

African Chicken Genetic Gains project



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

2nd National Innovation Platform Meeting

22nd – 23rd March 2016

Pyramid Hotel & Resorts,

Debre Zeit, Ethiopia



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This report documents the proceedings and deliberations of actors attending the 2nd National Innovation platform Meeting of the African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG) project, held on the 22nd and 23rd of March 2016, at the Pyramids Hotel and Resorts, Debre Zeit 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.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACGG	African Chicken Genetic Gains Project
AnGR	Animal Genetic Resources
ARARI	Amhara Regional Agricultural Research Institute
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agency
ATVET	Agricultural Technical and Vocational Education Training
Co-PI	co – Principle Investigator
CVC	Chicken value chain
DOC	Day old chick
DZARC	Debre Zeit Agricultural Research Centre
EAFIA	Ethiopian Animal Feed Industry Association
EBI	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
EIAR	Ethiopia Institute of Agricultural Research
EPPPA	Ethiopian Poultry Producers & Processing Association
HU	Haramaya University
IBD	Infectious Bursal Disease
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IP	Innovation Platform
MOLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
NAHDIC	National Animal Health Diagnostic and Investigation Center
NCD	New Castle Disease
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Project coordinator
NVI	National Veterinary Institute
OARI	Oromia Agricultural Research Institute
PI	Principal Investigator
PICO-EA	The Institute for People, Innovation and Change in Organizations, Eastern Africa
PSG	Process Steering Group
SARI	Southern Agricultural Research Institute
SNPC	Sub-National Project Coordinator

SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region
TARI	Tigray Agricultural Research Institute
TV	Television
VAT	Value Added Tax
VC	Value chain
WIIIFM	'What Is In It for Me'

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DAY ONE

1. Opening and Introduction

1.1. Opening and Welcome

The workshop was opened at 9:11am by Dr Solomon Abegaz, the co-PI for the Ethiopian component of ACGG. He welcomed the participants and invited the Director for livestock Research and ACGG Ethiopia PI, Dr. Getnet Assefa to provide the official welcome to the participants on behalf of the institute.

1.1.1.ACGG project Principal Investigator - Ethiopia

Dr Assefa reiterated that it was important for the participants to attend the 2nd national IP meeting so as to visualize what the opportunities for poultry were in Ethiopia. Additionally, participants would collectively share challenges facing the industry and the potential interventions needed along the value chain.

Participants were informed that in Ethiopia the main focus will be the smallholder VC. The project was trying to identify the appropriate germplasm that would be most beneficial for smallholder farmers. However for a complete intervention strategy to be developed, other components such as markets, policy, feeds etc. must also be addressed. Social aspects such as engagement of research and other partners, as well as the public must also be factored in. Bringing together various actors at the IP meeting will help the country team in addressing other issues apart from genetics, as well as in designing approaches and strategies to address the challenges.

Dr Assefa reminded all that poultry production in Ethiopia was quite low. Consequently, the government of Ethiopia has prioritized poultry as a main focal area given its potential impact on job creation, especially for women and youth. Additionally, in line with the green economy strategy of Ethiopia, promoting small livestock and poultry could be an advantage to mitigating impacts of climate change.

He thanked the EIAR Debrezeit team, ILRI, PICO-EA and all participants for honoring the invitation to participate and share their experiences. He wished all participants fruitful deliberations and declared the meeting officially open.

1.2. Facilitation

Dr. Abegaz invited Ed Rege (PICO-EA) to start the workshop process. The workshop was facilitated by Ed Rege and Robert Ouma. Denis Mujibi was the rapporteur. Ewen LeBorgne and Tsehay Gashaw were documenting for ACGG project communications team. Participants were seated on tables of 8 people each. Most of the group work and assigned tasks were undertaken through table-based buzz groups.

1.3. Workshop process, objectives and agenda

1.3.1.Objectives and Agenda

The workshop agenda (See Annex 1) was designed to allow an interactive process, with guided discussions, group work and plenary sessions as appropriate. Workshop objectives were hung on a pin board and were visible to all for the duration of the workshop. The objectives of the workshop were as follows:

1. To review progress (including successes, challenges, and lessons) on priority action areas identified in the 1st National IP meeting, as well as on-farm and in relation to the implementation of on-station project activities

2. To develop a mechanism for enhancing the participation of women and youth in the chicken value chain
3. To define/redefine the national innovation challenge, platform functions and key actors and roles in the chicken value chain
4. To analyze and agree on emerging priority action areas
5. To Identify emerging business opportunities and models
6. To agree on a plan of action over the next 6 - 12 months

OBJECTIVES		AGENDA																																																	
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5. IDENTIFY EMERGING BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES & MODELS.																																																			
6. DEVELOP PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE NEXT 6-12 MONTH.																																																			

Figure 1 Workshop agenda and objectives

1.3.2. Participant Introduction & Task

Ed started by asking if anyone knew 30%, 40% etc. of fellow participants. It was clear from the responses that all present would benefit from introductions since a majority of people knew only a small fraction of the participants.

Consequently, at the tables, the participants were asked to complete the task described below:

1. At your table get to know each other (8 minutes):
 - **Name**
 - **Role/Institutional affiliation and where**
 - **My being at this meeting matters because ?**
2. Based on my understanding of the smallholder chicken sector in Ethiopia, the major challenge we must address to achieve positive transformation of the sector is ...? [**3 BLUE CARDS**](7 minutes)
3. This workshop will be successful if ...? [**3 GREEN CARDS**] (5 minutes)
4. What should **NOT happen** at this meeting [**3 PINK CARDS**] (5 minutes)

Participants introduced each other at table. One member of the table was selected at random to introduce the table group to the rest of the people in the meeting.

1.3.3.Participant understanding of the poultry value chain

In response to the question of the major challenges that when tackled, will lead to transformation of the poultry sector, participants names the following issues:

1. Disease
2. Feed quality and quantity
3. Adaptable chicken strains
4. Improved breeds
5. Health problems
6. Lack of quality feeds
7. Policy gap
8. Appropriate technology – for inputs
9. Disease
10. Health services
11. Input supply – feed, breeds,
12. Socio-cultural problems – e.g. consumption pattern, fasting period lowers price of eggs
13. Land regulation for poultry – understanding of regulations
14. Policy for poultry
15. Appropriate breeds for smallholder
16. Disease
17. Feed - formulated rations for poultry
18. Market seasonality

The challenges mentioned above were clustered into the following groups:

- i. Breed/strain
- ii. Feed availability
- iii. Health and disease control

- iv. Policy – around biosecurity and land
- v. Market seasonality
- vi. Lack of appropriate technology

1.3.4. Participant expectations

In order to ensure that the aspirations mentioned above are tackled and possible solutions obtained, participants were asked to describe what success would look like. What specific actions were required for the meeting to be successful? The participants felt that success would come if the following did happen:

1. New network were forged between institutions in the poultry sector
2. Key issues for scale up were identified
3. There was shared responsibility
4. There was active participation
5. Good time management was observed
6. Good facilitation was achieved
7. Solution oriented discussions were held
8. There was efficient and effective time management
9. Successes of research results were presented
10. Sharing of experiences from other countries was allowed
11. Inclusive participation by all was ensured
12. Experience sharing among senior people occurred
13. All actors were engaged

The success factors could be clustered into the following broad groups:

- i. Active participation
- ii. Time management
- iii. Shared responsibility
- iv. Shared experiences
- v. Good facilitation
- vi. Solution orientation

Additionally, certain process things were deemed undesirable during the two day workshop. The biggest of them all revolved around time keeping and respect for others. Specifically, the participants preferred that the following shouldn't happen:

1. Side discussions and talks
2. Being silent, not participating
3. Side talk
4. Late coming
5. Using mobile phones
6. Improper Time management
7. Deviation from agenda
8. Concentrating on personal gain
9. Passive participation
10. Being absent
11. Electricity interruption
12. Reluctance to talk
13. Over ambitious agenda

These elements were summarized as follows:

- i. No absenteeism

- ii. No reluctance to talk
- iii. No mobile phone usage
- iv. No poor time management – late coming
- v. No over ambitious agenda or deviation from set agenda
- vi. Minimal personal gain considerations

1.3.5.PICO-EA core values and rules at tables

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 can be 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. No sugar coating.
6. Openness and transparency: - let's be factual, tell the truth and be constructive.
7. Inclusiveness – encourage everyone to contribute, especially during break-away sessions and at table.
8. No lectures: Let's allow for time to hear other people's opinions.
9. No formality: Let us all be at the same level, talk as colleagues. There is no requirement for a certain dress code (e.g. a suit, a tie) unless one is most comfortable in it; all titles will be dropped during the sessions, to remove any inhibitions during the discussions. Informality also allows for one to come and go or stand up and stretch during sessions without requesting for permission to do so.
10. No jargon – Do not use words (e.g. acronyms) that only you can understand, including technical words. Say it so that we understand what you mean.
11. Allow for constructive controversy: raise issues when they emerge.
12. No defensiveness: this prevents exchange of valuable information. Listen, learn and hear what people have to say. Don't be defensive and allow a conversation to happen.
13. Laptops/cell phones: these are enemies of workshops; only the documenter's computer should be open.
14. Time management - being late, being distractive is not allowed.

Tables were to serve as the unit of activity and discussions will happen there. Additionally, at table

- a. Every half day, the membership at the tables will change
- b. Encourage everyone to participate during discussions
- c. Don't allow some few people to dominate conversations
- d. Please think first before discussing

Generally the use of computers was not allowed since comprehensive notes would be provided.

