

Restoration of Livestock Services in Conflict and Drought Affected Areas of Ethiopia (RESTORE)

Inception workshop report

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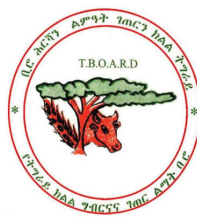




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Acknowledgments

The Restoration of Livestock Services in Conflict and Drought Affected Areas of Ethiopia (RESTORE) project is funded by the European Union. We extend our heartfelt appreciation to our partners, the Afar Bureau of Livestock, Agriculture, and Natural Resource Development; the Tigray Region Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources Development; the Southern Ethiopia Region Bureau of Agriculture; the Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA); the Amhara Regional State Livestock and Fisheries Resource Development; the Oromia Bureau of Agriculture; and the Somali Region Pastoral Development Bureau for their invaluable collaboration and participation.

Executive summary

The Restoration of Livestock Services in Conflict and Drought-Affected Areas of Ethiopia (RESTORE) project aims to address critical challenges in Ethiopia's livestock sector caused by conflict and drought. Building on the achievements of the European Union (EU)-supported Health of Ethiopian Animals for Rural Development (HEARD) project (2019-2023), RESTORE seeks to enhance livestock health, productivity, and sustainability while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It focuses on restoring essential services, including disease control, feed systems, and veterinary services, to improve food security, nutrition, and resilience among rural communities.

The inception workshop, held on 8 November 2024, at the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)'s Addis Ababa campus, officially launched the RESTORE project. The event gathered 70 participants from diverse sectors, including government representatives from six regions (Oromia, Amhara, Tigray, Somali, Afar and South Ethiopia), academia, NGOs, private sector entities, and international development organizations. Key objectives included introducing project goals, defining expectations, and establishing next steps for implementation.

Key workshop activities included:

- Presentations on RESTORE's objectives, work packages, and the EU's contributions to Ethiopia's livestock sector.
- Poster sessions showcasing successes from the HEARD project, such as innovative public-private partnerships (PPP) models and disease control initiatives.
- Discussions and reflections by regional and national stakeholders on challenges and priorities for the livestock sector's recovery.
- Breakout sessions to identify synergies, lessons learned, and regional needs, leading to actionable recommendations for project implementation.

The workshop emphasized collaboration, policy support, and private-sector engagement as critical to the project's success. Participants identified key priorities, including the restoration of veterinary services, the development of sustainable feed systems, and addressing challenges related to climate change, conflict, and natural disasters.

Looking ahead, the RESTORE project aims to implement targeted interventions in 54 woredas, benefiting 500,000 livestock producers, 1,000 women and youth groups, and 300 private veterinary practitioners. By leveraging past achievements and fostering multi-sectoral collaboration, the project aspires to build a resilient and sustainable livestock sector in Ethiopia.

Introduction

Livestock rearing plays a crucial role in agricultural production, which is fundamental for food security, nutrition, and livelihood resilience for rural communities and value chain actors, including consumers. This is particularly significant for Ethiopia, where three quarters of the population reside in rural areas. Despite Ethiopia's large livestock population, its income and food production potential remain underutilized. This underperformance is primarily attributed to traditional livestock management practices and a high prevalence of preventable livestock diseases, which result in significant inefficiencies. It is estimated that these diseases cause the loss of half the economic value of livestock outputs and commodities, amounting to an annual loss of approximately USD30 billion (<https://gbadske.org/dashboards/ahle/>). Additionally, poor feed quality and quantity and the widespread use of unproductive breeds further undermine livestock survival and performance in Ethiopia.

To address the significant challenges in livestock development, the 'Restoration of Livestock Services in Conflict and Drought-Affected Areas of Ethiopia (RESTORE)' project has been designed, building on the successes of the EU-funded Health of Ethiopian Animals for Rural Development (HEARD) project implemented from 2019 to 2023. RESTORE extends its reach beyond the initial three HEARD regions of Amhara, Oromia, and Somali to include areas severely impacted by recent conflicts and droughts i.e. Afar, South Ethiopia and Tigray. By focusing on enhanced disease control and improved feeding practices, the project aims to maintain livestock in better health and condition, leading to increased food production and improved livelihoods. Additionally, healthier livestock and efficient production practices will enhance market access, reduce livestock-derived greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity, and mitigate broader ecological impacts associated with livestock rearing.

