIDS in the awareness creation messages amongst livestock professionals and pastoralists.
- ii. Strength collaboration and linkage between livestock sector institutions and those responsible for control of HIV/AIDS.

CHAPTER FOUR: Institutional Framework

4.1 Institutional Set-up

- 4.1.1 The objectives of the National Livestock Policy will be achieved through the active participation of various stakeholders including the government, the private sector, the Academia, the livestock producers and traders' organizations. This policy recognizes different sectoral and sub-sectoral policy instruments as they are important in achieving the policy objectives. During implementation of this policy a mechanism will be instituted to facilitate linkages and complementarities between different sectoral policies and coordinate the work of different stakeholders in livestock so as to achieve a Sector-Wide-Approach in the development of the Livestock Industry.
- 4.1.2 Development of the National Livestock Policy provides an opportunity to integrate recent changes in the roles and responsibilities of the Central Government (MOL) into this policy; the roles are those of planning, coordination, regulatory, programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The roles of the private sector, including the activities outlined in the veterinary code, will be expected to respond to a new set of opportunities and challenges.
- 4.1.3 The private sector will guide and implement the development initiatives needed to support livestock production. These functions include promoting investment in the

livestock industry; participating in the formulation of policies and the regulatory and institutional frameworks; facilitating promotion of research; training and the provision of advisory services; and facilitating private sector marketing and access to financial services.

4.2 Roles of Different Stakeholders

4.2.1 Public Sector

4.2.1.1 The Government is responsible for the implementation of the National Livestock Policy. The Government will accelerate the reform process and continue maintaining favorable macro-economic policy environment conducive for private sector participation in economic development and growth. Also, the Government will provide support services required for increasing and sustaining livestock productivity, growth of real farm incomes and food security. The Ministry of Livestock will ensure effective coordination of livestock sector inputs by key players. This will entail both intra-sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination.

Somaliland Government development efforts in the livestock sector will therefore be limited to the provision of core public services such as extension, information, research, training, and livestock infrastructure, formulating policies, regulatory frameworks and protection of the environment. In addition, the government will ensure that livestock policy goals and objectives are effectively integrated within an overall macro economy policy framework.

- 4.2.1.2 The government will be responsible for supervising and ensuring that only quality animal health inputs are imported into the country. Strict penalties for violation of standards of drugs and vaccines prescribed by the veterinary authority (sale of counterfeit, substandard and banned drugs) will be implemented.
- 4.2.1.3 **Livestock Sector Lead Ministries:** The livestock sector lead ministries consist of the Ministry of Livestock (MOL), Ministry of Water, Ministry of pastoral development and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce. The implementation of the livestock policy guidelines will foster a multi-sectoral approach and an alliance involving all the lead ministries to ensure that proposed strategies and stated policies are implemented and the desired goal is achieved.
- 4.2.1.4 **Government Authorities and Institutions:** There are a number of public agencies and institutions, which play a critical role in supporting livestock development,

which is often of a regulatory nature. These include line ministries and National boards, commissions and special authorities namely:

- i. National Disaster Management and environmental Research (NERAD)
- ii. National Veterinary Board.
- iii. Livestock Trade Commission.
- iv. Ministry of pastoral development and environment.
- v. Chamber of Commerce.
- vi. The Judiciary
- vii. The Police Force

MoL will work in partnership with these authorities and institutions for effective implementation of this policy.

4.2.2 Private Sector

- 4.2.2.1 The government recognizes the essential role of the private sector comprising of financial institutions, Chamber Of Commerce, livestock farmers, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, traders, processors and other individuals and organizations that are

motivated by profit to undertake investment in the livestock industry. Effective private sector participation and performance requires conducive environment which is being created by the government.

The private sector will be responsible for undertaking commercial activities such as production, processing and marketing of animals and animal products, curative clinical veterinary services, and importation and distribution of animal inputs in order to develop the livestock industry. In the long run the private sector is expected to take up provision of some of the public services such as extension, research and training and provide opportunities for employment.

4.2.2.2 **Academic and Research Institutions:** There are several academic and research institutions in Somaliland. These include Hargeisa University, Burao University, Amoud University and Sheikh Technical Veterinary School that aim to carry out research to develop appropriate technologies which can be used by livestock farmers to develop the industry. They can also provide tailored training courses as

a major pillar for development of the livestock industry. Collaboration with these institutions will be strengthened.