A team of volunteers was sought to constitute the Process Steering Group (PSG). The task of the PSG was to critically review activities of the day with a view of tracking process issues, methodology and energy of the meeting so as to suggest improvements to the agenda for the second day. The members of the PSG were:

1. Fasil Getachew
2. Biazen Abrar
3. Tesfaye Getachew
4. Maria Lozano
5. Robert Ouma
6. Ed Rege

7. Denis Mujibi
8. Wondmeneh Esatu
9. Solomon Abegaz
10. Getnet Assefa

1.3.6. Participant Analysis

In order to understand how participant composition would impact discussion, a differentiation exercise was conducted.



Figure 2: Participant differentiation in action

1.3.6.1. Men vs. women

There were 8 women and 39 men. Men were dominating, even though in poultry production, women are in the majority. Based on these numbers, the following actions were suggested

1. Female invitees to the platform meetings should honor their invitations.
2. We need to find the reason why women don't attend and deal with it.
3. At the platform meeting, women may be given more opportunities to speak.

1.3.6.2. Youth vs. Non youth

There were 15 people who considered themselves youth (some of whom clearly were not; based on classical definition of people 35 years and below, only about 10 people qualified), and 30 who were non youth. 4 people were neutral to the categorization. The neutrality stems from the fact that depending on the criteria used (Age, Energy level, learning needs etc.), one may go either way. As a result of the disparity in composition:

1. There is need to find alternate strategies to engage the youth.
2. There should be deliberate efforts to find opportunities to invite the youth into platform meetings.
3. Probably there is need to create a platform or forum (or find existing ones) to engage the youth

4. What can be done to attract more youth at the sub-national level??

1.3.6.3. Private sector vs. Non private sector

There were 10 participants from the private sector, 35 from non-private sector and 3 ‘neutral’ participants (didn’t identify with either of these groupings). Participants felt that this was OK participation from the private sector since many other meetings have no private sector participation at all. Others felt that we could do better, even though there is some improvement compared to the first national platform meeting.

1.3.6.4. Who is here?

The distribution of the various stakeholder groups is represented in Figure 3 below. These included the following:

1. Farmers (including farmer association representatives): 2 participants
2. Research: 26
3. Policy: 1
4. Training: 6
5. Extension: 3
6. Private sector: 7
7. NGO : 1

The result of the differentiation exercise had serious implications on the agenda of the two days and success of the IP going forwards. Here are some general considerations to be made in view of the above.

1. The research group is large. We should therefore expect a lot from the researchers.
2. Some of the persons in training are also contributing to research.
3. There was only one person who was a representative of public policy organs. We need to do something about this. However, it was stated that other stakeholders would be engaged at a lower level and they could fill the gap.
4. There was no high ministerial representation. Additionally, no representative from the Ministry of Agriculture at the federal or regional level attended the meeting.
5. Small-scale poultry farmers are not represented. Even though farmers will be mostly engaged at the community and subnational levels, their voice needs to be heard. Currently, there is no association or cooperative that represents smallholder poultry farmers.

Figure 3 below illustrates the various groups of stakeholders represented at the beginning of the workshop. The total number of participant during this activity was 43 excluding some of the project team members.

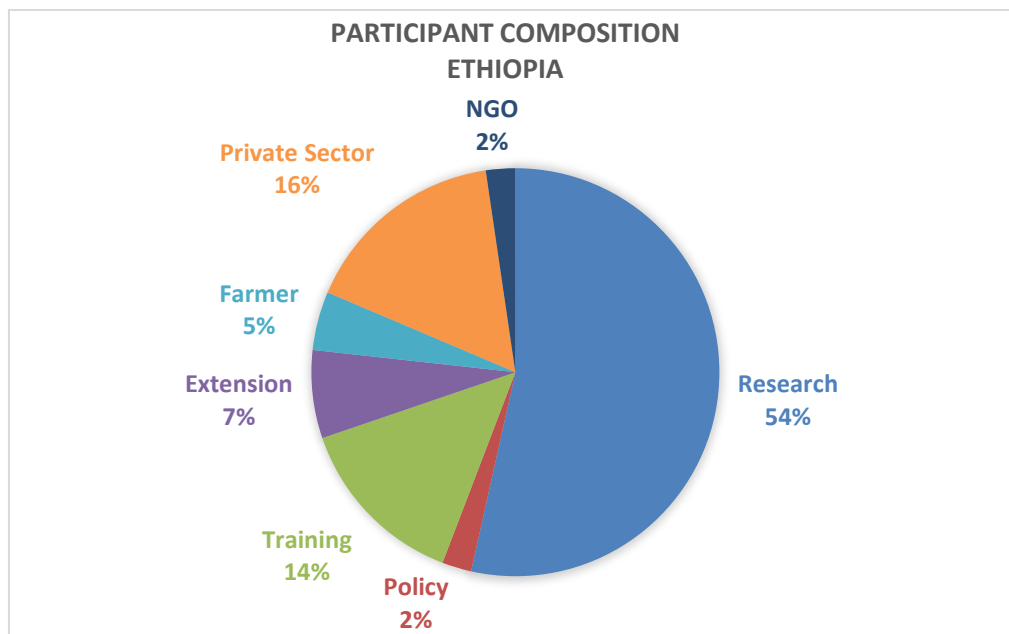


Figure 3 Proportion of participants (as %) from various stakeholder categories that took part in the discussions at the 2nd ACGG innovation platform meeting.

2. Setting the scene:

2.1. Input presentations from various participants

The context within which the ACGG project was being implemented was elucidated through a series of presentations. The aim was to ensure that participants had an intimate understanding of the project goals, scope and objective to allow for focused discussions to be held.

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. Progress for ACGG across countries

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

A full presentation is available in the annexure. A brief summary of the presentation is provided here below.

Overview of the project

- ACGG is a 5 year project, funded by BMGF and other partners. It is led by ILRI in conjunction with country teams in Tanzania, Ethiopia and Nigeria.
- Target beneficiaries; Women, youth and the actors in the chicken value chain.
- Main thrust: to get chicken genetics right and provide germplasm options for various contexts.

Progress so far

1. Well-functioning teams at global and country level constituted.
2. National IP formed and functioning.
3. Innovation platform meetings at community and subnational level are ongoing.
4. Capacity development:
 - a. Two short term training courses have been undertaken targeting researchers, PhD and MSc. students as well as other international participants. These courses are aimed at producing professionals that can support the long term genetic gains agenda.
 - b. Five PhD and 15 MSc students will be identified and trained per country.
5. A baseline survey has been concluded and the analysis of the data is ongoing

Long term genetics gain program

1. Two to three commercial companies are being sought. These will receive pure lines and grandparent stock of preferred lines. The companies will set up a long term breeding plan and continue improving the birds.
2. They will also produce parent stock, and distribute these to a network of hatcheries.
3. Hatcheries produce DOC to sell to mother units and farmers

The full presentation can be accessed at Annex 3.

2.1.2.The National Context: Progress from Ethiopian team

Dr. Solomon Abegaz, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute, Project co - PI

Solomon provided an overview of the progress that the country team has made in the last 6 months since the previous IP meeting. He reminded participants that ACGG project in Ethiopia is coordinated nationally by EIAR, in collaboration with regional research institutes in Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, South, as well as the Addis Ababa urban agricultural bureau.

He also confirmed that Haramaya University had been selected as the second location for the on-station testing, apart from the Debrezeit poultry research farm. A total of 22 districts will be involved in the study, each having on average 3 villages. About 1260 household will be visited in the course of the study.

Several achievements had been realized since the 1st national innovation platform. These included the following:

1. Development of vaccines in small (50 and 100) dose packs
2. Development within the country, of a Marek's disease vaccine (one strain) and whose testing is under way; development of vaccines for additional strains is also currently ongoing.
3. Guidelines for stakeholder training on NCD, Marek's and IBD (Gumboro) developed.
4. Policy reviews completed and draft documents availed.
5. A manual on poultry disease management has been drafted and is currently under review.
6. A draft training manual on poultry production has been reviewed once and is under final review.

Full presentation can be found in annex 4.

The national project coordinator, Wondemenh Esatu gave an update on the baseline survey that had just been concluded. The data collected was being analyzed, but he shared preliminary results from an initial analysis. A summary of the main points is given here below.

1. The average flock size per study household is 14 birds.
2. Majority of the farmer keep indigenous chicken.
3. Majority of respondents were male even though in practice, chicken rearing is dominated by women.
4. Most of the farmers were willing to construct a dedicated chicken house for new birds.
5. Most households are practicing feed supplementation.
6. For most households, the main purpose of keeping poultry is egg production.

Full presentation can be found in annex 5.

2.1.3. Questions and comments to presentations

1. Why are there very different egg consumption pattern between Tigray and Oromia, yet both are in the south?

Response

- a. Evidence suggest that meat production is considered a by-product. The first priority is egg production for consumption and sale.
 - b. We may also need to look at the question and how it was asked to make sure we didn't mislead the farmers and they answered something different
2. There is an opportunity for business in the development of improved, appropriate and affordable housing for poultry. These could be prefabricated houses (coops), with standard dimensions e.g. 10 by 10 feet, 20 by 20 feet.

3. Supplementary feeding should be done using locally available materials. The rations should be different from that which is commercially available. There is a business opportunity if someone can provide a feed based on the diversity of materials present in the various regions.

3. The innovation platform – An overview

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

3.2. Innovation platform rationale

The innovation platform provides a mechanism for:

1. collective diagnosis
2. inclusive solution-finding
3. mutual accountability among stakeholders
4. Managing inclusiveness: Achieving a clear understanding of what the members (businesses) do on their own and what the collective (the platform) does to make the system work.
5. Inclusiveness, which is a key factor in sustainability of platforms

3.3. Innovation platform Process

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

Step 1: Define the innovation challenge

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.

