

Refresher Training Workshop on Feeds and Forage for Dairy Development

27-28 March 2023 | Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia

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Refresher Training Workshop on Feeds and Forage for Dairy Development

Training report

Accelerating Impact of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA), Sustainable Intensification in Mixed Farming systems (SIMFS), and Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT)

March 2023

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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
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About AICCRA reports

Titles in this series aim to disseminate interim climate change, agriculture, and food security research and practices and stimulate feedback from the scientific community.

Contact us

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Objectives of the refresher training workshop

- Reflect on achievements, challenges and climate impacts of past experts, journalists and community training and capacity development activities.
- Refresh technical knowhows of experts and journalists on dairy feed innovations as well as complementary topics of cattle breeding and animal health service delivery.
- Develop an action plan for scaling, feed formulation and commercialization of climate smart forages and forage seeds.
 - Commercialization of selected forage innovations
 - Commercialization of forage seed production
 - Awareness and demand creation through creative media engagement on feeds and other complementary dairy innovations

Day one: Feedback from media engagement

Presenter: Hailemariam Mesfin

Key points:

In 2022, after a partnership agreement was signed between the International Livestock Research Institute and three regional media houses (Debre Birhan Fana FM 94.0, OBN Bale FM 96.5 and Hosaena FM 95.3) a total of 29 weekly radio programs (20 minutes each) were produced and broadcasted. A two days media training workshop on climate-smart feed and forage innovations was also organized in Addis Ababa. Then quick assessment was conducted to get feedback on broadcasted radio programs and media training. The following points were among the findings:

Findings from journalist training

- The training was helpful for journalists to have a good understanding of the livestock sector in general and livestock feed and forage technologies in particular.
- Radio stations were focusing only on crop and natural resource-related issues, not giving enough attention to the livestock sector. But, the training helped them, the need to work more in the livestock sector.
- Media leaders/journalists should be aware of the sectors benefit and recommends the media work on the livestock sector which will ultimately benefit the country.

Findings from radio broadcast

- The radio programs were informative and able to reach out to many farmers.
- The radio programs would encourage farmers to use the innovations and support experts easily promote and facilitate adoption.

- The evening time (7:30 to 9:30 pm) is preferable for the farmers to listen to the radio broadcast.
- Doing promotion about the radio program, and the date and time of transmission ahead of time is essential.
- The government channel with development agents and groups could be a good option to promote the radio program.
- Television could be considered as another channel of communication to reach farmers, especially those who live around cities and have access to electricity.
- Marketplaces and churches could also be an option to reach many farmers.
- Many farmers and their children have access to smart phones, thus sharing short films through online channels could also be considered as an option to reach more farmers.
- Establish listeners group to easily reach farmers and capture feedback.
- Feedback was not structured, journalists noted to have a structured mechanism of collecting those feedback.
- In the focus group discussion farmers said that they mostly watch television programs as they have access to electricity.
- Farmers with no access to electricity prefer radio. They also recommended that, if possible to broadcast both on television and radio, if not radio which is better accessed by the farmers.

More information about feedback from Media engagement is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10568/119595>

Day one: Farmers climate smart feed and forage training feedback

Presenter: Getnet Assefa

Key points:

In 2022 a total of 1310 farmers were trained in the three zones, namely Bale, North Shewa and Hadiya. In each zone, farmers from 3 woredas were involved in the feed and forage production and management training. During the training, dairy farmers raised the following points as the main issues.

