

African Chicken Genetic Gains Project (ACGG)



Transforming Smallholder Poultry Productivity in Ethiopia

Report of the 4th National Innovation Platform Meeting

Held at Pyramide Hotel, Debre Zeit, Ethiopia

March 9th – 10th, 2017



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This report documents the proceedings and deliberations of actors attending the 4th National Innovation Platform Meeting of the African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG) project, held on March 9th and 10th 2017 at Pyramid Resort & Hotels, Debrezeit, Ethiopia. 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.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
ABBREVIATIONS	5
LIST OF FIGURES	8
LIST OF ANNEXES	9
1. OPENING AND INTRODUCTION	10
1.1. ACGG PROJECT PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR - ETHIOPIA	10
1.2. PARTICIPANT INTRODUCTION	10
1.3. PARTICIPANT DIFFERENTIATION – WHO IS HERE?	10
1.3.1.1. <i>Women vs. Men</i>	10
1.3.1.2. <i>Private vs. public sector</i>	11
1.4. PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK AND EXPECTATIONS	11
1.4.1. MOST POSITIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE EVENTS IN THE LAST 5 YEARS	11
1.4.2. HOW TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS	11
1.4.3. SHOULD NOT HAPPEN	12
1.5. PICO-EA PROCESS VALUES & PRINCIPLES	12
1.6. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES AND AGENDA	12
2. SETTING THE SCENE:	14
2.1. INPUT PRESENTATIONS FROM VARIOUS PARTICIPANTS	14
2.1.1. AFRICAN CHICKEN GENETIC GAINS: GLOBAL UPDATE	14
2.1.1.1. <i>Participant comments on the presentation:</i>	14
2.1.2. COSMOPOLITAN CHICKEN PROJECT: AN ARTIST’S VIEW OF BREEDING	15
2.1.2.1. <i>Participant comments on the presentation:</i>	16
2.1.3. PROGRESS REPORT	17
2.1.3.1. <i>Participant comments on the presentation:</i>	17
2.1.3.2. INNOVATION PLATFORMS – DENIS	19
3. THE INNOVATION PLATFORM	20
3.1. THE 3 RD INNOVATION PLATFORM PRIORITY ACTIONS	20
3.1.1. TASK TEAMS AND PRIORITY ACTIONS	20
3.1.2. PRIORITY ACTION AREA BREAKOUT SESSIONS	21
4. REPORT BACK ON PRIORITIES TASK AREAS	21
4.1. FEEDBACK FROM TASK TEAMS	21
4.1.1. MARKETS & VC TASK TEAM: PRIORITY ACTIONS	21
4.1.2. HEALTH TASK TEAM: PRIORITY ACTIONS	22
4.1.3. FEEDS TASK TEAM: PRIORITY ACTIONS	23
4.2. PROCESS STEERING GROUP: EVALUATION OF DAY 1 ACTIVITIES	25
DAY TWO	27
5. OVERNIGHT THOUGHTS	27
6. IMPROVING PLATFORM FUNCTIONING	27
6.1. PARTICIPANT COMMENTS	28
6.2. WHO SHOULD BE HERE?	28
6.3. HOW CAN WE ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION IN THE PLATFORM?	28

6.4.	HOW CAN WE ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE CHICKEN PLATFORM?.....	29
7.	KEY ISSUES FOR THE TASK FORCES	30
7.1.	COMMENTS ON KEY ISSUES FOR TASK FORCES.....	31
7.2.	COMMENTS OF HOW TASK FORCE WORK AS A TEAM	31
8.	PRIORITY ACTION AREAS FOR 2017.....	32
8.1.	TASK FORCE REPORT BACK.....	32
8.1.1.	FEEDS TASK FORCE: PRIORITY ACTIONS	33
8.1.2.	HEALTH TASK FORCE: PRIORITY ACTIONS	35
8.1.3.	MARKETS TASK FORCE: PRIORITY ACTIONS.....	37
8.2.	NEXT STEPS.....	39
9.	WORKSHOP EVALUATION AND CLOSING	39
9.1.	EVALUATIONS	39
9.2.	CLOSING.....	40

ABBREVIATIONS

ACDI VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International's Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative assistance)
ACGG	African Chicken Genetic Gains Project
AfDB	African Development Bank
BBC	British Broadcasting Cooperation
CCP	Cosmopolitan Chicken Project
DA	District Authorities
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
EPPPA	Ethiopian Poultry Producers and Processors Association
FO	Field Officer
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IP	Innovation Platform
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NVI	National Veterinary Institute
PI	Principal Investigator
PICO-EA	The Institute for People, Innovation and Change in Organizations, Eastern Africa
PSG	Process Steering Group
SHCVC	Smallholder Chicken Value Chain
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNC	Sub-National Coordinator
SNC	Sub-National Coordinator
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region
TF	Task Force
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Trainer of Trainers

VAT	Value Added Tax
VC	Value chain
VDFACA	Veterinary Drugs, Feeds, Administration and Control Authority
WIIFM	“What is in it for me”

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: TASK FORCES AND PRIORITY ACTION AREAS IDENTIFIED FOR ACTION AT THE 3RD INNOVATION PLATFORM MEETING.....	20
TABLE 2: A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY AREAS, ACTIVITY NEEDED AND ACTORS INVOLVED IN ORDER TO AVAIL FEED TO SMALLHOLDER CHICKEN FARMERS.....	21
TABLE 3: A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY AREAS, ACTIVITY NEEDED AND ACTORS INVOLVED IN ORDER TO AVAIL HEALTH SERVICES TO SMALLHOLDER CHICKEN FARMERS.	22
TABLE 4: A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY AREAS, ACTIVITY NEEDED AND ACTORS INVOLVED IN ORDER TO AVAIL FEED TO SMALLHOLDER CHICKEN FARMERS.....	23
TABLE 5. LIST OF PRIORITIES AND ACTIVITIES SUGGESTED FOR TASK FORCES TO CONSIDER WHILE PLANNING FOR THE NEXT 6 MONTHS.	31
TABLE 6: A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY AREAS, ACTIVITIES AND ACTORS INVOLVED IN ORDER TO DELIVER APPROPRIATE FEEDS AND FEEDING SYSTEMS TO SMALLHOLDER CHICKEN FARMERS.	33
TABLE 7: A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY AREAS, ACTIVITIES AND ACTORS INVOLVED IN ORDER TO DELIVER EFFECTIVE HEALTH SERVICES FOR SMALLHOLDER CHICKEN FARMERS.	35
TABLE 8: A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY AREAS, ACTIVITIES AND ACTORS INVOLVED IN ORDER TO AVAIL MARKETS FOR SMALLHOLDER CHICKEN PRODUCE.....	37

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. ARTIST KOEN VAN MECHELEN MAKING A PRESENTATION ABOUT HIS COSMOPOLITAN CHICKEN PROJECT AT THE 4TH CHICKEN INNOVATION PLATFORM MEETING IN ETHIOPIA.....	16
FIGURE 2. CLUSTERS OF META CARDS SHOWING PARTICIPANT SUGGESTIONS AND FEEDBACK FROM A TASK COMPLETED DURING THE 4TH CHICKEN INNOVATION PLATFORM MEETING.....	30
FIGURE 3. AN ACTIVE BREAK OUT SESSION AT THE 4TH INNOVATION PLATFORM MEETING.....	34

LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANT LIST	41
ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP AGENDA	43
ANNEX 3: PRESENTATION: - AFRICAN CHICKEN GENETIC GAINS: GLOBAL UPDATE: DR TADELLE DESSIE, ILRI	44
ANNEX 4: PRESENTATION: - ETHIOPIA COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT: DR WONDEMENEH ESATU, EIAR.....	44
ANNEX 5: PRESENTATION: - REVIEW OF IP PROCESSES: DR. DENIS MUJIBI, PICO-EA.....	44
ANNEX 6: PRESENTATION: - INVENTORY OF LOCAL FEED RESOURCES – FEEDS TASK FORCE REPORT	44

DAY ONE

1. Opening and Introduction

1.1. ACGG Project Principal Investigator - Ethiopia

The workshop was opened at 9am with some welcome remarks from the Principle Investigator (PI) Getnet Assefa. He gave a brief description of the project and how the innovation platform interfaces with the project. The meeting purpose was to discuss emerging issues and progress achieved in the 6 months since the 3rd IP meeting. He informed the group that for the last 3 days, the PICO-EA team has been training FOs, who are tasked with facilitating change at the village level. Getnet felt that the challenges that would be discussed at the platform meeting need sustainable solutions that would endure even after the project ends, and that was the main the purpose of the IP.

1.2. Participant Introductions

Facilitation began with acknowledgement of those members who were attending the IP meetings for the first time. Participants were asked to sit at table with people whom they are less familiar with. A rapid self-introduction, was completed at the tables, guided by the task below:

Task 1: Self-Introductions and Expectations

1. At your table get to know each other
 - **Name**
 - **Role/Institutional(s) affiliation and what you do?**
2. What are the two (2) MOST positive and transformative things to have happened in the Ethiopian chicken industry over the past five years...? [2 BLUE CARDS]
3. This workshop will be successful if ...? [2 GREEN CARDS]
4. What should **NOT happen** at this workshop [2 PINK CARDS]

1.3. Participant 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.

1.3.1.1. Women vs. Men

There were 9 women among the 44 participants. It was apparent that the seating among participants was gender biased, given that almost half of the ladies in the room were seated at one table. Participants were reminded to bear the gender difference in attendance and evaluate whether their contributions have a gender connotation. It was important to balance out the male bias by giving the ladies more chances to contribute.

1.3.1.2. Private vs. Public sector

From the pool of participants, there were 7 individuals representing private sector organizations. These representatives were from brooder and breeder farms, multiplier farms, as well as broiler and egg production companies. Companies operating at the beginning and end of value chain were also present. However, input suppliers and companies that provide support services (financiers, insurers, advisory service providers, logistics etc.) to the value chain were not represented.

Based on the number present, participation from business sector was still sluggish, despite the fact that ownership of chicken is largely private. The government doesn't own any poultry farm and is only actively involved in genotype distribution. It would seem that there is a problem in private sector targeting with regard to platform attendance.

1.4. Participant Feedback and Expectations

Following the introductions, participants expressed the following views based on questions, 2 – 4 of Task 1 above:

1.4.1. Most Positive and Transformative Events in the Last 5 Years

- a) Enhanced hatchery capacity
- b) The government has accorded poultry special attention – directives, and establishment of the Ministry of livestock; A new masterplan with special focus on poultry has been developed.
- c) High level engagement of private sector in the poultry industry.
- d) There is an increase in the number of farms stocking parent stock in Ethiopia.
- e) Growing job opportunities for farmers in the poultry industry.
- f) Ingredients for poultry feeds are VAT exempt, providing a favorable tax regime.
- g) Commercial actors with high capacity are emerging.
- h) However, some participants felt that the following, if it had happened would have been transformative.
- i) Policy and industry systems should have been in place to guide poultry production
- j) Government should have addressed shortage of inputs (e.g. genotypes, medicines, vaccines etc.).

Platform members were made aware that the government had already changed the breeding policy, encouraged extension systems, and is encouraging purchasing of facilities e.g. incubators thus providing a better environment for actors to operate in. However, implementation is what will determine whether this is translated from what's on paper. Implementation of the policy is lagging behind. This gap in implementation is precluding the effects of the new policy from being seen on the ground.

1.4.2. How to Achieve Success

Participants felt that by the end of the workshop, success would have been achieved if the following happened:

- a) The meeting was participatory
- b) Actors identify challenges and how to solve them
- c) Participants observe punctuality
- d) There was active participation
- e) Discussions build on previous deliberations
- f) Time was managed effectively
- g) All stakeholders are involved in the IP meeting
- h) The meeting stuck to the agenda

1.4.3. Should Not Happen

Additionally, it was deemed necessary to guard against undesirable conduct. The following were issues that were agreed should not happen as they were detrimental to achieving fruitful discussions:

- a) Using electronic devices
- b) Avoid side talks
- c) Silence/Passiveness
- d) Mobile phone usage/call
- e) Unrelated discussions – outside the agenda
- f) Distraction

1.5. PICO-EA Process Values & Principles

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:

- a) Open and transparent dialogue: if there is something to be said, say it. Do not be afraid of ramifications, as long as it will improve poultry and processes
- b) Honesty and political incorrectness – no sugar coating:
- c) All voices count: Listen to the views of others - lets be ready to change positions if better views and ideas are offered
- d) Dialogue – avoid dominating the conversations: listening is a key virtue, to internalize and have effective conversation.
- e) Informality, but with discipline: for the sake of the IP, let us put aside out titles and hierarchy to aid in free discussions. One can stand, stretch without disrupting the meeting.
- f) Constructive controversy: we should raise controversy so that at the end we are moving towards a consensus.
- g) Avoid defensiveness: we are not discussing an individual or an institution, but the issues.
- h) No laptops, cellphones, e-things to avoid distractions
- i) Time management

Guidelines for buzz group discussions at tables

- i) Allow yourself time to reflect before starting discussions
- ii) LISTEN to what others are saying
- iii) Avoid speeches – be straight to the point
- iv) Encourage and give opportunity to the quiet ones
- v) Share tasks during group work & presentations
- vi) Be conscious about time
- vii) Change TABLES every break

1.6. Workshop Objectives and Agenda

Robert took participants through the agenda (Annex 2) and what is to be expected in the next 2 days. The objectives of the workshop were as follows:

- a) To review progress on the tasks agreed upon by the various Task Forces during the previous platform meeting.
- b) To analyze bottlenecks being faced by stakeholders in addressing identified challenges and agree on interventions.
- c) 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 4th IP meeting, especially to persons attending the IP for the first time, while also providing platform members with an update of activities within the last 6 months since the 3rd IP meeting, a set of presentations detailing progress since the 3rd IP meeting were made. A brief summary is provided here below.