The proposed action has the specific objective of achieving a sustainable recovery of the livestock sector in response to crises induced by conflict and drought, with enhanced sector productivity; improve the marketing of livestock products and reduce GHG emission intensity. The inception workshop serves as a critical initial step in the project, fostering a shared understanding among stakeholders of the projects plans, generating ideas on focus areas for the project and providing clear direction for its implementation. In this context, an inception workshop for the RESTORE project was organized by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) on 8 November 2024, at the ILRI campus in Addis Ababa.

Objectives of the workshop

- Official launch of the RESTORE project
- Introduce the RESTORE project objectives, work packages, and expected outcomes and impacts to partners and stakeholders
- Define the vision, needs, priorities, and expected impact
- Confirm high-level next steps and collaboration plans with partners and stakeholders

Workshop participants

A total of 70 participants (56 male and 14 female) attended the inception workshop, representing a diverse range of stakeholders, including EU representatives, regional agricultural bureau representatives from six regions (Tigray, Afar, South Ethiopia, Oromia, Amhara, and Somali regions), international development organizations, the Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA), the Animal Health Institute, the National Veterinary Institute, veterinary colleges from eight universities, private sector entities, microfinance institutions, and CGIAR centres (ILRI and ICARDA) (Annex I).

Theodore Knight-Jones, ILRI's herd health lead and the RESTORE project principal investigator, delivered a warm welcome. Following his remarks, Knight-Jones invited Namukolo Covic, ILRI's director general's Representative to Ethiopia, and CGIAR regional director for East and South Africa, to deliver the official welcome address and opening remarks.

Welcome address and opening remarks

Covic began her speech with a moment of silence to honor the late Peter Moorhouse, the former Technical Advisory Team lead for the HEARD project, whose passing profoundly impacted the project team. This tribute highlighted his invaluable contributions to the Ministry of Agriculture and the HEARD initiative. She then welcomed distinguished guests, including the EU representative, regional livestock office heads from six regions (Oromia, Amhara, Tigray, Somali, Afar, and Southern Ethiopia), NGO representatives, and the Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA). She also extended her appreciation to the Ministry of Agriculture for their ongoing support of the HEARD project.

In her opening remarks, Covic highlighted the critical role of livestock in Ethiopia, especially for rural households that depend on it for poverty reduction, food security, and economic development. However, she noted that nearly half of the sector's economic output is lost due to livestock diseases. Furthermore, she pointed out that both the public and private sector's capacity to support livestock keepers has been significantly weakened by the compounded effects of conflict and drought.

Covic introduced the RESTORE project, which aims to support the recovery of Ethiopia's livestock sector from the crises caused by conflict and drought. She noted that the project focuses on revitalizing livestock systems, enhancing productivity, improving the marketing of livestock products, and promoting sustainable production methods that reduce GHG emissions. ILRI, in collaboration with EVA, will implement RESTORE activities in the Afar, Southern Ethiopia, and Tigray regions, while similar initiatives will be carried out in the Amhara, Oromia, and Somali regions.



Namukolo Covic, ILRI's director general's representative to Ethiopia and CGIAR regional director for East and South Africa (photo credit: ILRI/Agegnehu Alene).

She highlighted that RESTORE builds on the successes of the HEARD project, particularly in strengthening veterinary services and promoting public-private partnerships (PPPs) to enhance animal health service delivery. The project also aims to improve the resilience of livestock feed and forage systems to address drought, and it will provide essential equipment to support livestock health and feed services. She added that gender equality and women's empowerment are key priorities of the project.

She concluded by thanking the EU for its funding and the EVA and all partners for their ongoing support. She wished the participants a successful and productive discussion, emphasizing the importance of collaboration in achieving the project's goals of improving food security, nutrition, and livelihood resilience for rural communities most affected by conflict and drought.

Keynote speech

Beatrice Neri, the EU representative to Ethiopia, delivered the keynote speech. She began by recognizing key figures in attendance, including heads of regional livestock offices, international development representatives, and EVA. She then emphasized the importance of the livestock sector in Ethiopia's economy, noting that it contributes 15-17% of the national gross domestic product (GDP) and 30-35% of the agricultural GDP. Neri also highlighted the sector's critical role in supporting the livelihoods of 11 million people and its significant contribution to food security.

Beatrice acknowledged Ethiopia's vast livestock resources but pointed out several challenges, such as low productivity, inadequate livestock health services, limited market access, and the impacts of climate change, all of which hinder the sector's growth.

