

African Chicken Genetic Gains project



Workshop on How to Better Integrate the Smallholder Chicken Value Chain in Nigeria

3rd National Innovation Platform Meeting

September 26th – 27th 2016

Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife, Nigeria



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This report documents the proceedings and deliberations of actors attending the 3rd National Innovation Platform Meeting of the African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG) project, held on September 26th and 27th 2016 at OAU, Ile Ife, Nigeria. THIS DOCUMENT IS TO BE USED FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES by the participants. The content and material herein are reported as they were presented and no interpretation of the outputs has been made.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACGG	African Chicken Genetic Gains Project
AfDB	African Development Bank
AI	Avian Influenza
ATONU	Agriculture to Nutrition Project
AU-IBAR	African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CBO	Community Based Organization
CVC	Chicken value chain
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DVS	Director of Veterinary Services
FCR	Feed Conversion Ratio
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FO	Field Officer
FSA	Fowl Sellers Association
GPS	Grand Parent Stock
GxE	Genotype by Environment Interactions
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IP	Innovation Platform
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPRI	National Animal Production Research Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NVMA	Nigeria Veterinary Medical Association
NVRI	Nigeria Veterinary Research Institute
OAU	Obafemi Awolowo University
PAN	Poultry Association of Nigeria
PI	Principal Investigator

PICO-EA	The Institute for People, Innovation and Change in Organizations, Eastern Africa
SHVC	Smallholder value chain
SNC	Sub-National Coordinator
ToT	Trainer of Trainers
VC	Value chain
VCN	Veterinary Council of Nigeria
WIIFM	“What is in it for me”

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DAY ONE

1. Opening and Introduction

1.1. ACGG project Principal Investigator - Nigeria

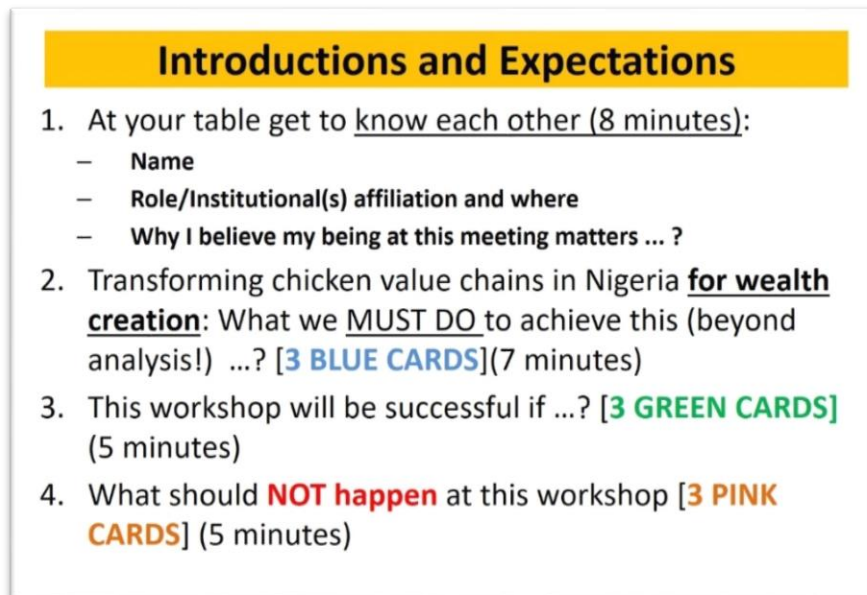
The workshop opened at 9:00am. Prof Sonaiya welcomed participants and facilitators to the meeting. Following introductions, he thanked all participants for making time to attend the 3rd ACGG Nigeria innovation Platform meeting. He extended his welcome of the participants to the OAU campus on behalf of the Dean, Faculty of Agriculture and Head of Department of Animal Sciences and the entire institution. He invited the facilitator, Dr. Ed Rege to commence proceedings.

1.2. Facilitation

Ed welcomed the participants to the workshop and requested participants to sit with persons they do not know.

1.3. Participant introduction

The participants were requested to complete the following task:



Introductions and Expectations

1. At your table get to know each other (8 minutes):
 - Name
 - Role/Institutional(s) affiliation and where
 - Why I believe my being at this meeting matters ... ?
2. Transforming chicken value chains in Nigeria **for wealth creation**: What we **MUST DO** to achieve this (beyond analysis!) ...? [3 BLUE CARDS](7 minutes)
3. This workshop will be successful if ...? [3 GREEN CARDS] (5 minutes)
4. What should **NOT happen** at this workshop [3 PINK CARDS] (5 minutes)

Figure 1. Group Task 1

At each table, one participant was selected at random to introduce the rest of the participant seated there. After each introduction, random persons from other tables were asked whether they could remember the names of at least one person introduced on a table other than their own. The introduction was meant to help participants achieve the best through their interactions in the meeting.

1.4. Participant understanding of the poultry value chain

As part of group task 1, participants were asked to name three things that when done, will transform the poultry value chain for wealth creation. The transformative actions suggested were as follows:

Transformation will happen if...

1. The team obtains funding
2. Training of farmers and other value chain actors is undertaken
3. Input provision [to farmers] happens
4. Business models for smallholder farmers are identified
5. Farmers get the right genetics to improve production
6. Proper management and husbandry practices are obtained
7. Good and strong government policy is in place – e.g. ban of poultry imports
8. Production of day old chicks is sustainable and results in high quality products
9. Standardization and minimum hygiene in processing are observed
10. Well-developed market structures are available
11. Active participation of actors in value chain occurs
12. Adoption of new technologies on feeding is entrenched
13. We ensure better management practices
14. Provide access to vaccines and drugs for farmers

Based on the above suggestions, need for better inputs and input services was the biggest cluster alongside policy and political will.

1.5. Participant expectations

Participants were very clear on what was considered undesirable at the meeting. Most of these were process issues with the biggest turn off being centred on time keeping and respect for others. Specifically, the participants preferred that the following shouldn't happen at the meeting:

1. Disorganization
2. Disruptions
3. Unnecessary arguments
4. Side talk
5. Phone calls
6. Aggression
7. Politics

In order to ensure that the aspirations mentioned above are met and possible solutions to challenges identified, participants were asked to state what success would look like for them. Participants felt that success would come if the following did happen:

1. There was active participation
2. Proper time management was observed
3. All kinds of disruptions were avoided
4. Everyone's views were respected
5. There was total/absolute focus
6. There was effective participation by all
7. Participants worked as a team
8. Synergies, linkages and relationships were nurtured
9. We listen
10. Workshop outcomes were put to proper use
11. Participants pay adequate attention and make minds amenable to change
12. Be ready to share meaningful ideas

1.6. Additionally, Differentiation – Who is here?

Participant analysis was undertaken to determine stakeholder mix. This mix is an important determinant of how process issues and discussion would be handled throughout the two-day meeting.

1.6.1.1. Women vs. Men

There were 6 women and 25 men at the time of the count. This gender difference meant that during the two days of the meeting, women were to be encouraged to participate more in discussions. The facilitator will subsequently give women more opportunities to contribute. Overall, women need to be encouraged to be active in the value chain and associated conversations/meetings.

1.6.1.2. Private vs. public sector

Slightly more than 50% (16 out of 31) of the attendees represented the private sector. These consisted:

- Value chain consulting: 1 person
- Farmers: 6 persons
- Feeds/feed millers: 2 persons
- Animal health: 2 persons
- Genetics/breed stock: 1 person
- Financing: 2 persons
- CBO/NGO/Development organizations: 2 persons
- Market development: 1 person

On the other hand, public sector actors were distributed as follows:

- Research: 3 persons
- Training: 8 persons
- Public extension and policy: 3 persons
- Public insurance: 1 person

The above stakeholder distribution led to the following comments from participants:

1. There was more representation from the private sector than in any other IP meeting.
2. There was low representation of actors representing markets. Going forward, for progress to be made, more actors with a bird's eye view of the entire market landscape needed to be present in discussions.
3. The NGO/CBO presences was appreciated. It was determined that this presence needed strengthening in future meetings.
4. Some of the value chain functions had only 1 or 2 representatives. A balancing of representation from the various value chain segments and levels was necessary so as to have a good participant mix.
5. Smallholder farmers ought to have representation on the platform. The planned community platforms should use existing mechanisms to bring farmer views and concerns to the national platform. As such, organizations such as PAN should continue to be active in the platform to meet farmer needs.
6. There is need to attract breeders of tomorrow, the youth. Their perspectives are important.
7. No representation from input and produce pricing. Who should be addressing that?
8. Village based inoculation model. We need to discuss with the Veterinary Council of Nigeria, VCN, to modify the policy and allow VBIs to serve farmers. Advocacy on this will be spearheaded by Propcom Maikarfi.
9. How do we make sure that the national conversation is not devoid of the local farmer issues?