2.1.1. African Chicken Genetic Gains: Global Update

Tadelle Dessie, Project Leader, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

A summary of the presentation follows:

- a) In Ethiopia, we are struggling for the private sector to see the importance of this project and its objective. A majority of the private sector spectrum operating in the country is not attending the platform meetings.
- b) The anonymized baseline data is now available for partners to use. A data visualization tool is now also available via the following links.
- c) Several lines were identified for testing, but not all were eventually obtained. Fayoumi couldn't be imported from France, which was declared an Avian Flu country. The Embrapa 51 strain couldn't not be obtained from Brazil, due to restrictions and unwillingness by the Brazilian authorities.
- d) Pure Sasso has been imported from Tanzania and these will be distributed in 15 days to the respective regions for brooding.
- e) The project has been promoted in various media channels and outlets including BBC, Al-Jazeera, the Guardian newspaper, etc.
- f) A MOOC (animal breeding course) is being developed in collaboration with Wageningen University. This will be freely accessible everywhere once launched.
- g) The AfDB has funded a project proposal to expand the countries involved in the ACGG project and scale up activities for all project countries, including Uganda and Zambia.

For the full presentation, see Annex 3.

2.1.1.1. Participant Comments on the Presentation:

- a) Is the best way to solve the constraint of getting germplasm?
 - i) There is need to have some structural things in place before we can get parent stock
 - Reduce price of egg and chicken – chicken and chicken product need to be the cheapest source of protein. The price in Ethiopia is higher than in Europe.
 - In Nigeria, there are 3 grandparent stock farms because these products are cheap.
 - In the AfDB project, two private sector companies will be helped to source grandparent stocks and establish two farms.
 - Tadelle to provide notes on what has been discussed and agreed.
 - ii) We should not depend on companies and external germplasm sources. We need to be able to develop our own strains for long-term sustainability of germplasm supply. The private companies can move out if the market is not good.
 - iii) The performance indices for some of the strains are not as per advertised by the companies.
- b) What are the actions on gender?
 - i) Two groups (a consultancy company and an institute center of excellence in gender) are developing a gender strategy that can be used not only for the ACGG project but also other projects.

- ii) We need to guard against women being displaced from the VC when the money begins to roll in.

2.1.2. Cosmopolitan Chicken project: An artist's view of breeding

Koen VanMechelen, Artist, Philosopher, Scientist: Cosmopolitan Chicken Project (CCP)

Koen Van Mechelen is a world renown artist, a philosopher and a poultry breeder and enthusiast. He got interested in chicken while observing a chick hatching in an incubator when he was 5 yrs. old. He was fascinated by the conflict observed, where air was essential for the chick to break out of the shell, yet the same air could cause death for the chick if the wrong moment was chosen to attempt the break out, just like a space shuttle at take-off.

He was fascinated by the concept that everything has to be in the right place and right time. When he later studied chickens as a young teenager, he had veered into art but was still fascinated by the ring that was put around the chicken, which had been modified by various cultures to be unique for consumption and aesthetics compared to the original Jungle fowl. He believed that this restricted evolution.

He started the CCP, a cross-breeding project among chickens from different parts of the world not only to create an art piece but also help break the frame and create something new. Help the chicken breathe again. He has about 20 generation of cross-breeding and his population is perhaps the most outbred in the world.

Koen's population has seen fertility, immunity and diversity increase 3 times compared to conventional breeds. His population of chickens contains about 30 million genes? compared to 3-4 million genes? for conventional chicken.

Koen believes that there is need to breed a chicken full of diversity, while keeping an eye on productivity. This would allow development of a chicken breed that can survive difficult environments while also producing sustainably. Koen's philosophy around the chicken and the egg, and based on this we join on the ACGG in scientific, artistic and cultural angle to breeding.



Figure 1. Artist Koen Van Mechelen making a presentation about his Cosmopolitan Chicken Project at the 4th Chicken Innovation Platform meeting in Ethiopia.

2.1.2.1. Participant's Comments on the Presentation:

- a) What inspired Koen to start this big project
 - i) Inspiration as a child
 - ii) At 13 yrs. I wondered why we keep something we like in a cage, and asked this question to my father.
 - iii) The big project was born after I realized that the chicken in my garden were in captivity, while my philosophy was at the time around captivity and freedom. I needed to use the chicken as a piece of art to 'free' the chicken.
 - iv) Can the indigenous breeds be used after cross-breeding with other breeds?
 - Cross-breeding the CCP and other local birds has shown that improvement can be obtained given that instead of only breeding on productivity, one also increases diversity.
 - The ACGG project will import some birds from the CCP project to crossbreed with the local birds to see what happens when you mix productivity goals with those related to resilience, diversity and fertility.

2.1.3. Progress Report

Dr Wondemeneh Esatu, Ethiopia team NPC, EAIR

Dr Wondemeneh made a presentation to update the participants on the progress made by the country team in the last 6 months. A summary of the presentation follows:

- a) Four strains of chickens have been tested. All males have been removed from On-station tests since the growth phase is completed.
- b) Availing the remaining strains has delayed due to many challenges including the following:
 - i) Receipt of poor quality eggs with poor hatchability
 - ii) Women and youth brooders gave poor results
 - iii) Some strains couldn't be imported
 - iv) Only a small flock for Horro is available as such production capacity is low.
 - v) Three strains are being brooded currently and a total of 13,000 birds will be distributed shortly.
- c) In Amhara, the farmers are doing well and farmers who normally confine the chickens have agreed to use scavenging system. Challenges with health leading to increased mortalities were observed.
- d) In Tigray, a village IP has already been conducted in all the districts. Up to 94% have constructed housing using locally available materials and vaccinated the chicken.
- e) High mortality in brooding and poor internet access as in Amhara and Oromia.
- f) In SNNR, high mortalities observed due to poor distribution timing, shortage of vaccines and vaccinators.
- g) Addis: Sold out male chicken, hen have started laying; huge mortalities observed
- h) The Ethiopia team assigned researchers to lead specific task forces to ensure completion of task force tasks.
- i) The project has created opportunities for farmers to start considering vaccination of their own indigenous chickens.

The full presentation can be found in Annex 4.

2.1.3.1. Participant Comments on the Presentation:

- a) Can you shed light on the incentives question? To whom from whom?
 - i) Perdiem for vets who are being asked to help treat the chickens.
 - ii) This is an issue that can be resolved with the national team and shouldn't be discussed at the IP.
- b) What are the farmer views on the performance of the chickens, what benefits are they getting?
 - i) We have just finished the growing phase. The laying phase has just begun, so data is still being collected.
 - ii) We will report on performance of the birds in the next IP meeting.
 - iii) The project has a policy not to release any information on performance based on inadequate data. This will be released once sufficient information to make recommendations is available.
- c) What are your views on the chicken houses, given that they looked too small during the presentation.
 - i) The coops are night shelter, since the birds scavenge during the day. They are sufficient.
- d) How do the private poultry producers fall within the three Task forces prioritized?
 - i) These issues were selected by actors in the 3rd IP meeting.
 - ii) These areas will change if the issues identified get resolved.
- e) We should use village vaccinators for health service provision.