- How to get crossbred animals, effective AI services
- Shortage of seeds of vetch and perennial forages including alfalfa, high costs of seeds, seed supply for free, etc
- Request for support in the construction improved feeding troughs
- Problems in getting veterinary service
- Shortage of water for drinking and irrigation
- Availability /supply problems of Molasses, and Effective microorganisms (EM)
- Problems of free grazing and forage planting on terraces, field borders and soil bands and keeping few and productive animals

- Importance of field days
- Looking for frost tolerant forage species
- The very high price of concentrate feeds, no feed processing plants in the areas
- Natural pasture management, over-sowing and haymaking
- Compatibility of oats/vetch mixtures on waterlogged areas

More information about Farmers Climate Smart Feed and Forage Training Feedbacks is available at: <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/119594>

Day one: Group discussion and reflections from participants on the training and media engagement

After a quick feedback report by the two presenters participants were grouped over the target locations and detailed discussions on the major feedback from the farmers and on feed and forage and media engagement were made and reported back in a plenary. The summarised points discussed are indicated below.

Key points from Bale:

- The media influenced many farmers. Currently, farmers show a big interest in fodder beet and a 20 kg fodder beet is produced in the area.
- Journalists' awareness and knowledge increased after the media training.
- Some initiatives at the FTC to produce forage.
- There are also individuals who use forage production as a business.
- Farmers who were using crop residue started producing cultivated feed and forage.
- The radio program in Bale is broadcasted during the daytime therefore better to make it in the evening time.
- Television could be considered as another channel of communication to reach farmers in Bale.
- It should be participatory to include unions, seed enterprise outcome will be good.
- It would also be good if we include the animal health.
- Can we get the radio programs on a hard drive to give to farmers?
- There is a shortage of feed and forage seed supply we need to focus more on this
- Feed and forage production should have an equal focus on the initiatives / by the government.
- We should also consider using social media for awareness creation

Key points from Debre Birhan:

- The technical training was good.

- The radio program was broadcasted in July and August 2022. It should have been broadcasted in May and June 2022 to have more listeners.
- It was good to broadcast the radio program during the evening time.
- The participation of farmers and scientists in the radio program makes the radio program more informative and attractive.
- There are farmers who build feed troughs after the training and listening to the radio program.
- The farmers took the feed and forage storage technology
- We have received feedback from Jiru Woreda 13 farmers produced oat vetch after the radio production.
- We received feedback from the zone and Woreda that milk production has increased with quality.
- There is a huge demand for forage seed from youth who are engaging in dairy production
- Farmers listen to the radio while they are working / farming.
- Doing promotion about the radio program ahead of time is important.
- If it is possible good to rebroadcast the radio program.
- In highlands areas there is limited forage production we need to support this with research to diversify the forage production
- In AI capacity development gap is shown, youth groups are very interested to engage in AI and provide service to the community
- It is good also to include other media channels like TV, social media
- There are feed and forage bottlenecks we need to have more research on this.

Key points from Hosaena:

- The training helped journalists to produce and broadcast the radio program with full confidence
- It was good to broadcast the radio program in the evening time, which helped to reach more farmers
- Farmers are happy with the radio content and time of broadcast and also the broadcast language, Hadyisa.
- Farmers are aware of using fertilizer and compost to produce feed and forage multiple times a year.
- There are people using the feed and forage as a business
- Feed and forage seed request from the farmers' side is increasing
- These days In the Hadiya zone, crop residues cost 5000bir in one Isuzi track. Hence. farmers are looking for other options to feed their cattle.
- Feed trough reduces the loss and we promoted farmers to use this and its effects in Hadiya
- Integration needed with zone, woreda and other partners
- We need to promote the radio program in church and other organizations
- Women need to be focused on the radio program

- 60lit water demand a milk cow per day hence we need to take into account the water issue
- Basic improvement seed needed in the Hadiya zone

Day one: Improved production, safe and efficient use of feed resources for dairy in the Highlands of Ethiopia

Presenter: Getnet Assefa

In this component of the training, focus was given to address the different issues raised during farmer's training and reported as feedback.