1.7. PICO-EA guiding principles and values

In order to facilitate workshops effectively, PICO-EA is governed by specific core values. These serve to ensure that the facilitation process brings out the best in all participants and maximizes the quality of interactions obtainable. These core values were summarized as follows:

1. Thinking out of the box (and not being in a box all together).
2. Being politically incorrect, but also honest.
3. Flexibility without losing focus.
4. Allowing for constructive controversy.
5. Avoiding sugar coating.
6. Openness and transparency in submissions by being factual, truthful and constructive.
7. Being inclusive and encourage everyone to contribute, especially during break-away sessions and at table.
8. Avoiding lectures and being brief enough to allow for time to hear other people's opinions.
9. Cultivate informality by being at the same level, talking as colleagues. Informality allows for one to leave the room or stand at the back without requesting for permission to do so, as long as it is done in a non-disruptive manner.
10. Avoiding jargon including technical words and words only the pronouncer understands. It is important that everyone understands what is meant.
11. Allow for constructive controversy: raise issues when they emerge.
12. No defensiveness: when people say something, they are not talking about the people in the room, but a system that needs addressing. Being defensive prevents the exchange of valuable information.
13. Avoid disruptions caused by e-things such as cellphones, laptops and tablets, especially held under the table to conceal their use.

Additionally, at table

- a. Every half day, the membership will change
- b. Encourage everyone to participate during discussions
- c. Don't allow some few people to dominate conversations



Figure 2: PICO-EA core values for effective workshop processes

Ed took participants through the agenda and what is to be expected in the next 2 days.

1.8. Workshop objectives and agenda

The workshop agenda (Annex 2) provided for enhanced interaction between participants. The workshop processes included guided discussions in plenary, break outs sessions, individual and group work. The objectives of the workshop were as follows:

1. To refine the national innovation challenge and functions of various stakeholders
2. To review progress on the tasks agreed upon by the various Task Forces during the previous platform meeting
3. To analyze bottlenecks being faced by stakeholders in addressing identified challenges and agree on interventions.
4. To agree on an action plan for the next 6 months

2. Setting the scene:

2.1. Input presentations from various participants

In order to give context to the discussions at the 3rd IP meetings, a set of presentations detailing progress made since the 2nd IP meeting were made. A brief summary is provided here below.

2.1.1. African Chicken Genetic Gains: A platform for testing, delivering, and continuously improving tropically-adapted chickens for productivity growth in sub-Saharan Africa.

Dr. Tadelle Dessie, program leader, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

The presentation is an update of what has been happening in the project in the last 6 months. The presentation will give an understanding of where the project is coming from and what it intends to achieve.

- The project seeks to identify tropical adapted and productive chickens from all over the world, that will be tested to find farmer preferred strains.
- ILRI provides a coordinating role, while country partners are implementing
- The project aims to get the genetics right for various contexts, and provide options for farmers
- The data and outputs from project will be beneficial for neighboring countries
- A data driven understanding of preferences will be used to set up a long-term genetics program in partnership with the private sector
- Some breed is already being tested (in Red font, see slides) while others haven't yet been acquired (those in White font, see slides)

In the past 6 months, several advancements have been made. These include the following

1. ACGG long term genetics: several private sector breeding companies were assessed and two selected based on capacity to collaborate on long term genetics. They will receive parent and grandparent stock to improve access to preferred genetics. They will facilitate delivery of chicks at scale.
2. Importation and testing of different strains: thousands of chicks brooded in various states of Nigeria.
3. Partnerships with projects and funding agencies:
 - a. ATONU project will assist in assessing the impact of introduction of chickens on household nutrition. Activities have already started in Tanzania and Ethiopia, soon to be followed by Nigeria.
 - b. An MOU with KAYAMA foundation, an Australian organization has been signed on provision of vaccines/health services.
 - c. A concept note will be sent to AfDB who are interested to fund some of the chicken activities, in two additional countries (Ghana and Uganda) apart from Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tanzania.
 - d. An agreement with the Centre for Tropical Livestock Genetics and Health (CTLGH) will provide funds and technical support for application of advanced techniques in the long-term genetics testing.

2.1.1.1. Participant comments on the presentation:

1. Why not take Nigerian birds to Ethiopia and Tanzania for testing?
Response: The issue has been lack of adequate genetic materials to ship as well as willingness to share genetic stock with another country. The Tanzania team has shown interest to test the Shika brown in Tanzania.
2. Is it appropriate to share birds from Nigeria with other countries?

Response: There is need to follow the right procedure but it is important that materials tested in ACGG (germplasm, protocols and technologies) benefit other countries.

3. The right institutions need to be engaged to facilitate germplasm transfer to various other countries outside Nigeria.

The full presentation can be accessed in Annex 3.

2.1.2. Backyard Chicken Innovation – What is in it for you

Prof. Funso Sonaiya, Nigeria team PI, OAU, Ile Ife

The presentation gave an overview of the value proposition that ought to be compelling to ensure that private sector companies are fully engaged and are taking up opportunities in the poultry industry.

1. What can the private sector benefit by attending the project IP meeting? We believe we have an innovation that is relevant for the private sector.
2. Every poor family keeps chicken, this is a lot of chicken compared to all commercial chickens held in the country.
3. The basis of the IP is to identify actors in the VC, who can see this as something they can get involved with and run with it to ensure post project sustainability.
4. The Kuroiler in Uganda has demonstrated that it is superior to the local birds. Additionally, the Shika Brown has shown superior performance to local Nigerian poultry as well as some exotics such as the Rhode Island Red.
5. The project can introduce brooding services and businesses that will ensure the construction of the hay box brooder, a simple but effective low costs brooding solution.
6. We need functional value chains for backyard chickens comparable to the commercial hybrid chickens.
7. Markets are crucial and must drive the whole process. We must build the market and ensure the whole value chain is functioning efficiently and investors are making money.
8. There is still need for policy to support the small farmers. There is need to help stakeholders differentiate comments that are opinion from persons in-charge and existing policy/law.

The full presentation can be found in Annex 4.

2.1.2.1. Participant comments on the presentation:

1. Testing [of the birds] does not mean that the products [germplasm] have been approved. The necessary approvals for importation will be sought from the relevant government department.
2. There are some caveats
 - a. Distribution of cocks has a profound effect on the indigenous genetics, with lots of negative consequences. Controls are needed to avoid the breeds running amok in the population.
 - b. What is the role of NAPRI in the long-term genetics and evaluation of germplasm?
 - c. The hay box brooder requires broody chickens while we also need non-broody birds for high number of egg production; these being antagonistic, a balance needs to be struck.
 - d. How does NAPRI feed into the production model? The role of public sector must be clear in delivery of chicks to the farmer in the long term.
 - e. Importing vaccines may not serve the needs of the nation. There is a national institute that has the capacity to produce vaccine. We should be creating indigenous capacity to produce vaccines. We should not think of imports but see how the public sector can be brought on board.
 - f. The CEOs of most feed companies are not interested in smallholdings but in large numbers and volume. To ensure that there is interest at that level, what feed ingredients, nutritional

specifications, pack size, etc. for indigenous chickens are being tested? This needs to be tied into the conversation to generate interest from feed millers. The counter to that is that standardization shouldn't constrain the ability of smallholder farmers to access feeds. It is up to the companies to be innovative and come up with alternative feeds.

- g. There are cheaper alternatives to current feeds which should be explored, e.g. Maggot. This is especially because even the commercial feed specifications are not met as stated on packs.
- h. There are major issues with management of vaccines in the country, given the power issues, so potency is questionable.
- i. The local chickens can overcome disease challenges when given local medication like onion. As such, maintenance requirements of the birds are quite low. Other challenges include harassment by local officials on issues of odor.
- j. Ethno-veterinary medicines should be recognized and incorporated in the planning since they are accessible, inexpensive and effective.

2.1.3. Progress Report

Dr Oladeji Bamidele, NPC, Nigeria ACGG team

The national coordinator gave an in-depth analysis of the progress of activities so far.

