



Why a Livestock Master Plan?

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What is a Livestock Master Plan?

A livestock master plan is a detailed sector analysis and investment plan, comprising a Livestock Sector Analysis (LSA) of the current situation and trends in a country, a long term forecast (usually 15 years) of the impact of livestock sector strategies (LSS), and a medium-term (usually 5 years) investment plan with commodity value chain road maps. The road maps include vision, targets and goalposts, a strategy, a sequential plan of action and financial and human resources budgeting.

To develop the next generation of LMPs, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) is working in close collaboration with the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to leverage knowledge and capacities for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of sustainable livestock development strategies and investments, particularly in low- and middle-income and emerging countries.

Motivation for LMPs

Making the case for sustainable livestock investments: chronic under-investment in the livestock sector is a major constraint to the livestock sector which often contributes more than agriculture to national development goals.

Lack of evidence base: LMPs provide essential evidence that agriculture and livestock ministers often lack regarding returns on investment. This evidence is essential to get financial resources for livestock development from ministries of finance, donors, as well as public and private investors.

Capacity building: LMPs strive to build the analytical capacity of government analysts to carry out data-driven and fact-based analyses for quantitative livestock sector planning.

Helping formulate plans: governments need realistic action plans to meet targets in five-year national economic development plans.

LMPs provide policymakers, public and private investors involved in livestock modernization with reliable quantitative facts on:

- the current contributions and constraints of the livestock sector.
- the long-run potential of the livestock sector to contribute to a country's development objectives.
- priority livestock commodities, value chains and proposed investment options (combined technologies and policies) shown to have potential to further modernize the sector.
- how greater and better investment in livestock can further modernize the sector.
- use of the LMP process to build capacity for fact-based and quantitative planning.

Ingredients for LMPs: stakeholders, data and models

The investment plan with commodity value chain road maps is built on quantitative and fact-based analysis of the past and current trends (baseline livestock sector analysis or LSA) and a long-term (15-year) predictive analysis (livestock sector strategy or LSS).

The LSA, LSS and LMP are all quantitative, but stakeholder engagement and consultations are integral parts that are critical for success.

Existing LMPs



Rwanda: USD261 million investment plan proposed



Ethiopia: World Bank now developing USD170+ million sector investment



Tanzania: USD624 million investment plan proposed



Bihar State India: USD895 million (16% from public) endorsed by the state Chief Minister



