



## Policy validation workshop and the 9<sup>th</sup> Ethio-poultry forum

### Report



**Adeniyi S. Adediran and Getachew Feye**

**TAAT Livestock Compact, ILRI Addis Ababa**

Inputs from Ethiopian Poultry Producers and Processors Association (EPPPA)

**October 15 -17, 2019**

**Addis Ababa**

## **Contents**

<b>1. Welcome, objective and agenda of the validation workshop and poultry forum.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Policy validation presentation and discussion.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3. Panel discussion on session .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4. Conclusions .....</b>	<b>8</b>

## **1. Welcome, objective and agenda of the validation workshop and poultry forum**

The TAAT Livestock Compact presented the results of a policy analysis of the poultry and small ruminants value chains in Ethiopia at the ALEC conference held in October 2019 at the Millennium Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Participants of the workshop include poultry stakeholders, business partners, government officials, farmers and representatives from the Ethiopia and House of People's Representatives. It was attended by 95 participants. The objective of the forum was to present and validate the findings of the desktop policy study and discuss the common challenges of the sector with value chain actors, decision makers and a national committee that will work on addressing the challenges.

## **2. Policy validation presentation and discussion.**

Mr Francis Nangayo, representing the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT), presented the outcome of the policy analysis studies conducted by the TAAT Policy Compact.

The aims of the 'poultry and small ruminant supply/value chains in Ethiopia: policy and operational challenges' study were to identify key policy and operational challenges and to propose solutions. It assessed the sector from four perspectives: health and genetics, animal feeds, market information and market structure. The forum created an opportunity to present the findings of the Ethiopian national and regional Innovation Platforms (IP's) and TAAT livestock's policy review for validation.

Stakeholders discussed the results of the poultry and small ruminants value chain assessment study in Ethiopia. The forum, sponsored by the TAAT Livestock and Policy compacts, was a side event of the African Livestock Exhibition and Conference (ALEC) 2019 held in Addis Ababa from 19-20 October 2019. The participants validated the policy study challenges including: lack of reliable supply of good poultry genetics, poor stock management, high cost of commercial feed, lack of feed analysis laboratories, inadequate animal health service delivery systems, trade barriers, limited private sector participation, limited access to forex, limited market access and lack of preparedness to deal with disease outbreaks. Challenges identified for the small ruminant's industry which were not validated at the forum included: poorly developed genetics, poor stock management, inadequate animal health service delivery, poor value addition, predominant smallholder systems and limited preparedness to deal with disease outbreaks

The following are key policy interventions proposed by the study to support innovative commercialization of the poultry sector in Ethiopia.

- Revision of policy around access to land for establishment of poultry farms
- Production of small pack feed appropriate for smallholders
- Tailor-made training of actors along the poultry value chain
- Support to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) engaged in the feed industry
- Promote selection of indigenous chicken
- Promote dual-purpose chicken

- Establish regulatory framework for livestock products – certification and standardization
- Establish regulations for accreditation of abattoirs and slaughter facilities
- Establish information management and sharing mechanism
- Improve road infrastructure linking pastoral areas with urban area.
- Support implementation of the GTP II that seeks to address needs for specific to agro-ecological zones such as access to land for feed production and ranches and access to

**Workshop highlight:** The panel discussion created an opportunity to receive inputs into the policy study report for further engagement with stakeholders. It provided a chance to get the attention of Ethiopian government officials and the members the parliament (agricultural standing committee leaders and members) who promised to follow-up the actions to be taken by the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance and Industry to resolve identified problems in the poultry sector. In addition to the panel discussion, ALEC was a forum for technology shopping, capacity building through different technical seminars and market linkages for different stakeholders.



Policy validation and poultry forum workshop participants (photo credit: Niyi Adediran).

**Presentation on the Ethiopia Poultry sector by the Ethiopia Poultry producers and processors association (EPPPA)**

The poultry value chain presentation was delivered by Mr. Genene (EPPPA President). It focused on the common challenges and key priority areas identified by stakeholders at the 1<sup>st</sup> National and regional Poultry Fora. Participants discussed the challenges and suggested possible solutions. The challenges were broadly categorized into economic, social, environmental and nutritional aspects.

Opportunities identified include high demand and supply gap (unmet market demand), fast population growth, urbanization and income. Others include Ethiopia’s strategic location to market, good weather

condition for livestock and crop production, large number of easily trainable human capital, very cheap energy source and a relatively poultry business-friendly environment.

The challenges identified related to the government, private sector, micro enterprises and households include:

#### **Government**

- Limited access to finance and investment (land, finance, tax, foreign currency)
- Limited research in value chain development, demand driven and private sector-oriented poultry business, while creating strong partnerships.
- Lack of a road map of poultry production and processing, stakeholder's empowerment and support to industry associations such as the EPPPA.
- Lack of coordination of the animal health delivery institutions
- Inefficient regulatory system in poultry health
- Limited support and many barriers to private sector participation

#### **Private sector**

- Shortage of Day-Old Chicks (DOC)
- Shortage of vaccines
- Shortage of animal feed
- Lack of sufficient equipment

#### **Micro enterprises and households**

- Lack of adequate knowledge and proper working space
- Weak market linkages
- Poor control and post-production quality assessment

Participants suggested short, medium, and long-term approaches to address these challenges.