- i) This is an important issue that must be addressed. We are looking at budget options to address this issues in all the regions.
 - ii) Some NGOs are abusing farmers by providing unsustainable financial incentives, such that farmers have unrealistic expectations from projects. We need to create systems that mandate organizations to follow laid down procedures. If there is a payment to be made, then it should be paid.
- f) How can we improve the expert knowledge among the government systems so that they can stop resisting the distribution of improved chickens?
 - i) The distribution of chickens to the villages is based on formal agreements with the regions. So resistance to introduction of the chicken doesn't arise or shouldn't arise because the region have provided the formal agreements.
 - ii) There are formal agreements with farmers on how the birds are to be used, which detail out how the males can be used. Use of the birds for breeding is restricted and farmers are made to understand that it is not in the project's interest. The usage must be restricted until the best bird is advised.
 - iii) It is important to make farmers and officials aware that the chicken are exotic in nature and their survival depends on the ability to increase their diversity in the face of multiple challenges. Crossbreeding helps with that by increasing diversity and resilience. We need to seduce the communities to see the point.
 - iv) The issue of conservation has been part of every IP platform. ILRI is looking at alternate ways of conserving germplasm from indigenous chicken. The number of chickens being distributed are unlikely to change the genetic structure of indigenous birds in Ethiopia.
 - v) With the existing level of production, we cannot meet the huge demand of chicken in Ethiopia. However, we need to design a strategy to guard against longterm dilution of the local chicken, and build strategies to conserve local poultry. There is need to identify suitable farms that can be used to conserve these local birds.
- g) Where are the chickens being brooded before distribution to farmers?
 - i) Chicks are hatched at Debrezeit, and transported to the various regions for brooding.
- h) What proportion of the farmers are of either gender?
- i) What are the extension activity linkages that will bring in the technical angle for technology transfer.
- j) What are the socio-economic considerations of the project.
 - i) The project implementation team consists of extension personnel and socio-economists who take care of these issues.
 - ii) Getnet and Rehema will have a discussion offline to square the gender issues out.
 - iii) Market and value chain consideration are not for the ACGG country team only, but it's a whole VC issue and task forces must be included in the report presentation.
- k) The SNCs should present their own reports and findings. This will be quite informative, rather than have the NPC do the presentation..
- l) The role of the extension is very limited, it seems.
- m) The chickens being distributed are not better than Ethiopian chicken.
 - i) There was no national consensus on strains of chicken to be imported
 - ii) Based on information published for these strains, the improved strains are not better that local indigenous chickens.
 - iii) The experts in the region should say why they are resisting the strains.
 - iv) The basis of importation is to test whether these tropically adapted chickens are suited to the environment. We want an evidence based system to recommend a bird.
 - v) The communication between the farmers and extension staff should be well done so that their expectations are met. Problems may be arising because farmer expectations are not being met.
 - vi) The challenge is how to improve productivity of the local chickens by increasing their diversity.

- vii) We are testing different options in different contexts. It is not an approved technology that is being released to the farmers.

2.1.3.2. Innovation Platforms: A Review

Dr Denis Fidalis Mujibi – PICO-EA

Dr Mujibi presented a review of the impressions emerging from the series of innovation platform meetings held so far. A summary follows:

- a) The innovation platform is utilizing taskforces as a means of value chain transformation. It is imperative that task forces complete agreed tasks.
- b) Private sector participation is below expectations, despite many business opportunities outlined in previous IP meetings. We need to take inventory and understand why this is the case.
- c) The IP has registered some successes:
 - i) Training manuals for poultry management published in local languages and available.
 - ii) Small pack vaccine formats developed
 - iii) Policy issues affecting SHCVC identified
- d) We need to evaluate how far we have completed tasks agreed in the 3rd IP meeting, and how to increase effectiveness and task completion rate.

The full presentation can be found in Annex 5.

3. The Innovation Platform

3.1. The 3rd Innovation Platform Priority Actions

3.1.1. 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:

Table 1: Task forces and priority action areas identified for action at the 3rd innovation platform meeting.

Task Force	Priority action areas – from IP3
1. Markets & Value chains	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Awareness creation and promotion on consumption of poultry egg and meat, and different recipe preparation methods.2. Start introduction of roasted chicken in urban areas by organizing women and youth, cooperatives.3. Create market linkage between producers and consumers.4. Develop product standards for quality poultry egg and meat.
2. Feeds	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Inventory of locally available feed resources.2. Design feed formulation using local available resources.3. Develop manual for feed formulation and feeding.
3. Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Booster vaccination administration;2. Health extension system improvement scheme3. Vaccine and drug quality control4. Poultry health management Manual development and distribution.

3.1.2. Priority Action Areas Breakout Sessions

Participants were requested to complete the following task in order to provide feedback on the progress made on priority action areas agreed upon in the last IP.

GROUP TASK 2: Progress from Task Forces

Meeting as a task force, review your work since the last IP and prepare a report for presentation to the plenary. Your report should include answers to the following questions:

- A. What are the KEY things your task force set out to do?
- B. What did you do and what changes did your actions cause, if any?
- C. What lessons did you learn in the process?
- D. What else should be done, or done differently, in order for faster progress to be made?

You will have strictly 30 minutes to report back. Spend more time on essential points.

4. Report back on Priorities Task Areas

Each of the task teams working on the four task areas gave a report on their deliberations on Task 2 above. A synthesis of their reports follows.

4.1. Feedback from Task Teams

4.1.1. Markets & VC Task Team: Priority Actions

Table 2: A description of the priority areas, activity needed and actors involved in order to avail feed to smallholder chicken farmers.

Task Team	Markets & Value chains Task Team				
Market & Value chain		What Actions	Progress/Challenges	Actions going forward	Why it will work
	1		Egg week		
	2		Training for ToTs		
	3		Haramaya University did train women farmers and demonstrated how to construct chicken houses.		

	4	Roasted Chicken	Private farm selling roasted chickens Ethiopia poultry production producers association Inputs required (--) will be obtained from ???		
Comments and questions from participants not in the team					
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The team should consider what the customers need? E.g. Ethiopia airlines, what does it need? The standardization and accreditation required to be able to supply to such customers need to be considered, so that the processes needed can be put in place. 2. What is the way forward on addressing deficiencies in the draft standards? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The team got a poultry standards document from the responsible office. They are not sure when the standards were developed. b. The standards need to be updated because they were developed in 2005. c. A member of the standards authority needs to be invited to the platform. 3. Does the market team think that the chicken products are not too expensive for the Ethiopian people? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The price of egg is too high for consumers. b. The producers are selling eggs at very low price, and not making any profit. c. The cost of feeds has increased so much that it is not profitable to produce eggs. d. Probably the producers need to improve efficiency to increase profitability. e. Middlemen could be getting huge profits thereby denying producers and farmers benefits. f. There is a crisis in terms of feed shortage that inflates the prices of feeds, exacerbated by the taxation policy. This increases the cost of poultry produce. g. We should put a task force to look into this further. 				

4.1.2. Health Task Team: Priority Actions

Table 3: A description of the priority areas, activity needed and actors involved in order to avail Health Services to smallholder chicken farmers.

