

Project Inception Workshop Report

European Union - Health of Ethiopian Animals for Rural Development (HEARD)

29 March 2019, Lalibela Hall, ILRI campus, Addis Ababa



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Project Inception Workshop Report

EU Health of Ethiopian Animals for Rural Development (HEARD)

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International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA)

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Introduction

Ethiopia has the largest livestock population in Africa. As such, livestock are extremely important for the country's economic development, food and nutrition security, and poverty reduction. Technical, institutional, infrastructural, environmental and policy challenges in the veterinary sector are key constraints for livestock development.

The European Union supported project, Health of Ethiopian Animals for Rural Development (HEARD), has been initiated to address the challenges in the country's veterinary service delivery system. The HEARD project builds on the experiences and lessons gained from the implementation of the completed 10th EDF LVC-PPD project (2010–2015, EUR10 million); the ongoing EC SHARE-funded FAO project (FED/2014/316-779); Pursuing Pastoralist Resilience (PPR) project (2014–2019, EUR9.2 million); and a wider consultation of all concerned stakeholders in the livestock sector. The HEARD program is organized into three result components:

Result 1: The quality of public and private veterinary services is strengthened, and delivery optimized through the creation of an enabling and rationalizing environment. This component of the program is implemented through three grants in Somali, Amhara and Oromia regional states. It is led by Somali Livestock Resources and Pastoral Development Bureau, Amhara Livestock Development Agency and Oromia Livestock and Fisheries Resource Development Bureau with the support of the Ministry for Agriculture and Livestock Resources (MoA).

Result 2: Technical competencies (knowledge, skills and attitude) and incentives for veterinary service providers is improved to enable them to deliver better and rationalized services. This component is jointly implemented by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA) and provides guidance on setting up public-private partnerships and capacity development for veterinary professionals at different levels.

Result 3: Food safety of primary products of animal origin is improved, and better control of zoonotic diseases achieved. This component is led by MoA and support for improving internal and export livestock value chain through strengthening the Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS), regular testing of products of animal origin, and creating a meat inspection course at the National Veterinary University that will graduate 60 meat inspectors a year.

The overall implementation of the HEARD program is coordinated by the Livestock State Minister of MoA. Implementing partners are:

- Ministry of Agriculture — MoA (Result 1 and 3)
- The International Livestock Research Institute and the Ethiopian Veterinary Association (Result 2)
- Oromia National Regional State, Bureau of Livestock and Fisheries Resources Development (Result 1)
- Amhara National Regional State, Livestock Resources Development Promotion Agency (Result 1)

- The Somali National Regional state, Somali Livestock and Pastoral Development Bureau (Result 1)

Workshop objectives and activities

The HEARD project inception workshop aimed at bringing together all stakeholders in the Ethiopian veterinary service system to introduce the objectives and planned activities of the project and elicit their expectations. Approximately 56 representatives of various institutions attended the one-day workshop. These included the EU, ATA, MoA, regional bureaus of agriculture, FAO, NVI, Universities, non-governmental organizations involved in veterinary service delivery, professional associations, and the private sector (list of participants is annexed).

The workshop participants and dignitaries were welcomed by Dr. Azage Tegegn, Deputy to DG of ILRI Representative, Ethiopia. This was followed by opening remarks of HE Dr. Gebregziabher Gebreyohannes, Ethiopia State Minister for Livestock in MoA, and Dominique Davoux, representative from the European Union Delegation (EUD). Berhanu Taye of EUD presented the contribution of EU to the livestock sector of Ethiopia and introduced the framework of the HEARD project.

A series of presentations were made on the objectives and activities of the project components by the MoA, ILRI/EVA, and the Somali, Amhara and Oromia coordinators. Each presentation was followed by a brief question and answers session. The FAO representative presented activities and achievements of the EC SHARE-funded PPR FAO project and identified areas that are of relevance for HEARD, which was followed by a brief question and answer session. The expectations of the private sector were presented by Eshetu Mengistu, chairman of the Abyssinia Association of Veterinary Drug Wholesale and Importers. Finally, in group works, each HEARD project component elicited the expectations of the stakeholders (workshop agenda is annexed).

The workshop was facilitated by Barbara Wieland and Tsehay Gashaw from ILRI.

WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

Dr Azage Tegegn, Deputy to DG Representative, Ethiopia

In his welcoming address, Dr Tegegn welcomed the composition of the HEARD consortium and existing links to other national and international institutions. He emphasized on the importance of animal health and its links to country's trading opportunity. Dr Tegegn appreciated the project's focus on Public Private Partnership (PPP) for animal health service and also stressed the importance of addressing different production systems. He also encouraged the actors in the livestock sector to first thoroughly test new approaches at smaller scales before trying to do everything at national scale.

HE Dr Gebregziabher Gebreyohannes, Ethiopia State Minister for Livestock

The state minister reminded participants about 60 million poultry and 5-6 million cattle are lost every year due to poor animal health. He stated that the significant young stock mortality rate has become a trade barrier which is affecting the economy. Deterioration in quality of livestock products which leads to low price of meat for export compared to other countries is also related

to animal health. Furthermore, he stated that Ethiopia has now 15 universities providing veterinary education which helps to strengthen the control of animal disease. In addition, it will be launching a national animal health road map, to improve the animal health. Dr Gebreyohannes said that he sees a lot of potential for the HEARD project to contribute in capacity building for the student veterinarians. And stressed the importance of harmonization within the HEARD project that is needed for all the work to be successful. He said that the Government of Ethiopia has high expectations from the HEARD project to improve the animal health sector.

Dominique Davoux, European Union Delegation

Mr Davoux further emphasized the role of disease and links to food safety in HEARD. He pointed out that the private sector needs to be integrated more to improving the animal health. He also mentioned the knowledge of communities on food safety and zoonoses need to be improved. Mr Davoux shared his expectation of the HEARD project to contribute to improving Ethiopia's livestock export which is a strong focus of the GTP II.

PRESENTATIONS and EXPECTATIONS

EU support to the livestock sector in Ethiopia (presentation of Berhanu Taye, EUD)

<https://www.slideshare.net/ILRI/eu-heard>

Presentations of the 5 HEARD grantees [double click on the link to find the presentations]

The 5 grantees each presented the objectives and provided an overview of planned activities. Below the presentations are included and key questions with some answers provided for each of the HEARD components. During group work, expectations of the participants were elicited and are presented below for each HEARD grant.

1. Ministry of Agriculture (main project implementer and lead for result area 3)

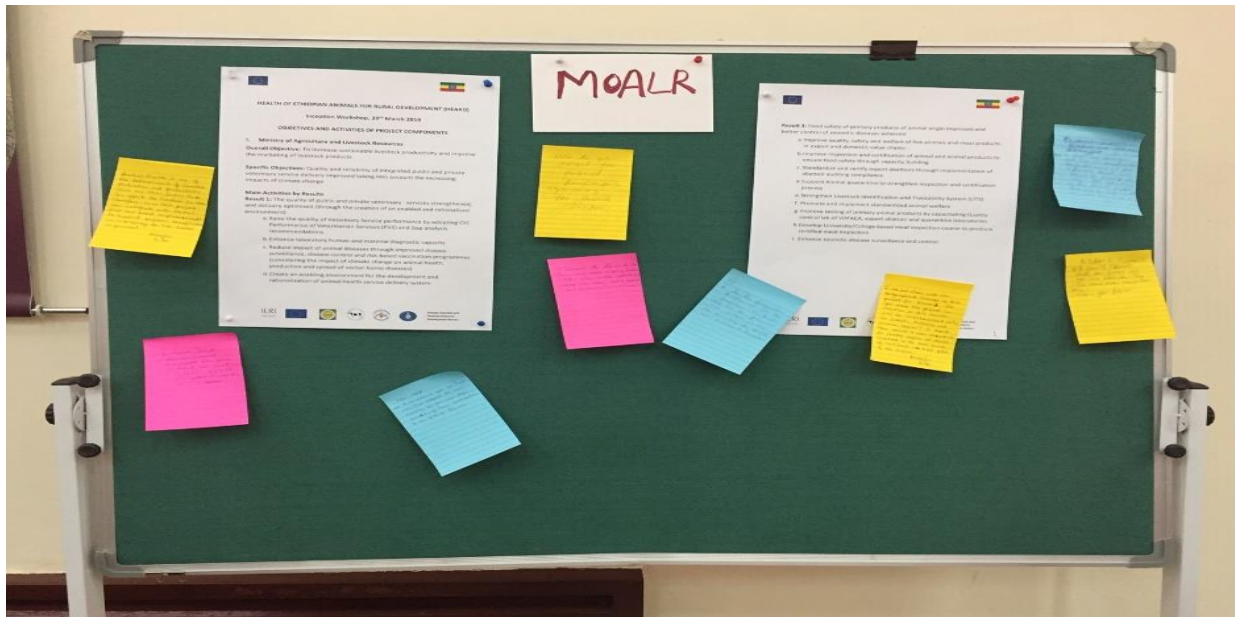
<https://www.slideshare.net/ILRI/heard-melaku>