4.2.2.3 Livestock producers' cooperatives/Organizations and Pastoral associations:

These are emerging grass-root organizations, which are important for development of the livestock industry. These organizations provide several services such as credit, extension, input supplies and marketing channels for livestock production. They will be encouraged to support increased production and productivity, processing, marketing and credit mobilization. The involvement of communities and their organizations is essential for successful implementation of the policy. However, adequate support to farmers' organizations is crucial in order to ensure adoption of new technologies.

4.2.2.4 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations

(CBOs): NGOs and CBOs play an important role in livestock development, particularly in the provision of knowledge, information, capacity building and

mobilization of resources at the grass-root level. A strong partnership and coordination of NGOs/CBOs in fostering pastoral development in the country will be encouraged.

4.2.2.5 **Professional Associations:** Currently the Professional associations/organizations in somaliland are at an embryonic stage. Despite this they have played important roles in livestock development in the country. They provide the independent structure for supporting private sector development and in establishing a dialogue between livestock traders and the Government. There are two veterinary professional associations in the country. These are United livestock Professionals' association (ULPA) that consists of private veterinary professionals, and Somaliland National Veterinary association (SOLNAVA) which consists of both public and private veterinary professionals. The government will provide support for technical training and facilitate information sharing and networking amongst associations and other livestock sector stakeholders. The government will also put in place an amicable

legal environment enabling association members to practice and a clear delegation of their roles in the development of the sector.

4.2.2.6 Other Institutions and Groups: Institutions such as consulting companies and other service providers also play important roles in livestock development. The government will mobilize their skills and capacity to contribute to the development of the industry. Private sector institutional service providers, apart from NGOs and CBOs, are currently not well established. The Government will encourage and support the development of these institutions and groups.

4.2.3 Development Partners

4.2.3.1 Development partners have been providing the much needed resources towards the development of the livestock sector, especially those participating in livestock activities. They have been playing a crucial role by supporting different efforts to contain the existing livestock constraints. The development partners have provided both financial and technical assistance through different programmes and projects with an aim of achieving set objectives and propelling the economy of the country

into sustainable growth. It is therefore expected that development partners will continue to support development of the livestock industry through implementation of this policy.

4.3 Coordinating Mechanism

4.3.1 Successful implementation of the National Livestock Policy and improved performance of the livestock industry will depend on both vertical and horizontal coordination. This includes the coordination with other agricultural sector related ministries, institutions, development partners, agencies and other stakeholders such as livestock farmers and their associations. To make this vertical and horizontal coordination effective and efficient, the government will focus on preparing and reviewing appropriate policy instruments for the livestock industry and monitor their use while leaving the actual coordination to stakeholders. Some of the instruments which will be used to ensure participation of all stakeholders are laws and regulations, stakeholders' fora, research findings, available technical support services, an early warning system, different professional fora and a livestock marketing system. Alliance will also be explored through sub-regional and regional organisations within the framework of African Union (AU). At international level collaboration with organisations such as FAO, OIE, WHO and IAEA and the Arab league will be strengthened.

CHAPTER FIVE: Policy Monitoring and Evaluation

- 5.1 This National Livestock Policy will be used as an instrument towards achieving the Vision and Mission of the Livestock industry. The long term objective is towards attaining food security, poverty reduction and increase in national income from the livestock sector. In order for the objectives of this policy to be realised, the Ministry of Livestock will develop strategies and implement a detailed plan of activities.

- 5.2 Systematic monitoring and evaluation is essential for policy implementation and performance assessment. The overall responsibility of monitoring and evaluation is vested in the Ministry of Livestock. However, effective monitoring will depend on coordinated efforts and close cooperation between public institutions, Ministries responsible for finance, civil service and the private sector. Monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation are constrained by lack of clear distinction in roles of different institutions. Design of defined indicators for roles in coordination and reporting system will be in place.

The Government of Somaliland, through MOL and the Ministry of Planning will develop the necessary framework to have an effective monitoring and evaluation system that will ensure the implementation of the National Livestock Policy.

Strategies to achieve an effective policy monitoring

1. Performance output and process indicators for policy monitoring and evaluation will be established and harmonized.
2. Data on a management information system for performance targets to measure implementation performance will be updated.
3. Management capacity for a participatory monitoring and evaluation system will be strengthened.
4. Provision of a modern computerized database to strengthen the capacity of MoL in animal resource information system collections, analysis and feedback mechanisms