She then discussed the EU's commitment to promote sustainable livestock practices globally, shared knowledge, and technologies that balance the economic viability of livestock farming with social and environmental responsibility. The EU's approach has guided its efforts in Ethiopia, focusing on food security, improving livelihoods, and strengthening rural resilience. Neri noted that over the past decade, the EU has invested over EUR 90 million in Ethiopia's livestock sector, supporting areas such as veterinary services, disease control, livestock production, export quality standards, regulatory improvements, and the inclusion of women and youth in the sector.

She also emphasized the EU's proactive role in responding to crises, particularly during drought and conflict, to safeguard the livestock assets of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. Neri explained that the RESTORE project is a crucial initiative to address the challenges posed by disasters and restore essential services to the sector. In collaboration with the Ethiopian government, ILRI and EVA, the EU will work in 54 woredas, aiming to benefit 500,000 livestock producers, 1,000 women and youth groups, and 300 private veterinary practitioners.

Looking ahead, she outlined the project's goals to improve livestock feed production, maintain sustainable livestock assets, and innovate in animal health services. She also said that the EU anticipates advancements in leather production and processing to boost Ethiopia's export potential. She concluded by emphasizing the importance of climate-resilient strategies and sustainable growth models for the livestock sector. She wished the RESTORE project success in strengthening resilience and sustainability in Ethiopia's livestock sector.



Beatrice Neri, the EU representative to Ethiopia (photo credit: ILRI/Agegnehu Alene).

Workshop organization

The inception workshop was organized according to a detailed agenda (Annex II) and was divided into five sessions. The first session provided briefings on the development pathway of the RESTORE project and the ILRI-led component proposal. The second session featured a poster presentation highlighting the successful activities of the ILRI-EVA HEARD project, along with a coffee break. In the third session, project partners reflected on the challenges, priorities, and expected impacts of RESTORE, followed by an engaging discussion. The fourth session included a series of presentations and discussions on the RESTORE project proposals from the EU Individual Measure 3 (IM3)-funded regions, focusing on experiences in health and feed service delivery (i.e. Amhara, Oromia and Somali region, that were included in the now completed HEARD project. Afar, South Ethiopia and Tigray, which were not included in HEARD are part of the parallel ILRI-led RESTORE component). The final session was a breakout discussion on key messages for RESTORE, synergies with partners, lessons learned from previous projects, and ideas for the project's focus areas. The workshop concluded with the closing remarks.

Session one: RESTORE project overview

After the keynote speech, the overview of the RESTORE project was presented. Teriessa Jalleta, the EU representative, discussed the pathway that leads to RESTORE development, highlighting the key area of EU support in the Ethiopian livestock sector. He also reviewed the EU-supported projects in the country since 2010. Following the overview, Theodore Knight-Jones presented the RESTORE project proposal and outlined the objectives, five work packages, and the expectations of the project (Annex III).

Session two: Poster session

During this session, posters showcasing the successful activities of the ILRI-EVA HEARD project were displayed during the coffee break. The 10 posters presented highlighted various initiatives, including different public-private partnership (PPP) models, integrated dairy herd health interventions, livestock routes, resource mapping activities, and a credit guarantee system for private veterinarians (Annex IV).

Session three: ILRI-led RESTORE partner reflections and discussion session

I. ILRI-led RESTORE partner reflections

In this session, representatives from the ILRI-led RESTORE project partners, including the Afar National Regional State Bureau of Livestock and Fishery Resources Development, the Tigray Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the South Ethiopia Bureau of Agriculture, and the Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA), reflected on the key challenges, priorities, and expected impacts of the RESTORE project. A discussion followed the reflections, allowing for further exchange of ideas and insights.

Ibrahim Mohammed, a delegate from the Afar National Regional State Bureau of Livestock and Fishery Resources Development, reflected on the state of the livestock sector in the region following the conflict. He said that the sector had been severely affected, with many livestock facilities destroyed, which has weakened the delivery of animal health services. He expressed his gratitude for the development of the RESTORE project and thanked the EU. He underscored the restoration of livestock services in the region as a priority for the region's recovery from the impacts of the conflict. He also emphasized the need to repair and equip the damaged public animal health clinics and animal health posts. He expressed confidence that the project would successfully restore the livestock system and pledged full support, along with any necessary financial contributions, to ensure its success.

Teklay Gebru, a delegate from the Tigray Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources, discussed the overall impact of the conflict and drought on the regional livestock sector, as well as the region's progress and expectations for recovery. He noted that the sector had been severely affected by both conflict and drought over the past three years, with the region losing 25% of its livestock population and suffering extensive damage to infrastructure, including destruction and looting during the conflict. Gebru also mentioned that, in collaboration with Mekelle University, the region had produced 11 documents detailing the scope and nature of the conflict's impact on the livestock sector. He expressed his gratitude to the EU for funding the project and hoped that it would effectively restore the livestock system. Finally, he pledged the region's full support and commitment, including any necessary financial contributions to ensure the project's success.