Questions and Answers

1. For result 1, the geological coverage is not clear. Do you mean the project in relation to this result will be implemented in only the 3 regions?
 - The main target areas for result 1 are the three regions (Oromia, Amhara, and Somali), which have their own HEARD grant, but some selected activities in result 1 which needs national coverage, are incorporated in MoA- HEARD grant, which is mainly focused on result 3.
2. The data for the places is missing and unclear. How can we say the targets are visible and tangible?
 - Among others: 55 municipal abattoirs will be standardized, 180 meat inspectors will be trained and certified, 116 abattoirs will practice animal welfare standard, one zoonotic disease control will be started, are the project's planned targets among others.
3. How do you reach the project beneficiaries especially the private sector?
 - The private sector will be targeted in regions and ILRI/EVA grants. Targeting will be done in line with the government's priority; for example, by encouraging youth, women and unemployed to engage in such activities.
4. Where is the coordination among the three result areas?
 - Since we all are working on Veterinary Services, strong coordination among HEARD EU-grantees is mandatory. The coordination will be led by MoA and a Steering Committee, which will be established with higher officials of the implementers, EUD, MoFEC, MoA and ATA. It will be supported by the HEARD technical assistance (TA) team to be deployed in the MoA.

5. How universities engage in the project is not clear. Would you clarify this?
 - In Result 3 which is food safety, we plan to work with one University/College in meat inspection training. Veterinary colleges in general will participate mainly in result 2 in CPD and the like.
6. How can the project integrate animal feed and breed improvement to support project beneficiaries in improving the subsector?
 - Within our external coordination plan we will work with stakeholders, who are working in livestock sector through the existing platform in MoA, RED & FS. We will coordinate our resources for better achievements/results.
7. The GTP2 is going to go by 2012 Ethiopian calendar but the critical transformation agenda activities are part of the HEARD project. Is it possible to prioritize critical factor TAB activities in this project so that they will be implemented by 2019/2020 (2012EC)?
 - We will try to accommodate such activities as much as possible. It will be better, if you could discuss this with MoA HEARD project coordination office and other HEARD projects.
8. Do you have any information why there is shortage of poultry vaccines since you are supporting?
 - Sorry, I don't have this information right now and we don't have this specific activity in the project
9. Why are farmers, the main stakeholders, are not included in this event? Do you plan to involve them in the future?
 - Thanks for this comment and indeed we need to make sure farmers are actively involved. Farmers are not our (MoA HEARD) direct target group, they will be invited for the regional inception workshop and for some activities in the ILRI/EVA HEARD project. They will have wide participation there.
10. Targets are not clear and SMART. It doesn't seem to be monitorable. Can you explain why?
 - As tried to explain in question number 2, we have clear and smart targets which were not presented in the workshop due to time shortage. We will try to share this information by any means available at least through your email in near future.
11. How is this project being different from the previous projects?
 - This project differs from the previous LVC-PPD project in many things such as: the modality of the previous LVC-PPD project was program estimate while HEARD is a grant; LVC-PPD was a national project while HEARD is both national and regional; the results, activities and targets of each projects are also different although both are working in animal health
 - Three things make HEARD unique:
 - it's a grant (whereas modality of the previous LVC-PPD project was program estimate),
 - it is a national and regional project (LVC-PPD was a national project)
 - the results, activities and targets of each project, although both are working on animal health, is different.
12. How can you strengthen the quality of veterinary education?

- This activity belongs to result 2 (ILRI/EVA), where detail activities to improve quality of veterinary education are planned
13. MoA does not work with universities. Do you have plans to support universities with this project?
- Refer to answers to questions no 5 and 12 above.
14. Food safety indicated is not clear. Is it for whole food safety issues or some abattoirs and zoonotic disease only?
- The Moa HEARD project aims to work on food safety of animal and animal products, which include; food testing, LITS, Animal welfare, meat and other product inspection, capacitate food testing laboratories, abattoirs, quarantines and training of personnel working in these areas.