3.4. What will be done at the IP meetings

Innovation platform meetings will be held at national and subnational/community level. The national level action is to help create an enabling environment at all levels (e.g. regular national platform meetings), while the sub-national/community level action will be focused on working with farmers and groups in communities and with entities which support them (e.g. regular community innovation platform meetings). The subnational/community IP meetings will be driven and facilitated by SNCs.

It is important to ensure that at all levels:

- i. Right people are engaged on an on-going basis.
- ii. All voices count – focus on engagement not just representation.
- iii. Conversations focus on what really matters to actors.

3.4.1. Questions and comments about Innovation Platform meetings

1. Having the right people in the room is always a problem. How can we map the right people and bring them to the meeting?

Response: We need to demonstrate that coming together matters; we need to show those not present at the IP meetings why the platform exists and why it matters to them. Not all actors will be in the IP meetings all the time. Participants will avail themselves when time is right and issues being discussed address their needs.

2. A question emanating from the district level IP meetings: how can we conserve our indigenous breeds, given the introduction of exotic germplasm?

Responses:

- a. The responsibility of conserving AnGR for the future cannot be given to those starving today. The public sector must take responsibility of conserving genetic resources for posterity. Farmers must use more productive options, where available. Policy options should be made available to act as guidelines. Training, policy and good support is what is needed for farmers to profit and conservation to happen.
 - b. There is a need to understand why we should conserve indigenous breed and integrate that reason into the project planning.
 - c. We will have activities leading to the development of a strategic document to support public sector in defining strategies on AnGR conservations.
 - d. Researchers need to take to farmers technologies that are proven. It is our responsibility to protect the farmer's resources because we are not sure about the genetic materials we are taking to the farmers.
 - e. Let us look to the future. Why should we conserve birds that are poor producers and can't feed the people?
 - f. The proportion of exotic livestock is too low now for us to worry about genetic dilution of indigenous stock. However, this issue can be best handled by dedicated groups/task teams rather than the whole IP meeting.
 - g. Chicken has very short reproductive cycle and uncontrolled crossing may have far reaching impact. We need to conserve these resources for future use.
3. How can farmers manage exotic and indigenous birds together at farm level without diluting local germplasm?
 4. What is the timeframe for chick distribution? Farmers may not be willing to accept chicks during the wet season due to anticipated mortalities.
 5. The egg pricing problem (high egg prices) seems to be driven by feeds, facility, parent stock, etc. How can we involve smallholder farmers in supplying eggs to consumers in urban, peri-urban areas?
 6. It should be clarified that the project is operational in four regions and one city administrative area and not five regions.
 7. What are the policy gaps regarding chicken production?

Response: Policy gaps will be presented by the responsible task force.

8. How do you balance quality and price, which seem to be at odds with each other?

Response: The biggest hindrance to low price of feeds is the low production of ingredients. Most of the ingredients come from regions external to the regions of poultry production, increasing costs through transportation. There are also high taxes; policy issues such as taxation on wheat bran while

wheat itself is not taxed. We need to analyze the cost elements of chicken feeds and find out whether there are opportunities to lobby for their reduction.

9. Based on the presentation and planned activities, what is the scale of production – are we proposing small scale or a backyard chicken system?
10. What is the research question being asked? What is the testing design? Are we testing different approaches and systems? Are we catalyzing farmers to organize and have group access to inputs?
11. Are there standards already set for what a ration should be?

Response: The standards are there but not being implemented/enforced.

12. Why did we pick 30 birds to give to farmers; why not more or less?

Response: We wanted farmers to manage the birds under semi-scavenging system. If farmers want to have more, they will buy from commercial producers. We encourage farmers to have more birds.

Denis Mujibi made a presentation to recap the events of the previous year, including the inaugural innovation platform meeting and project launch. Additionally, he reminded participants about the priority action areas assigned to task teams. He also laid out what the plan for the 2016 year looked like with regards to the national innovation platform convening.

3.4.2. Business Opportunities in the chicken value chain

Participants felt that there were significant business opportunities in the poultry value chain. Some of the opportunities are enumerated below.

- a. Mobile health services: Door to door delivery of animal health service (vaccines and drugs).
- b. Brooding of chicks up to 45 days
- c. Installation of village level feed mixers
- d. Provision of credit services
- e. Supply of day old chicks for appropriate and desired genetics
- f. Input provision – supply of housing, feeds etc.
- g. Expanding feed processing and packaging into remote areas
- h. Operating a hatchery business
- i. Egg collection and resale services
- j. Low cost cage supply
- k. Supply of feeds formulated using local ingredients
- l. Semi-processed poultry carcass supplies
- m. Vaccine development
- n. Feed repackaging to ensure small pack sizes (10-15kg)
- o. Empowering smallholder farmers to produce own feeds using local ingredients
- p. Provision of all-weather housing

3.5. The Subnational Innovation platforms

The facilitator (Ed) gave an overview of how the national team is organized and functions undertaken by the various groups. As part of understanding what has been achieved so far, a panel discussion involving the facilitator, the NPC and sub-national coordinators was held. This was an opportunity for the SNC's to shed light on insights they got during their sub-national innovation platform meetings. Specifically, they were to enlighten the participants about what is working in the communities, what is not and what needs to be done differently. Were there any links to field research design and would adjustments be required?

The summary for the panel discussion is provided as responses to a series of questions posed to the SNCs.

1. What is the one greatest opportunity you have seen as you start implementation of project activities on the ground?
 - a. Based on outcomes from the regional IP platforms; Women are greatly interested in taking part in the project, especially the prospect of being able to test the birds' performance.
 - b. Most communities are interested and see the possibility of poultry farming being a vehicle to lift people out of poverty.
 - c. There are government employed technical staff and cooperatives on the ground who can be tapped to provide various services and roles.
 - d. The youth are interested in taking part in project activities.
 - e. There are opportunities for suppliers due to the high demand of chickens at the local level.
2. What is the biggest surprise that you encountered?
 - a. Farmers concerned about how to conserve their local breeds.
 - b. Farmers are very worried about diseases and the possibility of losing all the chicken.
 - c. The complicated budget system in the city administration that limits ability of the SNC to get work done.
 - d. Farmers don't want to be told about new germplasm then left to their own means (abandoned) after the birds are delivered.
 - e. The farmers will not accept chickens during the rainy season due to high mortalities.
3. What is the lowest hanging fruit, with regard to changing things in the field – something possible, doable with minimal effort?
 - a. Working with the farmer to reach the 'fruit' – become part of problem identification and solution finding.
 - b. Farmers have willingness for transformation in terms of capacity and experience; they need technical capacity improvements and other inputs to trigger the change.
4. What do we need to do differently at the community/sub-national IP level so that the platform is responsive to the issues at that level?
 - a. We need to build other collaborations with local entities.
 - b. The platforms are not about ACGG. We must demonstrate the power of co-creating solutions. We are creating a movement that will outlive the project.
 - c. Farmers in Amhara region do not want to get the Sasso breed based on their experiences with the breed from Ethio-chick.
 - d. Continuous follow-up, good communication and continuous identification of gaps.
 - e. How can you strengthen the platform at the community level? How do we make it sustainable?
Comment: People will not come to a meeting if their issues are not solved
 - f. Farmers are not adequately prepared to receive commercial birds, such as Sasso etc.

3.5.1. Questions on Subnational innovation platform issues

1. Why are farmers worried about local chicken genetic dilution?
2. We need a response on the decision of the breeds being tested.
Response: Breeds being tested in Ethiopia are Fayoumi (possibly on-station only), Horro, Kuroiler, Sasso, Embrapa 51 and Koekok. Sasso was not in the original project plan as one of the breeds to be tested. The State minister requested that it be included so as to have structured data on its performance compared to others. Other breed inclusion criteria were as follows:
 - a. Tropically adapted and higher performing than local;
 - b. Possibility if selected to acquire IP and pure line to enable long term genetic improvement program in the country.
3. What's the interest of the farmer with regards to breed preference?
Response and comments:
 - a. There is no perceived preference
 - b. Farmers seem to prefer red colored birds, to avoid predators.

- c. Farmers want breeds that can brood by themselves.
- d. Around the Eritrean border, the naked neck chicken can lay up to 30 eggs per clutch. This may be a possible candidate for testing.
4. The biggest problem with Sasso is that they distribute male and female; It therefore doesn't pay because males are poor convertors. However, the breed may have a niche which needs to be identified given the diversity of agro-ecologies and production systems.

Major Emerging Issue

Many participants were worried about the effect of introduction of exotic germplasm on local indigenous breeds. The fear that there would be genetic dilution and loss of these breeds was very prominent. As such, there was a need to have concrete plans on conservation of indigenous genetic resources, even whilst testing new germplasm. Assurances by the project team that there was a plan being hatched on long term genetics program, which took into account the issue of preservation of the indigenous chicken breeds did not seem to provide enough comfort.

Paramount was the issue of distribution of both male and female birds of the exotic breeds. Some participants felt that any introduction of germplasm should focus only on distribution of females, to limit the impact of rapid dilution of indigenous breeds. Given the rapid multiplication ability of poultry, many felt that the impact may be far reaching.

The question of whose role it was to conserve the local breeds was broached. Some participants argued that the responsibility of conserving the indigenous genetic resources did not lie with farmers. Farmers should be allowed to use whatever genetic material is available that can assist them with their subsistence and other needs. It became evident that the public institutions that were charged with this role did not have the capacity to undertake the task. The biodiversity institute in Ethiopia is the responsible agency. The representative of the institution present at the meeting was put to task to account for whether the institution has taken inventory of all indigenous genetic resources available in the country and what conservation efforts they had undertaken. He clarified that even though the institute has the land to undertake conservation activities, they did not have the necessary facilities to house the birds.