1. Six months ago, there were lots of activities including baseline surveys and subnational innovation platforms.
2. We managed to import Kuroiler and Sasso by June 2016, through the help of the FMARD. So far 5 germplasm collections have been tested.
3. The project sought to cover the major agro-ecological regions. A total of 2100 households are involved. 65% of the entire household heads in the project are women. Imo state accounts for over 26% of women headed households.
4. Four weeks ago, distribution of chicks began. In each state, at least two of the test strains have been provided.
5. Data management training for field officers happened in March 2016. Four participants were involved.
6. There are two germplasm on-station testing centers; FUNAAB and FOL-HOPE Farms
7. FUNAAB alpha at 6 weeks has the lowest feed efficiency. Kuroiler and Shika Brown have comparable feed efficiency. So far, Sasso has the highest hatchability while the lowest has been FUNAAB Alpha. These results are preliminary and testing continues.
8. A three-day ToT workshop was held on 25th – 27th April 2016. Three supervisors were trained per zone. They were being trained on collecting data, handling instruments etc.
9. Twelve field officers (FOs), each directly attached to a village in each state /zone were trained. Up to 44 percent of the trainees are female.
10. The ACGG team has attracted private sector partners to ensure task are completed and project goals met. See graphic. These partners are supplying the project for the on-station testing. There is still a gap in partnerships to supply the needs for the on-farm testing. We need more partners to come onboard.

The full presentation can be found in Annex 5.

2.1.3.1. Participant comments on the presentation:

1. Why did you use FUNAAB and FOL-HOPE FARM, both in the same zone instead of using test stations distributed in the whole country? How can performance tested in the south be ascribed to situations in the north?
2. There was no role assigned to NAPRI, while it has the necessary capacity and could have tested the germplasm for you.
3. Was there feed wastage giving the impression the birds were actually overfeeding?
4. Are we sure about the energy potential of the feed given to the birds?
5. There is an energy [feed energy] crisis in the country, given that there is a problem [scarcity] with maize. What alternatives were used?
6. During chick distribution, when birds arrived at the households, farmers were already selecting what birds they preferred based on chick size.
7. Stakeholders would want to have access to feed intake data and compare the figures to what the commercial birds do, especially with regards to FCR, energy content of the feed, sex ratio at hatch, etc. These will inform the attraction of feed manufacturers to the project.
8. There is need for more businesses to emerge and be in place to supply the needs of farmers beyond the experimental birds.
9. There is a need for the testing to be spread to many different regions of the country to ensure that all environments are covered if the experimental design is to yield results that are unchallengeable and scientifically authentic.
10. Good characterization [has been done] of the systems where testing (both on-farm and on-station) is being carried out. We should collect environmental data in the areas where the birds are being tested to ensure that any confounding based on environment is removed.
11. We would like to know what the cost so far has been in terms of brooding to assess to what extent the farmers will benefit.
12. The public sector needs to be able to regulate the activities of the private sectors to feel like true stakeholders in the project.
13. Are the states governments involved in the project since Agriculture is a devolved function and states have the mandate to promote agriculture?
14. It is too early to make conclusions on bird performance. The results from the on-station test may not be comparable to the on-farm results. We should wait for more results based on how farmers manage the birds.
15. What is the procedure for bringing on board interested parties to offers services/business opportunities?
16. How can we attract institutions (such as schools, universities) to bring youth to have a taste of what we are doing?
17. When statements allude to the fact that introduced germplasm is meant to replace existing (indigenous) birds, we are still left with question marks. It would be better to improve existing birds to enhance hardiness and associated traits. What impact will cross-breeding between the two germplasms collection (introduced and what farmers currently keep) have on the local germplasm.
18. At what age will the laying capacity fall below 40% for the various strains/germplasm collections

2.1.3.2. Answer to questions and comments

1. The birds will be tested for 72 months for all three (brooders, grower, layer) phases; the results will be communicated at community IPs; the villages will identify their preferred lines based on all parameters they think are important. The on-farm data was not presented.
2. For the Long Term Genetic Gain study which is starting during ACGG, blood samples will be collected on birds before and after introduced ones reach maturity. Aim is to develop a policy document with federal government, AU-IBAR and other regional levels on the impact of introducing the new stock on local germplasm.

3. ILRI understands that in each country, two testing stations that can represent a majority of production conditions (at least 50%) of farmers will be used. It is difficult to find two sites that are representative of the whole country. In Nigeria, the PEARL project was given to Prof Adebambo with the expectation that facilities in FUNAAB will be used for the on-station tests. Using a private farm as a second test station was the initiative of ACGG-NG.

3. The Innovation Platform

3.1. Innovation platforms: The approach

Innovation can be defined as using existing knowledge, tools, approaches, etc., in new ways to generate solutions which are more sustainable, efficient or effective.

The **innovation platform** on the other hand is defined as processes or mechanisms, usually involving on-going face to face and/or on-line/virtual interactions, through which stakeholders engage to identify issues that affect their common interest and to co-create innovative solutions – generating new approaches and arrangements that address critical priority challenges.

The IP is a better way to deconstruct the linearity of the VC and make it a round table discussion.

Innovation platform Process

The platform process has a certain structure to it. This is enumerated below:

Step 1: Definition of the innovation challenge

Step 2: Analysis of the critical functions needed to make the system work

Step 3: Identification of WHO (actors) can best deliver the functions (actor mapping and assessment) – going beyond the “usual suspects”.

Step 4: First platform meeting of platform partners – first collective system diagnosis.

Further steps: Regular meetings & follow-ups to address identified challenges (capacity development, rolling plans, etc.), and identify emerging opportunities.

3.2. The Innovation Challenge

In the 2nd IP Meeting, participants had settled on two innovation challenge statements that needed to be refined and presented at the 3rd platform for ratification. The two statements below were presented:

1. How to establish a functional chicken VC that facilitates participation and wealth creation by resource-poor actors, especially women in Nigeria.
2. How to identify and continuously improve chicken strains and establish functional value chains that serve the needs of small producers and value chain actors in Nigeria.

The Participants agreed to marry the two statements into one innovation challenge statement:

How to identify, continuously improve chicken strains and establish functional value chains that facilitate participation and wealth creation by resource-poor actors, especially women in Nigeria

This is the final and working innovation challenge statement adopted for Nigeria.

3.3. The 2nd Innovation Platform Priority Actions

3.3.1. Task teams and priority actions

Teams were convened around the six priority areas identified in the 2nd innovation platform meeting so that participants could reflect on what was accomplished and the challenges they faced on completing their tasks. The action areas and associated teams are listed below:

Task Force	Priority action areas – from IP2	Task Team
1. Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of existing health care models Stakeholder identification & sensitization Id & screening of agro-dealers & private vets 	<u>Chinyere</u> , Ifemade, Agunbiade, Bello
2. Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns Id of investors in village poultry products Selling points for village poultry 	ACGG national team; Fowl sellers; MoA
3. Feeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review available info on smallholder chicken feeds Identify feeds & feeding challenges Develop training templates & fact sheets on smallholder chicken feeding 	Ojebiyi; NPC & PI
4. Finance & Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on financial literacy Develop market structure/off-takers Training/awareness on risk 	Task Team; ACGG Team; Markets Team
5. Policy/Regulation & Farmers' Voice/Collective action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations towards policy review for enhanced field delivery of health services 	Rowland; Chinyere; Akujobi; Uyobong; Ifemade
6. Genetics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of additional field officers and on farm training Selection & training of farmers on various aspects of chicken production Distribution of six-week old birds for on-farm testing (& vaccinations) Data collection and monitoring 	ACGG Team

3.3.2. Priority action area breakout sessions

The teams were requested to complete the group task indicated below and report back in plenary. The day ended with the teams in breakout sessions. These sessions continued until mid-morning on Day 2

GROUP TASK 2: Progress from Task Forces

- A. Review what your Task Group was supposed to do ...**
- B. For each of the Task Areas, what progress did you make?**
- C. What, if anything, challenged your ability to make progress on each of the Task Areas?**
- D. What do you recommend to be done, or done differently, going forward in order for speedier progress to be made?**
- E. Why will this new action (in (D)) work this time?**
- F. In all cases suggest only actions within the authority of the membership of the IP – i.e. internalize/own the actions! BE HONEST AND REALISTIC!**

What (Action Area identified in IP2)	Progress/Challenge	Action <u>going forward</u>	Why will this work?
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A process steering group (PSG) that was supposed to be tracking the discussion and events of the day was selected. Based on their comments on how the day went, the agenda was modified accordingly so as to address gaps and comments that participants had aired. The PSG was composed of the following:

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. Funso | 5. Chioma | 9. Denis |
| 2. Mathew | 6. Barthlomew | 10. Ed |
| 3. Deji | 7. Yakubu | |
| 4. Adesina | 8. Uduak | |

As the rest of the participants broke for the day, the PSG was left behind to provide inputs and comments on how Day 2 of the meeting was to be improved.

