

South Asia Regional Workshop on: Livestock and Development in a Changing Context

Summary of Proceedings

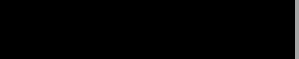
13-15 October, 2008
Hyderabad, India



**South Asia Regional Workshop on:
Livestock and Development in a
Changing Context**

Oct 13-15, 2008

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1. Background

Over the last four decades, SDC (Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation) and IC (Inter Cooperation) have gained rich experience in the livestock sector in India. India being a diverse country, the experiences are also varied in respect of climatic regions, type of farmers, farming systems, cropping patterns, animal species etc. In 2002, SDC-IC created a new programme - CALPI (Capitalisation of Livestock Programme Experiences India) with a view to contribute to addressing the current and emerging issues in the livestock sector by capitalizing or building on past SDC-IC experiences. In this context, CALPI has been influencing the policy frame conditions in the sector working specifically in new areas like 'traditional milk sector', 'livestock and environment' and 'veterinary education'.

In parallel, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) has also been exploring linkages between livestock development and research organisations to improve the application of research outputs as also to bring a poverty focus into research. Livestock professionals are currently facing new challenges and demands on account of rapid changes in the consumption and production patterns, and in the wake of rapid spread of diseases. The anticipated impacts of climate change and the significant potentials of livestock as an adaptation mechanism are other areas where practical experiences and knowledge sharing mechanisms would help in flattening the learning curve. From various interactions, it has become apparent that there is a large body of applied knowledge that is useful for livestock professionals in India and possibly at the South Asia regional level but its existence is not widely known and the information is not easily accessible.

Against this background CALPI and ILRI jointly organized a knowledge-sharing workshop in the South Asia context on the theme "livestock and development in a changing context". The workshop Objectives were:

- (1) To understand the knowledge and information needs of key stakeholders working in the 'livestock-livelihoods-environment' domain in South Asia
- (2) To exchange relevant and new experiences and learning in the above domain among the key stakeholders in the region.
- (3) To identify suitable mechanisms and the modalities to take the 'knowledge exchange' process forward

In preparation for the workshop, correspondence about knowledge and information needs revealed a listing that was clustered around three themes and the workshop was therefore organized around them:

- Livestock livelihood environment interface
- Policies, research and development
- Markets and services

The workshop was held at ICRISAT, Patancheru, near Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh, India) from Oct 13 to Oct 15, 2008, and was attended by about 35 representatives from national and provincial governments, academic institutions, non-government and private sector organisations from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Madagascar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and India.

The workshop processes are filmed in full and is made available in the form of an interactive CD, which is enclosed along with this document. In this video the content is systematically organised under the head: Background, Inaugural sessions, Expectations, Technical sessions, Field visits, Concluding session & process forward and Cultural event.



Dr A.K. Joseph

2. Inaugural session

The workshop opened with a welcome address from Dr. A.K. Joseph of CALPI that was followed by a presentation by Ms. Rupa Mukerji, Delegate Inter-Cooperation India. Ms. Mukerji recapitulated the origins of SDC and IC's work in India, and situated their partnership with Indian and State Governments, research and civil society organizations working in the livestock sector since more than four decades. Underlining the critical role of livestock in developing countries, Ms. Mukerji traced the gradual changes in emphasis of

work over the decades leading to the current decade of Knowledge Generation & Sharing for Systemic Changes in the Livestock Sector. She highlighted the following concerns and challenges to provide the setting for the workshop:

- Many issues are global in nature – markets, disease spread, global warming à knowledge is housed among many actors
- Need for a systems perspective as linkages are complex and differ across management systems
- Livestock R&D needs to make a discernible impact on poverty and socio-economic conditions, esp. of women in developing countries
- Need for knowledge sharing, bringing all actors to a common platform
- Need for Rapid access to knowledge and information



Ms Rupa Mukerji

Ms. Lisa Magnollay, Deputy Country Director, SDC India, welcomed the participants, and recalled the meaningful results that decades of Indo-Swiss partnerships had brought about both for India and Swiss partners. She recommended the work of IC in partnering with Indian and state governments in advocacy and generating significant policy changes. She hoped that the future activities in the livestock sector would benefit a large number

of countries of South Asia, many of who were present in the workshop.



Ms Lisa Magnollay

Dr S K Bandyopadhyay, Commissioner, Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India presented his keynote observations beginning with the importance of livestock in the Indian agrarian economy, especially in the livelihoods of the poor. He cited the livestock sector as accounting for more than 4% of GDP and 8% of employment, but receiving less than commensurate attention from policy makers. In this context, he highlighted the critical role that organizations such as SDC and IC played in not



Dr Priya Darshi Dash

only partnering in the development of improvement technologies and managerial practices, but also elevating the importance of livestock in the policy realms of agriculture nationally and state governments. He welcomed the participants from South Asian countries and offered all assistance in exchange of experiences and learning across the region.

Mr. Priya Darshi Dash, Special Chief Secretary, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, in his special address to the workshop, fondly recalled the long partnership of IC-SDC with the state Animal Husbandry Department, in organizing a participatory policy development

process for the state that in turn also influenced the Govt. of India's policy at the national level. He welcomed participants from South Asian countries and shared some of the experiences and challenges in livestock sector development that might be applicable to the community and institutional contexts of the neighbouring countries.

At the end of the inaugural session, two CALPI /IC India publications (a compendium of five publications on service delivery and a working paper on livestock environment interactions) and three CDs (on Traditional Milk Market, Service Delivery and Knowledge Management Platform) were also released by the dignitaries.