The ILRI project team promised to work with the biodiversity institute to develop a comprehensive conservation plan for chicken.

3.6. Prioritizing Action Areas

Participants were grouped according to priority action areas identified in the 1st national innovation platform. The task areas were reviewed and participants invited to add any other functions that could be missing. The additional functional groups added are shown in red font.

1. Feeds
2. Health
3. Genetics
4. Markets
5. Policy/regulation
6. Training/extension
7. Farmers' voice/collective action
8. Finance
9. Risk Management
10. Availability of land/infrastructure? – especially the youth (production of feed)

11. Animal management and housing
12. Equipment – feeders, waterers
13. Rainy season challenge

Based on the additional lists of functional areas, the final task teams were grouped according to the following nine functions:

1. Feeds
2. Health, Animal management and housing, Rainy Season challenge + Equipment – feeders, waterers
3. Genetics
4. Markets
5. Policy/regulation + Availability of land/infrastructure? – especially the youth (production of feed)
6. Training/extension
7. Finance - no takers; suspended until another other time
8. Risk Management
9. Farmers' voice/collective action

3.6.1. Priority Action Areas breakout sessions

From the nine possible functional areas, for practicality purposes, only 6 teams were constituted. The groups then went into breakout sessions to discuss emerging issues and the necessary actions required to transform the chicken value chain within their respective functional areas. The meeting was adjourned as teams continued to deliberate on issues based on the task below.

GROUP TASK 2: TOWARDS A TRANSFORMED SMALLHOLDER CHICKEN SECTOR IN ETHIOPIA

Focusing on the issue/function of your group:

- A. Propose a descriptive title of the function
- B. Frame the overall objective of the function/action area
- C. A vision for the future (unencumbered): Imagine a perfect future when smallholder chicken sector is thriving ... what do you see?
- D. What has been done since the 1st IP, if anything ...?
- E. What the ACGG project must do over the next 4 years to make a significant contribution to that future ... (include business opportunities)?
- F. Who are the actors who must be involved for real transformation to happen? [List the top priority 5 – the 'must have']
- G. What are the 'low hanging' business opportunities – list them
- H. What we must do in 2016 ... given the resources available and maximizing on stakeholder commitment: Suggest immediate steps – within the authority of the stakeholders – if we are all truly committed! Consider impact potential, feasibility/probability of success

What	Who	When	Remarks
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3.7. Process Steering Group Evaluation of Day 1

At the close of day one, the process Steering Group held a brief meeting to evaluate the activities of the day. The following were the comments and observations from the team.

What went well?

1. Turnout was eventually good after an initial poor attendance at start of the meeting.
2. There was active participation, given the time constraints.
3. Time management was good.
4. There was good clarity on potential business opportunities and what the companies stand to benefit from the project; no handouts, contracts to be dished out.
5. There was good sharing of roles.
6. The framing of IP was mindful and allowed open engagement.
7. Very good elaboration of ground rules, coming from participants.
8. Open honest conversations.
9. The emphasis on the need for a private sector led IP was great.

What could have been better?

1. We would like to see what progress had been made by task forces on priority actions areas.
2. Turnout in terms of composition could be better. Individuals from the Ministry of Livestock, Chicken restaurants, supermarkets, gender experts etc. were invited but didn't avail themselves. **We should be able to design a session with supermarkets with 5 – 6 in a panel.** We also need a director level person at the meeting. **Dr. Getnet promised to engage the ministry on the rationale of the project and IP. He will also re-establish the monthly meetings with the minister.**
3. **At the next meeting we should have a private sector/supermarket corner: share opportunities, talk about the program, and sell them the need to engage.** This can be done as a panel.
4. We should encourage ladies to speak much more.
5. In future, we should intersperse the panel (in this case with SNCs) with buzz sessions to allow for more questions to be raised.
6. The energy level of the participants after lunch was low. The energizer should come early after lunch.
7. The same issues that came up in the last IP meeting resurfaced in this meeting. However, these have been laid to rest and others sent to a task force to deliberate much more deeply. The genetics question (dilution of indigenous stock) will be dealt with by the genetics taskforce.

What would you like to see happen tomorrow/done differently tomorrow?

1. We should ensure that we summarize the actions taken or being taken on issues emerging as problematic (for both 1st and 2nd IP meeting)
2. We should assign the role of taskforce lead to competent persons - be deliberate in assigning tasks to people who can deliver.
3. Identify few but critical issues, those that we can deliver and focus on those.
4. **We need to celebrate gains/wins as they come – Marek's disease vaccine, 4 manuals, small dose packs for Newcastle vaccine (50 dose).**
5. We need to have a better mechanisms to follow-up on the tasks assigned.
6. We need to find out from actors what is in it for them, if their needs are being met. It is important to showcase not only short term gains, but also long term gains.
7. **There should be an M&E (tracking) team – platform progress tracking team - composed of leaders from each task force, who will meet regularly to assess progress.**

8. For the next lower level (district) IP meeting, a PICO-EA representative should be present to observe/comment on process. We need dates/schedules for the regional IP meetings.
9. We need to see where the linkage between project and private companies as well as companies and smallholder farmers (and their needs) is. Are private companies impacting/benefiting smallholder farmers? This will help develop a sustainable platform.
10. We need to remind the teams about summarizing the business opportunities they have identified.
11. We need to be thinking about alternatives to commercial feed formulation and think about farmer formulated rations.

DAY TWO

4. Overnight thoughts and Recap

The session opened with a recap of the previous day's activities and overnight thoughts that the participants may have had. To facilitate the discussion, a question was posed: What is the one thing that struck you yesterday? The responses are summarized as follows.

1. Bureaucracy – if we have to sustain the project, political support is needed
2. Farmers (or farmer representatives) and other stakeholders (financiers) are missing.
3. A baseline survey on the status of local chicken may be necessary.
4. Why should we doing the group tasks if the project is already written?
Response: The reason we are doing break outs is because we have a responsibility/are invited to re-calibrate and critique the project.
5. The concerns of farmers with regards to breed conservation.
6. The assignment given to task groups from 1st IP meeting has resulted in encouraging progress.
7. Selection of farmers should be done carefully to avoid inviting to the local platform meeting, model farmers who are always attending meetings; these same model farmers keep going to meeting after meeting. When we do farmer selection, let's make sure we do not fall in the same trap.
8. We need to discuss new issues – we seem to be discussing the same issues from the 1st National IP meeting.
9. Breed selection, and inclusion of Sasso even though it is not well liked by farmers.

Emerging Issues

There was a feeling among some participants that the discussions have been revolving around the same issues as those tackled in the 1st national IP meeting. However, it was clarified that what was discussed at the meeting is dictated by the actors; issues which are dear to them are brought to the fore.

At the beginning of the second day, the discussion doubled back to the issue of breed conservation. It was mentioned that the Biodiversity institute in Ethiopia is characterizing local/indigenous breeds of livestock and developing a prioritization mechanism to direct the design of a poultry conservation plan. The ILRI project team offered to include Biodiversity institute in ongoing training programs on the protocols for project implementation. This would help the institute understand what plans are already in place and guide the design of conservation plans. Additionally, ILRI can send the protocol to all actors if need be.

Participants felt that the Biodiversity institute should have undertaken a characterization of existing poultry breeds already. It is important to note other institutions such as universities have already collected such information. Consequently, the Biodiversity institute may play a coordinating role to bring the piecemeal information from the various institutions and develop a unified protocol that may guide other project doing similar activities.

Finally, the Biodiversity institute should endeavor to get access to the project germplasm testing protocol.

4.1. Priority Action Areas breakout sessions (Continued)

Discussions around the identified priority action areas which started on the previous day, continued, as teams sought to finalize any pending discussions.

5. Report back on Priorities Actions

Each of the teams working on the identified task areas gave a report on their deliberations on Group Task 2. A synthesis of their report follows.

5.1. Training Task Team: Priority actions

Table 1: A description of the priority area, action needed and actors involved in training and capacity development targeting the smallholder value chain

Task Team	Team Members	Report
Training Convener: Dr Negasi	i. Alemayehu Amare (EIAR, DZARC) ii. Tsehay Biyadigilign (MOLF) iii. Wassihun Hassen (Jimma University) iv. Tsehay Gashaw (ILRI) v. Wondmeneh Esatu (EIAR, DZARC) vi. Negasi Amha (Hramaya University) vii. Roman Alemayehu (A.A urban agri) viii. Tollera Debela (Oromia, Livestock and Fishery)	<p>Task title Training program for small holder poultry production</p> <p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness (knowledge) • To improve/enhance skill <p>Activities for 2016</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Manuals published Workshop (curricula development and extension approach) Promotion -“egg day “ and other issues on TV, Radio and Social media (plus training on managing it) Establish a platform (networking) such as Yammer (existing project) Creating awareness <p>Vision To see a knowledgeable and skillful poultry producing community</p> <p>Progress since 1st IP meeting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Team organized Draft manuals prepared <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ration formulation for broilers and layers 2. Manual for improved family poultry 3. Manual for small scale poultry production. <p>The cost has been covered by ATA.</p> <p>What has to be done in the next 4 years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Get manuals published Conduct training/extension people Translate in local languages and distribute Design training programs to farmers and/or other concerning bodies Monitoring and supervision Suggest curricula revision- high learning institutions, ATVET and high schools

		vii. Create campaign –“One-egg for one child”, “Egg day” viii. Program On TV, Radio, Social medias ix. Nutrition, health, Management, input source, biosecurity, housing x. Establish knowledge network platform/Yammer Actors needed for transformation to happen: i. Ministry of education(education institutions- Universities, ATVET, high schools) ii. Media iii. Ministry of youth and women iv. Micro enterprises v. Cooperatives vi. NGO (Grant providers)
	Comments and questions from participants not in the team	
	1. Recommend curriculum revision to include poultry issues. The high school and university curriculum has lost agricultural content, especially related to poultry. A workshop will be organized to bring actors together to kick start discussions on curriculum revision. Comment: It is unlikely that headway can be made on this. However, it may be possible to obtain a clear strategy for roll out of the revision worked out. 2. It will be important to have farmer training centres; The subnational IP can be used to disseminate the information in the manuals.	
	Additional comments	