DAY TWO

4. Overnight thoughts and Recap

The sessions began at 8:40 am with a recap of the previous day. Participants were requested to reflect in silence for some 60 secs about what comes to mind when they think about the conversations from Day 1? The responses are summarized as follows:

1. We need to think about how best to sustain the activities after the project comes to an end.
2. There is keen interest by participants to be involved in the CVC.
3. We didn't identify the innovation challenges.
4. The progress reports indicated that there is movement forward. We need more energy to move what has been achieved forward.
5. If we are able to establish the project objectives successfully, farmers will be very grateful.
6. How do we enhance serious private sector involvement, accompanied by them investing their funds?
7. How do we sustain the momentum going forward, particularly using private sector to support what's been done?
8. There was a window of opportunity for involvement of people/actors in business. Additionally, the youth could be better integrated into the activities.
9. The chance of synergizing the activities of Propcom Maikarfi and ACGG would lead to greater achievements, quicker results.
10. Will there be adequate availability of the chicks for people wanting to go to commercial scale of production?
11. There was good organization and hospitality.
12. We should find mechanisms to involve youth and students (public schools) as messengers to reach their parents and as promoters of the genetics through distribution of chicks to them.
13. We should make our own indigenous chickens exotic through genetic improvement?

The Day 2 agenda was revised to fit changes and comments from PSG, the revised agenda was as shown in Annex 6.

4.1. CLARIFICATIONS of outstanding issues from DAY 1

1. Role of NAPRI
 - a. NAPRI should be involved and provide leadership in the long term genetic gains program. We don't think what we have done requires new basic research, NAPRI's main domain of work. Feedback from farmers will go back to NAPRI based on trait preferences and farmer needs. That is a long-term genetics goal and NAPRI can provide leadership on this for smallholders.
 - b. NAPRI is not interested in holding back any germplasm it develops. It will allow private sector to pick it up and multiply. NAPRI has already given Shika Brown GPS to private sector actors free of charge.
 - c. There have been suggestions that a private or PPP company should take up the long term genetic production of the birds. A new arrangement that involves NAPRI and private sector may be the optimal arrangement.
 - d. ACGG is committed to capacity building in NAPRI to ensure the long-term genetics program succeeds [by training of personnel to handle the tasks and operations therein]
 - e. NAPRI incubator not in use because it didn't come with accompanying hatcher.
2. Role of NVRI
 - a. We recommend NVRI vaccines and use them for the project. However, the project may not have the means to facilitate the NVRI to meet its mandate.

- b. Is it an option or acceptable for the private sector to take up activities that are in the domain of NVRI and commercialize vaccine production, especially small pack size vaccine dosages?
 - c. NVRI can provide services apart from vaccine provision, e.g. capacity development of the staff involved in the field delivery of animal health.
3. To ensure buy-in of private sector companies, the project must demonstrate that getting involved is worthwhile for the private sector, taking into account the cost to be borne by both private and public sector.

5. Report back on Priorities Actions Task Areas

Each of the task teams working on the six (excluding genetics) task areas gave a report on their deliberations on Group Task 2. A synthesis of their reports follows.

5.1. Feedback from Task Teams

5.1.1. Feed Task Team: Priority actions

Table 1: A description of the priority areas, activity needed and actors involved in order to avail feed to smallholder chicken farmers.

Task Team	Team Members			
Feeds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Idowu Olusegun M. O. 2. Ojebiyi Olusegun 3. Foluso Alabi 4. Idowu Fagbolu 5. Alabi Olayinka 6. Acho Okike 7. Ezeaku Victor* 8. David Sewoniku* <p>*New members on the team</p>			
	What Actions	Progress/Challenges	Actions going forward	Why it will work
1	Take inventory and review of existing work of feed resources for smallholder poultry in Nigeria. Analyze and identify skill gaps and suggest way forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review completed. • Forms for inventory taking for different agro-ecological zones not yet circulated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forms to be distributed to SNCs and Field officers through the NPC 	Consultations have already been concluded.
2	Production of technical training templates or	Not yet completed.	Liaising with PI and NPC after collation of available feed	ACGG has database of collated

		factsheets on on-farm feed production and feeding management for smallholder bearing in mind the recommended germplasm		ingredients per each agro-ecological Zone	ingredients from the baseline survey.
3	Identify existing feed and feeding challenges facing smallholder chicken production system in Nigeria and co-create solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-Availability of affordable commercial feeds to in the rural areas. ▪ Feed wastages due to feeding system. ▪ Poor Feed Storage & contaminations. ▪ Lack of adequate knowledge on feed quantity to be served. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of alternative, cottage feed ingredients to reduce cost. ▪ Construction of special feeders to reduce wastage. ▪ Use of the proposed training template that will indicate measurement and weight. 	<p>Affordability will be ensured.</p> <p>Feed wastage will drastically reduce.</p> <p>Ease of adaptability and adoptability.</p>	
Comments and questions from participants not in the team					
	a. Instead of collecting data from the field, data will be extracted from the baseline survey already completed by the ACGG project team and any gaps filled through new survey.				
	Additional comments				

5.1.2. Health and Policy Task Team: Priority actions

Table 2: A description of the priority areas, activity needed and actors involved in order to avail health services to smallholder chicken farmers. Policy implications around health issues are also addressed.

Task Team	Team Members			
Health & Policy	1. Dr Chinyere Akujobi 2. Dr Tunde Ifemade 3. Agunbiade Olatomiwa 4. AK Bello			
	What Actions	Progress/Challenges	Actions going forward	Why it will work
	1 Review and analysis of existing health care models	The participants are not in one physical location but held virtual discussions through social media. However, the taskforce team could not move to talk to relevant stakeholders like NVMA, PAN.	The VCN, CVO and DVS and other relevant stakeholder has adopted use of CAHW and Para vets (under the strict supervision of the CAHW activities by the State and private veterinarians) a. Reviewing the curriculum and developing the training modules for CAHW b. Pressure other groups to support PM 3.The need to fast track CAHW to deliver animal health services in the rural area 4. PM and ACCG to support in hastening the process	1.More awareness and relevance of CAHW in service delivery 2.Legal frame work and institutional arrangement for the CAHW 3.Operations of Para vets has been captured under one regulatory body (VCN)
	2 Stakeholder identification	All of the relevant stakeholders have been identified		Ongoing
	3 Sensitization and enlightenment of stakeholders	Majority of the identified are yet to be sensitized and enlightened due to inability to organize sensitization meeting		Ongoing

	4	Design appropriate model	Village based inoculators/paravet model by Propcom – Maikarfi to deliver animal health services to rural poultry farmers.		In view of the progress made in Action 1, which the challenge has been vacated and use of paravets and CAHWs can now be adopted.
	5	Identify screening and select Agro dealers and private vets	Only 1 Agro dealer has been identified and screened based on their track records.		Ongoing
	6	Consultation towards policy review for enhanced field delivery of health services	Propcom Maikarfi (NGO) has facilitated the meeting of relevant stakeholder for the review of CAHW curriculum		Ongoing-
Comments and questions from participants					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In reference to the all relevant stakeholders being identified; can the list be availed? b. What is the policy action? c. The state DVS and private vets need to be sensitized so that they are aware of what changes are taking place. d. The CAHW need to be trained by appropriate curriculum. Propcom Maikarfi is working with VCN in the review of the curriculum. e. The project needs to support the review of the curriculum. f. The ACGG needs to have a broader imprint in the training of the CAHW, and curriculum review so that they can partake in ownership of the final document. 					
	Additional comments		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Who should be at the table to discuss issues that have already been thought of in this area? ii. Think of other people who have tried different models and could be invited to the next IP. iii. Who, when and timeframe missing iv. Design appropriate models: ongoing needs to be strengthened. v. Select credible Agro-dealers to be included in project. 		