Uzbekistan: World Bank USD180 million sector investment

Upcoming LMPs



The Gambia



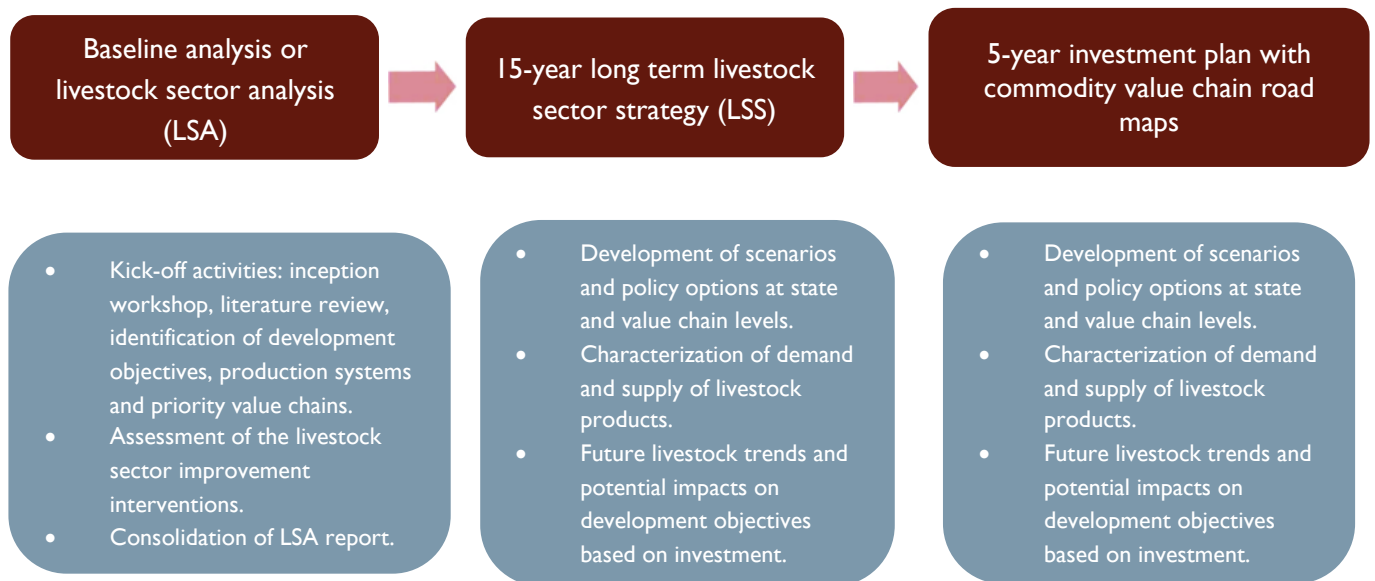
Odisha State India



Kenya

LMP process and deliverables

LMPs provide policymakers, private investors and development partners with quantitative information through the following process.



LMP process essentials

Diagnosis phase: examines past trends and diagnoses the current status of the livestock sector; identifying technological and policy interventions which address the current and potential constraints and opportunities that contribute to development objectives. The use of the Livestock Sector Investment and Planning Toolkit (LSIPT) suite of analyses, with elements developed by CIRAD, FAO, World Bank, ILRI and AU/IBAR, can be a part of this diagnosis.

- Initial assessment reviews the past and current policy and technical environment, explores constraints and opportunities in the livestock sector; looks at data

availability, and establishes a team of livestock experts and steering committees.

- Livestock production systems and household analysis includes capacity building, identification and characterization of livestock production systems, building dynamic herd and economic sector models, often using LSIPT.
- Analyses of livestock value chains and national-level multimarket sectoral analysis provides institutional and operational analyses of livestock value chains, national supply-demand trends by production systems and household groups and baseline welfare impacts that is later used in the livestock sector strategy for scenario building.

- Climate change analysis is a recent addition to LMPs. It assesses greenhouse gas emissions from the livestock sector under current management systems.
- Thematic analyses are a part of some LMPs and include brief technical notes on several core livestock thematic areas (institutional and legal frameworks, natural resource management, quarantine and phytosanitary regulations, livestock credit and insurance etc.)

Livestock Sector Strategy (LSS): is a 15-year modernization strategy which uses national development goals (income growth, poverty reduction, meeting demand etc.) as decision criteria for comparing the impacts of alternative investment interventions (combined technology and policy) along different metrics of analysis (economic, environmental, gender equity and poverty) to highlight prospective trade-offs.

It provides a quantitative and evidence-based justification for public and private investment in prioritized commodity value chains of the livestock sector. This process analyzes:

- national/regional supply/demand situations and impacts on trade and market dynamics.

- alternative investment options (combined technologies and policies), potential trade-offs, and their welfare impacts.
- long term costs and returns on investment.

Road maps or Livestock Master Plans (LMPs): a priority value chain specific investment plan or roadmap is a vision-driven well-constructed road map with action plans that seeks to improve animal productivity and production, as well as the value addition of key livestock value chains.

LMPs include capacity building of government livestock experts and planners to carry out fact-based and realistic investment planning with an aim to increase livestock sector funding.

LMPs also create government ownership and technical capacity to ensure the baseline livestock sector analysis, the livestock sector strategy and the LMP are living documents for use in the future. In doing so, they can bring about significant sector transformation.

Post LMP engagement: essential steps post the LMP process are to provide support in implementing LMPs, monitoring impacts and building capacity.



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