Kalkidan Shimelis, a delegate from the South Ethiopia Bureau of Agriculture, reflected on the establishment of the South Ethiopia region, the impact of natural disasters (such as drought, flooding, and landslides) on the regional livestock sector, and the anticipated outcomes of the RESTORE project there. He explained that the region is newly established and that its animal health services are still underdeveloped. Furthermore, the regional livestock sector has been repeatedly affected by recurrent droughts, flooding due to heavy rains and Lake Turkana overflow, landslides and internal conflicts. Shimelis noted that RESTORE is the first and only livestock-focused project in the region since its establishment. He thanked the EU for funding the project and expressed hope that the project would successfully restore the regional livestock system. In conclusion, he pledged the region's full support and commitment, and necessary support to ensure the project's success.

Bojia Endebu, president of the Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA), delivered a presentation on EVA's role in the national livestock sector, its collaboration with international partners like the EU, and its projects that are supported by the EU. He outlined the path that led to the development of the RESTORE project and discussed its key focus areas, along with EVA's expectations from this initiative. Endebu noted that EVA is the oldest and largest professional association within the Ministry of Agriculture and it plays a pivotal role in the development and implementation of the National Livestock Policy.

He emphasized that the EU has been a key international partner for EVA for many years, supporting several livestock sector projects, including the Livestock Value Chain Public Private Dialogue (LVC-PPD) (2010-2015), HEARD (2019-2023), and the new RESTORE project. He also identified the core focus areas for EVA and RESTORE, including continuous professional development (CPD), the upscaling of PPPs, and policy support. Endebu concluded by thanking the EU for its continued partnership and pledged the full support and commitment of the EVA executive board and project management to ensure the success of the RESTORE project.

II. Discussion

After the reflections from all ILRI-led RESTORE partners, a discussion and question-and-answer session followed. Several questions were raised by the participants, and answers were provided by the partners. Below are some of the key questions and their corresponding answers.

Questions

- Has an impact assessment been conducted on the PPP model tested in the HEARD project?
- Who documented the entire PPP model testing process, and how were the lessons learned consolidated from this testing?
- How will the RESTORE project address the concerns raised by the Afar region regarding the repair and reconstruction of destroyed animal health posts?
- How does the RESTORE project plan to engage communities and incorporate indigenous knowledge in addressing challenges in the livestock sector?

Answers

Eight PPP models were jointly tested by ILRI and EVA. The entire testing process was documented, and the lessons learned were consolidated for future scaling up, with the findings available on Cgspace ([Public-private partnership \(PPP\) models for improved delivery of animal health services: Midterm evaluation report](#) and [Public-Private Partnership \(PPP\) for delivery of animal health service: PPP model development and planning](#)). An impact assessment was conducted by a private consulting firm, and the report indicated that several of the PPP models were successful. While the RESTORE project focuses on the restoration of livestock services through the provision of essential equipment and supplies, the repair of destroyed facilities is considered a high-investment activity that falls outside the scope of the project. However, other initiatives are specifically dedicated to the reconstruction and repair of livestock facilities. RESTORE will complement these efforts by equipping the restored facilities to ensure they meet the necessary operational standards. Additionally, the implementation of all activities under the RESTORE project will be designed to incorporate locally driven solutions, ensuring that community needs, and indigenous knowledge are central to addressing the challenges in the livestock sector.

Session four: Presentation and discussion session

During this session, a series of presentations were given, complemented by discussion sessions, focusing on the RESTORE project proposal from the EU IM3-funded regions. These presentations also included experiences in health and feed service delivery from various partners.

I. Presentation

The three EU IM3-funded regions RESTORE project coordinators Dessalegn Jarso (Oromia), Wubet Sinshaw (Amhara) and Ahmed Yusuf Roble (Somali) presented on the successes of the HEARD project and gave an overview of the RESTORE project proposal. Their presentations included the project's objectives, expected results, target groups, and beneficiaries, key actions, and stakeholders, as well as monitoring and evaluation strategies, and visibility and communication plans in each of the regions (Annex III).