Key points:

1. Role of livestock in the farming systems
 - Current situations and major challenges of livestock production
 - Feed shortage and the major feed sources for smallholder farmers
 - Possible strategies and options to alleviate feed constraints –efficient utilization of available feed resources, adopt best feed and forage technologies and scaleup successfully practices
2. Crop residues improvement methods
 - Preharvest and postharvest crop management for maximizing the quality and biomass of crop residues
 - In postharvest crop residue management physical, chemical (urea) and biological (effective microbes were discussed
 - The challenges faced during the training such as availability of inputs especially effective microbes solutions were discussed and options suggested
3. Cultivated forages
 - In this part comparative benefits of cultivated forage crops as feed for dairy were highlighted.
 - Selected well adapted forages to the cooler highlands of the targeted zones were presented in detail.
 - Intensification and scaling pathways of cultivated forage crops in the smallholder farming system was indicated.
 - The main forage crops discussed in detail were oats, vetch, desho grass, alfalfa, fodder beet, tree lucerne were addressed to cultivate and utilize under the cooler conditions of the highlands.
4. Protein and energy supplement feeds
 - The main sources in Ethiopia are agroindustrial byproducts, from feed processing industries and grains.
 - Among others detailed discussion was made on brewery spent grain
 - The current situation in availability and utilization in Ethiopia
 - Nutritional quality of brewery spent grain, and possible options of preservation methods

- Safe and best method of transportation, preservation and utilization of brewery-spent grain under smallholder farmers conditions for dairy animals in the highlands
5. Basic principles of ration formulation
 - In this section the concept of ration formulation and its benefits to feed dairy animals based on its requirements were discussed.
 - The basic information required to formulate a ration from the animals perspective and from the available feeds side were discussed
 - How ration formulation could be adopted by smallholder farmers were discussed and possible approaches were suggested
 6. Total mixed ration
 - The concept and advantages of total mixed ration in dairy animal feeding were highlighted.
 - The current feeding practice of dairy animals by smallholder farmers in the highlands was described, which has the principles of a total mixed ration
 - These dairy farmers need to be supported in the current feeding practices with applied knowledge of good animal nutrition. To make it more productive, and economical and increase overall efficiency.

More information about Improved Production, Safe and Efficient Use of Feed Resources for Dairy in the Highlands of Ethiopia is available: <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/119593>

Day One: Forage seed production and commercialization

Presenter: Getnet Assefa

Key points:

- Role of availing quality and adequate amount of forage seeds in the adoption of cultivated forage crops by smallholder farmers.
- Absences of commercial seed forage seed producers, lack of technical skills, high production costs, limited supply, of forage seeds in the market.
- The market system is weak and prices are very high
- The different types of formal and informal foreign seed production were discussed.
- The presentation highlights the available forage seed production technologies under Ethiopian conditions and seed productivity of few perennial forage crops
- It describes the comparative ease of forage seed production in perennial and annual forage crops
- The status of forage seed marketing in Ethiopia and the major constraints discussed
- The way forward in forage seed production and commercialization in Ethiopia is pointed out

More information about Forage Seed Production and Commercialization at:
<https://hdl.handle.net/10568/119654>

Day One: Overview of dairy breeding and animal health management

Presenter: Getnet Assefa

Key points:

1) Dairy breeding and Artificial insemination (AI) services

- The purpose of dairy cattle breeding is to improve milk productivity, calving interval, growth rate, age at first calving and mothering ability.
- There are 28 cattle breeds in Ethiopia of which, Boran, Fogera, and Begait are a few of them
- The main Exotic breeds for crossbreeding in Ethiopia are Holstein Friesian and Jersey
- Advantages and disadvantages of using artificial insemination (AI) and bull services
- Situations in AI service delivery for dairy animals in Ethiopia are summarized
- Major challenges of AI service indicated and discussed
- Future interventions and priority areas to improve AI service delivery in Ethiopia is indicated

2) Animal health

- The importance of animal health in dairy production and profitability
- Major health problems of dairy animals in Ethiopia summarized
- Prevention and controlling practices for most common dairy animal diseases
 - Proper husbandry practices
 - Appropriate feeding and nutrition
 - Improving grazing land management to control disease and parasites
 - Regular vaccination for major infectious disease

3) Periodical deworming and deeping /spraying

- Animal health service situation in Ethiopia
- Livestock products (Milk and Meat) The way forward safety and hygiene in Ethiopia.