Task Team	Health Task Team				
Health		What Actions	Progress/Challenges	Actions going forward	Why it will work
	1	Booster vaccination	Done, but the task team not involved because funds were not available	•	
	2	Health extension system	Not done		

	3	Vaccine and drug quality control	Done by NVI as part of regular procedure		
	4	Poultry health manual	Completed by EAIR staff (Dr Meskerem); not yet printed for distribution Kyeema foundation together with EAIR reviewed the vaccinators training manual		
Comments and questions from participants not in the team					
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who is responsible for lack of delivery when the budget is not available? 2. What drugs does NVI produce? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. VDFACA – veterinary drug, feeds administration and control authority, was to be supported to complete the regulatory guidelines, but it did not materialize because members were busy. b. NVI will start to produce drugs (anthelmintic) in the next 1 – 2 yrs. 3. How can the team claim that booster vaccinations were given? Where? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fowl typhoid and Newcastle disease vaccination have been given in 3 localities in Amhara region. b. Is the booster vaccination sponsored by the project or the regular government vaccination drive? c. Booster vaccinations should be done by the regions. The task force job was to provide technical support. The regions should not complain to task force on lack of booster vaccines. d. The task of the team was to facilitate collection of information. They are not expected to go to the regions, but they are supposed to facilitate the activities to be completed. 				

4.1.3. Feeds Task Team: Priority Actions

Table 4: 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				
	What Actions	Progress	Actions going forward	Why it will work

	1	Inventory of local feed resources	Inventory completed in the four regions See Annex 6		
	2	Feed formulation using local ingredients	Formulations for chicks, growers and layers for commercial, semi-intensive and extensive systems; For extensive system, feeds formulated for winter and summer seasons		
	3	Develop manual for formulation and feeding	Formulation done using two methods; Pearson square method, excel method, and feed win software		
Comments and questions from participants not in the team					
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The group missed representation from the south region 2. A manual was developed in Amharic and is awaiting publication 3. What is the cost implication of the feed formulations? Most farmers complain about feed prices. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The task was to develop a manual for formulation, but not look into the technical issues around least cost feed formulation. b. The least cost feed is linked to availability of resources in the regions. c. Huge production of soya and maize is included in the livestock masterplan. However, the implementation and actualization is still a challenge. d. The least cost formulation tries to optimize the type of energy sources available, human feed needs and need to obtain animal protein. The protein from plant animals is more efficient compared to use of plant produce to feed chicken to produce meat, which is less efficient. e. There is a government authority that needs to control the price of by-product used to make feeds. Often these feeds are more expensive than the products themselves because companies monopolize the industry (e.g. soya by products are more expensive than soya itself because specialized machines are required to produce useable ingredients). f. MOFED has been petitioned to look into the issue of taxing feed by-products, which are not considered human food. Most feed items e.g. corn can be imported without tax. g. Factory costs and limited competition for factories producing oil from Soya has led to profit maximization targeting these by products, which increases the cost of feed ingredients and eventually feeds. It seems profits are in the by-products. h. Farmers need to explore methods of processing soya to reduce fat content and use it for feed. Roasting helps in reducing the anti-nutritional factors. 4. Given that the chicken needs a balanced feed all year round, yet these ingredients vary depending on season, how can this be addressed? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seasonal supply is considered in the formulations suggested 5. Given the many different rations, how do we get them to the farmers? 				

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. How much of the rations formulated should the chickens be fed? Is it supplementary or the main fed? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Formulations are based on physiologic requirements. The recommended amounts are not standard for different breeds, hence the use of national recommendation. 7. Will the use of these feeds be profitable to the farmers? 8. The chicks should have been tried before they are distributed to the farmers to ensure that this will be profitable before farmers receive them? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The strains have been selected based on their characteristics. b. We are testing to see the level of production under extensive systems. However, we are also testing them on-station and we will compare the production differential. We know already they are productive in the tropics. c. The trial mentioned is geared to identify the suitable ones to undergo production at scale. 9. Is there a mechanism to reduce feed competition between livestock and human food needs, which is leading to price escalation? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The food-feed competition will still continue. b. One way is to produce special grain for feed production. We need to intensify crop production to alleviate the problem. c. Among the menus available, farmers can formulate based on what's available.
--	---

4.2. Process Steering Group: Evaluation of Day 1 Activities

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:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meskelem 2. Wondemeneh 3. Solomon 4. Getnet 5. Robert 6. Sam 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Moti 8. Mel 9. Tesfalem 10. Belay 11. Fseha 12. Denis
--	---

The members of the PSG provided the following comments:

- a) What could be better
 - i) We need to begin finding ways on how the EPPPA or MoLF can take charge of the IP.
 - ii) Activities done routinely by the government were presented as Task team activities.
 - iii) There was also need to understand what the task team can do, so that unrealistic expectations are managed – e.g. task teams being expected to provide booster vaccination.
 - iv) The messaging that the IP is acting to transform the VC in the whole country not just project sites needs to be emphasized.
- b) What needs to be done on Day 2
 - i) Focus on incomplete tasks by task forces, e.g. The Health Task Force activities
 - ii) The issue of health care provision is a big issue. It needs strengthening.
 - iii) We need to discuss how to solve feed and healthcare service availability. Figure out a way to engage the government on these issues.
 - iv) We should focus on feed, which is the primary driver of the high cost of poultry products.
 - v) We need to make clear who is responsible for completion of the tasks and interventions recommended by task teams.
 - vi) We should revisit the same task forces since there are many issues that were not addressed.
 - vii) The number of participants and participant composition is reducing. We should find a strategy to get more private sector participation.

DAY TWO

5. Overnight Thoughts

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:

- a) The three priority areas identified in the last IP and discussed on day 1 are important and should continue to be worked on.
- b) Activities assigned to the health task force that were not addressed should be completed.
- c) The activities undertaken by the market task force cannot lead to VC transformation at the national level. We need to undertake certain activities that can have significant impact. The activities shouldn't be ad-hoc and the associated financial investment required should be sourced. The scale and scope of some of our activities is rather small to have significant transformative change.
- d) We need to address the challenges that task groups are facing (time, geographic distance) so that the group activities can be completed. Most of the activities are currently being undertaken by individual institutions.
- e) We need to be more proactive and find a strategy to encourages private sector participation. We should decide at the platform who needs to be invited, and how we will approach them. We need to ensure that gender balance is taken care of.
- f) There is need to start thinking about long term sustainability.
- g) In order to transform the poultry sector in this country, we need to establish grandparent and parent stock populations for the preferred genotypes.
- h) Task force responsibilities and TOR need to be defined clearly. A discussion on content and process issues need to be discussed before the end of the day.

Major emerging issues

- i) How to encourage more targeted private sector participation
- ii) How to ensure sustainability of the platform beyond the project; examples of successful IP transition include the flower industry in Ethiopia, potato council and the new emerging forum in Nigeria.

With regards to the evolution of innovation platforms, examples were given of the Flower Council and Potato Councils of Kenya, which started off as innovation platforms bringing together actors in the industry to co-create solutions and have now become large and powerful self-regulating bodies that have tremendous clout. In Ethiopia, we need to start moving towards such in the smallholder poultry industry.

6. Improving Platform Functioning

Based on recommendations from the PSG at the close of Day 1, it was important to help the participants understand the importance of the Innovation Platform in driving change in the industry. A plenary discussion on who should be in the room ensued followed by a task at table to guide brainstorming on some strategies to improve platform functioning.