Experiences in health and feed service delivery were presented by private entrepreneurs, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany (VSF Germany), and different ILRI projects. Sileshi Mekonnen a private entrepreneur from Abyssinia AgroVet presented the outcome of "The role of public-private partnership in delivering contagious caprine pleuropneumonia vaccination in Borena Zone: A pilot project". He presented the approach, major activities, key achievements, and lessons learned from the piloted project. In conclusion, he indicated that the delivery of the contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) vaccine through an innovative PPP franchise model was successful and pastoralists were willing to pay for the vaccination service (Annex III).

Abubakar Tussa representing its organization, he presented on VSF Germany operation in Ethiopia. In his presentation, he covered the background & countries of operation, operational areas in Ethiopia, operational context, major donors and partners, key challenges impacting livestock development, works at a glance and recognitions, and major operational challenges (Annex III).

Mamusha Lema, ILRI, presented on the experiences of the CGIAR Initiative on Sustainable Animal Productivity (SAPLING) herd health management project. He presented on how it was built on the CGIAR Research Program on Livestock, the value chains it targeted, its primary focus and focuses diseases, and the interventions it designed and its implementation approaches. Lastly, he pointed out the value of defining targeted value chains for impact, importance of the preventive health services approach, role of PPP service model in sustainable animal health delivery, use of capacity building through experiential and collaborative training and advisory services, and significance of data-driven adjustments for successful implementation of the project as a key insights and lessons learned (Annex III).

Solomon Gizaw, ILRI, presented on HEARD project overall activities, successes and recommendations for sustainability. He shared lessons from eight PPP models tested by the project, capacity building activities, livestock route mapping activities, herd health interventions, animal health knowledge establishment and support activities by the project. At the end, he indicated that some PPP models were successful, and emphasized the role of engagement with the MoA and the regional bureaus to own and scale up them (Annex III).

Melkamu Derseh, ILRI, presented on "Forage development and input supply service delivery through cooperatives: lessons from ILSSI irrigated fodder project" including the background, approaches and key results of the project. Accordingly, he indicated that irrigated fodder development and input supply service delivery proved successful by supporting a local farmer's cooperative (Annex III). Finally, a documentary video of five-minute was streamed showcasing the project approaches, successes, beneficiaries satisfaction and impact.

II. Discussion

After the presentations, a discussion and questions and answer session was held. Several questions were raised from the participants and answers were given by the partners. Below are some of the key questions and their answers.

Questions

- What are the practical activities planned to reduce the GHG emissions by the project?
- What are the policy advocacy activities EVA is working on?
- What is the flexibility of RESTORE to address disaster risks?

Answers

Improving livestock health increases livestock production efficiency and livestock off take, this, in turn, reduces GHG emissions from livestock. RESTORE also has a research component to better understand the relationship between livestock disease and GHG emissions, and to develop a framework for quantifying livestock disease interventions impact on the reduction of GHG emissions. Through this effort, the project will address climate change problems.

The Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA) is working on the livestock health policy related issues and there is ongoing policy advocacy work. Endorsing the veterinary rationalization road map, and establishing of veterinary statutory body are the major policy areas the RESTORE project could work on with the EVA. The Somali region RESTORE also will work towards the endorsement of the pastoral land use policy.

For disaster risk response, like the previous project, RESTORE will have a room for flexibility if the need is strongly justified. Additionally, RESTORE plans to accommodate disaster risk response under work package one.

Comments

- RESTORE lacks an animal welfare component and it is good to incorporate animal welfare in the detailed project sub-activity planning.
- Inclusion of additional regions and woredas as non-focal project areas could disperse attention and reduce focus and may reduce project impact.
- Conflict and drought should be defined to set standardized inclusion criteria and for harmonized understanding.
- RESTORE should support the engagement of the private sector in vaccine distribution through PPP, because the government is facing problems in this area.
- The engagement of the financial institutions, which worked well in the HEARD project, should be considered in all RESTORE project implementation regions.

Session five: Breakout session

The breakout session was held by arranging the participants into five groups and allowing discussion on the provided points on the message for RESTORE, synergies with partners, lessons from others, and ideas on key areas of focus for the project. Each group presented their discussion outcomes at the end of the breakout session.