Dr S K Bandyopadhyay



Dr Iain Wright

Dr. Iain Wright, Regional Represented (Asia), Ilri made the closing remark after highlighting the importance and relevance of the workshop.

3. Expectations and Preliminary Needs Mapping

In preparation of the workshop, a matrix of learning needs and resources was collated from participants over e-mail. The Introductions session further confirmed the participants' expectations from the workshop. Some of these were:

- Sharing knowledge on Livestock Environment interface
- Livestock and Public policy for climate change
- Developing new and innovative mechanisms for Knowledge exchange
- Methods of translating research outputs into practice
- Development of need-based technologies and strategies suitable for resource-poor farmers
- Strengthening the involvement of women in the livestock sector
- Exchange of experiences of different countries in overcoming marketing problems
- Attracting investments in the livestock sector
- Knowledge sharing on small livestock farming, e.g. poultry etc. and linking these to benefit the poor
- How Public – private partnerships enable access to services
- Sustainable models for livestock development
- Technology, social institution, and evolution and conservation of knowledge available at various levels
- How special groups, e.g. tribals can benefit from livestock development
- Learning about sustainable service delivery mechanisms in livestock sector that can reach the poorest.



Mr Somnath Sen

The participants were grouped into four small working groups to maximize participation and interactions during the thematic sessions. Mr. Somnath Sen facilitated the workshop deliberations.

4. Thematic Session 1: Livestock Livelihood Environment

Dr. Fritz Schneider, Vice Director, Swiss College of Agriculture (SHL) set the context of thinking about the livestock-livelihood-environment theme.

The role of livestock in livelihood contribution is very well acknowledged. But in the context of growing demand for livestock products and climate change its negative impacts on the environment, food security and water use efficiency raise criticism. How can the trade-offs between livestock for livelihood and possible environmental effects be optimised in different situations is the challenge before us. The objective of this session was to



Prof. Fritz Schneider (Switzerland) with
Dr K S Ramachandra

discuss possible ways of optimising the trade-offs between livelihoods and environmental impacts.

Mr. V. Padmakumar (IC-CALPI) presented a set of cases from India on livestock livelihoods-environment interface, and drew lessons about the criticality of small ruminant based livelihoods in survival in dry regions, hazards of promoting conventional dairy development models without necessary external inputs and risk-cushions: and the necessity of using phased (integrated) approach. He recalled that in the agriculture sector, enteric fermentation from livestock is the major source of Green House Gases in India; and concluded that:



Dr. Upadhyay (left) with Ms Rupa Mukherji

- In the developing country context, livestock provides multiple benefits and hence they cannot be viewed only from an environmental perspective
- However, environmental issues like over grazing in marginal lands and methane emission are to be addressed through policy, institutional and technical interventions:
 - Policy: Resource conservation and Sustainable use approach.
 - Institutional: Local resource development and governance
 - Technical: Trials on reducing methane emission
- There is a need to ensure that livestock production in arid, semi-arid regions operates within limits imposed by hydrology and water cycle
- Sustainable environment is a pre-requisite for sustainable livelihood.

Dr Ahmad Salim, Afghanistan, presented the case of Afghanistan where the livelihoods of 85% of the community is based on agriculture and



Dr Ahmad Salim, Afghanistan (middle)

animal husbandry; 90% are typically owners of both land and livestock. He laid out the positive and negative effects of livestock-livelihoods on the environment, and concluded with issues that needed to be addressed:

- Unorganized marketing system for livestock products in Afghanistan.
- No policy and strategy - need to support the Government of Afghanistan to set up clear policy and strategy in providing sustainable veterinary and animal husbandry facilities in the country.



Dr. Sheirley Tarawali

- Low control or no control on livestock products and services market.
- Weak quarantine in the boarders to avoid illegal livestock movement and transportation
- Low attention to the improvement of current animal husbandry systems.
- Providing of capacity building and post graduate studies to veterinary professionals.

Using the above presentations as stimuli to thinking about the theme, the working sessions in groups dwelt on the question:

What are the three most important issues that need intervention, for striking a balance with livestock-based livelihoods and environmental sustainability?

The Groups contributed to following key points that were shared at the plenary:

- Need to create understanding on economic use of resources
- Promotion of technical solutions – e.g. increasing fiber digestible and recycle waste
- Making better use of indigenous knowledge plus value traditional practices
- Economic growth but also need to accord attention to the social and vulnerability aspects and environment issues.
- If eco-system services can be priced (and paid) the problem can be addressed to some extent
- Need for a systems approach and ensuring proper information flows (vertically and horizontally)
- Need to generate alternative opportunities for poor populations
- Incentives to communities for GHG reduction by governments (e.g. CDM)
- Evidence – based documentation required on positive or negative practices



Dr. C.K.Rao (left) with Dr. Khali Mulla

- Stabilization of animal populations
- Access to communication, information and knowledge on environment issues; best practices inventory and capacity building of stakeholders
- Sound policies/legislation and their proper implementation and enforcement
- Food safety integration and reducing human health hazards
- Environmental clearance for livestock projects
- Conflict management: communication and environment cost and incentives



Dr Sudhakar Rao (left) with Dr Iain Wright

5. Thematic Session 2: Policy, Research and Development

Dr. Iain Wright of ILRI introduced the theme of policy, research and development.

The policy-making process in general largely remains confined to boardrooms and is essentially 'top down'. Consultation and involvement of stakeholders in the policy making process is not a general practice. Similarly cooperation between researchers and those responsible for

development policy and practice is rare in research programmes. How to make livestock research programmes relevant to development needs, especially the needs of poor communities remains a big challenge. The objective of this session was to share experiences of participatory policy making and participatory technology development in favour of the poor.