5.1.3. Markets Task Team: Priority actions

Table 3: A description of the priority area, action needed and actors involved to avail markets for the smallholder chicken value chain products

Task Team	Team Members
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Markets Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adelaja Adesina 2. Alhaji Tajudeen Asekun 3. Adejoro Stephen 			
	What Actions	Progress/Challenges	Actions going forward	Why it will work
	Organize stakeholders and investors forum	The first stakeholders' forum was held in Lagos on the 1st of September with representatives of the fowl sellers' association, Chicken processors, organic chicken marketers and a government official	More fora to be held in more locations Organize stakeholder groups	Will broaden the space and involve more participants. Position the stakeholders for support by government.
	Identify potential investors of village poultry products	Three additional stakeholders are now involved in ACGG-Nigeria	Reach out to more investors / entrepreneurs in other parts of the country	This will expand the market
	Identify and facilitate the establishment of selling points of village poultry products	Not much has been done, except to begin the process of positioning some of the stakeholders to get some concessions from relevant institutions	Reach out to others parts of the country for markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maraba, Nasarawa • Ita- Ale, Ogun state • Baboko, Kwara • Etc. 	Will make products more easily accessible
	Awareness comparing to promote the consumption of village chickens	Yet to start	•	Publicity through fliers & hand bills distribution
	The fowl sellers' association, egg sellers and chicken processors are participating in fairs and other exhibitions	Yet to happen	To participate in the activities of the world food day October 16.	Create more visibility for the stakeholders and the products
	Diversification of village chicken products into frozen chickens, smoked chickens	Yet to start	Stakeholders to set up value addition ventures	Will create more products varieties demand.
	Comments and questions from participants not in the team			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The first stakeholder's forum took place in Lagos. What was the outcome of the forum discussion? What was the goal? 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. We had 2 investors at the meeting – chief of egg powder producers, and chief for chicken processors. Two other investors did not manage to attend. ii. The request for increased visibility of the platform and poultry stakeholders came from the stakeholder forum. <p>b. There is a need to know what the difference is between the local and exotic chicken, before pamphlets, fliers and advertisement are done. The initiative may be sabotaged at an early stage by established enterprises. There is need to be strategic and create a parallel thing, alternative market to the exotic market.</p>
Additional comments	

5.1.4. Finance and Risk Management Task Team: Priority actions

Table 4: A description of the priority area, action needed and actors involved in order to link smallholder chicken farmers to financial and risk management services

Task Team	Team Members			
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Olakanmi Tomiisin – Abundant Hope 2. Mr. Chiaka Ikechukwu – LAPO MFB 3. Dr. Ajibola Samson – Leadway Assurance 4. Mr. Ayodele Oge – NAIC 			
	What Actions	Progress/Challenges	Actions going forward	Why it will work
	1. Training on Financial Literacy	The draft is still being worked upon.	Improved communications, Set time line for actions.	Training on Financial Literacy
	2. Develop Market Structures and Off-takers	The market group has a structure that can adopted	Continuous interaction between ACCG & Market Group as they move forward	Develop Market Structures and Off-takers
	3. Training and Awareness on risk Management	<p>We have identified Risk areas and factors that need to be addressed. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the survival? b. How to manage menace of predators? 	Reports of other groups on the issues identified.	Provision of credit facility (loan), insurance and risk management thrive on adequate information (facts and

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. What are the diseases of economic importance and existing management structures? d. What is the life span of rearing/cycle? e. What are the motives of rearing and profitability index? f. Any subsidy available? g. Is there a provision of guarantee to credit facilities? h. What is the production calendar and cash flow? i. Legal risks 		figures) provided.
		Brooding Farms		Insurable Risk	
Comments and questions from participants not in the team					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The biggest area of risk is mortalities b. What is the production cycle, what is the motive of rearing (meat, eggs, when are they spent, what is the profitability index? All these are necessary to design an insurance product e.g. broilers are insured until 10 weeks, layers 90 weeks, beyond which no insurance will cover. c. Legal risks such as risks to the larger poultry industry, epidemiology of the vaccines, disposal of spent /remnant vaccines etc. d. Risk is best managed when every other group has done their best. Other groups must be seen to have done more in managing and standardizing process so that remaining loopholes can then be sealed for risk and finance management to be effective. e. During on-farm testing, all these issues should be taken into account so that when testing is done, this information can be made available to financiers. f. What can we do to ensure farmers are covered in cases of Avian Influenza (AI)? The main problem with AI cover is that we also consider basic biosecurity measures and it's a big challenge for many farmers to meet these requirements. 					

	g. What can we do to ensure that smallholder farmers appreciate and value insurance? Is it possible to use group power for insurance? If there is a model of financing to groups of farmers, insurance as a financing instrument, will ride on the same model.	
	Presenters comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Affordable financing for smallholder chicken farmers is needed. b. There is need for a standardized production chart to enable risk management. This will allow knowing where gaps exist. There are many exclusions in the insurance industry because of lack of some practices: e.g. Lack of AI vaccination, leads to coverage for fatalities due the disease. c. The insurance policies have not been designed to include smallholder farmers

5.1.5.Genetics Task Team: Priority actions

Table 5: A description of the priority area, action needed and actors involved in order to avail appropriate genetics

Task Team	Team Members				
Genetics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. Akin Hassan 2. Prof. A. Adeyinka 3. Dr. Abdulmojeed Yakubu 				
		What Actions	Progress/Challenges	Actions going forward	Why it will work
	1	Recruitment of additional field officers and on-farm training	Done/ no challenge		
	2	Selection of farmers and their training on various aspect of chicken production	Selection of farmers done but the training of farmers yet to be accomplished	Combining the training and the community level meeting starting by mid of November.	It will save cost and time
3	Distribution of six weeks-old birds to farmers for on-farm testing	Ongoing			

4	Regular vaccination of birds	All vaccination from 0 – 6 weeks done	Booster dose to the distributed and existing birds	It will protect the introduced birds against diseases and infection
5	Regular data collection and monitoring	Ongoing/ Challenge of logistic i.e. internet failure	Delay in data uploading	It will make uploading easier
6	Continuation of innovation platforms	Getting the right representation of actors at the village level	Getting some critical actors outside the community e.g. marketers, microfinance houses	It will work because their inputs are very essential in the chicken value chain.
Comments and questions from participants not in the team				
1. Long term genetics activities??				
Additional comments				

5.2. Plenary discussion of Task teams progress

Following the reports provided by the task teams, a plenary discussion on what some of the things preventing progress were ensued. A brief summary of some of the reasons follows:

1. We probably are not engaging each other enough and should increase our levels of communication. We can address that gap by:
 - a. Use of WhatsApp groups and other social media; as well as emails, skype and other tools.
 - i. Communication externally with stakeholders requires physical contact in order to address the issues. This requires movement to where the stakeholders are.
 - ii. The health group already used a WhatsApp group to complete one of their task.
 - b. There is need to obtain printed materials to be distributed to farmers and other stakeholders, especially when in certain convening.
 - c. Share through email any materials that explain the project activities and plans.
 - d. Cross task group communication is important and should be set up to facilitate completion of tasks. Create a communication platform that ensures every platform member is reached, explore all available options. A chat room would be more amenable due to the informality and ease of sending information. **ACTION POINT:** Deji and Denis to ensure this is done.
 - e. We should make it clear what business models or WIIFM factor that increase the will to communicate.
 - f. The project is ready to facilitate group meetings provided that there is sufficient case to justify such expenditure

5.2.1. Additional comments on Task group feedback

1. Health policy: all stakeholders identified. Where is the list of these stakeholders?
2. Genetics and Feeds: most villagers keep exotic chickens. Will this not drive us from the target breeds? What are the requirements for the indigenous chicken so that farmers don't have to buy the commercial feeds?
 - i. The feeds team is looking at the locally available ingredients appropriate for backyard operations.
3. Food safety: traceability should be given more prominence. We must project a message that market development has taken into account issues of food safety even though produce is from smallholders.
4. Feeds: The compilation of a report on locally available feed sources should ensure that a wide range of people, including SNCs are consulted.
5. The relationship between ACGG and Propcom: Propcom Maikarfi works to improve assets of smallholder farmers. They are linked with VCN to see health services reach farmers. There should be closer working relationship between ACGG and Propcom.
6. Commercial farmers have also benefitted from the community based animal healthcare even though it operates not in the commercial farms but in the villages; the local birds are protected hence disease won't be transmitted to the commercial farms.
7. Issues of remnant vaccines in community health delivery are being addressed.
8. We should also think about documenting efficacious ethno-veterinary products used in poultry alongside locally available ingredients.
9. In the list of alternative feed resources presented, the cassava peel is missing, yet it is one of the most abundant feed source being wasted.
 - i. We are aware of it and thinking about it. There are constraints, the carcinogen and costs of grinding.
10. Finance and risk group: Let us look at the template of NAIC and see what happens. We could still move ahead without insurance in this industry. It should not be used to scare business. We must be realists and balance the needs.
11. Vaccine misuse is rife even in the large commercial farms and 'war' hasn't broken out.
12. Low cost feed resources have already been worked on. A huge accession of information is available and should be looked up.
13. Sexing of Fulani birds at 6 weeks was very difficult compared to the other breeds.
14. The commercial millers should think about bringing a supplementary feed in their feeding strategy for smallholders to complement what farmers can provide through scavenging.
15. The presentations by brooders should be made available.
16. We must produce feed that is low cost and provides reasonable output.
17. Can the risk group come up with something that the business people can look through to advance the objectives of the group?
18. The genetics task force has not been active enough. They should look for activities and actions outside the project team implementation plan.
19. A new AfDB project is in the works. Once it is approved, IITA and ILRI will upscale the model where large millers will be involved to ensure cassava peels become an alternative feed that is affordable compared to commercial alternatives.

5.3. A moment with service Providers

In order to fully understand the activities of the last 6 months, private sector companies that have been delivering services to the project team were asked to share their impressions and challenges faced thus far in servicing the project needs.