I. Participants were grouped into the following groups:

- Group 1: NGOs, NVI, EVA and AHI
- Group 2: RESTORE IM3 regions (Amhara, Oromia, and Somali regions)
- Group 3: Universities
- Group 4: Private sector and microfinance
- Group 5: RESTORE new regions (Afar, Tigray, and South Ethiopia)

II. Discussion points

- Messages for RESTORE
- Synergies and lessons from others (existing projects, structures, and partners)
- Key stakeholders involved in implementation
- Sensible approaches based on experiences
- Other points to keep in mind
- Output: Ideas on key areas of focus for the project (the overarching priorities)
- Primary issues we should target
- Unique challenges or needs for each region
- Other

III. Group discussion outputs

The outcomes of each group discussion in the breakout session are presented verbatim below:

i. Discussion points from Group 1 (NGOs, National Veterinary Institute (NVI), Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA) and Animal Health Institute (AHI))

1. Messages for RESTORE

- Provide a working definition for conflict and drought
- RESTORE to accommodate other disasters (e.g. earthquake, landslide, flooding)
- General policy research (action research for policy advocacy and uptake) required

- Identify key policy issues and design policy dialogue strategies
- Design integrated and aligned intervention PPP models for lowland, highland, urban, and rural areas
- Design context-specific integrated intervention packages (health, feed, artificial insemination, climate) for collective impacts

2. Stakeholders

- Government (federal to woreda level)
- MoA, National Veterinary Institute (NVI), Animal Health Institute (AHI), EARA, Ministry of Labor and Skills (MoLS)
- Private sector
- Service and input provider
- Investor
- Community
- Research and academic institutions
- Development partners
- NGOs and donors
- Professional associations
- EVA, Ethiopian Society of Animal Production (ESAP), Ethiopian Agricultural Professional Societies Alliance (EAPSA)
- Financial institutions
- Banks, microfinance institutions

ii. Discussion points from Group 2: RESTORE IM3 regions (Amhara, Oromia, and Somali regions)

1. Synergies and lessons from other projects include the importance of the following points for the project's success and impact:
 - Community engagement
 - Project coordination
 - Establishment of platforms like PPP task force and networks
 - Experience sharing of best practices
 - Regulation (policy) support for successful pilot
 - Capacity building (knowledge and skills) for the private sector
2. Stakeholders for RESTORE would be
 - Private sector
 - Government (from federal to local)
 - Research institutions
 - Universities
 - Financial institutions
 - Farmer cooperatives
 - NGOs and other projects
3. Approach
 - Consultation
 - Cost sharing
 - Involving the MoA

4. Outputs

- Be focused (priority for work packages [WP])
- Flexibility in implementation (target areas)

5. Unique challenges

- Drought
- Conflict
- Flooding

iii. Discussion points from Group 3: Universities

1. Synergies

- Stakeholders are usually missed, and few institutions own the project (stakeholder mapping required)
- Work with others and capitalize on others' work rather than starting from scratch (refer to previously published work for hide and skin study)

2. Approach

- Emphasize on policy issues

3. Other points to keep in mind

- Consider indigenous knowledge in project implementation

4. Outputs

- Focus on veterinary service, infrastructure, and feed restoration rather than high-tech equipment and machinery
- Consider collaborating with universities in project activities involving research
- Consider private sector involvement in animal health service delivery

5. Challenges

- Wildlife (resource competition and disease transmission)
- Insecurity
- Inflation
- Natural disasters (climate change)

iv. Discussion points from Group 4: Private sector and microfinance

1. Key stakeholders

- Microfinance institutions
- Private sector
- Banks

2. Approach

- Capacity building through providing credit for private veterinary service providers
- Flexible collateral requirement
- PPP

3. Priority issues to target

- Privatization through PPP
- Designing sustainable intervention models
- Reduce free handouts of livestock services (giveaway of drugs)

4. Challenges

- Bureaucracy
- Financial contraction

v. Discussion points from Group 5: RESTORE new regions (Afar, Tigray and South Ethiopia)

1. Key stakeholders

a. National stakeholders

- Regional bureaus of irrigation
- Regional cooperatives
- Microfinance institutions
- Research institutions and academia
- Government projects Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP), De-risking, Inclusion, and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies (DRIVE), etc.)

b. International stakeholders

- FAO, VSF Germany, VSF Suisse, World Vision, Care Ethiopia

2. Sensible approach

- Agricultural task force (ATF)
- Review meeting (monthly meeting with all partners)
- Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC)

3. Other points to keep in mind

- Mapping existing resources
- Risk assessment and mitigation plan

4. Outputs

- Restoring veterinary services (veterinary clinics and animal health posts)
- Upgrading existing infrastructure
- Capacity building of professionals
- Support national disease surveillance

5. Challenges

- Damaged infrastructure due to conflict or natural disasters
- Invasive plants could be challenges for feed development

Way forward

- Effective coordination across all components of the RESTORE project should be prioritized during implementation.
- Activities initiated by the HEARD project should be taken to the next level, with a focus on:
 - Expanding CPD from framework development to a regular program
 - Transitioning PPP from best practices to routine practices.
- Ensure the real and active engagement of all stakeholders in the implementation process.
- Emphasize addressing credit availability and collateral-related issues to facilitate private sector engagement in animal health and feed services delivery.
- Project implementation should be started with the end in mind.