Dr. C. K. Rao of IC presented the experiences of SDC-IC in India in assisting in and influencing policy-making that worked for the poor. He traced the development of livestock policies in Kerala, AP, Orissa, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, and nationally, and outlined the generic steps followed in these exercises viz. setting up departmental systems, capacity building of stakeholders, sector analysis, validation, clarification and dialogue leading to approval. He cited pro-poor focus, reflecting multi-stakeholder perspectives and social inclusion as key features. While listing the outcomes that such an approach had helped achieving, he also posed some of the challenges including:

- Enlisting stakeholders participation
- Transparency
- Capacities within the department.
- Time factor
- Communication, follow up and clarifications
- Resources – human (need for a neutral facilitating organization) and financial



Dr. Ghulam Habib (Pakistan)

Dr. Ghulam Habib, Professor, Agriculture University, Pakistan presented the case of the Participatory Technology Development (PTD) Approach in the context of Livelihood Improvement in Northern Pakistan. Tracing the development of livestock extension and innovations in Pakistan, he dwelt on the steps in establishment of the PTD Based Livestock Farmer Field Schools (LFSS). He listed a number of lessons from this practical experience:

1. Support of line department is essential especially in selecting facilitators (motivated/ devoted)



2. Facilitators should have local knowledge
3. Successful FFS experimentation requires clear concepts and curricula development
4. Female FFSs were more dynamic than the male group
5. Due to cultural constraints, male help needed for female LFFS group (purchases, bank account etc)
6. Learning of illiterate farmers was enhanced by using symbols
7. Natural disasters and cultural norms can delay FFS cycle



Mr Sandeep Khanwalkar

8. Simultaneous running of male and female FFS in the same area is complementary for complete learning
9. Backstopping & monitoring visits facilitate and encourage FFS process
10. Most of the learning material requires literacy, few members should be able to read and write for record keeping etc., development of local facilitator for further replication.
11. LFFS experience by farmers now serves as a base for other livelihood interventions.

Using the above presentations as inputs, the four working-groups discussed the following questions in their group-work:

1. How can policy-making be made responsive to the needs of the poor?
2. How can programme implementation be made responsive to the needs of the poor?

The groups made the following contributions to the discussions on the theme:

- Policy development is a continuous process. They should involve short, medium and long term objectives
- Should be need based (ITK)/ participatory
- Clarifying the role of Stakeholders is necessary
- Need to take account of considerations of politicians e.g. production v/s economy
- Involvement of positive/influential people in the process – also include multidisciplinary trained personnel
- Policy making process to include implementation, accountability, Monitoring and Evaluation, Backward and Forward Linkages – these need to be institutionalized
- Spell out what really are the needs of the poor (in relation to policy)
- Involve the poor in a holistic manner (e.g. FFS, PPD). Voice of the poor must be included by involving NGOs, community groups, etc.
- Stakeholder Capacity building may be required to participate in policy development
- Region-specific and implementable policy required depending upon specific needs of Resource poor livestock farmers
- Role of private sector important

- Designated neutral organization has to be mandated to facilitate, manage the process
- Policy development has to consider the necessary programmes to implement, to enforce the policy, (reality check) ownership by Government, finance etc.
- Phase based implementation for quick returns / incentives.





Mr Alain Cuvelier (Bangladesh)

6. Thematic Session 3: Markets and Services

Dr. A.K. Joseph introduced the theme with a presentation from the Indian dairy sector in India.

Increasing demand for livestock products provides good opportunity to enhance the access of small holders to markets and to improve livelihoods. How to improve the efficiency of livestock services including marketing to benefit the marginalised livestock communities

in less endowed and difficult terrains is a challenge. It is germane to discuss different experiences of livestock service delivery in catering to the needs of poor livestock communities. The objective of the session was to exchange experience of enhancing access of small holders to market and input services (forward and backward linkages)

Messers Osman Haruni, Advisor, Market Development and Service Provision, LEAF Project; and Alain Cuvelier, Delegate IC Bangladesh, presented the Bangladesh experience on how the poor and extreme poor can access better market opportunities with livestock activities. After describing the activities of Market / MSE promotion (poultry farm, duck rearing, beef fattening, goat rearing), promotion of value chains (dairy milk, duck egg), collaboration with research institutions and extension agencies, collaborations with public and private sector for market development and promotion of local private service provision, they identified and discussed the following conditions for poor to access better market opportunities:

- Human and institutional capacities
- Relevant technologies - innovations
- Appropriate service provision
- Capabilities in marketing and MSE management
- Working capital



Mr Unnikrishnan with
Ms Annette Kolff (Madagascar)



Dr. Mamta Dhawan with Ms Vonintsoa (Madagascar)

They concluded by identifying areas of further development and knowledge including further experiments on which livestock activities can best profit the extreme poor, and under which conditions (sustainable profitability); how to ensure the sustainability and the quality of a service provision system addressing the poor & poorest; how to harmonise approaches (e.g. principle of private services on commercial basis); and regional cooperation to support the above.