#### **Short term:**

The government can:

- Allocate more foreign currency and remove value added tax
- Improve animal health delivery system by adopting the health strategic plan and devising alternative veterinary products supply chain, when there is shortage of drug and vaccine under current delivery system.
- Clarify the responsibilities of institutions engaged in animal health delivery, concerning investment
- Adopt incentive mechanisms for the private sector commercial business in the poultry sector
- Improve access to grants and funds.
- Stop the export of feed raw materials to meet local needs
- Identify private sector needs through research
- Provide competency certificate to the micro enterprise
- Promote partnerships and engagement among stakeholders e.g. EPPPA and government, EPPPA-NGOs, government-NGOs, as well as setup national poultry advisory council. The latter has played a prominent role in the development of the poultry sector in Brazil and Sudan

**Mid-term:**

The Ethiopian government can:

- Increase local production of meat in the country to reduce importation and save foreign currency
- Upgrade existing institutions to improve animal health services
- Improve investment in the poultry sector by carrying out feasibility study, identifying areas for investors, assuring access to finance, re-assessing loan policies, improving access to land for private businesses, and improving quality control
- Support demand driven e and inclusive research with value chain focus
- Allocate appropriate working space for micro enterprises.
- Develop more effective market strategy plan by working with EPPPA in evaluation of the government activities.

**Long-term:**

The Ethiopia poultry industry should aim to acquire or develop poultry grandparents stock, promote poultry product consumption and engage private sector on health services delivery, The government should establish specialized universities on poultry health and production while encouraging Public-Private-Partnership.

**Participants:** Ninety-five participants represented by various organisations, farmers cooperatives and exhibitors attended the policy validation/poultry forum workshop. The list of participating institutions is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: List of institutions that confirmed participation at the ALEC panel discussion**

#	Participants/organisation	Number
1	MOA	2
1.1	Marketing directorate	1
1.2	VDFACA	1
1.3	CVO	1
1.4	NAHDIC	1
1.5	NVI	1
2	Ministry of Trade	
2.1	EMDIDI	4
3	EIAR	
3.1	Debrezeit Research Center	1
4	ILRI	1
5	Addis Ababa Urban Agriculture	3
6	Oromiya Livestock Bureau	1
7	Investment commission	1
8	Ministry of Finance	1
9	Addis Ababa University	1
10	Feed association	1
11	vet drug importers & wholesalers	1

12	Eva	1
13	Catering	1
14	Poultry farmers	30
15	NGO's	5
16	Other exhibition attendees	36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>

### 3. Panel discussion on session

Individuals representing different stakeholders groups were invited as panellists to discuss the identified challenges and propose solutions with from the perspectives of the organization they represented.

**Table 2: Panellists at the Policy validation and poultry Forum workshop, ALEC 2019.**

#	Name	Organisation
1	Dr Martha Yami	Director general of the National veterinary institute (NVI)
2	Moti Cheru	Director of feed quality and safety control, Veterinary Drugs and feed administration and control Authority (VDFACA)
3	Dr Tadelles Dessie	Managing director of the Africa Chicken Genetic Gains project at the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
4	Tadesse Berhe	Deputy Director, Ethiopian meat and dairy industry development institute (EMDIDI)
5	Genene Tesfaye	President of Ethiopian poultry producers and processors association (EPPPA)

After the presentation of the policy study challenges and possible solutions suggested on the national and county poultry forum, the following top ten challenges were prioritized for panel discussion.

- Tax (VAT)
- Foreign currency
- Poultry health
- Investment in the poultry sector
- Access of SME's to finance
- Quality feed, availability as affordable cost
- Improved funding to Research
- Support for micro enterprises
- Improved market access
- Improved partnerships

Dr Demeke, secretary to the board of directors of EPPPA facilitated the panel discussion by floating questions. On the quality and quantity of animal vaccines from NVI, in terms of production, available technologies, distribution systems, cold chain maintenance and efficacy, Dr Martha stated that the

quality of vaccines is good. However, the types and quantities of vaccines are limited when compared with common diseases in the sector and the rapid expansion of the poultry industry. The national Animal Health Diagnosis and Investigation Center (NAHDIC) has the mandate for disease surveillance.

While the Veterinary Drugs and Feed Administration and Control Authority (VDFACA) is responsible for quality assurance of feeds, feed standards are managed by the Ethiopian standard agency. The panel stressed the importance of quality assurance and safety of feeds for a vibrant industry.

On the role of research, Dr Tadelles stated that, ILRI works in collaboration with the private sector in identifying adaptable poultry breeds in productivity and disease resistance. However, poultry is highly commercialized and intellectual property prevents the release of vital breed information by the private sector. So far, the institute, through the African Chickens Genetic Gains (ACGG) program has identified some adaptable high performing poultry breeds, such as Sasso and Kuroiler.

**Mr Tadesse:** Two questions were forwarded to Tadesse were how to integrate the government and private sector and how to solve the feed input shortage. The response to the letter addressed to farms on assessing the industry's priorities for forex was positive. Regarding feed input, he mentioned the government's land investments policy supporting for the production of feed ingredient like yellow maize and soya beans. However, he stated that there are plenty of lands taken by investors for the purpose of crop production while not more than 40% are producing and he proposed that the government needs to work on these to improve the situation.

**Mr Genene:** raised issues of the poor integration among stakeholders such as Ministry of Agriculture, the Ips and the private sector. He stated that there is need for more collaboration as they are established for the development of the sector and more than 80% of the GTP plan of poultry is supposed to be undertaken by the commercial poultry business. But the government is not actively working with the commercial sector.

#### 4. Conclusions

The panellists agreed to form one national advisory team from all concerned stakeholders to work for the development of the poultry industry and this team should arrange meeting schedules.

The livestock development representative of the House of Representatives of Ethiopia in attendance promised that they would work together with the private sector. He also promised to raise the issues with the relevant Ministries to facilitate improved working relationship between the Ministry of Agriculture and the commercial poultry business sector. This will be done through collaboration with the Ethiopian poultry producers and processors association.



**ETHIOPEX**  
Ethio ultry