In closing, the EU's Teriessa Jallet commended improving livestock productivity and stressed the importance of leveraging past programs and fostering synergy between initiatives. He highlighted that strengthening PPP dialogues is crucial to improving animal health services. Regarding the governance of the RESTORE project, he assured participants that steps are being taken to engage the Ministry of Agriculture, establish a steering committee and onboard technical assistance soon. Affirming that 'well planned is half done,' he praised RESTORE as a well-structured and timely project. He concluded with a hopeful note, emphasizing the need for sustainable outputs and meticulous documentation to ensure lasting impact from the project. Finally, RESTORE inception workshop was closed with acknowledgments by Theodore Knight-Jones.

Visibility

Banner was used as a visibility tool

[Inception banner](#)

[Digital background](#)

[RESTORE brief/flyer](#)

[RESTORE poster](#)

Pictures from the inception workshop

[RESTORE project inception pictures](#)

Annexes

Annex I. RESTORE project inception workshop participants

S/N	Names	Institution
1	Namukolo Covic	ILRI director general's representative to Ethiopia, CGIAR regional director for East and South Africa
2	Beatrice Neri	EU representative to Ethiopia
3	Teriessa Jaletta	EU
4	Theodore Knight-Jones	ILRI-RESTORE project lead
5	Yirgalem Gebremichael	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
6	Aynalem Haile	ICARDA
7	Abubeker Tussa	VSF Germany
8	Beruk Yemane	VSF Suisse
9	Tsegaye Negash	Brooke
10	Ahmed Mohammednur	Donkey Sanctuary
11	Takele Abayneh Tefera	National Veterinary Institute (NVI)
12	Demeke Sibatu	Animal Health Institute
13	Hamid Jemal	Ethiopian Agricultural Authority
14	Ahmed Yusuf Robelle	Somali region RESTORE project coordinator
15	Mohamed Ga'ale Abdi	Somali region livestock and pastoral development office
16	Mohamed Mohamud Liban	Somali region livestock and pastoral development office
17	Ahmed Afi Qaman	Somali region livestock and pastoral development office
18	Desalegn Jarso	Oromia region RESTORE project coordinator
19	Abdi Asefa	Oromia Bureau of Agriculture
20	Wubet Sinshaw	Amhara region RESTORE project coordinator
21	Gashawu Muche Alemnew	Amhara Bureau of Agriculture
22	Asefa Redae	Amhara Bureau of Agriculture
23	Mequanint Damtie	Amhara Bureau of Agriculture
24	Wogayehu	Amhara Bureau of Agriculture
25	Teklay Gebru Gebreslassie	Tigray Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource
26	Abrha Gebremedhin Aradom	Tigray Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource
27	Gebreananya Girmay Haderi	Tigray Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource

S/N	Names	Institution
28	Alemat Gidena	Tigray Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource
29	Ibrahim Mahammed Ali	Afar National Regional State Bureau of Livestock and Fishery Resources Development
30	Abdulkadir Mahammed	Afar National Regional State Bureau of Livestock and Fishery Resources Development
31	Alawiya Seid	Afar National Regional State Bureau of Livestock and Fishery Resources Development
32	Addisu Eyob	South Ethiopia Bureau of Agriculture
33	Kalkidan Shimelis	South Ethiopia Bureau of Agriculture
34	Anissa Gobarro	South Ethiopia Bureau of Agriculture
35	Edget Abrham	South Ethiopia Bureau of Agriculture
36	Gewado Gagga	Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA)
37	Emdrias Eshetu	EVA
38	Teshale Sorri	EVA
39	Bojia Endebu	EVA
40	Amare Ishetu	Haramaya University (CVM)
41	Bersissa Kumsa	Addis Ababa University (CVM)
42	Etsay Kebede Assefa	Mekele University (CVM)
43	Muhammed Hamid Yusuf	Semera University (CVM)
44	Mohammed Yesuf Adem	Gondar University (CVM)
45	Abdi Hussein Musa	Jigjiga University (CVM)
46	Solomon Mosu	Sodo University (CVM)
47	Gazale Abafaji	Jimma University (CVM)
48	Sileshi Mekonnen	Private service provider (PPP), Addis Ababa
49	Ahmed Nurye	HEARD PPP participant (Legambo Woreda)
50	Haimanot Eshetu	HEARD PPP participants (Igehida Woreda)
51	Yabsira Adamu	HEARD PPP participants (Bahir Dar)
52	Ali Hassan Heban	Shebelle bank, Somali region (microfinance)
53	Tibebu Abebe	Sinke bank, Oromia region (microfinance)
54	Melese Angaw Admas	Tsedey bank, Amhara region (microfinance)
55	Solomon Gizaw	ILRI-RESTORE project senior coordinator
56	Mamusha Lemma	ILRI
57	Getachew Legese	ILRI
58	Biruk Alemu	ILRI
59	Bisrat Tesfaye	ILRI
60	Hiwot Desta	ILRI
61	Addis Tedla	ILRI
62	Tsega Berhe	ILRI
63	Eyob Gelan	ILRI
64	Gezahegn Alemayehu	ILRI
65	Yodit Girma	ILRI
66	Melkamu Derseh	ILRI
67	Aberra Adie	ILRI
68	Dagim Berhanu	ILRI