- i. On - Station Testing facility: FUNAAB
 1. 5 strains being tested
 2. Mortality rates had the highest mortality
 3. Growing phase: birds doing very well
 - ii. Brooding facility: Olorun Osun farm
 1. A total of 3,000 Sasso birds received for brooding
 2. Mortality was less than 4%
 3. Birds were quite aggressive compared to others they have handled.
 - iii. Brooding facility: Palm ventures limited
 1. Kuroiler had the highest mortality at the farm
 2. All activities went on without incident
 - iv. Hatching facility: FOL-HOPE
 1. Five strains of birds supplied and hatched at the facility
 2. So far, Fulani and Shika Brown have lowest feeding rate and body size
 3. FUNAAB Alpha birds are always happy and alive. They feed like broilers.
 4. Very high mortality rate for Kuroiler
 5. Sasso has a very high feed consumption rate!
 - v. Brooding Facility: Edahau Enterprises
 1. Received 2,400 day old chicks of Fulani and FUNAAB alpha.
 2. The growth rate and physical activities of FUNAAB alpha birds is like that of broilers. The birds had low mortality and were very active.
 3. Challenges: Finances came late from the project team and affected operations.
 - vi. Feeds supplier: Top Feeds
 1. Supplying feeds to farmers throughout the target areas.
 2. Major challenge is understanding the nutritional requirements of the birds.
 3. Major constraints that was being faced by the brooders was the finances to pay for the feeds.
2. Based on current experiences, for a brooder to make money independent of the project, they need to work with a minimum of 4,000 chicks. Based on current cost of inputs, this would translate to a 30% ROI. The break-even point is 3,000 chicks brooded.

6. The Innovation Challenge

In order to ensure that new participants on the platform were fully conversant with the concept of innovation platforms, a brief review of the IP was made.

6.1. Definitions:

- Innovation: Using existing knowledge, tools, approaches, etc., in new ways to generate solutions which are more sustainable, efficient or effective
- Innovation-Platform: Processes/mechanisms, usually involving on-going face to face and/or on-line/virtual interactions, through which stakeholders engage to identify issues that affect their common interest and to co-create innovative solutions – generating new approaches and arrangements that address critical priority challenges

6.2. The innovation Platform Process

The innovation platform proceeds in a series of steps

Step 1: Define the innovation challenge: How to establish a functional chicken VC that provides for the specific needs of smallholder chicken producers and facilitates enhanced women participation ...

Step 2: Analysis of the critical functions needed to make the system work

Step 3: Identify WHO (actors) can best deliver the functions (actor mapping and assessment) – go beyond “usual suspects”

Step 4: First platform meeting of platform partners – first collective system diagnosis

Further steps: Regular meetings & follow-ups to address identified challenges (capacity development, rolling plans, etc.), identify opportunities.

The Nigeria platform has fully taken shape with the definition of the innovation challenge. The challenge statement settled upon is “*How to identify, continuously improve chicken strains and establish functional value chains that facilitate participation and wealth creation by resource-poor actors, especially women in Nigeria*”

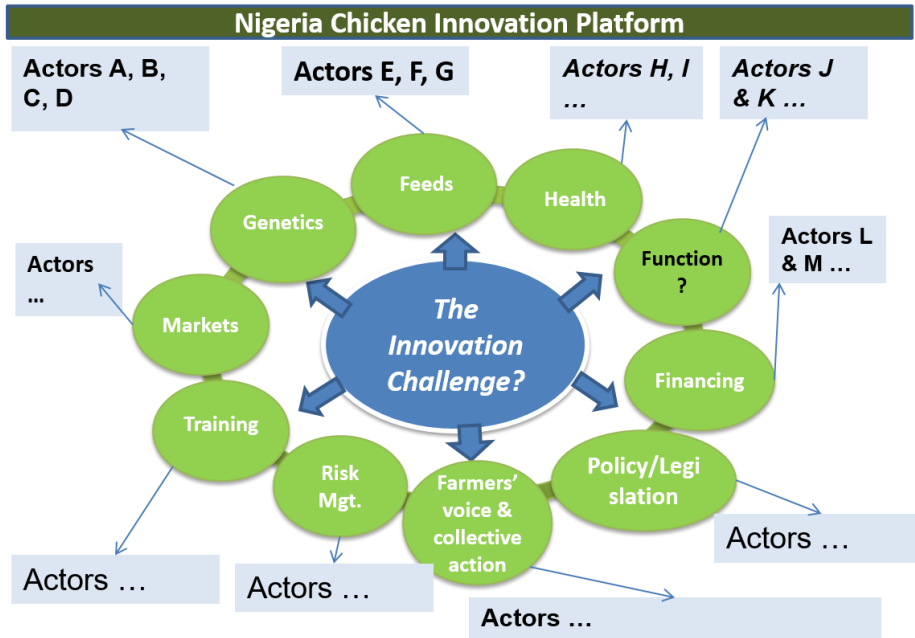


Figure 3: The Nigerian chicken innovation platform with the nine most important transformative functions. The innovation challenge has now been identified.

6.3. Evolution of IPs: Towards a private sector led Innovation Platform

The power of innovation platforms as mechanisms to transform value chains was exemplified by the involvement of two organizations provided as examples.

1. The Flower Council of Kenya (FCK)

- i. FCK is a voluntary association of independent growers and exporters of cut-flowers and ornamentals
- ii. Established in 1996 – to foster responsible and safe production of cut flowers in Kenya with due consideration of worker's welfare and protection of the environment
- iii. Membership:
 - a. **97 Producer Members** – involved in the production of flowers & ornamentals
 - b. **71 Associate Members** – organizations that supply products and services to the industry - local and international
 - c. **Inclusive membership:** small (0.25), medium and large (230 ha) growers
- iv.

2. The National Potato Council of Kenya (NPCK)

- i. A PPP, registered in 2010
- ii. Responsible for planning, organizing and co-coordinating potato value chain activities and developing it into a robust, competitive, and self-regulating industry
- iii. Formation was considered a 'major milestone towards addressing the complex challenges and bottlenecks that were choking the potato industry'
- iv. Membership:

- a. NPCK has 3 membership categories - Gold, Silver and Bronze
- b. Over 36 corporate members – Farmers Organizations, Seed Potato Producers, Traders Associations, Processors, Financial institutions, Research Organizations, Educational Institutions, Input Providers, Government and Regulatory Bodies, and Development Partners.

Given the above examples, there are precedents set to illustrate that it is possible to start small (through the IP) and transform into a big deal entity. The current ACGG support is a catalyst that can enable the platform participants to do something for Nigeria

A smallholder chicken forum can be created, where stakeholder come at their own cost because the forum/platform is addressing things they care about. This can only happen if the following ingredients are available:

1. Stake: Every participant present has a stake in the forum
2. Champions: Champions passionate about the change desired drive the platform activities
3. Resourcing: Members of the platform are committed to using their resources to drive change. In our case, ACGG project is supporting for now until the platform matures.
4. Facilitation: A set of individuals are trained to ensure that meetings happen and are well run.
5. Mutual accountability: Members hold each other to account on tasks and roles allocated.

Following the discussions on innovation platform, participants had the following comments to make.

1. Let us consider formation of a group either part of the Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN) or an independent one. PAN has committees that look after various interests. A new committee with clear objectives could meet the objectives desired by the IP.
2. It is important that the conversation does not lead to the idea being subsumed into PAN because the aspirations and dreams may not be shared.
3. We need to be careful with the terminologies such as local chickens vs. indigenous chickens. Local chickens include those imported but now acclimatized to local environments.
4. We need to make a distinction between smallholder chicken farmers and those keeping local chickens in extensive systems. The needs of those keeping backyard chickens may not be served by PAN if this distinction is not made. PAN mostly caters for large scale commercial farmers.
5. We should not drive the suggested forum into an association or council because these are associated with regulations and financial obligations. This should be a loose arrangement, a movement that allows actors to benefit without restrictions.
6. We need to start thinking about cascading this suggestions and actions to the local level to benefit the local farmers at the villages.

6.3.1. Major Emerging Issue

PAN OR A NEW ENTITY FOR BACKYARD CHICKEN ISSUES?

A discussion was held on the possibility of transitioning the IP into a forum that addresses smallholder poultry issues. Such a forum would comprehensively develop the backyard chicken value chain, transform it to become more commercialized, awhile also serving as the voice of smallholder poultry farmers.

Even though PAN has several committees which could tackle issues related to backyard poultry farmers, participants felt that the aspirations and ideals peculiar to smallholder backyard chicken growers can only be fully addressed if channeled through a separate arrangement. The nature and form of such a vehicle will be determined by a committee of individuals whose interim head is Prof. Funso Sonaiya. The constitution of the interim committee will be undertaken in the intervening period before the 4th IP. The committee will also formulate the working principles of the forum and its mode of operation.