Expectations from stakeholders and recommendations

1. Results are also important to Southern Nations Nationalities Peoples Region.
2. Privatization road map endorsed and implementation started.
3. More private practitioners engaged and provide quality services.
4. The private sector delivers quality veterinary service that is regulated by the government/public sector.
5. Strong partnership of the government with NGOs, ILRI, EVA, and in general with all stakeholders/partners established.
6. Integrated continuous professional development program in place.
7. The private and public sector experts' competencies improved.

8. The number and quality of private and public services deliveries improved.
9. Veterinarians and para veterinarians harmonized.
10. All relevant veterinary services stakeholders integrated for better out come in all areas of the country (like pastoral area).
11. NVI avails vaccine at any point in time.
12. Veterinary services infrastructures like NVI, NAHDIC, clinics, regional laboratories and abattoirs improved.
13. Veterinary service delivery improved.
14. Vertical coordination and commanding system improved.
15. Specific outputs for each activity by contribution to the GTP2 figures developed.
16. Quarantine facilities and capacity of staff strengthened.

2. International Livestock Research Institute and Ethiopian Veterinary Association

<https://hdl.handle.net/10568/103211>

Questions and answers

1. How can you be sure that this project would be successful, given previous attempts to improve delivery of services have failed?
 - The project approach is not just to introduce a particular service delivery approach. Rather, the project plans to identify different potential schemes/models through stakeholder consultations and from experiences from other countries/OIE experiences. These will then be tested and evaluated in pilots, with a focus to document evidence on impact of successful schemes and make them available as guideline packages for wider introduction.
2. What is the integration of this project's activities (health service) with other sectors of livestock production such as feed?
 - Feeds is not a priority area of HEARD, but it's clearly something that cannot be ignored when looking at animal health. There is a dedicated activity to this end, one dealing with HEARD health interventions. We plan to review successful and feasible HEARD health interventions (which integrates health and other animal production inputs such as feeds) with the aim to improve productivity and cost-benefit of livestock production. Successful interventions will feed into the development of extension materials.
3. How are you going to establish linkage between the 5 grantees?
 - The lead organization is MoA and we aim to closely work together with them and the TA of the project. Also, we are committed to closely work with the regional grants to make sure that our activities are complementary to their plans. We think we do all our activities in close collaboration and integration with the regions.

Expectations from stakeholders and recommendations

1. The stakeholders suggested to pilot/test different modalities for health service delivery. One scheme suggested was to test the feasibility that a private service delivery scheme be organized in a pilot woreda/kebele, with the government/public health service withdrawing.
2. A service delivery system suggested: test/pilot a scheme where the roles and responsibilities of the private and the public sector be defined, with the public sector providing public goods and regulatory services and the private sector providing private goods/services.
3. It is expected that the project provides manuals, modules and training (practical skills).
4. The training (manuals) should also include handling and operating biological materials and equipment
5. It is important that the project addresses an important limitation in service delivery, namely efficient linkage between wholesalers of drugs and pharmaceuticals/biologicals and retailers (drug shops, clinics, paravets, ...)
6. The capacity building component of the project should also address the capacity of farmers and Para veterinarians (it seems to focus on professionals).
7. There is an attitude by some farmers and professionals/extension staff towards the private sector that they over charge. Awareness creation needs to be part of the capacity building component of the project.
8. It is recommended that interventions (particularly service delivery) needs to be tested by the ILRI/EVA component and then scaled up/out by the other grants.
9. Recommended that intervention woredas need to be where the success rate is high and where the interventions are more relevant to increase success rate.
10. The meat inspection curriculum planned to be led by the MoA need to be supported by the ILRI/EVA component.
11. More focus on CPD, that is a priority deliverable for GTPII which is ending soon.
12. Training in Biomedical engineering is suggested (veterinary equipment and facilities operation and maintenance is a challenge).
13. The project needs to address the need to upgrade the qualities of new vet graduates (especially skills).
14. CPD should help in turning out specialized veterinarians, such as specialists in poultry medicine, ruminant medicine.