5.2. Health Task Team: Priority Actions

Table 2: A description of the priority area, action needed and actors involved in delivery of health service in the smallholder chicken value chain

Task Team	Team Members	Report
Health Convener: Dr Meskerem	i. Mesekelem Adamu (EIAR) ii. Yeshe Fantay (ELFORA poultry Farm) iii. Solomon Tarekegn (Alema poultry Farm) iv. Tadios Habte (EIAR) v. Teferi Degefa (NVI)	Task title Improving of Small Holder Chicken Health Service Delivery Objective <i>General objective</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention and control of common chickens disease <i>Specific objectives</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and control of disease causing agents Cost effective vaccine production(dose, price, vaccinator) Door to door health service to small holders

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation (training on poultry disease transmission, vaccination, biosecurity etc) • Easy, affordable, accessible drug and vaccine package • <p>Vision Creating disease- free environment for small holder production system</p> <p>Progress since 1st IP meeting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccine dose was Improved for small hold farmers (NVI) Vaccine developed (Marek's vaccine) (NVI) Chicken health manual was prepared (DZARC) Newcastle vaccination strategy was delivered (DZARC) <p>What has to be done in the next 4 years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ACGG should include chicken health aspects in its main objective Those objectives should be implemented The project should have a network with government veterinary service at woreda and kebele level <p>Actors needed for transformation to happen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> NAHDIC (National Animal Health Diagnostic and Investigation Center) Ministry of Live Stock And Fishery Development (animal health directorate) VDFACA (Veterinary Drug Feed Administration and Control Authority) Veterinary college and Universities National veterinary institute Poultry health case team of EIAR <p>Activities for 2016</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Health manual will be reviewed, Published and distributed as hand book. The importance of small scale producers will be informed to drug company and suppliers (ACGG). Appropriate chicken vaccine will be distributed (ACGG). Vaccinator training(government employment)
	Comments and questions from participants not in the team	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The vision: creating a disease free zone at the rural area level?? A vision is an aspirational thing. 2. How will the birds be vaccinated, given they are scavenging? Response: Most of the birds in the rural areas have no housing and they spend the night perching outside. The birds are semi scavenging, meaning there is some 	

	<p>shelter somewhere. Vaccinations can be provided early in the morning or late in the evening. Sharing of a vaccination schedule in advance would also allow farmers to keep chickens at home to allow vaccination to happen.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Title is narrow; on service delivery, this is a narrow view as well. The four year plan does not address in totally what needs to be done. Didn't address mortality during the rainy season – vaccinating birds for Gumboro and NCD will solve the issue of mortality in wet season. There is need for a specific recommendation to the project team on what to do with regards with timing of chicken arrival to farmers. The plan needs to be specific on what the team can do in the next 6 months The manuals need to be peer reviewed before publication
	Additional comments

5.3. Feeds Task Team: Priority Actions

Table 3: A description of the priority area, action needed and actors involved in improving the availability, accessibility and quality of feeds in the smallholder chicken value chain

Task Team	Team Members	Report
Feeds Convener – Getnet Assefa/ Getnet Zelege	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Tesfaye (OARI) Dr Felekech (OARI) Dr Tekeleyohans (SARI) Getnet (ARARI) Biazen (HU) Ashanafi (Friendship agro industry) Alemayehu (EAFIA) Samuel (Amhara LA) Dr Getnet (EIAR) 	<p>Task title Improving Availability, Accessibility and Quality of Supplementary Feed for Smallholder Chicken Farmers</p> <p>Objective <i>General Objective</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avail cost effective supplementary feed for smallholder farmers. <p><i>Specific objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying locally available feed resources and feeding system for chicken. Formulating best cost supplementary feed from locally available feed ingredients. Design appropriate feeding guidelines and strategy for smallholders. Organize small-scale feed processors to insure sustainable feed supply. <p>Vision Ensure affordable and standard quality feed supply to smallholder farmers</p> <p>Progress since 1st IP meeting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of major feed sources from ACGG project areas (Oromiya, Amhara, SNNPR, and Tigray). Information gathered on supplementary feeding system given to chicken at smallholder level from these areas. EIAR has prepared a manual on how to feed chicken (layers, broilers, semi-intensive and family poultry) in local language/Amharic.

		<p>What has to be done in the next 4 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Capacity building on feed formulation and utilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Short term training for smallholders, feed processors. b. Avail small scale feed grinding and mixing machines for group of people (youth, women) to be involved in feed processing, which assists transforming smallholder chicken sector ii. Give technical support on feed formulation and utilization. iii. Coaching and monitoring of implementation of the feed formulation and utilization. iv. Identifying locally available feed resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Arrange experience sharing and field visits among regions. ii. Awareness creation on better feeding system and feed quality for end users. iii. Organizing small scale feed processors <p>Actors needed for transformation to happen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Research and extension ii. Smallholder farmers iii. Youth and women affairs bureau iv. Private sector (eg. Input suppliers, traders etc.,) v. Cooperatives and associations <p>Activities for 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identifying locally available feed sources. ii. Feed formulation from locally available resources. iii. Offering Technical trainings for participant farmers on feed formulation and feeding system. iv. Coaching and monitoring of implementation of the feed formulation and utilization.
	<p>Comments and questions from participants not in the team</p>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vision needs reworking 2. Manuals: The same output has been reported by two teams – so who did the work? 3. Actors, there is need to name institutions 4. Will the rural technology centres be involved in ration formulation? Response: Rural mechanization teams and locally available hand mixers will be used. 5. What is the plan with regards to availing appropriate mixers at farm level. What is the strategy for doing this? 6. Training should not only cover feed availability but also feed presentation – troughs etc., since these may be a source of diseases. 	

	<p>Response: The team will develop a feeding strategy, which has several objectives including equipment suitability.</p> <p>7. Placement of small processors is limited by availability of electricity. However, it may be more effective to organize farmers into groups to increase economies of scale thus making it more viable for the processors. Evaluating appropriate technologies for circumstances at hand will be necessary where mechanization is concerned.</p> <p>8. Aspects of feed related diseases are not covered, e.g. malnutrition, poor storage leading to aflatoxins, low amounts of essential nutrients, etc.</p>
	Additional comments

5.4. Markets Task Team: Priority Actions

Table 4: A description of the priority areas, action needed and actors involved in the marketing of poultry products

Task Team	Team Members	Report
<p>Market</p> <p>Convener: Dr Hailu Mellese</p>	<p>i. Mr. Samson Wossenu, (SAFE)</p> <p>ii. Dr. Awok Corbu, (SAFE POULTRY)</p> <p>iii. Mr. Abera Gemechu, (EIAR, DZARC)</p> <p>iv. Dr. Hailu Mellese, (Gasco Trading plc.)</p> <p>v. Mr. Biruk H/Michael, (EPPPA)</p> <p>vi. Mr. Mulu Birew, (Private)</p>	<p>Task title Marketing of poultry products and inputs (provision of full package).</p> <p>Objective Action on the 4 P's</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Price: affordability 2. Promotion: awareness 3. Place: accessibility 4. Products: quality and quantity of produce <p>Activities for 2016</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promotion: by electronic media at least for 3 months daily as of May. To increase consumption of poultry products. Who: Ethiopian poultry producers and processing association. ii. Forwarded point to policy group: giving permit for shopping [selling] roasted chicken meat and eggs on the road sides to avail for the general public. (small shops). <p>Vision To increase demand and supply in a sustainable way</p> <p>Progress since 1st IP meeting Demonstration of alternative cooking of poultry meat at all Africa Livestock Congress exhibition</p> <p>What has to be done in the next 4 years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promotion: advertising in exhibitions

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Cold chain: at different sites for improved quality and maintain price iii. Training of marketers iv. Information: gathering and dissemination of market information. <p>Actors needed for transformation to happen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Consumers: who use poultry products ii. Commercial farms: hatchery, layer and broiler farms, feed mills and processors. iii. Small holders: iv. Input suppliers for feed and the poultry sector in general. v. Policy maker: government offices
	Comments and questions from participants not in the team	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do you avail chicken to farmers given the producers are scattered? Response: A distribution chain needs to be established. The team needs to map out the current distribution system how it flows and then identify the gaps. This can bring to the fore the interventions needed. 2. The demand for chicken is seasonal. How do we address the fluctuation? Response: Establishment of cold stores for egg and meat to maintain prices. Other strategies such as drying and canning of eggs can be explored. 3. How do you reconcile the importation of chicken by large hotels and restaurants yet we say demand is low? Response: The EPPA has engaged the government on importation of chicken and are hoping for positive feedback. The market is still not large and cannot absorb all the production. The association is working with donor groups to increase sale points and outlets to boost consumption. Additionally, the EPPA is discussing with the government on having national cold storage facilities that will support development of standardized slaughter facilities. 4. Need to come up with one or two messages to drive the market campaign. 5. Link with a new nutrition project (ATONU) to develop nutrition sensitive interventions since the project would like to increase consumption of chicken and chicken products. 	
	Additional comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vision: sounds like objective – To see that demand and supply is matched sustainably 2. Done so far: what was demonstrated - what is the alternative way of cooking?? 3. Actors. Need to mention specific persons/institutions/offices – ministry of trade, industry etc. 4. Promotion; EPPA to lead, but needs financial assistance 5. Chicken/egg is not allowed for roadside sale. A policy change on this would boost consumption.