Group Task 2: Improving Platform Functioning

- 1. The participation of all value chain players is critical to the success of the platform. As a table group, discuss and agree on THREE (3) things we can do to encourage better participation in this platform?**
- 2. We should start thinking of ways to make this Chicken Platform sustainable in the long term – beyond the lifetime of the ACCG project. Please suggest THREE (3) ideas we could explore to ensure the platform is sustainable.**

6.1. Participant Comments

- a) Are we expecting financing from the private sector?
- b) How will private firms profit from this plan (bringing more awareness of opportunities in the industry), if what we do increases competition for them?
 - a. We can have a range of private sector who have interests that do not seem competitive.
- c) We should first identify who should be present in the platform before we make suggestions on how to approach them.
- d) It may be too early to start discussing sustainability at this point. Ethiopia’s private sector is not at that point yet. Each country’s context and circumstance is different.

6.2. Who Should be Here?

1. MoLF	11. Supermarket owners	19. Processors
2. Regulators	12. Catering colleges	20. Agricultural Universities
3. Producers	13. Consumers	21. Hotels and Resorts
4. Input suppliers	14. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development – MOFED	22. Ministry of Trade
5. Regional agencies of livestock	15. Civil society – women and youth	23. Ministry of Industry
6. Researchers	16. Cooperatives	24. Health and Nutrition Institutes
7. NGOs working on poultry	17. Media	25. ACIDI VOCA
8. Policy & decision makers	18. SMEs	26. Farmer Unions
9. Transporters		27. Everybody in the poultry value chain
10. Retailers		

6.3. How Can We Encourage Participation in the Platform?

Attendance and retention of participating actors can be enhanced if the champions of the platform:

- a) Identify relevant stakeholders
- b) Approach stakeholders with definite timing and location of planned meetings.
- c) Explain the benefits to them of being platform members – WIIFM
- d) Relook at participant invitation procedures – use influential offices to invite actors.
- e) Increase awareness creation – lobby stakeholders.
- f) Focus on stakeholder interests – address issues that stakeholders raise.

- g) Bring high level government officials on the platform.
 - i) May not be appropriate. Most of them only appear to open the meetings, unless it's a political meeting to be chaired.
 - ii) The officials do not to stay for the duration of the meeting. The idea is really to know the meeting agenda and interests to ease future communications.
 - iii) This is a meeting for technical discussions. The officials would be misplaced if the purpose of the meeting is identification of constraints & challenges.
 - iv) We need to have decision makers who can be able to take binding decisions present at these meetings.
 - v) Who is the owner of the platform? Is it under a specific umbrella? Is it a collective of interested individuals?
- h) Provide room for experience sharing from private sector actors during the IP meeting.
- i) Invitation letters sent out should detail clearly, the benefits and objectives of IP.
- j) Promote poultry products at these meetings.
- k) Undertake survey to find out why private sector participation is low and share the information among actors.
 - l) Awareness creation on what private sector stand to benefits.
- m) Address non- members of the poultry association.
- n) Devise strategy to enhance success of platform.
- o) Devise approach to attract players to the platform.

Platform members should be free to suggest and invite persons to the platform meetings. Actor networks need to be tapped into.

6.4. How Can We Ensure Sustainability of the Chicken Platform?

In order to make the innovation platform sustainable beyond the ACGG project, we should:

- a) Identify drivers of the platform – prominent persons/institutions to begin the transition.
- b) A resource mobilization strategy is required to finance the platform activities.
- c) Define clear goals, objectives and tasks of the platform.
- d) EPPPA should take a leading role in organizing the platform going forward.
- e) Strengthen regional and community IPs.
- f) Make the different poultry associations as the main actors.
- g) Run an affordable meeting – source a meeting hall free of charge, e.g. from Genesis farms to minimize costs of organizing the meeting.
- h) Fundraise in the short term.
- i) Target real issues faced by stakeholders.
- j) Share responsibilities among all actors.
- k) Monitor and support stakeholders to attend IP meetings.
- l) Encourage ownership from private sectors and develop trust with market players.
- m) Make the IP meeting quarterly and while monitor activities biannually.
- n) Strengthen PPPs for the purposes of the project.
- o) Adopt best practices from other countries.



Figure 2. Clusters of meta cards showing participant suggestions and feedback from a task completed during the 4th Chicken Innovation Platform Meeting.

7. Key Issues for the Task Forces

Task groups were given an opportunity to comment on issues the other task forces should do. The teams were asked to complete the following task:

Group Task 3: Distilling Key issues for task forces

Having listened to what task forces presented, and having reflected on the status of Nigerian poultry industry.

1. As a Task Force, discuss and identify any issues, comments or suggestions you may have for any of the other task forces that can help move the system forward.
2. Use THREE (3) white cards

Following deliberations, each time read out what they would like specific task forces to address. The following were the issues considered:

Table 5. List of priorities and activities suggested for Task forces to consider while planning for the next 6 months.

Task Force	Key Issue to Consider Going Forward
Feed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make important recommendations on how feed can be produced and delivered at farm level. 2. Produce posters and fliers which can be easily understood by farmers. 3. Conduct training and demonstration via development agents. 4. Promote group based feed production – using youth groups and cooperatives. 5. Explore alternative formats for feed packaging. 6. Linking farmers to farmer cooperatives that are producing feeds. 7. ACDI VOCA has established 24 feed mills across the country which have been given to farmer unions and these should be leveraged. 8. Issues around cost of feeds should be included in deliberations and recommendations. 9. Chemical analysis of the formulations must be done for formulated feeds. 10. Assessment of demand -supply dynamics in feed production, especially for the ACDI-VOCA program. 11. Semi-scavenging chicken feed requirements per day should be determined.
Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop recommendations for delivery of village vaccinations. 2. Compile information on vaccination program and disease outbreak – for farmers to develop a vaccination schedule. 3. Production of small dose vaccines for diseases for disease where this hasn't been done. 4. Prepare manuals on basic health and hygiene. 5. Test efficacy of imported and combined vaccines. 6. Avail poultry drugs at Kebele level. 7. Previous task areas should be reviewed and accomplished with dedication. 8. Assess and manage biosecurity issues in poultry production. 9. Devise strategies for strengthening availability of vaccines and drugs in the villages.
Marketing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss with stakeholders and help fully exploit local markets. 2. Identify ways to bridge the gap between consumers and producers. 3. Look at how the value chain is structured and if the middle men add value. 4. Awareness creation on poultry products. 5. Study on market channels for poultry products, especially effect of brokers – for better or for worse. 6. Increasing availability of slaughter house and cold storage must be considered; for biosecurity reasons, it is better to sell processed rather than live chickens. 7. Understand the price (cost drivers and fluctuations) of poultry feeds and other inputs.

7.1. Comments on Key Issues for Task Forces

- a) The chemical composition used for ration formulation was the average long term multi-location values and we expect that these should not vary by more than 10% in a location specific analysis.
- b) We should use the formulation used for ration development to avail an App like Feed Mix in local languages.

7.2. Comments of How Task Forces Work as a Team

- a) Team members are often in geographic disparate areas which limits collective action.
- b) Team members were allocated responsibilities but didn't fulfil their tasks.
- c) Where team members are busy, they need to delegate tasks to some other responsible persons.