3. Livestock Resources and Pastoral Development Bureau of Somali National Regional State

<https://www.slideshare.net/ILRI/heard-somali>

Question and answers

1. The project looks very ambitious. Are there professionals to support it?

- Yes there are enough vet professionals in the region, but most of the vets are concentrated in Jigjiga , as we know, a number, of veterinarians are graduating every year from different vet colleges and universities and we are planning to cascade in to zones and woredas for future.
2. The Somali community is mostly mobile. Will the project activities only target the Somali pastoral community?
 - Most activities of the project are aligned and specifically to pastoral communities and more activities are aimed at strengthening the animal service delivery system of the target areas such as:
 - Capacity building of animal health workers
 - Risk based vaccination activity
 3. Has training been done on PVS evaluation and gap analysis? Does the region have OIE recommendations?
 - Trained animal health professionals who carried out ToT PVS evaluation at regional level will perform PVS evaluation based on national gap analysis. They will be using the PVS tools of OIE.
 4. Considering the mobility of the community, will the project be able to carry out its activities?
 - The project activities are designed based on the pastoral policy and strategies of veterinary service delivery at pastoral communities. Therefore, the project will be able to perform its activities.
 5. Do the results match the actual context of the region? Are the results mentioned priorities of the region?
 - Most of project results/ activities are prioritized based on the context of the region, but some activities are priorities of donors. For instance, activity: 'Pilot innovative and gender sensitive animal health approaches' is a priority area for the donor which is expected to increase production and productivity.
 6. Why evaluation and monitoring by woreda administration?
 - The woredas administrations are responsible to monitor but not evaluate all project activities in target woredas. They are responsible for mobilizing beneficiary communities and woreda/district vet staffs to ensure effective implementation of the project interventions. They do this by creating awareness on the benefits of project initiatives. Moreover, they will be responsible for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation in their respective woredas/districts.

Expectation and recommendations

1. Disease reporting systems improved
2. Safety and health of export animals ensured
3. Strong border sero-surveillance put in place
4. Disease controlling systems (Quarantine, Regional laboratories) improved

5. Export abattoirs and cold chains improved
6. Risk mitigation plans in place
7. Scheduled vaccination doses planned for the year and reported to NVI to reduce shortage and enough drug delivery for the region
8. Animal history of vaccination and drug use reported while delivering for export
9. Disease notification system improved. (Suggestions include using smart phones and developing private business)
10. Human resources and capacity developed by engaging fresh graduates
11. Veterinarians dispatched to zones and woredas
12. Selected community on veterinary service delivery trained to serve the mobile community
13. Transboundary disease control added to the priority results

4. Oromia Livestock and Fisheries Resource Development Bureau

<https://www.slideshare.net/ILRI/heard-ormia>

Question and answers

1. The pastoral areas are the main sources of animals for export abattoirs. Is there a reason for selecting more districts from highlands of Ethiopia for intervention?
 - It is difficult to reach that conclusion. Majority of the livestock (almost 70%) is found in the highlands of Ethiopia. However, the vaccination program of the project is in 40 pastoral and 25 interface woredas from lowlands.
2. Who is in charge assessing OIE-PVS? If you are doing it by yourselves – do you plan to have training from OIE?
 - Yes, we have been trained by OIE expert. We will also be partnering with MoA to do OIE-PVS assessment.
3. What is financial viability of veterinary clinic? What is their business model?
 - It will be discussed with stakeholders and designed.
4. What will be the coordination to supply the lab materials? Is there any central /standardized purchasing system?
 - I think this initiative should be taken by MoA. But the coordination role should be better, and the Regions should think over it.
5. How will you maintain the sustainability of laboratory capacity at different levels to provide better diagnosis services?
 - We have prepared trainings with institutes on various themes and on new technologies.
6. Is there a reason why you focused in sheep and goat vaccination?
 - This is aligned to the program of eradication of PPR from the country. However, the vaccination of TADs will be considered
7. How do you manage overlaps between project and government interventions?
 - The project's objective is to achieve the objectives set out by the government. Therefore, there will be no overlap rather harmony.
8. Will you be hiring staff for this specific project or use the existing human resources?