Mr Duncan King (left) with Dr. Sunil Gamage (Sri Lanka)

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE CENTRES that are autonomous entities managed by local actors and attempted at matching farmers' demands to technical and financial services. The guiding principles of these centres are that they are demand-driven, farmer-centred, facilitate contracting between clients (farmers) and providers of services, and services have to be paid in full or partially for services by users. The services offered include access to inputs (fertilizers, seed, animal feed) and equipment, advice and training (technology, economic, managerial socio-organizational, legal advice), quality-control, facilitation coordination of commodity chain actors, and information (technical, market information) and applied research. The presentation concluded with the following observations:

- Livestock related services are integrated in the overall restructuring of agricultural service delivery
- Change in focus: from helping farmers to recognising their role along value chains
- Providing access to markets and rural employment opportunities
- The ongoing reforms favour a demand driven approach and public private partnerships for service delivery
- New dynamics: Moving aid efforts towards engagement with the real world of both markets and public policies
- Issues that are to be addressed: Equitable access to services? Short term support versus long term facilitation of relations within value chain

Dr. Sunil Gamage, Additional Director, Veterinary Research Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka, introduced the country context as Sri Lanka having to import 85% of her milk supply constituting 19% of the country's food import bill. He presented the findings of a research study on an alternative way to increase milk production i.e. through the hitherto ignored low-input indigenous cattle population that comprises about 70% of the total cattle population. The study concluded that:



Ms. Annette Kolff and Ms Vonintsoa of IC, Madagascar, presented the on-going work on infusing a demand orientation in Livestock Service Delivery in Madagascar. In this country with its high incidence of poverty, livestock is very important since it accounts for 9% of GDP, is the first 'bankable capital' for rural and semi-urban households, and offers opportunities as a growing sector especially in dairy and poultry production around cities; and in beekeeping and sericulture in certain other regions.

Seeking to address the huge gap in service delivery in the livestock sector, the presentation enumerated the initiatives in setting up

- Increase in the number of milking cows due to longer lactation periods
- Increase in milk production due to enhanced nutrition
- Large herds – 35% increase in milk production
- Small herds – 11% increase in milk production
- Reduction of replacement population due to faster growth in calves and attaining earlier sexual maturity

- Reduction of non-producing animal population will increase availability of grass to producing animals
- Sustainable conservation of animal genetic resources

Further areas of development and knowledge were identified as Training extension service; Government support, policy decisions, need for subsidizing program for farmers, expanding market channels to collect this milk production, and developing systems to collect evening milk.

The above three experiences provided the background for the groups to discuss:

According to your group, what are the innovations for improved input services and market linkages suitable for small livestock holders?

The groups made the following additional contributions to the tapestry of experiences and insights:

- Start with Market especially the informal (traditional) and local markets
- Price stabilization can be achieved through cooperatives, contracts, as well as by disseminating information efficiently
- Organize marketing with co-operatives / self help groups / producer groups, policy reforms
- Integrated Service delivery must be explored (e.g. One-stop shop, Madagascar Brokering Centres, ITC e-choupals in India, ATMA, etc.)
- Informal Lending and formation of Joint Liability groups (e.g. SHGs) can facilitate the participation of the poor, obtain collective bargaining power and provide access to new knowledge and easy credit
- Farmers involvement needed in pricing of inputs and products
- Capacity building required in value addition; also promotion of local service providers
- One approach may be to promote a consortium of service providers for services like capacity builders inputs etc.
- Farm produce companies need to address the entire value chain and within value chain, focus on quality issues
- Different types of services in the Livestock sector – need to define that and develop mechanism to provide various services.
- Demand driven service delivery commercial transaction
- Value based markets for services need to be developed



Mr Osman Haruni, Bangladesh (left)



Dr C Suvarna, AP Forest Academy

7. Field Visits

The four working groups were re-organized into three Field Visit groups. The groups spent an afternoon visiting and interacting with the following stakeholders:

Field Visit Group 1: This group was taken to the Andhra Pradesh Forest Academy at Dullapally, Hyderabad where an interaction with the stakeholders who were involved in the project on “Convergence mechanisms for fodder resource management” was organised. Dr D Suryakumari

of the Centre for People’s Forestry, which implemented the project and Dr C Suvarna, IFS and Director, Forest Academy guided the discussion. The purpose was to understand the process of constructive engagement of multiple stakeholders in addressing livestock issues.

Field Visit Group 2: The second group interacted with the livestock policy makers in AP who were involved in the CALPI-PPLPI project on “Service Delivery Reforms” (the visit was organised at the State managed SMILDA office in Hyderabad). Purpose of the visit was to identify the key elements of influencing policies in favour of the poor livestock keepers. Dr Mohan, Director, Department of Animal Husbandry and other stakeholder representatives actively participated in the experience sharing session.

Field Visit Group 3: This group was taken to Kadthal village in Mahboobnagar where an interaction with poultry producers was arranged. The purpose was to understand the process of transition from subsistence to intensive /semi-intensive system of poultry production and its social, economic and environmental consequences.



Findings

The groups presented their findings from field-visits and interactions as follows:

Group 1: The question post was, what were the salient features of the constructive engagement of multiple stakeholders in addressing the fodder issue of livestock communities?



Dr. Surya Kumari, Center for People’s Forestry

The group found convergence of multi stakeholders at all levels (village, district and state). The Salient features of institutional convergence according to the group were listed as:

- The project is unique as it brought in institutional and Natural Resources Management sustainability (anchoring of process was at community level and not specified to any department)



- There was a common understanding of the problem with more convergence than consensus (common goal but different priorities)
- The project did not follow a blueprint approach but it entered into the process of development and responded to the resulting challenges
- The project was conceived as a 'process' according to needs and not as a goal, which helped adaptation by community.