- d) Task teams need to understand what their role is in terms of direct actions and facilitative roles.
- e) There needs to be committed, starting with the task team leader, for tasks to be completed.
- f) We must embrace the IP, and understand that this IP is ours.

8. Priority Action Areas for 2017

8.1. Task Force Report Back

Participants were asked to regroup and join the task teams that they would be most effective in contributing to. The task teams then went into group discussions based of the task below:

Group Task 4: Actions for the next 3 months

Taking into account discussions since yesterday and the feedback received from other Task Forces:

1. What are the very SPECIFIC and DOABLE actions that your task force MUST do over the next 6 months (March-Sept 2017) to make real progress?
2. For each ACTION chosen explain HOW it will contribute to poultry value chain development in Ethiopia?
3. Indicate WHO (individuals and institutions) will be responsible for EACH of the identified actions and the TIMELINES they MUST meet.
4. Discuss and agree how you will work better together as a group?

(Please note that ideal actions should be within the ability of the TF members to deliver within the agreed period).

After deliberations, each team was asked to present the activities that they had agreed to undertake. The reports are provided in the tables below.

8.1.1. Feeds Task Force: Priority actions

Table 6: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to deliver appropriate feeds and feeding systems to smallholder chicken farmers.

Task Team	Feeds Task Force																		
Convener	Tellurophenes Berhanu	Tel:																	
Rapporteur	Biazen Abrar	Tel:																	
Team Members																			
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Moti Cheru</td> <td style="width: 50%;">8. Felekech Lemecha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Tekleyohannes Berhanu</td> <td>9. Gemechu Nemie</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Emebet Belayneh</td> <td>10. Biazen Abrar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Kumneger Mekonnen</td> <td>11. Emebet Moreda</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Alemayehu Amare</td> <td>12. Mammo Mengesha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Binyam Zerihun</td> <td>13. Likawnt Yiheyis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Etalem Tesfaye</td> <td>14. Shumiye Birhane</td> </tr> </table>						1. Moti Cheru	8. Felekech Lemecha	2. Tekleyohannes Berhanu	9. Gemechu Nemie	3. Emebet Belayneh	10. Biazen Abrar	4. Kumneger Mekonnen	11. Emebet Moreda	5. Alemayehu Amare	12. Mammo Mengesha	6. Binyam Zerihun	13. Likawnt Yiheyis	7. Etalem Tesfaye	14. Shumiye Birhane
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6. Binyam Zerihun	13. Likawnt Yiheyis																		
7. Etalem Tesfaye	14. Shumiye Birhane																		
TASK AREA																			
TASK AREA	Value <i>Contribution to Poultry Value Chain</i>	Actors & Institutions <i>Who does What</i>	Deadline <i>Timeline for Completion</i>	Risks <i>What will prevent success</i>	Additional Comments														
Priority Actions																			
1.	Endorsing the developed manuals (Fine tuning the manual)	Enhance technical knowledge management skill	T/yohannes Berhanu (Chairperson) Etalem Tesfaye (EIAR)	End of March 2017	Resources will be requested in due course														
2.	Translate manual to different languages	Enhance local and feed users knowledge	Felekech Lemecha (Oromia)	End of May															
3.	Organize practical training of DAs, poultry producers and cooperatives on feed mixing and formulation, packaging	Enhance practical skill of DAs and poultry producers	Likawnt Yiheyis (Amhara) Shumiye Birhane (Tigray) Moti Cheru	Mid July															

4.	Create linkage between feed processing cooperatives and producers to produce feeds for small-scale producers (small size, low cost)	Improves feed availability	Emebet Belayneh Kumneger Meonnen Alemayehu Amare Binyam Zerihun Gemechu Lemie Biazen Abrar Emebet Moreda Mammo Mengesha	Mid July		
<p>Comments</p> <p>a. Who are all previous task force members? – Could you mention the individuals assigned to specific tasks? Is it the task team that will go to the regions to do the training?</p> <p>i. We need to include other institutions and additional persons to complete this task.</p> <p>ii. Need to specify which DAs and where the training will happen – training cannot be conducted in all DAs in Ethiopia.</p> <p>iii. The training will be based on resources available from ACGG</p>						



Figure 3. An active break out session at the 4th Innovation Platform meeting.

8.1.2. Health Task Force: Priority Actions

Table 7: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to deliver effective health services for smallholder chicken farmers.

Task Team		HEALTH				
Convener		Bethlehem Zewdie	Tel: +251911723427			
Rapporteur		Mokenen Girma	Tel: +251910988220			
Team Members		6. Dr meskerem, 7. Dr Mekonnen, 8. Dr Tadios, 9. Tesfaye, 10. Aliyu Kidane 1. Dr Temesgen, 2. Dr Molalegne, 3. Dr Daniel, 4. Bethelhem, 5. Kasech,				
TASK AREA						
TASK AREA		Value <i>Contribution to Poultry Value Chain</i>	Actors & Institutions <i>Who does What</i>	Deadline <i>Timeline for Completion</i>	Risks <i>What will prevent success</i>	Additional Comments
1.	Problems related to booster vaccination	Use vet researchers, enumerators and extension workers (MOLF) in the regions while aspiring to have a community poultry vaccinator in place for long-term sustainability.	To be coordinated by Dr Mokenen Girma, Betelehem Zewdu and Dr Temesgen; Regional coordinators to lead activities & TF to provide technical backup	March (in 15 days)		Budget: 95,000 birr required
2.	Sensitization and awareness creation among regional institutions to ensure health & biosecurity of	Sensitize Regional coordinator, Bureau of livestock and fisheries at the respective regions.	Dr Mokenen Girma, Betelehem Zewdu and Dr Molalegne, Dr Danel, Dr Meskerem will lead; SNCs will coordinate activities; Task Force will provide technical backup	March (in 15 days)		Budget: 85,000 birr required

	newly dispatched strains					
3.	Vaccination schedule revision as per regional demands	Task Force will support and contribute its part on the national task force in issues related with veterinary vaccine schedule. The TF will also support VDFACA on the development of regulatory guidelines for vaccine importation	Molalegn Bitew, Betelehem Zewdu and Dr Tadios to lead.			Budget: 50,000 birr required
4.	Poultry health manual: Printing and distribution	It will be published in different local languages and distributed before the next IP meeting.	Meskerem Adamu and Kasech Melese to lead. Activities will be undertaken by EIAR, Regional research institutes and extension services at woreda level will take the responsibility			Budget: 50,000 birr required
<p>Comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where will the resources come from? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alternative resources may need to be found. 2. Farmers should be trained to vaccinate own birds. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. At the moment, there is one animal health worker for each Kebele and they should be able to serve farmers. b. We should identify model farmers to be trained so as to provide services to other farmers. 3. What will the task team actually do? What is the task? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinate the delivery of booster vaccines and vaccination of chicken up to 6 months old. 						

8.1.3. Markets Task Force: Priority Actions

Table 8: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to avail markets for smallholder chicken produce.