5.5. Genetics Task Team: Priority Actions

Table 5: A description of the priority area, action needed and actors involved in provision of genetics to the smallholder poultry value chain

Task Team	Team Members	Report
<p>GENETICS</p> <p>Convenor: Dr Solomon Abegaz</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zelalem 2. Shumye 3. Olivier 4. Maria 5. Bereket 6. Tesfaye 7. Solomon 8. Misbah 	<p>Task title Sustainable use of genetically improved chicken</p> <p>Objective Identify the best (productive and adapted) genotype for a specific geographic area.</p> <p>Activities for 2016</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Successful importation of breeds. ii. Develop the capacity to do data collection iii. Start testing the breeds on-station and on-farm. iv. Ensure significant women and youth participation. v. Create market linkage vi. Capacity building <p>Vision Improved livelihood through sustainable use of locally adapted and productive chickens.</p> <p>Progress since 1st IP meeting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Final decision made on the breeds to be used. viii. Awareness creation regarding the project at kebele/village level. ix. Engage women and youth in brooding facilities. x. Identification of breeding/hatching station. xi. Characterization of local production systems in terms of chicken genotypes. xii. Development of testing protocols. <p>What has to be done in the next 4 years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Successfully import breeds. ii. Test the breeds on-station and on-farm. iii. Identify the best breed for each specific geographic region. iv. Ensure significant women and youth participation. v. Design a sustainable breeding program for a sustainable utilization of the breed. vi. Work for conservation and utilization of indigenous breeds vii. Multiply and disseminate the best breed. viii. Generate market ix. Build capacity <p>Actors needed for transformation to happen:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Livestock and fishery bureau at regional level, and the Ministry at national level. ii. EIAR, TARI, SARI, OARI, ARARI. iii. Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute iv. Haramaya University. v. Poultry multiplication centers (public, private and cooperative). vi. Farmers vii. Market actors
	Comments and questions from participants not in the team	
	<p>1. Selection of areas. Humid area like Oromia included Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The project is operating in 4 regions and 1 city administration. b. These were selected based on chicken population and contribution of poultry to the economy of the region. c. Several criteria e.g. agro-ecologies were considered within regions to select districts <p>2. Why were Hawasa and Haramaya universities not considered as partners in the project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Haramaya was selected because we needed something representing highlands. The facilities there are adequate. <p>3. How were hatcheries identified? Responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Standard hatcheries were required b. About 100,000 eggs need to be hatched and the Debre Zeit facility will be used as the hatching station. <p>4. Capacity building/women youth participation: Knowledge gap by farmers is a big problem, capacity development should involve training of women and youth in management of chicken. Response: Long term capacity building may be done at Haramaya. However, students may be enrolled at other universities as well.</p> <p>5. Why are regional facilities not included for brooding? Response: First priority is given to women and youth to do brooding. If we don't get enough of them as organized groups, then we can go to public and private brooding facilities.</p> <p>6. We should explicitly follow the principle of 'Do No Harm' as we research, especially with regard to indigenous breed dilution.</p>	
	Additional comments	

5.6. Policy Task Team: Priority Actions

Table 6: A description of the priority area, action needed and actors involved in policy review targeting smallholder chicken value chain

Task Team	Team Members	Report
Policy Convener: Temesgen Zekarias		<p>Task title Policy Review and Escalation Task Force</p> <p>Objective Identifying and escalating policy gaps affecting the Ethiopian Poultry Sector</p> <p>Vision (by the year 2025): To see nutrition secured smallholder poultry farmers and contributing for export market by producing surplus egg and meat.</p> <p>IP 1 progress Policy review identify policy issues affecting the Ethiopian smallholder poultry sector completed.</p> <p>What has to be done in the next 4 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Escalating identified policy issues (feeding, health, breeding, marketing) by taking them to the attention of relevant authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lobbying b. Networking ii. Identifying policy issues hindering the upscaling of ACGG preferred germplasm iii. Identifying unaddressed policy gaps emerging from surplus egg and meat production <p>Actors needed for transformation to happen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Livestock and Fishery 2. Veterinary Drug and Feed Administration and Control Activity 3. Ministry of Trade 4. National Veterinary Institute (NVI) 5. House of Peoples Representatives (Agricultural Standing Committee) 6. Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) 7. Poultry Production Associations 8. Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) <p>Activities for 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Escalating identified policy issues (feeding, health, breeding, marketing, biosecurity) by taking them to the attention of relevant authorities.

		ii. Visit the Veterinary Drug and Feed Administration and Control Authority for policy consultations. iii. Contact relevant Directorates in the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. iv. Arrange an appointment with the State Minister for Livestock and Fisheries. Low hanging business opportunity:
	Comments and questions from participants not in the team	
	1. Land issues in relation to poultry farming need to be strongly highlighted 2. Pursuing a favorable taxation regime – not only VAT, but also duty and others 3. The list of actions is long. Items that do not look like policy issues should be removed.	
	Additional comments	

5.7. Comments from federal MP, Standing committee on agricultural affairs.

Among the participants in the meeting was the federal member of parliament of the Oromia region, who had come to represent the standing committee of agricultural affairs of parliament. He promised to take the outcome of the discussions to his standing committee. He said the committee would also deliberate on the issues, and some of them may be escalated to the trade committee amongst others. If there was a need to change a proclamation or law, they have the power to enact change and would do so. However, he cautioned that some of the issues mentioned as requiring a policy intervention were not policy issues. There were decisions that could be made at organizational level, e.g. revenue authority level etc. and therefore not strictly policy.

6. Gender in the ACGG project

The EIAR and project gender specialist, Dr. Rehima Mussema, gave a presentation on Gender Mainstreaming in Poultry Research and Development. She explained that gender and sex are wrongly used interchangeably. However, they are different, with gender being a social construct. Gender can therefore be deconstructed depending on societal definitions of the roles of men and women. Gender roles change, e.g. women traditionally not allowed to sow seeds, but technology has changed this; when men go to cities to look for work, full responsibility of households reverts to the female.

With regard to chicken, Rehima reiterated that the contributions of women are invincible, whereas women contribute between 48 – 75% of farm labor. The marketing system is not appropriate for women, hence their lower participation. Mainstreaming gender makes sense because it leads to higher on-farm productivity.

The gender intentions of the ACGG project form the fourth deliverable of the project. She urged the task teams to ensure that they incorporate gender issues in their action plans.

Her full presentation can be accessed from Annex 6.

6.1. Supporting actions for gender mainstreaming

Following the presentation on gender mainstreaming, participants were asked to think about the implications this has on their work. To facilitate better discussion, the teams were required to discuss on tables and respond to the task below.

BUZZ Group on Gender Mainstreaming

Given the presentation on gender, what should we do/do different to take into account gender issues in ACGG
[3 Blue Cards]

The following actions were suggested with regard to gender mainstreaming.

1. Improve attitude of men (in ACGG) towards women.
2. Baseline survey data should be gender disaggregated.
3. Equal opportunities should be given to both men and women in on-farm household selection.
4. Encourage participation of women and youth affairs bureau staff throughout the project.
5. In selection of enumerators, households and throughout, gender issues should be a top priority.
6. Create awareness on the role of women among men.
7. Empower and building capacity of all genders especially women.
8. Favor female enumerators when qualified.
9. Include gender in the design of project.
10. Have equal numbers of men and women; of the women, get 50% married and the other unmarried or widows – there is a need for balance since widows dominate many women meetings.
11. Gender coaching for enumerators.

The gender actions above can be summarized as follows:

1. Ensure equitable participation among gender groups
2. Think about design and how the data collected is disaggregated
3. Create awareness among other stakeholders in the way gender affects work
4. Think about gender in project design – other dimensions of gender (including technologies) not just inclusion
5. Gender empowerment

7. Communication in ACGG

Ewen LeBorgne, from the ILRI communications team gave a presentation on where to find information on the ACGG project. The information sources include the following:

1. Official website – www.africacgg.net; all progress reports and processes/activities taking place are placed on the website.
2. Wiki – This is a collaborative internal safe workspace; acgg.wikispaces.com. This is a repository that is useful to post information that is under active development or unfinished.
3. Yammer – the projects social workspace. It is used to share or ask for information, share experiences and chat. Yam Jams will be held at certain predetermined dates and times. The first one has already taken place and was on gender. www.yammer.com/acgg
4. CGspace: all presentations and publications including briefs, reports and working papers are located here.

Ewen promised that the following would be done by the end of the meeting to facilitate communication among and between partners.

1. All participants will receive a guide on how to obtain email updates for the project
2. Links for all the communication tools and spaces would be sent to all participants
3. A newsletter to consolidate all updates will be initiated.

8. Priority action areas for 2016

The list of actions developed by task teams were rather long and unwieldy. A shorter list that increased the chances of obtaining tangible deliverables was needed. To this end, teams were tasked to provide a more concise action plan for 2016 following the task enumerated below.

Group Task 3: Priority 2016 deliverables

Reflect deeply individually based on what you know about the smallholder poultry sector in Ethiopia, consider also what you have heard in this and previous platform meetings and the proposed actions or deliverables for 2016 (made by the different Task Groups)

If you were to **choose ONE action/deliverable** (one you consider as being *critical NOW for future success* of smallholder poultry sector) for 2016, what will that be? Discuss at your table and agree on **ONLY ONE** highest priority action or deliverable.