Annex II. RESTORE project inception workshop agenda



Restoration of Livestock Services in Conflict and Drought Affected Areas of Ethiopia (RESTORE) Inception workshop—vision and impact

8 November 2024, 08:00–16:00 hrs
Azage Auditorium, ILRI, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Objectives:

- Official launch of the RESTORE project
- Introduce the RESTORE project objectives, work packages, and expected outcomes and impacts to partners and stakeholders.
- Define the vision, need, focus, and expected impact.
- Confirm high-level next steps with partners and stakeholders.

Agenda

Time	Session
Morning session	
08:30–08:45 hrs	Registration
08:45–09:00 hrs	Welcome Remarks Dr Theo Knight-Jones, Team Leader, ILRI
09:00–09:15 hrs	Welcome address and opening remark Dr Namukolo Covic ILRI Director General's Representative to Ethiopia, CGIAR Regional Director for East and Southern Africa
09:15–09:25 hrs	Keynote speech EU representative to Ethiopia
09:25–09:40 hrs	Overview of the RESTORE project Ato Teriessa Jalleta, EU RESTORE coordinator
09:40–09:55 hrs	Presentation: Project proposal Dr Theo Knight-Jones, Team Leader, ILRI
09:55–10:25 hrs	Poster session Coffee break and group photo
10:25–11:10 hrs	Reflections on regions' challenging issues, priorities for and expected impacts of RESTORE: • Dr Ibrahim Mohammed Ali, Afar Region livestock office head • Dr Addisu Eyob, South Ethiopia livestock office head • Dr Teklay Gebru Gebreslassie, Tigray Region livestock office head

Time	Session
11:10–11:25 hrs	Reflections on the Ethiopian Veterinary Association's (EVA) role in RESTORE Prof. Endrias Zewdu, EVA President
11:25–11:40 hrs	Discussion: Q & A on presentations and reflections
11:40–12:30 hrs	EU IM3 funded regions RESTORE components: • Dr Ahmed Yusuf Robelle, Somali Region RESTORE coordinator • Dr Desalegn Jarso, Oromia region RESTORE coordinator • Dr Wubet Sinshaw, Amhara region RESTORE coordinator
12:30–12:45 hrs	Discussion: Q&A on presentations and reflections
12:45–13:30 hrs	Lunch break
Afternoon session	
13:30–14:30 hrs	Experiences in health and feed service delivery: • Dr Sileshi Mekonnen, Privet entrepreneur • Dr Genene Regassa, VSF Germany representative • Dr Mamusha Lema, ILRI • Ato Faji Gebreselassie, Mercy Corp representative • Dr Solomon Gizaw, RESTORE coordinator • Dr Melkamu Derseh, ILRI
14:30–14:40 hrs	Discussion: Q & A on presentations and reflections
14:40–15:45 hrs	Coffee break
	Group sessions: • Delivering expected impacts with the RESTORE approach • Synergies and lessons from others (existing projects, structures and partners) • Output: ideas on key areas of focus for the project (the overarching priorities)
15:45–16:00 hrs	Next steps/the way forward/closing remarks: • Ato Teriessa Jalleta EU RESTORE coordinator • Dr Theo Knight-Jones Team Leader, ILRI



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Annex III. Presentations on RESTORE project inception workshop

[Link to presentations](#)

Annex IV. Posters presented on RESTORE project inception workshop

[Presentations and posters](#)

[Success stories from HEARD posters](#)



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