Task Team		MARKETS & VALUE TASK FORCE																
Convener		Dr. Tsigereda			Tel:													
Rapporteur		Dr. Fseda			Tel:													
Team Members		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Tsigereda Fekadu</td> <td>7. Meareg Fitsum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Mulu Birlew</td> <td>8. Fasil Getachew</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Tolera Debella</td> <td>9. Alemayehu Guteta</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Seyoum Hagos</td> <td>10. Belay Chufamo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Getnet Ayehu</td> <td>11. Reta Hailu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Tesfaye H/Woin</td> <td>12. Feseha Tesfu</td> </tr> </table>					1. Tsigereda Fekadu	7. Meareg Fitsum	2. Mulu Birlew	8. Fasil Getachew	3. Tolera Debella	9. Alemayehu Guteta	4. Seyoum Hagos	10. Belay Chufamo	5. Getnet Ayehu	11. Reta Hailu	6. Tesfaye H/Woin	12. Feseha Tesfu
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3. Tolera Debella	9. Alemayehu Guteta																	
4. Seyoum Hagos	10. Belay Chufamo																	
5. Getnet Ayehu	11. Reta Hailu																	
6. Tesfaye H/Woin	12. Feseha Tesfu																	
TASK AREA																		
		Value <i>Contribution to Poultry Value Chain</i>	Actors & Institutions <i>Who does What</i>	Deadline <i>Timeline for Completion</i>	Risks <i>What will prevent success</i>	Additional Comments												
1.	Compile and review the available poultry and poultry products market studies		Rehima	June 15, 2017														
2.	Prepare least-cost small scale poultry slaughtering business plan:		Seyoum	June 30, 2017														
3.	Creating market linkage for poultry and poultry products																	

4.	Awareness creation on poultry meat and meat consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry meat and egg consumption • Eating habits • Nutrition 	All TF members reporting every month to Tsigereda	Monthly		
5.	Introduce roasted chicken meat in major cities and Addis		All task force members	May 2017		
HOW WE WILL WORK TOGETHER						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft documents will be circulated by assigned individuals to the task force members via email • Task force leader sends reminders and play coordination role • Task force members plan to meet physically when necessary 						
COMMENTS FROM PARTICIPANTS						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How will you distribute roasted chickens in Addis. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. We will support the people who sell poultry to see how they can expand b. We should bring some of the roasted poultry vendors to the next IP meeting. 2. How will we transform the culinary system and market system effectively? – we should set up satellite booths for take away services to boost the market availability of chicken in a sustainable way; think about the proposed Sabata train station, which will be a major market. 3. We need to develop strategies that will reduce the price of chicken before we can start selling. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. We need a starting point. We can't wait for prices to come down before we introduce these options. 4. The task force needs to come up with a thoughtful strategy for introducing roast chickens. 						

8.2. Next Steps

- a) Meeting report in 3 weeks times
- b) Next IP in October 2017
- c) Dr Tadelle to organize a meeting as agreed on Day 1
- d) Other action points as per the cards

9. Workshop Evaluation and Closing

9.1. Evaluations

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

Group Task 5: 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.

- a) Active participation
- b) Good facilitation
- c) Well organized meeting
- d) Real problem identification

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

- a) Field visit organized
- b) If more stakeholders on board
- c) More women participation
- d) More private sector participation
- e) If all task forces fully accomplished their assignments

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

- a) The importance of commitment in task completion
- b) Tasks should be smallholder focused
- c) IP is a long journey that should be walked together
- d) Common ownership and commitment for the success of IP
- e) Commitment is Key
- f) Gain of group work???
- g) Working together as a group is important
- h) How to probe for information from people

9.2. Closing

The facilitator (Robert Ouma) thanked the whole team for organizing the meeting. He thanked participants for ensuring there is progress throughout since inception of the IP process. He invited the country team PI to close the meeting.

Closing remarks were provided by Getnet Assefa. His speech is summarized below:

- a) We have had deliberation that will have impact the Ethiopia poultry industry, now and in the future
- b) Thanks to the PICO-EA team and all participants, EIAR, ILRI, ACGG team and other partners in the project.
- c) He reiterated that the platform belonged to the value chain actors, who should own it and contribute to it so that they may improve poultry production in Ethiopia. He requested participants to use their networks to promote the IP activities, especially the issues raised by farmers in the CIP.
- d) He appreciated the good progress made on assignments from the 3rd IP. He requested that all embrace the new activities and complete them in the next 6 months.
- e) He urged everyone to help with implementation so that impact can be seen at the lowest level of implementation.
- f) He promised to explore whether a one day meeting can be help before the next IP meeting. He asked participants to visit the WikiSpace project page to obtain the project report.

The meeting adjourned at 5:13pm

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANT LIST

List of Participants that attended the 4th Innovation Platform meeting on the 9th and 10th March at Pyramid Hotels and Resort, Debrezeit, Ethiopia.

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ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP AGENDA

4th National Innovation Platform Meeting

March 9th – 10th 2017

Pyramid Hotel and Resorts, Debrezeit, Ethiopia

Agenda - Details		
Time	Day 1	Day 2
0830	Session 1: Welcome and opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Welcome & Opening remarks – <i>Getnet Assefa, EIAR</i> ➤ Introductions and expectations - <i>Facilitators</i> ➤ Agenda and process - <i>Facilitators</i> ➤ Participants' analysis: who is here? 	<i>Recap of Day 1</i> <i>Overnight Thoughts</i> Session 4: Improving platform functioning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Who should be here? ➤ Encouraging platform participation ➤ Ensuring platform sustainability
1030	Tea/Coffee	Tea/Coffee
1100	Session 2: Progress Reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ACGG project: Global progress & status overview – <i>Tadele Dessie, ILRI</i> ➤ Cosmopolitan Chicken Project – <i>Koen Van Mechelen, CCP</i> ➤ ACGG project - Country team progress report - <i>Wondemeneh Esatu, EIAR</i> ➤ Review of IP meetings – <i>Denis Mujibi, PICO-EA</i> 	Session 5: Key issues for task forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Other Task Areas: An overview of what we will do differently (and how) between IP convenings? Session 6: Action Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Report back on Action Areas
1300	Lunch	Lunch
1400	Session 3: Progress Reports and Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preps by Task Force - Breakout ➤ Task Forces report back 	Session 6: Action Planning (cont'd) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Report back on Action Areas
1600	Tea/Coffee	Tea/Coffee
1630	Session 3: (cont'd) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Experiences so far – what worked, did not, and why 	Session 7: Next Steps, Evaluation and Closure

ANNEX 3: PRESENTATION: - African Chicken Genetic Gains: Global Update: Dr Tadelles Dessie, ILRI

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+3-4th+IP+Ethiopia-Global+Update+by+Tadelle-ILRI.pdf>

ANNEX 4: PRESENTATION: - Ethiopia Country Progress Report: Dr Wondemeneh Esatu, EIAR

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+4-4th+IP+Ethiopia-Country+Team+Presentation.pdf>

ANNEX 5: PRESENTATION: - Review of IP Processes: Dr. Denis Mujibi, PICO-EA

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+5-4th+IP+Ethiopia-Review+of+IP+Processes-PICO-EA.pdf>

ANNEX 6: PRESENTATION: - Inventory of Local Feed Resources – Feeds Task Force report

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+6-Chicks+feed+Ingredients+Across+regions-Feeds+Task-Force+Feedback.pdf>