7. Priority action areas for 2016

7.1. Task teams and group task work

The list of priority actions from the first group activity were reworked to get a smaller number of well-defined deliverables. The revised task forces were as follows:

1. Health and policy
2. Markets
3. Feeds
4. Finance & Risk Management
5. Genetics
6. Beyond ACGG: Developing a Forum on backyard chicken sub-sector

Based on these task forces, participants were requested to define priority action areas that the task teams will concentrate to deliver on for the next 6 months. The task provided is defined in the text box below:

Group Task 2: Defining Priority 2016 deliverables

Task 2A: TASK Group actions over the next 6 months

Focusing on function of your group:

- A. Document what has been done since the 1st IP ... (from previous breakout discussions).
- B. Going forward, what are the specific 'business objectives' (backed by strong business case) when delivered they will make big difference to businesses?
- C. Identify what we must do over the next 6 months (Oct 2016 to March 2017). [Consider the points suggested during the plenary discussion this morning]
- D. Indicate who (individuals) will be responsible for each identified action and time lines ...

Actions must be within the authority and ability of the IP members!

[**ALSO consider: impact potential, feasibility/probability of success**]

What	Who	When	Remarks
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Task 2B: Making IP integral to improving backyard chicken sector in Nigeria – A FORUM

Group Task:

1. Objectives of the Forum
2. Operations of the Forum – initial thoughts on how it will organize itself and operate to deliver on the objectives
3. Principles governing membership
4. Who will champion this?

7.2. Sustaining the IP beyond the ACGG project

One of the aims of the project is to catalyze the emergence of private sector led IPs as part of the ACGG project. These IPs should therefore outlive the ACGG project. It is believed that if the IPs are private sector led, and fulfilling the needs of the actors there in, they can be self-sustaining in the long term, given the significant resources that go into organizing the meeting and inviting the participants. A private sector led platform would see participants pay their own way to attend the IPs. Consequently, before the task teams went into group discussions, Prof. Sonaiya gave a presentation on how to bring a business outlook and thinking in the activities and proposed deliverables of the task teams. A summary of his presentation follows:

1. We need to give our task teams objectives that steer them towards being permanent entities. Here are some possible business objectives, based on the experiences of the current task forces:
 - a. Health and policy team:
 - i. Development of curriculum for CAHW, and their training, sensitize all stakeholder on Propcom Maikarfi, and identify Agrodealers to provide input for the CAHW. We need to know what is needed in this regard for the ACGG team to give support.
 - ii. What challenges are NVRI facing in terms of delivering appropriate vaccines to farmers and what are their needs?
 - iii. Animal Care Company should work with the group to make the ideas commercially viable.
 - iv. How will CAHW's make money? Can they survive by only targeting backyard chicken? This will affect curriculum development, if they need to serve other livestock species to make ends meet.
 - b. For the feeds team:
 - i. The group should look at how we ensure the right kind of feed is available to farmers at the local level. They may have to work with Top Feed and Livestock Feeds, two of the leading feed producing companies, to get the right mix. How do we attract the top millers (willing to produce feeds for smallholders) and get them linked to the commercial feed millers? Amo Byng can be very good partners, since they have experience with cassava.
 - ii. Top Feeds and Livestock Feeds companies should input commercial perspectives in ration formulation and development.
 - iii. Develop para professionals.
 - c. Markets Team:
 - i. How do we get stakeholders to understand the commercial potential of backyard chicken?
 - ii. Bdellium Ltd can continue to work in this area. Chief Akinfolami and Mr. Shewoniku can also join so as to develop business plans that will lead to the scale and numbers needed.
 - d. Genetics group:
 - i. How can we design a commercial pool for those who can hatch 20,000 – 30,000 (mini-hatcheries) and the associated markets.
 - ii. FoL-HOPE should give guidance in developing business package.
 - e. Financing & risk management:
 - i. Develop an attractive insurance policy for 0 – 6 weeks' birds. This should also be possible around activities such as aggregation and transport; processing and sale of products.
 - ii. ACGG office will contract a risk analyst to define the risks in each of the above categories, working alongside the task force. The aim is to have a draft policy in 6 months.
 - iii. LAPO, Abundant Hope and Leadway assurance should drive the business planning.
2. As we plan for the next 6 months, let's think business. ACGG will always facilitate activities in conjunction with PropCom. Jointly, we will develop a business model for the said facilitation.
3. Individuals from the private sector should be the champions in the task forces.

7.3. Priority Tasks for October 2016 to Feb 2017

Following task team discussions and completion of the allocated tasks, the teams prepared the following priority action area list.

Table 6: Priority action areas (associated tasks and lead persons) to be delivered by the 3rd innovation platform task forces

Task Force	What			
Forum group	Goals of the Forum <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote poultry production activities 2. Promote involvement of youth and women 3. Promote training/research and capacity building of actors 4. Advocate for policy 			
	Operations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet twice a year, within the confines of the current IP; board of trustees will be suggested at next IP 2. Members may need to pay membership fees and for services delivered 3. Individuals, cooperatives, institutional and associate members will be welcome. Others include Federal government and agencies playing key role, FoL-Hope, fowl sellers association, ACGG, PropCom Maikarfi etc. 4. Current IP should begin to transform into a forum 5. Identify sources of funding for key activities targeting actors unaware of what we are doing 6. Operate as an independent body with close association with others of similar orientation. 7. Don't want to start with antagonistic relationship with any organization that platform members may currently belong to. <p>ACGG (Prof. Funso Sonaiya) to be the interim convener of the forum until a champion is identified</p>			
Task Force	Who	Business Objective	Next 6 months	Who
Market Team	Participate in fairs and other exhibitions	Create more visibility for the stakeholders and for the products	World food day October 16 th Team work to display products varieties Live birds Branded Frozen Branded Smoked	ACGG Fowl sellers Association Adusrin Ltd

	Value addition to village chicken products into frozen chickens, smoked chickens	Relieve consumers from the stress of slaughtering and dressing chickens Preservation Create more products varieties in demand.	Encourage more investors to set up value addition ventures	ACGG Bdellium
	Identify and facilitate the establishment of selling points of village poultry products	Make products more easily accessible and promote availability across the country	1. Encourage cold room operators to stock and sell frozen native chickens 2. Reach out to others parts of the country for markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maraba, Nasarawa • Ita- Ale, Ogun state • Baboko, Kwara • Oko Oba 	Mr. Shewoniku Fowl sellers
	Awareness campaign to promote the consumption of village chickens	ACGG to kick start Individual investors October – December, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicity through fliers & hand bills distribution • Radio • One on one marketing • Development of database of regular consumers particularly in the urban centers 	Will create more awareness and increase demand & supply for the chickens Generate more employment and unity of purpose

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicity in some major companies. • The use of social media as marketing tools 	
	Develop Business plans for the marketing of village chickens	To provide a guide to how the business will run and analyze the financials	Submit business plan	Bdellium Consult
	Identify more potential investors of village poultry products	To attract more participation & becomes more vibrant	Reach out to entrepreneurs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregators • Transporters • Processors • Fowl sellers More stakeholder forum	ACGG Bdellium
Task Force	What	Who	When	Remarks
Feeds	Identification and collation of available local feed ingredients.	SNCs	2 weeks	
	Document Nutrient requirements for the strain under testing.	Dr. Segun Ojebiyi	Mid-October	
	Proximate Analysis of the feed resources.	Feed mill Labs /ACGG	November	
	Formulation for different stages of birds.	Amobyng, Livestock Feeds, Premier Feeds, Animal Care	November	
	Production of ACGG-labelled concentrate samples with Mixing instruction.	Facilitated by Feed millers	January	
	Production of ACGG-labelled feed samples for	To be facilitated by Toll Millers	January	