- The Fodder Management Committee (FMC) was inclusive (Large, small rearers, watershed committees, SHGs, Forest protection committees etc.)
- The FMC platform was used for addressing other issues such as animal health care, drinking water etc.
- Centre for People's Forestry (CPF) was in the driving seat. CALPI/IC provided critical support. This demonstrates the confidence between CPF and CALPI respecting and complementing each other's role
- This is a good example to show how CALPI capitalised on earlier livestock project experiences
- Issue: Is the external input of resources and energy inputs replicable?

Group 2:

1. What were the key elements of influencing the policy frame conditions?
2. What were the key caveats and constraints to be overcome in doing so?

Key Elements Found in 'Influencing Policy'

1. Leadership – Champions
2. Stakeholder participation, consultation and involvement
3. Should address the need of all categories of stake holders/regions-interest of poor and marginal areas to be addressed.
4. Mobilise political commitment
5. Capacity development of Stakeholders to participate and vision
6. Should have ownership (Government and other stakeholders) acceptability and implementability.
7. Facilitation should involve neutral external experts
8. Should be based on research, ground level reality
9. Address resistance to change consensus building
10. Policy should be together with and action plan for translation
11. Policy process should be dynamic and should have continuous dialogue process
12. Open, flexible space for review of reflection
13. Should energise, excite, motivate and appreciate to build passion
14. Priority to component and content over finance

Constraints / Caveats in Policy Process

1. Conflict of interests
2. Neglect of poor /marginal areas of sections
3. Different levels of commitment at various levels
4. Expectations of quick impact
5. Lack of political will for translation of policy
6. Participatory process takes long time
7. Lack of participation of grass roots level in policy process
8. Lack of ownership, capacity skill level

Field Visit Group 3 Question:

What were the enabling conditions and drivers for services improvements?

Farming Systems observed:

- Backyard poultry (subsistence)
- Semi-intensive
- Intensive:
Broilers, Layers

Considerable transformations due to proximity to Hyderabad market – from dairying to addition of poultry farming

Observations about transition:

- No government support was provided – would some kind of regulation perhaps work better?
- Small holders were marginalized also because of rapid changes in the environment e.g. price of inputs
- Private sector support was deemed desirable initially but soon monopoly conditions and poor service delivery perhaps made contract poultry a losing proposition for many farmers but sunk-costs meant that exit was not easy.



Dr C.V. Chandrasiri (Srilanka)



8. Session 4: Knowledge Exchange

The opening session on knowledge exchange was a familiarization with the approaches and practices in knowledge management in the Information technology industry. Dr Shahnawaz, Programme Director of Knowledge Management, Mind Tree Consulting, Bangalore, India, introduced the group to the wide-ranging innovations to knowledge management in information technology. He highlighted the mission of knowledge management as:

- Systems, Processes, and Culture that helps continuously build Intellectual Capital
- Scope: Innovation, Knowledge Sharing, Collaboration and Reuse
- Philosophy: KM is Socio-Technical in nature, powered by a knowledge culture, and as an integral part of operational procedures of the organization.

He outlined the communities of practice, and methodologies, systems and events that are regularly organized as the Knowledge Management tasks in the organization. He also underlined the need for making the sector attractive to competent professionals, and the differing knowledge needs across generations and the need to respond to these needs effectively.

Dr. Fritz Schneider, SHL, Switzerland provided a scan of knowledge needs and resources in the livestock sector in South Asia, and traced the contours of how knowledge developed, was managed and deployed in successive research and policy implementation cycles in SDC-IC over the last four decades. He raised two leading questions and pointed to some ways of thinking ahead:

How can developing agencies in a post-project-mode facilitate South-South cooperation?

- Being transparent in terms of their mandates priorities and potential for support
- Being transparent in their changing policies
- Providing platforms for exchange among South partners (e.g. the workshop we form part of right now)



Dr Shahnawaz with Dr. Muqarrab Ali Khan (Pakistan)

How can South partners, bilateral developing agencies and international agencies improve the use of synergies in addressing the selected themes?

- Making development cooperation strictly and systematically demand driven (as opposed to donor driven)
- Participating in and demanding better knowledge management approaches

- By making better use of the existing national and international research structure to address their research needs
- Demanding capacity building in the required areas, both in methodology as well as in technology



He identified the following as possible ways forward:

- Facilitating South South exchange like this workshop, but - add two days to develop specific common activities, identify specific demands and draft concept notes for projects and programmes, where the roles of the present stakeholders is clearly defined
- Replication of CALPI-approach programmes
 - demand driven
 - flexible to respond to emerging demands
 - very good cost benefit ratio
 - hub of the network is in the South
- Strengthening the links to the national and international research structure by
 - developing demand based research programmes and getting these financed by both South partners as well as North partners e.g. collaboration between local organisation, national research organisation, International University e.g. collaboration between local organisation, ILRI, Swiss College of Agriculture
- Develop knowledge management structures with hubs in the South which focus on the need of the South partners but also include the North partners - e.g. NGOs like IC-India including their network and their partners
- Define knowledge management at least as a regional task with a regional reach
- Specifically address the maintenance and further development of communication channels with bilateral and international donor agencies to
 - project the needs at national and regional levels
 - to avoid duplication
 - to make best use of potential synergies.

Groupwork On Knowledge Exchange

With the above background, the groups proceeded to identify knowledge needs and resources:

- What knowledge resources, learning, experiences, bodies of practice existed? In which countries, or with what institutions?
- Where were the above relevant, needed and “being demanded”?

After a round of identification and discussions, and sharing with other groups, the groups proceeded to add in further details for each of the knowledge areas identified:

- What mechanisms of knowledge were appropriate (events, products, networks, etc.)?
- What resources (financial, human and institutional) were required to implement the knowledge exchange?