More information about the Overview of Dairy Breeding and Animal Health Management at: <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/119654>

Day Two: Africa RISING validated technologies, SIMFS, AICCRA, TAAT, focus areas

Presenter: Melkamu Bezabeh

Key points:

- The presentation reflects on the livestock feed and forage research for development and scaling
 - Feed assessment
 - Identification of potential feed and forage interventions
 - Action research activities in Amhara, Tigray, Oromia and SNNP
 - Feed and forage scaling targeted a total of 126,059 and achieved 115,584 with field days, visits, workshops and training
- Projects supporting the feed and forage scaling and scaling activities were Africa RISING, AICCRA, SIMFS and TAAT phase II.
- Livestock feed and forage innovations validated and available for more scaling
 - Oats, vetch, fababean-forage intercropping, tree lucerne, alfalfa, fodder beet, brachiaria, desho grass, sweet lupin, feeding trough, and feed storage
- The main lessons learned were
 - Productivity and efficient options of feed and forage
 - Niches of feed and forage scaling
 - Linking feed and forage to livestock (milk and meat) productivity
 - Importance of inputs such as seeds and finance
 - Potentials of forage and forage seed commercialization
 - Importance of farmers organizations for scaling
 - Awareness and demand creation through community radios.

More information about Africa RISING validated technologies, SIMFS, AICCRA, TAAT, and focus areas is available at: <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/119596>

Day Two: Commercialization of selected forage innovations (Introductory)

Presenter: Million Getnet

Key points:

- The concept and definition of commercialization
 - Surplus production is an essential aspect of commercialisation
 - The surplus product must be marketable
- Why commercialization
 - Increase income of farmers, sustainable and contribute to the national economy
 - Is complex and has risks
- What does it take to commercialize?
 - Develop commercialization models for selected forage innovations
 - Specialization, market information, market linkage and finance
 - Extension advice, input/output markets and linkages
 - Share risks

- What do we want to do? Increase production and productivity
 - Producing forages in large quantities
 - Enhance market participation
 - Mainstream commercialization as a scaling strategy.
- Why forward?
 - Basic assessments
 - Rolling out commercialization model
 - Evidence generation on commercialization

More information about Commercialization of selected forage innovations is available at: <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/119597>

Groupwork on commercialization scaling pathways

Group work – three groups divided according to the targeted location were established and discussion was made on the following points and the group reported back to plenary and discussed.

Group work discussion agenda

- What are the constraints and opportunities in commercialization of forage and forage seed production in your areas?
- Commercialization targets
 - Number of commercial forage producers, and area coverage under commercial production
 - Supports needed
- Scaling ambitions
 - Number of farmers to be reached with media content for awareness and demand creation
- Scaling strategies
 - Number of farmers to be trained.
 - Number of farmers who will have subsidized access to forage planting materials
 - Number of farmers who will receive forage planting materials through farmer-to-farmer exchange.
- Supports needed

A summarized report of the group reports

a) North Shewa

Major constraints identified

- Lack of awareness, land short for feed and forage is a big problem to commercialize

- Skill gaps in forage and forage seed production
- Scarcity of forage seeds and accessibility

Opportunities

- Availability of national plan and initiatives such as plan on livestock master plan are favourable
- Fattening a dairy production demand is a good opportunity for commercial feed
- Forage development in Basona woreda with 20 farmers is targeted. We need certified seed, capacity building, technical support and market linkage.