- At list 3 project staff will be hired

Expectation and recommendations

1. Good coordination along the veterinary service offices
2. Good public engagements
3. Improved diseases detection and prevention
4. Improved lab capacity
5. Well organized and timely purchasing of lab consumables and equipment
6. Improved vaccine delivery through better cold chain management
7. All districts are not fit for privatization. Therefore, target districts should be selected strategically.
8. Regional lab should be upgraded to the level they can do CFT or EIISA- up from fecal egg count and milk cell count
9. Help to produce healthy, adequate and safe animal for export abattoirs
10. Upgrade vet clinics at district and village levels
11. Comparative evaluation between highland and lowland districts
12. Linkage between component of animal health service and feed created at some parts of the project.

5. Amhara Livestock Resource Development and Promotion Agency, Amhara Region

<https://www.slideshare.net/ILRI/heard-amhara>

Question and answers

1. Who is responsible for coordination among implementing partners of overall project? (Like harmonization of the project activities, reporting formats, guidelines, M & E)?
 - Coordination of implementing partners is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.
2. Have you really defined the engagement of stakeholders in the project or simply listed them? To give specific examples, RESET project is working in Wagemehra zone (sekota area) to strengthen the animal health service delivery. How do you plan to communicate with them to work together or not to overlap the project activities?
 - The project selected areas that are not enrolled in other projects – such as the AGP. As mentioned by the participants, the project objective is not to immediately realize food security, rather to build capacity and improve the animal health service which will contribute to economic growth in the region. The areas enrolled in other projects are most likely potential for livestock development and market oriented. It would be good to invest in similar areas.
3. Is there a reason for displaying the organogram of the regional government structure? The project should have its own organogram. The project should review the commitment/objective of the Amhara livestock agency and align its activities with it?

- Yes, the organogram shows the Livestock Agency organogram. This is because the project will be implemented by using the structure (from the region to kebele (smallholder farmers association) of the Amhara Livestock Agency. This means that the project does not have its own technical experts and every technical activity will be performed by the Livestock Agency experts. Of course, stakeholders of the project will have their own role on the implementation of the project, but as they are many, showing them on the organogram is very difficult. Please refer stakeholders list at the end of my presentation.
- 4. Although the budget allocated looks big, it will not be enough if you plan on carrying out all the planned activities. You planned to cover many districts. The improvement of sheep and goat skin production by itself is huge project. Therefore, it is recommended to further determine the priority intervention areas from the listed activities and focus.
 - This is valid comment and we will consider it.
- 5. How do you plan to make the animal health service gender sensitive?
 - For instance, we will include women when working with private vet practitioners.
 - We will train women on basic livestock treatments and husbandry of their own animals and animals of their neighbors.
- 6. Given that the plan of the government is to cover the entire region with government funded revolving fund, how are you going to promote private veterinary practices?
 - The government funded revolving fund allocation doesn't mean that public veterinary service is subsidized. Livestock owners in the Amhara region have been on "partial cost recovery system", for every veterinary service for the past 10 years. They also pay for 15% increases on drugs. Therefore, the cost is almost similar in private and public veterinary Services. We also understand that livestock owners of the region are looking for quality and accessibility of the service.
- 7. Why is the participation of universities on the project not clearly indicated?
 - It is difficult to show clearly, every stakeholder's participation in the project document. The Universities, as other stakeholders, will be communicated and will participate on trainings, development of manuals, development of SOPs and other skill related issues of the project activities.

Expectation and recommendations

1. Areas or districts selected for project implementation should be market oriented where farmers or livestock owners have the capacity to pay for animal health related services and use inputs relatively. Therefore, will be easy for testing the project modality for private sector engagement.
2. Performance indicators of the project clearly defined, and deliverables put in figures from the very beginning to achieve the goals and ease the ME process.
3. Focus to strengthen the quarantine systems and surveillance along the border to reduce risk of diseases (Metema and Gonder) – illegal livestock market areas at the cross borders.
4. To keep the cold chain of the vaccines, it would be good to have temperature monitoring cards which work like litmus and will be kept with the vaccine during storage and Cold chain truck (+4 to -20 degree Celsius) with minimal capacity at the regional level
5. The two regional animal health laboratories strengthened with training and inputs to give quality and sustainable diagnostic services. Diagnostic kit supply should be coordinated.