	Chick, Grower and Laying stages			
Specific Business objectives for Feeds team	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production of feed samples for each stage of birds based on feedback from survey. 2. Production of user-friendly concentrates adoptable by farmers. 3. Identify interested toll millers in the 5 agro-ecological zones to work with the project objectives. 4. Incorporate interested existing agro-dealers in distribution of the concentrates and feed. 5. Feed distribution agents. 6. Fabrication of specialized feeders to reduce waste. 			
Task Force	What	Who	When	Remarks
Finance & Risk Management MEMBERS 1. Dr. Olakanmi Tomiisin – Abundant Hope 2. Mr. Chiaka Ikechukwu – LAPO MFB 3. Dr. Ajibola Samson – Leadway Assurance 4. Mr. Ayodele Oge - NAIC	Insurance Policy for Brooders Farms	Leadway Ass. Co Ltd – Dr. Samson Ajibola, NAIC – Ayodele Oge	As soon as the brooders Farms are ready	Valuation system, mortality record of the last test
	Birds in Transit Insurance Policy	Ditto	Ditto	Complete proposal form, system of carrying the birds
	Processing and Sales: there is need to profile the risk they are exposed to	Leadway Ass. Co. Ltd, NAIC, and ACGG	Before the next IP	
	Design finance credit models for all the participants within the value chain; off takers, transporters; Village Based Inoculators in form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anchors Borrowers’ Model 	Abundant Hope – Dr. Tomiisin Olakanmi; LAPO MFB – Chiaka Ikechukwu	Before the next IP	Understanding the life cycle for each participant in the VC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative Model • Group financing model 			
General comments	<p>Anchor grower model: Major off taker/dealer of poultry inputs/produce can get a micro-account with a microfinance institution to guarantee that farmers get inputs.</p> <p>Cooperative model, where farmer groups are the consumers of finance is an alternative; LAPO has a similar scheme for crops</p> <p>Risk management: An insurance policy for brooder farms is available; we can use the valuation system there in to model it to fit smallholder farmers growing backyard chicken.</p> <p>Policy for birds in transit is already available. However, the birds need to be transported using conventional transportation means. Transportation can be done using alternative means, doesn't have to be trucks, as long as it is done right.</p> <p>For processors, we need to understand the risk issues around local bird processing to be able to develop a product.</p>			
Task Force	What	Who	When	Remarks
Policy and health	Facilitate the adoption and dissemination of curriculum and training modules for the CAHW	Dr Chioma, Dr Ifemade, Dr Ariri, Dr Uko Uyobong, Dr Nwagu, Dr Ajani	October-February	
	Sensitization relevant stakeholders on CAHW relevance	Dr Chioma, Dr. Ifemade, Dr. Ariri, Dr Uko Uyobong, Dr. Nwagu, Dr. Ajani	October-February	ACGG to make use of oncoming NVMA congress at Enugu to create awareness about this issue
	Identification, selecting and screening of Agrodealers	Dr Chioma, Dr Ifemade, Dr Ariri, DDR Uko Uyobong, Dr Nwagu, Dr Ajani	October-February	
	Initiate a discussion with NVRI to know their challenges and how ACCG in reaching SH farmers.	Dr Chioma, Dr Ariri, Dr Uko Uyobong, Dr Nwagu	October-December	
	Ethnoveterinary Medicine	Dr Ifemade and Dr Chioma	October-December	PropCom to come up with a list of materials used

				for ethnomedicine
General Comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the model being developed (to deploy village based inoculators) will be evaluated alongside others to ensure that only the best model is applied. 2. Sensitization meetings of the task force, provision of media materials (electronic and print), workshops, etc.. 			
Task Force	What	Who	When	Remarks
Genetics	Minimize erosion of indigenous genetic resources	ACGG National Secretariat, SNCs, marketing group	December 2016 – January, 2017	Collect males at 20 weeks to send to processors
	Identifications of brooder farms	SNCs & Supervisors	November 2016 – January, 2017	<p>Identify brooder farms for the long-term genetics gain program</p> <p>Development of small brooding units in each senatorial unit (500 – 1000 units) Use interested youth – Challenge: facilitating access to the germplasm at scale through a devolved model.</p>
	G x E interaction study	ACGG-NG (NPC, SNC), Dr Wheto	October – Dec.	<p>Undertake a study on the GXE interactions for all production phases</p> <p>Avail information on the background of the strains distributed bh</p>

8. Workshop evaluation and closing

8.1. Evaluations

Prior to closing the meeting, participants were requested to share their views about the deliberations held in the last two days.

MEETING EVALUATION

1. What went well? [3 Green cards]
2. What would have been better ...? [3 yellow cards]
3. An inspiration or learning I am taking from here ...? [3 White cards]

Participants felt that the following went well.

1. Venue
2. Excellent meals
3. Articulate discussions
4. Facilitation
5. Peaceful and fruitful deliberations
6. ACGG vision definition: Things got clearer
7. Delivery and content of presentation
8. Hospitality
9. Time management
10. Commitment to responsibility (going forward)
11. Facilitation/coordination
12. Meeting organization
13. Participation

On the other hand, a few things could have been better. These included:

1. The Sound system
2. Time management
3. Public address system and projector
4. Networking by participants
5. Representation (and number) of stakeholders
6. Availability of coffee and tea
7. Insufficient time to present taskforce reports
8. Toilets could have been cleaner
9. Logistics and accommodation

Some of the inspirations or learnings that participants were taking from the meeting included the following:

1. There is a business opportunity for all of us
2. There is scope for business development targeting smallholders
3. New business ideas
4. Business consciousness

5. Local chicken production can be big business
6. Wealth creation for rural poor
7. Broader networking opportunities
8. Unconventional inputs can be harnessed
9. The need to promote local chicken for national acceptance
10. Good thinking by ACGG program towards empowering the rural poor
11. Motivated!
12. Better days ahead for local chicken
13. Team work
14. Emotional management – no arguments experienced
15. Wealth creation for rural poor

8.2. Closing

The facilitator (Ed Rege) thanked all participants for availing themselves. He said that the trust he had that the participants would see the importance of facing the challenge head on had been demonstrated by the commitments pledged at the meeting.

Oladeji Bamidele, the National Project Coordinator gave the vote of thanks on behalf of the ACGG Nigeria team. He reminded the participants that what happen after this meeting will define success. He urged all task teams to deliver on what they promised. He thanked all actors for honoring the invitation to the meeting and requested them to spread the word about ACGG to others in the regions.

The meeting adjourned at 5:18pm

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANT LIST

List of Participants Invited for the 3rd Innovation Platform

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ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP AGENDA

3rd National Innovation Platform Meeting

September 26th – 27th 2016

Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife, Nigeria

Agenda		
Time	Sept 26, 2016	Sept 27, 2016
0830	Session 1: Welcome and opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Welcome & Opening remarks – <i>Country team, ACGG Project</i> ➤ Introductions and expectations - <i>Facilitators</i> ➤ Agenda and process - <i>Facilitators</i> ➤ Participants' analysis: who is here? 	Overnight thoughts & Day 1 recap Session 3: Progress Reports & Analysis (cont'd) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clarifying outstanding questions from Day 1 - <i>Funso</i> ➤ Task Group Report-back (from Day 1 breakout) ➤ Plenary: Based on TF work to date, what will we do differently going forward?
1030	Tea/Coffee	Tea/Coffee & Group Photo
1100	Session 2: Scene-setting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ACGG project: Global progress & status overview – <i>Tadelle Dessie, ILRI</i> ➤ Backyard Chickens Innovation – <i>WIIFM – Funso Sonaiya, PI</i> ➤ ACGG project - Country team progress report ➤ Review of IP2 and 'observations on trends' – <i>PICO-EA</i> 	Session 3: Progress Reports & Analysis (cont'd) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Innovation Challenge Statement – final version ➤ Experiences/lessons by implementers to date – (5 minutes with): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Olorun Osun – Brooder Farm</i> ✓ <i>KindPalms – Brooder Farm</i> ✓ <i>Topfeeds – Feed supplier</i> ✓ <i>Fol-Hope – Hatchery and on-station testing</i> ✓ <i>FUNAAB – Hatchery & on-station testing</i> Session 4: The IP beyond ACGG – thinking ahead <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nigeria Forum/IP on Smallholder Chicken Value Chains - a proposal ➤ Plenary discussion – can we make it work? What will it take? Champions?
1300	Lunch	Lunch
1400	Session 3: Progress Reports and Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Task Forces breakout to deliberate on Priority tasks allocated 	Session 5: Action planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Detailed work plans by Task Groups over the next 6 months Session 6: Next Steps & Evaluation
1600	Close & Tea/Coffee	Close & Tea/Coffee
1630	Session 3: (cont'd)	Session 6: Next Steps and Closure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Next Steps; Evaluation and Close

ANNEX 3: PRESENTATION: - African Chicken Genetic Gains: A platform for testing, delivering, and continuously improving tropically-adapted chickens for productivity growth in sub-Saharan Africa: Program updates: Dr Tadelles Dessie, ILRI

See separate attachment

ANNEX 4: PRESENTATION: - Backyard Chicken Innovation – What is in it for you: Prof. Funso Sonaiya, OAU

See separate attachment

ANNEX 5: PRESENTATION: - Nigeria Team Progress Report: Dr. Oladeji Bamidele, OAU

See separate attachment

ANNEX 6: PRESENTATION: - Review of IP Processes: Dr. Denis Mujibi, PICO-EA

See separate attachment