Scaling strategies

- Farmers to farmers exchange visits and support from the extension system

Commercialization targets

Forages

- Well adaptive and productive forage varieties of oats and vetches in pur and mixtures
- Other 10 commercialized forage products
- Total of five hectares of forage by farmers each of them produced a quarter of hectares (0.25 ha)
- Technical support are required in the first year

Forage seed production

- 20 commercial seed producers
- Five hectares (0.125 to 0.25 ha) in a village
- Quality and seed supply
- Technical support and strengthening and creating market linkages

Scaling ambitions

- Awareness creation Bassona woreda :18,200 Moretina Jiru 15 423
- Demand creation: 900 producers

Scaling strategies

- No of farmers to be trained = 200 producer
- Subsidized access to forage planting materials = 200 producer
- Farmers to farmers exchange = 1000

b) Bale zone

- Crop residues can be commercialized in Bale zone we need technical support for this
- Crop residue treatment can also be another area of engagement
- Oat model farmers have commercialized the feeds in Sinanan can be seen as good
- Oat-vetch mixture can be capitalized for further commercialization

Opportunity

- Dairy product production

Challenges

- Government is promoting wheat production this can be a challenge for feed production
- Technologies for crop residue treatment is a challenge
- Oat-vetch mixture can be capitalized for further commercialization

Support on technical, seed, capital building, and market linkage innovation platforms need to commercialise seed production

- Farmers-to-farmers seed exchange targeted

c) Hadiya Zone

Opportunities

- Existing experience in fodder/feed marketing
There is an experience of fodder (grass) selling at the market at some towns of the zone woredas
- Increasing demand to own improved breed which has a direct relation with the need for fodder utilization in turn it increases demand for cultivated fodder
- Escalation of factory feed(wheat bran, oil cake) force the farmers to utilize cultivate and use fodder
- Demand for fodder cultivation is increasing,
- Existing dairy cooperatives that can use cultivated fodders through buying
- Existing well-structured government system and other partners

Constraints

- Land scarcity which may limit farmers from allocating enough land for cultivated fodder (land competition with crop production)
- Less awareness about the benefit of surplus production of fodder for marketing
- There is no formally organized feed seed producers cooperative

Commercializing Targets

- Rainfed fodder cultivation/production in two woredas namely Misha and Lemo
 - At each woreda, 10 farmers for fodder cultivation for marketing
 - Four Hector of land for the cultivation
- Irrigated fodder production
 - Shashogo woreda in Hadiay zone
 - 10 farmers will be organized into groups to produce fodder on 2-5 hector of land

Support needed

- Training on commercial fodder cultivation and marketing
- Starter seed provision
- Logistical support certification process
- Market linkage
- Technical support

Scaling Ambition

- Media coverage – four zone, estimated 12 million audience of which by this program estimated 1 million farmers will be reached in the target areas

Scaling strategy

- Farmers to be trained 500 farmers
- Seed to be given to 500 farmers
- No farmers to receive seed through farmers-to-farmers seed exchange system: 1 to 5 farmers in two years time 2500 farmers

Day Two: Radio program production

Presenter: Hailemariam Mesfin

Key points:

Stages of radio program production

- The topic or subject matter is decided.
- The format of the program is determined.
- Doing research to get in-depth details.
- Script
- Sound clips, sound effects and Music
- Recording and editing a radio program

Radio program format

- Magazine, Vox pop, Interview and Discussion

What you need to know about the interview

- Preparation and research is essential (no matter how short the time allowed).
- Basic information regarding the topic and the interviewee.
- You must spend time preparing questions before interviewing.
- Check your portable recorder / Tapes and fully charged batteries are on hand.
- Personal Presentation: How you look and conduct yourself can make or break the radio station.

What you need to know about the discussion

- Do not allow any of the participants to take control of the discussion.
- You are the one who should be in control.
- If one of your guests uses technical terms or jargon that some listeners might not understand, ask that guest to explain it again using simpler words

- Make sure that all aspects of the discussion topic which you consider relevant for your listeners are addressed.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- At the end of the debate, give your listeners a final brief summary of your guests' position on the topic and possibly the main arguments they presented during the discussion.