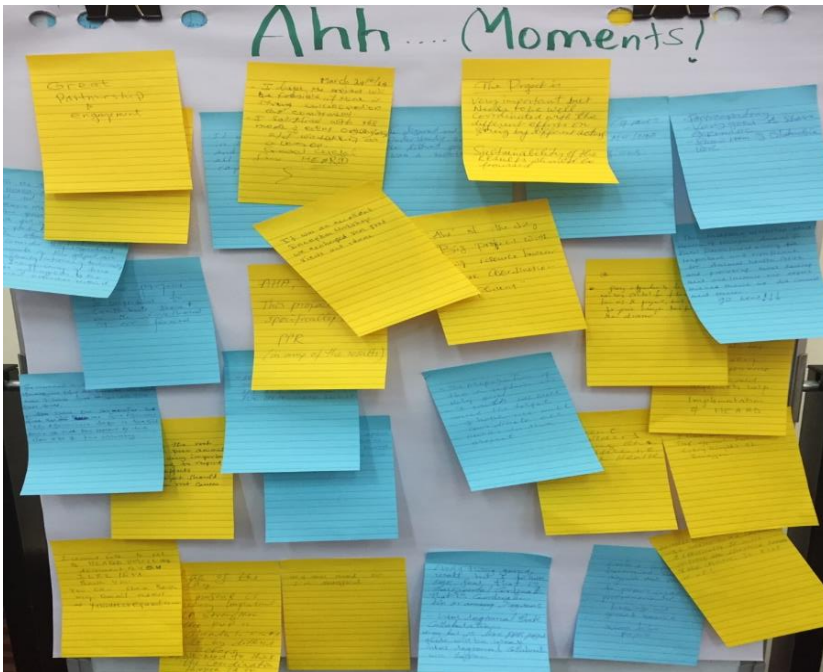
6. Technical assistance will be in place for laboratory personnel's regarding calibrations, maintenance etc...
7. Focus on risk-based vaccinations.
8. Resource/budget used efficiently.
9. Unemployed professional (veterinarians) and youth recruited in the project.
10. Animal health professionals should get incentives from the project to work with interest and full capacity.
11. Good environment for fair competition between the private sector service and public service: private practitioners increase in number and quality of the animal health service improved
12. Focus on market driven commodity like meat export (see the value chain approach including production, marketing and slaughter – to fully utilize the abattoir capacity)
13. Women will get improved knowledge on animal disease prevention and are actively involved.

6. FAO presentation - EU SHARE Project: Key achievements and strategic impacts

<https://www.slideshare.net/ILRI/fao-eu-heard>

Aha Moments

At the end of the workshop, participants were asked for Aha moments (sudden realization, inspiration, insight, recognition, or comprehension of the workshop), these are shown in figure below and summarized/listed below:



Key points:

The following key points raised during the Aha moment will be discussed in the coming steering committee meeting.

- ✓ Workshop was good. However, I am concerned about whether the project will be able to manage coordination among regions. I hope to see a stronger inter-regional collaboration.
- ✓ The project is complex in terms of technicality and there will insufficient time to accomplish the planned activities.
- ✓ Addressing the root causes for poor animal health situation is more important than trying to respond to their effects. The project should focus on the root causes.
- ✓ Create a comprehensive learning and sharing agenda and strategy to properly capture process-oriented knowledge and generate lessons and inform future projects.
- ✓ It should have a space to support the disease prevention activities through supporting NVI.
- ✓ Very important but needs to be well coordinated with the various efforts on going by different actors. Sustainability of the results should be focused.
- ✓ Big project with big resources however weak coordination component.

- ✓ I hope the project will be feasible, possible if there is strong collaboration and commitment. I am satisfied with the mode of event organization.
- ✓ It was participative in that expectations and questions from all participants was captured very well.
- ✓ This project has not specifically addressed PPR in any of the results.
- ✓ The workshop was very important event with nice coordination and participation.
- ✓ Great partnership and engagement.
- ✓ HEARD may be an instrumental tool that will help Ethiopia increase production and productivity
- ✓ This project is important to contribute so much on the livelihood of Ethiopian farmers.
- ✓ Addressing the root causes for poor animals' health is very important than trying to respond to their effects. The project should focus on the root causes.
- ✓ Thank you and kindly share the HEARD project document.
- ✓ Well managed workshop. We learned a lot of things.
- ✓ If implemented correctly and efficiently, the project will improve the livestock health of the country so keep it up.
- ✓ Create a comprehensive learning and sharing agenda and strategy to properly capture process-oriented knowledge and generate lessons and inform future projects.
- ✓ Workshop was good. However, I am concerned about whether the project will be able to manage coordination among regions. I hope to see a stronger inter-regional collaboration.

- ✓ The project is very important in strengthening the PVP that is already indicated by different actors. We need to think the coordination through TA or other means.
- ✓ The preparation of the inception workshop is very good. I hope we will coordinate all our works and meet the project targets.
- ✓ It is very important workshop to strengthen the veterinary services of the country.
- ✓ It should have a space to support the disease prevention activities through supporting NVI.
- ✓ It was an excellent workshop where we exchanged very good views and ideas.
- ✓ Very important but needs to be well coordinated with the different efforts on going by different actors. Sustainability of the results should be focused.
- ✓ It was participatory, very good to share experience and showed room of collaboration work.
- ✓ Very important and significant for animal health issues and provoking rural development. Increasing Ethiopia's export market should be done in a committed manner.
- ✓ Giving opportunity to participants was very crucial for the implementation of the project but there's a need to give enough time for Q&A and discussion.
- ✓ PPR FAO project has delivered lessons/experience that could definitely help implementation of HEARD.
- ✓ The bus stop approach was interesting.
- ✓ Different stakeholders focusing on one issue i.e. Animal Health.
- ✓ Big project with big resources however weak coordination component.
- ✓ Direct grants from MoA/NoA to regions.
- ✓ The alignment and shared understanding among the different partners were a success.

APPENDICES

1. Workshop agenda

EU 11th EDF - Health of Ethiopian Animals for Rural Development (HEARD)
Inception workshop for all stakeholders
29th March 2019 – ILRI Addis Campus

Time	Sessions	Presenters
08:30 am	Registration	Yodit Girma
09:00 am	Welcome and opening remarks	Gebregziabihir Gebreyohannes, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Resources (MoA) Dominique Davoux, European Union Delegation (EUD)
09:10 am	Objectives, agenda and introductions.	Barbara Wieland (ILRI) and facilitator
09:30 am	Presentation and Q&A on the HEARD program.	Berhanu Taye, EUD
09:45 am	Presentations and Q&A about the HEARD project components.	MoA ILRI/EVA
10: 30 am	Coffee Break	
11:00 am	Presentations and Q&A about the HEARD project components.	Amhara Oromia Somali
12:00 pm	Brief Presentation on the on-going EC SHARE FAO PPR	FAO
12:15 pm	Lunch	
1:30 pm	Expectation from each HEARD project components.	MoA ILRI/EVA Amhara Oromia Somali
02:45 pm	Reporting back	Grant team
03:10 pm	Closing	Melaku Assefa (MoA)
03.30 pm	Steering Committee meeting (to be selected)	Melaku Assefa (Chair)

2. Pictures from the workshop

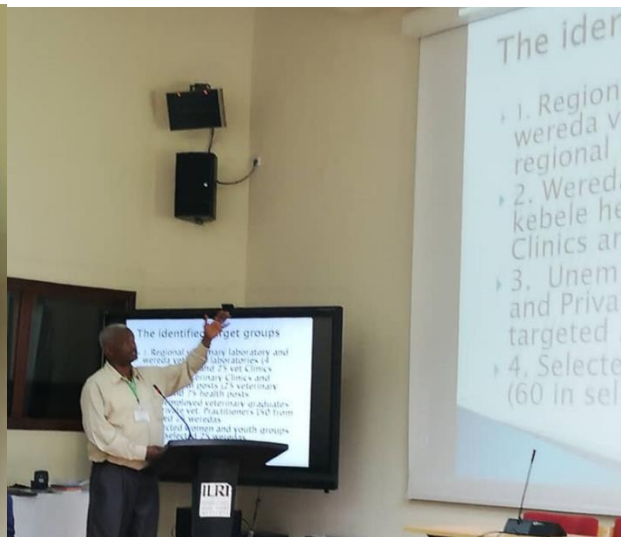








Photo credit-Apollo Habtamu, ILRI

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Among others, one of the objectives of the project, ‘improving the technical competencies of veterinary service providers to enable them to deliver better and provide rationalized services’ is jointly implemented by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the Ethiopian Veterinarians Association (EVA). The lead implementer of the HEARD project is the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia’s Ministry of Agriculture.

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