Open discussions and comments were followed by Country groups re-convening and refining the needs that their countries had; and proposing how they proposed to respond to the knowledge exchange demands that other partners had placed in respect of their experiences.

A summary of the group discussions is presented in Table(1).

Table (1): Knowledge exchange: resources, needs and mechanisms of exchange

Theme / No	Knowledge Resources	Knowledge Needed	Mechanisms of Knowledge Exchange	Resources on Offer
Theme	Livestock-Livelihoods-Environment			
1	Livestock environment – HID approaches in cooperative development (integrating of Livestock development in area / watershed programmes (India)	Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Madagascar	Exposure visit for Ministers/Directors – to sensitize them and convert them into “champions”	Web Platform, Information technology resources and support (ILRI)
2	Good practices in small scale Poultry and CPR (from SAPPLP)	Pakistan, Madagascar	Exposure visits for field-workers, project leaders and policy-makers	Facilitation of Communities of Practice (COP, ILRI)
3	Goat/Sheep rearing for livelihoods of the poor (India, Bangladesh)	Madagascar, Sri Lanka	Joint Action Research and development of joint vision	Sharing of good practices (SAPPLP)
4	Salaha Samithi Model for grazing regulation (CRIDA, India)		Development of adapted tools	Supply of Model bankable schemes (NABARD, India)
5	Method/Tools for analyzing trade offs Livelihoods vs Environment (ILRI)			
6	Traditional breeds conservations – community based (DFID, MP)			
Theme	Policy, Research And Development			
1	CALPI Participatory Policy process and Development (India)	Participatory Policy development process for (Bangladesh)	Technical guidance by experts Documentation – all forms (including audio, video, etc.)	
2	FFS from Pakistan (to learn from each others experience to refine own programme PTD (Pakistan)	India, Sri Lanka, Madagascar	Sharing of documents across country government departments, research and external support organizations	Technical guidance in formulation of schemes projects (NABARD, India)
3	Lessons from Planning Sessions (Sri Lanka)	India, Pakistan	Training modules	

Theme / No	Knowledge Resources	Knowledge Needed	Mechanisms of Knowledge Exchange	Resources on Offer
4	Integrating action against HIV/AIDS in sector activities (Madagascar)	Bangladesh, India	South-South consulting Establishing contacts and Cultivating relationships	
Theme	Market And Services			
1	Farmer managed development in Agri/ Livestock (incl. bee keeping, Fisheries, Poultry) (Madagascar)			
2	Strengthening Value Chain by facilitation multistakeholder processes (eg., poultry for eggs/meat) (Madagascar)			
3	Market extension approach (Bangladesh)	India, Afghanistan, Madagascar		
4	Backyard poultry / Pradan/ Kroilers (India)			
5	Marketing of livestock and poultry products (India)	Market integration of backyard poultry models (Bangladesh), Sri Lanka, Pakistan		
6	Local service providers (Bangladesh)	India		
7	Paravet systems of India (NPCBB)	Afghanistan		
8	Paravet systems of AP, India (Conflict Resolution and Consensus Building)	Sri Lanka, Madhya Pradesh (India), Pakistan, Madagascar		
9	Beef fattening model (Bangladesh)	Afghanistan, India		
10	Duck rearing (Bangladesh)	Duck rearing, duckling production (India, Madagascar)		
11	Breed improvement models (India)	Improvement of local breeds (Bangladesh/ Afghanistan)		
12	Value Addition to wool (Pakistan)	SA-PPLPP		
13	Traditional Milk Sector - process of identifying problems and solutions with community (CALPI)	Pakistan, Sri Lanka		
14	Demand driven service delivery in Agriculture (Madagascar)			
15	Livestock services delivery reforms (India)	Madagascar		
16	Integrated Agro Service centres (MP, various locations with Market extension approach)			
Source: Synthesis of Workshop Working Groups, Oct 14 to Oct 16, 2008				

9. Concluding Session

Dr. K. R. Viswanathan, SDC, India, thanked the organizers and participants of the meaningful workshop. He proposed that the knowledge needs and available resources will be reviewed and refined and action initiated thereon. He suggested setting up of a small working group that could anchor the above process, and meet by Feb 2009, to take stock on status. Dr. Iain Wright of ILRI expressed his happiness at the outcome of the workshop and committed ILRI's support in the future course of action. Mr. V. Padmakumar proposed a vote of thanks.



Dr K R Viswanathan

Evaluation

Participants' feedback showed that much of their expectations from the workshop had been met. Participants' expressed a range of feelings including: "enthusiastic", "satisfied", "educated enthusiastic and empowered", "Lively", "confident", "ending on concrete proposals", "curious", "optimistic", etc.

The learning that participants took away from the workshop included:

- Role of private sector/contact farming is always not benefited to poor
- Value addition by CALPI in the case of convergence in Caddapa
- Process of collective decision making
- Knowledge about pro-poor and demand driven policy and service delivery
- Positive convergence on empowerment issues especially Livestock
- Better relations with stakeholders from neighbouring Countries
- First hand experience of meeting and exchange ideas with poultry farmers
- Confidence in the positive energy in the South South process
- New methods of group discussions

Some of the suggestions from participants included:

- More time for discussions at the end
- More interactive sessions - shorter presentations and more group work, and change of group composition sometimes



Ms Saba Ishaq (left) with Ms Lisa Magnollay

- Balance across teams from countries and increasing the base of participating countries
- More time to interact with and learn from farmers
- Better interaction between researchers and social scientist and farmers
- Working on a plan for operationalisation also
- Much more time needed for understanding the market process

10. Next Steps

In the concluding session on knowledge exchange, the group-work had followed detailed discussions within country groups. The country demand and offer matrices are presented in Table (2).

The recommendations emerging from the workshop are:

- a) Setting up of a Working Group to refine, the knowledge exchange (method and content), prioritize and detail a plan of action for knowledge exchange in South Asia;
- b) The Working Group will identify some priority exchange activities and initiate the process forward.

Table 2: Country Knowledge Needs And Demand

PAKISTAN		
Country Knowledge Needs And Demands		Sources And Method
1	Backyard poultry Development	CRIDA, INDIA
2	Para-vet experience	AP, INDIA
3	Livestock Sector Service reforms	CALPI, INDIA
4	Fodder Development programme	CALPI, INDIA
5	Traditional Milk sector	CALPI, INDIA
6	Tools to resolve multi-stakeholder conflicts for development	CALPI, INDIA
7	Pro-poor and Local Bodies' Partnership	MADAGASCAR
8	Salakia Samiti Model for grazing regulation	CRIDA, INDIA
Country Offer To Respond To Others' Demands		Sources And Method
1	PTD Based Livestock Farmer Field Schools (LFSS)	Orientation Courses, Facilitation of exposure visits, consultancy to other countries
2	Various Livestock production models eg., dairy, wool, beef	Sharing of documents and reports
3	Coordinating research through students exchange	Through MoU with Universities, Research Organizations, etc.
	General/For Above	Conduct of seminar, workshops, and training programs
SRI LANKA		
Country Knowledge Needs And Demands		Sources And Method
1	Sensitization of policy makers and farmers	Exposure visits, relevant countries
2	Establishment of lobbying group on increasing milk production in Sri Lanka	CALPI/SDC
3	Support in Livestock policy development and implementation	AP, INDIA
4	Capacity Building for Livestock Sector Stakeholders	ILRI, through Action Research exercises
5	Buffalo and sheep germplasm	INDIA, PAKISTAN
Country Offer To Respond To Others' Demands		Sources And Method
1	Review of Dairy Development Programs and Projects	Consultancy, Joint Action Research
2	Anchoring of networking processes for livestock sector	
	General/For Above	DAP&H and Veterinary Research University can provide infrastructure and logistical support Hosting exposure visits, sharing documents,
BANGLADESH		
Country Knowledge Needs And Demands		Sources And Method
1	Market integrating of backyard poultry models	Kroiler, PRADAN, INDIA - Exposure visit
2	Introduction of environmental aspects in participatory planning process	INDIA, Internet Exchange

3	Cattle Breeding programme	INDIA, Training and Back-stopping support
4	Policy formulation for service delivery system	CALPI, Internet Exchange
Country Offer To Respond To Others' Demands		
1	Marketing extension	For Stakeholders from Madagascar , India, Afghanistan Training and field visits in Bangladesh
2	Mode of training in poultry	For Stakeholders from Madagascar , India Training and field visits in Bangladesh
3	Local service providers in livestock sector	For Stakeholders from India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan Workshops and field exercises in Bangladesh
4	Duck rearing	For Stakeholders from Madagascar , India, Afghanistan Training and field visits in Bangladesh
5	Beef fattening	For Stakeholders from India, Afghanistan Training and field visits in Bangladesh
MADAGASCAR		
	Country Knowledge Needs And Demands	Sources And Method
1	Livestock services delivery reforms (India) and Paravet systems of AP, India (Conflict Resolution and Consensus Building)	
2	Livestock environment approaches (integrating Livestock with NRM programmes) (India)	
3	Market extension approach (Bangladesh)	
4	Poultry, goat/Sheep rearing for livelihoods of the poor (India, Bangladesh)	
5	FFS (Pakistan)	
6	Duck rearing (Bangladesh)	
Country Offer To Respond To Others' Demands		
1	Farmer managed development in Agri/Livestock (incl. bee keeping) Fisheries, Poultry	Can organize exposure visits on demand basis
2	Demand driven service delivery in Agriculture	
3	Experiences with multi-actor involvement in the context of value chain (poultry, beekeeping, sericulture, fish)	Link Other countries to knowledge bearers in Madagascar
4	Integrating fight against HIV/AIDS in project activities	
5	Documentation of first experiences on Madagascar Agricultural Services Centres	By end 2009 on demand from others
INDIA		
	Country Knowledge Needs And Demands	Sources And Method
1	Value addition to wool	From Pakistan Documents, exposure visits for SHGs and NGOs engaged in similar work
2	Successes and Failures of planning and implementation in sector	All Countries Case Studies, Facilitated discussions, interactive workshops
3	Value addition in small scale / backyard poultry	Madagascar Exchange of documents
4	Market Extension Approach	LEAF, Bangladesh - For use in International Agro Service Centre, Madhya Pradesh LEAF, Bangladesh
5	[CRIDA] Fodder Production (CFS)	CALPI, Kadapa Documents, visits

	[CRIDA] Livestock-Livelihood-Environment Models	CALPI/IC-SDC Models Documents, visits
Country Offer To Respond To Others' Demands		
1	Kroiler/ PRADAN Backyard Poultry	For Stakeholders from Bangladesh Training of Trainers (State Vet University/Central Insitutes)
2	Cattle Breeding programme	For Stakeholders from Bangladesh Training, exposure visits
3	Capacity building for extension functionaries and farmers	Training, field visits
4	Livestock sector policy development support	For Stakeholders from Bangladesh
5	Setting up pilots in milk value addition	For Stakeholders from Afghanistan
6	Institutional Innovations in Livestock Production	[CRIDA]
7	Capacity building (e.g. Technological innovations in fodder and fuel production and processing)	[CRIDA]
SHL		
No	Knowledge Needs And Demands	
1	Guest Lectures	
2	Places for field attachments for students	
Offer To Respond To Others' Demands		
1	Support, facilitation of participatory process in the Livestock – Livelihood- environment context	
2	Support, facilitation of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes	
3	Support to capacity Building	
	- Curriculum Development	
	- ToT	
	-Extension methodology	
4	Executing, backstopping, consulting mandates in SHL's fields of competence	
5	Specific technical support to LS issues (breeding, husbandry, nutrition)	
6	Support to South – North exchange being hosting/ facilitation exposure visits to Switzerland	

Cultural event

A cultural event was organised in the evening of the first day, in which the Hyderabad Western Music Forum, a group of national and international amateur and professional musicians entertained the audience with interesting pieces from Western classical music.



Annexure 1 Workshop Programme

13 October 2008		
Time	Activity	Responsible
11:00-11:30	Registration	
11:30-13:00	Inaugural session	
	Welcome	Dr A K Joseph, CALPI
	Opening remarks	Ms Rupa Mukerji , Intercooperation
	Indo Swiss collaboration	Ms Lisa Magnollay, SDC Deputy Country Director
	Key note address	Dr S K Bandyopadhyay, AH Commissioner,GoI
	Closing remarks	Dr Iain Wright, Reginal Representative, Asia ILRI
13.00-14:00	Lunch	
Session 1 14:00-15:00	Expectations from workshop and Needs mapping	Mr Somnath Sen (Moderator)
	Falicitation	Dr Priya Darshi Dash, Special Chief Secretary Govt. of AP
Session 2 Theme 1 16:00-17:45	Livestock-Livelihood-Environment Interface	
	Context	Prof. Fritz Schneider
	Presentation 1: Livestock in sustainable development	Mr V Padmakumar, India
	Presentation 2: Role of Livestock on Livelihood and its Effects on Environment in Afghanistan	Dr. Ahmed Salim, Afghanistan
	Group Discussions & presentations	Moderator
	Summing up	Prof. Fritz Schnieder
19.30	Cultural programme	Hyderabad Western Music Forum
14 October 2008		
Session 3 Theme 2 09:00-10:45	Policy, Research and Development	
	Context	Dr Iain Wright
	Presentation 1: Participatory policy development in Indian states	Dr C K Rao, India
	Presentation 2: Participatory Technology Development (PTD) Approach in the context of Livelihood Improvement in Northern Pakistan	Dr Ghulam Habib & Dr Muqarrab ALI Khan Pakistan
	Group Discussions & presentations	Moderator
	Summing up	
10:45-11:00	Tea break	
Session 4 Theme 3 11:00-12:15	Markets and Services	
	Context	Dr A K Joseph
	Presentation 1: How poor and extreme poor can access better market opportunities with livestock activities	Mr Alain Cuveilier and Mr Haruni, Bangladesh
	Presentation 2: Livestock Service Delivery in Madagascar towards a demand orientation	Ms Vonintsoa Rasamisoa and Ms Annette Kolff Madagascar
	Presentation 3: Increasing Milk supply through Interventions	Dr Sunil Gamage, Sri Lanka
	Group Discussions and presentations	Moderator

	Summing up	
12:45-13:15	Field visit briefing & Group tasks	
13:15-14:00	Lunch	
14.00-19:00	Field visit	
Group 1	Institutional synergy in fodder resource management-interaction with institutional representatives and community (Start with video on Fodder convergence)	Discuss and Identify: 1. What were the salient features of the constructive engagement of multiple stakeholders in addressing the fodder issue of livestock communities
Group 2	Interaction with GoAP livestock policy makers (at SMILDA, Hyderabad) (Start with video on Service delivery)	Discuss and Identify: 1. What were the key elements of influencing the policy frame conditions? 2. What were the key caveats and constraints to be overcome in doing so?
Group 3	Visit to Kadthal-transition from small holder to commercial poultry	Discuss and Identify: 1: What are the learnings in the transition from subsistence to intensive and semi-intensive system of poltry production?
15 October 2008		
Session 5 09.00-09.45	Findings from field visit Group presentations and discussions	Group 1: by Dr Ghulam Group 2: by Dr Muqarrab ALI Khan Group 3: by Dr Chandrasiri
Session 6	Knowledge Exchange	
09:45-10:30	Innovations in Knowledge management	Mr Shahnawaz
	Opportunities for South South exchange	Prof. Fritz Schneider
10.30-10.45	Group work (theme-wise groups)	Facilitator
10:45-11:15 (including Tea)	-Knowledge needs and experiences	Groups will prepare Needs and Experience Matrices on charts.
11.15-12.15	-Mechanisms of knowledge sharing	After completing the Need-Experience matrices, the groups will discuss and list the events, processes, services, products, etc. that need to be organized/ implemented for knowledge exchange to occur. Details may be provided on periodicity, location, sources of funding and expertise, availability of govt. resources, collaborations, anchors etc.
12.15-13.15	Group presentations and discussions	Groups
13.15-13.30	Plenary discussions	
13:30-14:30	Lunch	
14:30-15:30	Valedictory	
	The process forward	Dr K R Viswanathan, SDC
	Feedback from participants (Cards)	Dr C K Rao
	Reflections	Country representatives
	Closing remarks	1. Dr Iain Wright, ILRI
		2. Mr V Padmakumar, CALPI

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