What you need to know about radio script

- There are certain formats like drama that start with the full fledge script while some other formats have a semi-script.
- You are writing for listeners – not for readers. The listeners will only hear your text once and they will have to understand it immediately.
- In radio, simplicity wins. Simple words, clear short sentences and a logical structure are necessary to get information across.
- You need to keep in mind what your listeners' religious, moral and ethnic sensibilities are. What words are taboos? Carelessness can cause great harm and damage your radio station's image and credibility

What you need to know about sound clips, sound effects and music

- Sound clips make a report more interesting and more authentic. But not all sound clips are good and make sense. Before you use a sound clip, you should consider whether it will truly provide listeners with new insights. Ask yourself these core questions:
- Sound effects – These can be used for many reasons – to give a sense of location, to create realism and create engagement.
- Music is the heart of our (or any) radio show. Therefore it is important that choices are made thoughtfully. Music draws the attention of the listener, creates suspense, and adds interest.

What you need to know about presentation

- Always start with a strong opening, which catches the listeners' attention, arouses their interest and makes them want to hear more about this topic.
- The strong opening is followed by the main facts. Afterwards, your report should discuss the background and further details.
- A slow, boring introduction will make listeners switch off and turn their attention to other things.

What you need to know about feedback

- Encourage feedback: Your program presenter(s) can tell the listeners you want to hear from them. If you want their views on a particular item or issue, tell them that, too.
- Set up a phone message line, using a 'free' or low-rate call charge (if applicable) and broadcast the number frequently.
- Get an email address for your program and encourage listeners to email you with views, or issues they are concerned about.
- Promote competitions and awards – encourage the audience to engage in Q&As etc;

Why engage and work with the media for expertise

- One of the best ways to communicate with the public/farmers
- It helps to inform and educate different groups, and inspire people about new technologies.

- Letting others know what you do may bring a positive response which could lead to partnership and collaboration as well as more financial support

What you need to know about interviews for expertise.

- Remember that although you will prepare differently for a television interview than for a radio interview, the key is simply to be prepared.
- Research: Why have you been chosen for the interview? Will the interview be live or taped? Will you be interviewed alone or as a part of a panel? How many people will be there? If it is a panel discussion, who else is participating? What will the format be? How long will the interview be? What exactly is the focus (topic) of the interview?
- If you do not know the interviewer, make sure to listen to a program or read articles by that reporter. It is important to get familiar with the format of the program and the style of the reporter interviewing you.
- If you cannot get your questions answered, or you are uncomfortable with the answers you get, if the host seems biased or if you are uncomfortable with the culture of the show decide not to appear on the program. Not all exposure is good exposure
- What core message do you want to convey through the interview? Write down two or three ways you can express that core message. What new relevant information can you put forward? Think about statistics or other examples to support your core message.
- Practice what you want to say and how you want to say it.
- Be simple, clear, and direct.
- Do not use scientific, technical or academic jargon
- Nervousness is common to everyone preparing for an interview. The best way to overcome nervousness is to be thoroughly prepared.
- Some journalists will try to make you lose your temper and lead you to contradict yourself. Do not be easily affected and stay calm.
- The golden rule when being interviewed is “tell the truth.” Saying “no” or “I don’t know” is much better than saying a small lie.

Second-round media engagement activities

- Renew the partnership agreement with the identified regional media houses
- Refresher training for journalists/media heads
- Produce and broadcast a total of 29 weekly radio programs (20 minutes each)
- Establishing a listeners group / a group of people/men and women (farmers and agriculture experts) who meet and have a discussion on the radio programs broadcasted
- Awareness-raising activities at marketplaces
- Audio messages
- Evaluation of the awareness-raising activities

Day Two: Group work on the identification of radio topics and reporting back

Key points:

After the radio program production presentation participants were grouped over the target locations and detailed discussions on radio topics/contents and also a one minute audio message through mobile phone for the second round radio broadcast and reported back in a plenary.