Following the task, participants chose to work on three action areas as a matter of priority. These included feeds, training and policy. There were many more participants interested in the feeds area. Consequently, the feeds functional area was divided into two to have an even number of participants. The selected deliverables were as follows

1. POLICY: To undertake an analysis of the policy gaps that relate to the poultry sector in Ethiopia - analysis of gaps, missing policy, non-implemented policy.
2. POLICY: To escalate policy issues identified around poultry bottlenecks, with a focus on poultry health.
3. POLICY: Policy around access to land to establish poultry farms, and policy around taxation
4. FEED: Production of small pack feed appropriate for smallholder use to promote increase accessibility and availability.
5. FEED: Analyzing and Understanding how to make feed available and affordable
6. TRAINING: Tailor made training targeting all actors along the smallholder value chain.

The groups were the required to come up with activities related to the deliverables above. The following task helped with the formulation of the outputs.

Group Task 4: Priority 2016 deliverables

1. Action Areas:

- a. Analysis of policy gaps relevant for smallholder poultry
- b. Provision of appropriate feed for smallholders: availability, accessibility, and affordability
 - I. Production of small pack feed appropriate for smallholder use to promote increase accessibility and availability
 - II. Gaining an understanding of how to make feed available and affordable
- c. Targeted (tailor-made) capacity development of key actors relevant for smallholder chicken VC

2. Task: Working on your action area identify activities which will be undertaken in 2016 to be sure we deliver the intended outcomes: indicate in stepwise manner what will be done and when!

Following completion of the task, the task teams prepared the following priority action area list.

Table 7: Priority action areas (associated tasks and lead persons) to be delivered by the 3rd innovation platform

Task Force	Priority Action Area	What	Who	When	Remarks
Training and Extension Convenor: Negasi Amha	Tailor made training for actors along SHCVC	Identify key actors along the value chain and categorize into target groups	Training Team	April to May	
		Identify Training Gaps	Training Team	June, 2016	
		Develop Training Module by Revising the existing manuals	Training Team	July to August, 2016	
		Identify resource person and setting schedule and venue	Training Team	September	
		Solicit required logistics	Training Team	September	
		Provide Training/Sensitization to identified	Training Team	September	

		actors/target groups			
		Feed back to platform stakeholders	Training Team	October	
Task Force		What	Who	When	Remarks
Feed – Team 1	Making feed available and affordable	Develop an inventory of locally available feeds	Feed team A	Apr - June	
Convenor: Biazen		Design feed formulations using locally available materials	Regional Research Centers to Complete 1st Draft	June – July	
		Establish a review team & complete review of feed formulations	Getnet/Abegaz	July – August	
		Develop a manual for feed formulation and feeding in smallholder systems	Feed team A	Sept – Oct	
		Present manual at 3 rd IP & identify stakeholders requiring training	Feed team A	October	

		Feed producer training & Unveiling of training manual at national and regional levels	Feed team A	Dec 2016	Comprehensive training on diet formulation considering quality, affordability, reliable supply, and appropriateness for smallholders; Thorough discussion on appropriateness for smallholders-cost, local packing materials, local feed materials, low Kg sizes
Task Force		What	Who	When	Remarks
Feed – Team 2 Convener: Getnet Ayehu	Increasing feed accessibility: small pack sizes	Discuss with feed producers to avail small pack feed for smallholder farmers	Feed team	April	
		Gap assessment and demand analysis for small pack feeds, plus quick training for farmers	Feed team	May - June	
		Decision and design of marketing & distribution for small pack feeds	Feed team	July – August	
		Test/pilot implementation	Feed team	Sept – Oct	
Task Force		What	Who	When	Remarks
Policy	Analysis of policy gaps relevant to poultry	Reviewing existing poultry related policies and identify gaps affecting poultry sector specifically smallholder poultry farmers	Policy Taskforce Team and ACGG Ethiopia	April - August	See Annex 7

Convenor: Temesgen Zakarias		Communicate findings of review to relevant policy makers	Policy Taskforce Team and ACGG Ethiopia (Dr Solomon Abegaz, Dr. Getinet Assefa, Dr Temesgen Zekarias, Hon. Ato Etefa Dhiba)	April - August	
		Suggest ideas for drafting of policy documents	Policy Taskforce Team and ACGG Ethiopia	April - August	
		Creating awareness among all stakeholders on policy issues	Policy Taskforce Team and ACGG Ethiopia	April - August	
		Follow up with relevant authorities to enforce existing policies that control illegal poultry farming	Policy Taskforce Team and ACGG Ethiopia	April - August	
Task Force		What	Who	When	Remarks
Genetics Team Convenor: ACGG-Ethiopia		Successful importation of chicken breeds.	ACGG, MLF	April and May	
		Develop enumerator capacity to undertake data collection	PIT, SNC	April	Recruitment & Training of Enumerators
		Distribution and testing (on-station and on-farm) of the breeds.	PIT, SNC	May and June	
		Ensure significant participation of women and youth	PIT, SNC, Gender focal person	April	
		Capacity building of candidate farmers to receive birds	PI, SNC, Co-PI	April	Finalize selection of candidates
		Market linkage for products that will	Market group	June and July	Products will be received starting August

		be produced by recipient farmers			
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8.1. Comments on priority actions and deliverables

8.1.1. Comments for the Feed Task team

1. Assess what is available in the different localities and then advice farmers on how to use what is available for supplementation
2. Integrate issues from both feed groups
3. There are interested parties who are willing to attempt formulating the feeds, despite the challenges associated with pricing and marketing. If there are many different ingredients that require 10 different formulations, it's the margins that will dictate if the formulation will be taken on.
4. Small pack sizes are associated with high packing costs. This may lead to high costs of the produce per unit kilo.
5. We need to ensure we have major protein, energy sources and some salts to make the feed affordable.
6. Each breed has its own feed requirements. We need to know for what breeds we are producing the feed. We must know which birds will be selected.

Response: The feeds group will take up the challenge of facilitating a meeting between technical and commercial actors.

8.1.2. Comments for the Training task team

1. How do we prioritize groups and their training needs? How do we manage to train all actors?
2. One off training may not work, a series of training will be required.
3. New manuals will not be developed. Existing manuals will be consolidated where appropriate.

8.1.3. Comments for the Policy Task team

1. Time frame for actions missing
2. It is recommended that policy formulation includes stakeholders to make end product palatable.
3. Most of the policies are designed to favor crop production and cycles, as enumerated in the agricultural sector policy. We need to look at the policy taking into account the specifics of livestock production (perishable products, first 3-4 years of pure investment with no return etc.).

9. The Innovation Challenge

The innovation platform process has several steps. These are

1. Identification of the innovation challenge: The innovation challenge is usually phrased as a 'How to...' statement. The identification of the challenge is the first step in an innovation platform process. Meeting are held regularly to address a specific issue; In the case of ACGG, it started off with a project. Typically, the problem is known beforehand. In this project, actors come together to find solutions to existing challenges in the poultry value chain. The innovation challenge is not a problem, but a way of identify the means to solve an existing issue.
2. Identification of individual functions: We have already identified the functions we need to address, such as feeds, health, extension etc. If these are put together creatively and addressed innovatively, you can start to move towards addressing the challenge.
3. Identification of relevant actors: The actors are the people who understand the nuts and bolts of the functions and how things work. The task is the identification of actors that are best placed to deliver on the function, given their track record and capacity.

4. IP Process: Process for engaging is the beginning of a functional platform. Deciding the meeting venue, nature of meeting (face to face or virtual), meeting frequency, meeting rules, etc. The rules are important because of mutual accountability to maintain the effectiveness of the platform. Each actor has to deliver what they promise, and any change requires consensus of the group.

The image below represents the emerging innovation platform in Ethiopia.

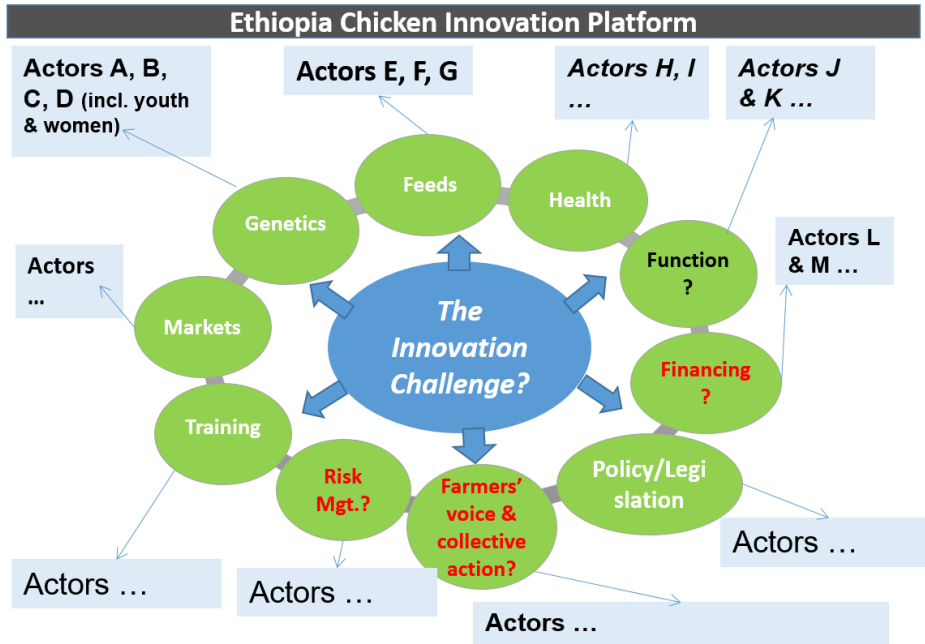


Figure 4: The emerging innovation platform in Ethiopia. The innovation challenge is not yet defined while the actors who will deliver the functions indicated are still being identified.

A small group of individuals were tasked with coming up with a challenge statement for Ethiopia. The final statement will be modified further by PICO-EA to be presented to the participants in the next platform meeting for final approval. The working statement reads as follows:

“How to identify and continuously improve chicken strains and supporting systems appropriate for smallholders in Ethiopia”

9.1. Closing remarks

The facilitator made the following remarks in relation to the innovation platforms

1. The work that task forces do is the key to the success of the IP.
2. The top priorities identified will be the major focus for the task teams in 2016. PICO-EA will be following the progress of these task teams closely.
3. A tracking team of volunteers will be constituted to help track the progress
4. All the materials will be uploaded on the communication tools mentioned earlier; Wikispace and CGspace.

10. Workshop evaluation and closing

10.1. Evaluations

Participant were asked to share their views about the meeting. This was done by answering a set of three questions.

What went well?

1. The agenda set by participants
2. Quality of participation
3. Presentation and participation
4. Important issues covered
5. Challenges and business opportunities were identified
6. Tracking of achievements made
7. Good facilitation
8. Time management
9. Consensus reached for the most part
10. Fruitful discussion leading to convergence
11. Issues raised were “fertile”
12. Active participation

What could have been better?

1. Missing participants e.g. Ministry of Livestock
2. Stakeholder composition: some actors were missing e.g. farmers
3. Establishment of taskforces should have been based on professionals based in the respective fields
4. Submission of the agenda in advance of the meeting
5. Representation of relevant actor groups
6. More women
7. Same discussion topic in IP meetings
8. Stakeholder invitations
9. Addressing challenges faced by the SNCs
10. Farmer representation
11. The agenda was too broad
12. Increase frequency of IP meetings from 3 to 4 per year
13. Functioning of air conditioning

An Inspiration or learning I am taking from here is....

1. [It was a] Fun meeting
2. Policy has been prioritized to be the one that can have impact
3. Knowledge of current poultry situation in Ethiopia
4. Participants are motivated to implement
5. Value of working as a team
6. Not slide shows always – meeting facilitation style
7. Major understanding of IP concept
8. Understanding that there is a way to improve the sector

9. Great experience sharing
10. Pursued the understanding of low hanging fruit: local problems, local solutions
11. Analyzing the poultry sector from different dimensions
12. Willingness and commitment of participant to address issues
13. Sharing responsibility
14. Clear vision (we know what to do)
15. Two way communication between participants and facilitators

10.2. Closing

Ed thanked the team of participants. He reminded the participants that the number of meetings is dictated by the resources available. This is the purview of the project team. With regards to the topics covered at the IP meeting, all the topics will always be about how to improve the Ethiopian chicken value chain. The only thing that will be different from one meeting to the other is the depth, dimension and progress made. He thanked the Ethiopia and ILRI team for the work they put in to make the meeting a success and all participants for the deep committed participation. Noting that it was good to have a sitting MP at the meeting, he hoped that the platform will attract more people in the coming meetings. On behalf of PICO-EA, he gave his thanks to all participants.

Getnet Assefa took the opportunity to invite Belay to give a vote of thanks on behalf of the private sector. Belay thanked all the teams for the work they put in the task forces and at the IP meeting. He said as a member of the private sector working on the ACGG project, it is not about business alone, but also other national issues. He said the door to the private sector is open to work with the research team. He confirmed that the private sector is always happy to be at the meeting and looks forward to working with all actors in future.

Getnet Assefa thanked PICO-EA for the good facilitation. He thanked the DebreZeit and ILRI ACGG teams for their help in organizing the meeting and securing accommodation. He thanked all participants for travelling all the way to attend the platform meeting and perform a national duty. In his view, the IP will be a useful platform when all actors are responsible and take ownership. He stressed the need to continue strengthening the IP, in order to identify challenges and their solutions collectively.

He reminded those who had been given assignments to take the lead. He assured them of the ACGG's team support, so that when all actors meet again at the 3rd platform meeting, there will be concrete results. He wished everyone safe travels and a nice evening.

The meeting came to a close at 6:01pm

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANT LIST

ETHIOPIA NATIONAL CHICKEN GENETIC GAINS INNOVATION PLATFORM, Pyramid Hotels and Resort, Debre Zeit, March 22-23,2016

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ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP AGENDA

AFRICAN CHICKEN GENETIC GAINS PROGRAM, SECOND NATIONAL INNOVATION PLATFORM MEETING

March 22-23, 2016

Debre Zeit, Ethiopia

BACKGROUND

The African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG) project is an ILRI-led BMGF funded project that seeks to increase access of poor smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa to high-producing but agro-ecologically appropriate chicken strains. The project intends to test multiple improved breeds/strains of chickens to demonstrate high-production potential under low-input systems. The project intends to catalyze public-private partnership meetings towards the development of the delivery system for appropriate chicken genetics.

The First Innovation Platform Meeting and Launch held on July 20-21, 2015, brought together actors and experts in the poultry sector and those involved in support services, including private and public sector players, policymakers, financiers, researchers, farmers and development agencies, among other stakeholders. Value chain actors familiarized themselves with the ACGG project, learnt about the concept of innovation platforms, identified key value chain opportunities and challenges, and priority action areas for the first 6-12 months.

I. OBJECTIVES

The ACGG 2nd National Innovation Platform (IP) meeting will bring together stakeholders involved in the ACGG project to share experiences to date based on what has been done. The objectives of the meeting are:

1. To review progress (including successes, challenges, and lessons) on priority action areas identified in the 1st National IP, as well as on-farm and in relation to the implementation of on-station project activities
2. To develop mechanisms for enhancing the participation of women and youth in the chicken value chain
3. To define/redefine the national innovation challenge, platform functions and key actors and roles in the chicken value chain
4. To analyze and agree on emerging priority action areas
5. To Identify emerging business opportunities and models
6. To agree on a plan of action over the next 6 - 12 months

II. EXPECTED OUTCOMES (OUTPUTS)

1. Progress report on each priority action area and other components of ACGG
2. An action plan for gender mainstreaming developed
3. Mechanisms to deliver on the innovation challenge identified
4. A list of key value chain actors to deliver various functions
5. Candidate business models identified
6. An action plan for the next 6 – 12 months developed

Agenda

Time	March 22, 2016
0900	Session 1: Welcome, Opening & Intros <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Welcome & Opening – <i>Getnet Assefa, PI</i> ➤ Introductions, expectations, agenda and process ➤ Participants analysis: who is here, who is missing?
1030	Tea/Coffee
1100	Session 2: Scene setting – Progress to date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project overview and progress report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>ACGG project overview – Tadelles Dessie</i> ➤ <i>Progress in Ethiopia - Solomon Abegaz</i> ➤ <i>Progress on Field activities - Wondmeneh Esatu</i> ➤ <i>The IP concept & practice – an overview - Facilitator</i> ➤ <i>Overview of IP Meeting 1 - Denis Mujibi</i> ➤ <i>Achievements so far & associated implications – Plenary discussion</i>
1330	Lunch
1430	Session 3: The IP implementation process - progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sub-National Coordinators perspectives: <i>what is working, what is not and what do we need to do differently, links to field research design and adjustments required? - Panel discussion</i> ➤ <i>What can we do better – Plenary Discussion</i> Session 4: Action areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Summary of Task Forces formed at IP 1 & Overview of priority action areas – Denis</i> ➤ <i>Break-out by task forces – Functions, Vision for future, What has been done, Actions for the next 4 years, Actions in 2016</i>
1630	Tea/Coffee

1630	Session 4: (cont'd) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Break-out by task forces.</i>
1830	Recess

DAY 2

Time	March 23, 2016
0830	<p><i>Overnight thoughts</i></p> <p><i>Day 1 recap</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Actions taken on previous issues</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Private sector selection</i> ○ <i>Selection of chicken strains</i> ○ <i>Impact on Ethiopian chicken diversity – no harm strategy</i> ➤ <i>Business opportunities</i> ➤ <i>Summarize progress to date (slide) – Health, Policy</i> <p><i>Session 4 – Cont'd</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Breakout (continued)</i>
1000	Tea/Coffee
1030	Report back – Task Forces
1200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Whats in it for me for private sector</i> <p>Session 5: A look at gender in the chicken value chain: Deepening women and youth engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Input presentation ➤ Buzz groups and report back ➤ Now what? <p>Session 6: The Smallholder Chicken VC Innovation challenge statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plenary – the innovation challenge

1330	Lunch
1430	Session 7: Action Planning & Closing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Comprehensive list of actors by function ➤ Detailed action plan for the next 6 – 12 months (what, whom, when) ➤ Next Steps; IP progress tracking team ➤ Evaluation, Closing
1645	Tea/Coffee/Departures

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: Global Program Updates: - Dr Tadelle Dessie, ILRI

See separate attachment

ANNEX 4: PRESENTATION: - African Chicken Genetic Gains: A platform for testing, delivering, and continuously improving tropically-adapted chickens for productivity growth in sub-Saharan Africa; Ethiopia updates: - Dr Solomon Abegaz, EIAR – DZ ARC.

See separate attachment

ANNEX 5: PRESENTATION: - Highlights of the results of the baseline survey: Wondemeneh Esatu, EIAR – DZ ARC.

See separate attachment

ANNEX 6: PRESENTATION: - Gender Mainstreaming in Poultry Research and Development: Rehima Mussema, EIAR

See separate attachment

ANNEX 7: Compilation of Policies affecting the Ethiopian Poultry Industry: Policy Task Team

See separate attachment