Key points / Radio topics /Debre Brhan

- Livestock feed and forage production
- Milk quality
- Artificial Insemination
- Milk production and marketing
- Crop residue
- Animal Health
- Feed trough
- Fodder beet

Audio Message

- Crop residue/storage
- Animal health
- Artificial Insemination

Comments

- Need to include cultivate forage in the message
- Better to work on the milk market and milk handling
- Better to focus on the technology ILRI is working with like tree Lucerne, feed troughs, oat & vetch

Key points /radio topics /Bale

- Milk quality
- Artificial Insemination
- Fodder beet
- Seed production and marketing
- Animal health vaccination
- Oats and vetch
- Ration formulation
- oats
- Crop residue
- Urea treatment
- Desho grass
-

Audio Message

- Fodder collection and storage
- Quality livestock rather than a number

Comment

- Need to include feed trough
- All messages should be towards mitigation and adaptation and also on productivity
- Core topics should be focused on feed and others will be side issues

Key points /radio topics/ Hosaena

- Feed and fodder production and usage
- Fodder seed production
- Urea treatment
- Fodder trees and shrubs
- Industrial residues
- Animal health
- Artificial insemination
- Milk production and marketing
- Milk quality

Comment

- Need to focus more on cultivated forage. Animal health and bread could be a side issue.

Group photo of the Refresher Training Workshop on Feeds and Forage for Dairy Development participants



Photo credit: Hailmariam Mesfine

**Refresher Training Workshop on Feeds and Forage for Dairy Development
March 27 and 28 2023, ILRI, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

Date & time	Activities	Responsibility
Day 1		
9:00	Arrival and registration	Rahel Abiy
9:10 - 9:20	Welcoming	Melkamu Bezabih
9:20 - 9:30	Participants introduction and expectations	Haimanot Seifu
9:45 -10:15	Reflections on training and media engagement	Group discussion - Reflections from researchers, Media, experts, and participants (Groups will be based on target locations)
10:15 -10:45	Reporting and discussions	Hailemariam and Getnet
10:45 -11:05	Coffee/Tea break	
11:05 -11:50	Forage and feed innovations on selected forage crops and agro-industrial by products	Getnet Assefa
11:50 -13:00	Discussion and reflection	Team
13:00 -14:00	Lunch Break	
14:00 -14:30	Highlights of forage seed production and marketing	Getnet Assefa
14:30 -15:30	Discussion and reflection	Melkamu Bezabih
15:30 -15:45	Coffee / Tea break	
15:45 -16:15	Highlights of improved dairy breeding and animal health management	Getnet Assefa
16:15 -17:00	Discussion and reflections	
Day 2		
9:00 - 9:15	Recap day one activities	Participants
9:15 - 9:45	Africa RISING validated technologies, SIMFS, AICCRA, TAAT, focus areas	Kindu Mekonnen
9:45 -10:30	Discussion and reflection	
10:30 -10:45	Coffee /Tea break	
10:45 -11:00	Commercialization of selected forage and seed innovations (introductory)	Million Getnet
11:00-11:45	Groupwork on commercialization scaling pathways	Groups by target Locations
11:45 -13:00	Reporting back and discussions	Group reporters
13:00 -14:00	Lunch Break	
14:00 -14:30	Radio program production	Hailemariam Mesfin
14:30 -15:30	Group work on - identification of radio topics	Groups by target location /Hailemariam Mesfin
15:30 -15:45	Coffee / Tea break	
15:45 -16:45	Reporting back and Plenary discussion on identified radio topics and action plans	Group reporters / Hailemariam Mesfin
16:45- 17:00	Closing	



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Climate Research for Africa



About AICCRA

Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) is a project that helps deliver a climate-smart African future driven by science and innovation in agriculture. It is led by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT and supported by a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank. Discover more at www.aiccra.cgiar.org

AICCRA is led by:

Alliance



AICCRA is supported by the International Development Association of the World Bank:

