

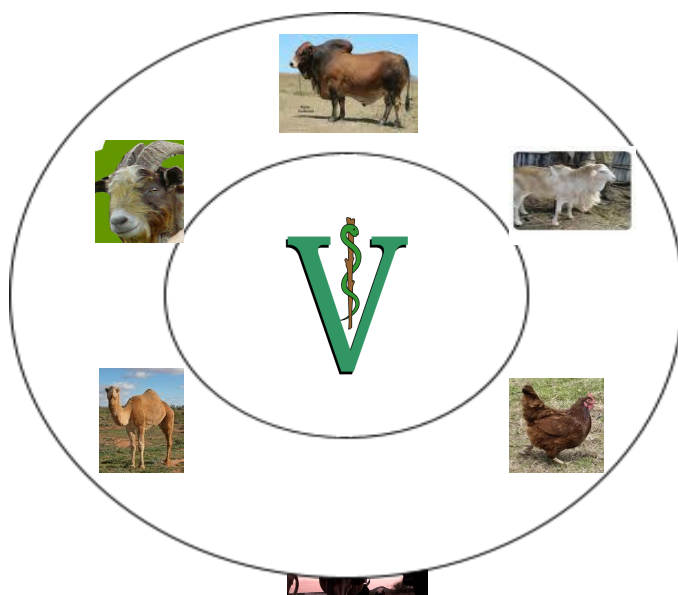


EUROPEAN UNION



Technical Assistance to Support implementation of the Project

“Improving and Integrating Animal Health Services in the Livestock Value Chain through Public Private Dialogue in Ethiopia”



Report of first Mission of the Expert on Monitoring and Evaluation



In Association with



OPERA

**Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia ed Emilia Romagna
African Breeders Total Cattle Management Ltd.**

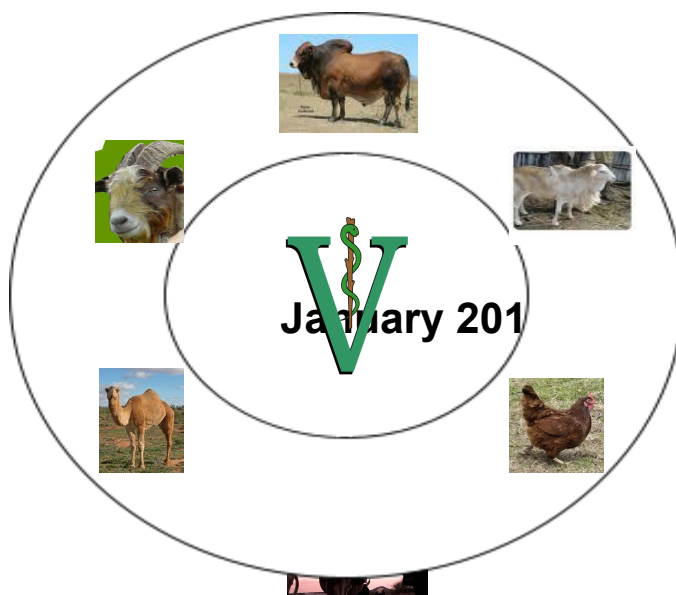


EUROPEAN UNION



Technical Assistance to Support implementation of the Project

“Improving and Integrating Animal Health Services in the Livestock Value Chain through Public Private Dialogue in Ethiopia”



AGRICONCONSULTING EUROPE SA

In Association with



OPERA

**Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia ed Emilia Romagna
African Breeders Total Cattle Management Ltd.**

Technical Assistance to Support the Implementation of the Project:

“Improving and Integrating Animal Health Services in the Livestock Value Chain through Public : Private Dialogue in Ethiopia”

MISSION REPORT OF THE EXPERT ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Report submitted by:

Agriconsulting Europe SA

This report was prepared at the request and with the financial support of the European Union. The views expressed are those of the Consultants and do not necessarily reflect those of the Government of Ethiopia or the European Union.

KEY DATA

Name of Project:	<p>Technical Assistance to support the implementation of the Project “Improving and Integrating Animal Health Services in the Livestock Value Chain through Public : Private Dialogue”</p> <p>EU Publication Ref.: EuropeAid/130753/D/SER/ET</p> <p>CRIS No.: FED/2009/021 - 388</p> <p>Identification No: ET/001/09</p>
Contractor:	<p>Agriconsulting Europa SA in consortium with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPERA soc. coop. a.r.l. ▪ Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell’Emilia Romagna (IZSLER); African Breeders & Total Cattle Management, Ltd.
Contracting Authority:	National Authorising Officer, of the European Development Fund in Ethiopia, Ministry of Finance & Economic Development
Start/End Date:	6 th June 2012 / 5 th June 2014
Budget:	€ 1,335,910.00
Beneficiaries:	Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal & Plant Health Regulatory Directorate, Ethiopian Veterinary Association, Live Animal and Meat Exporters, Animal health service providers and livestock keepers.
Primary Location:	Addis Ababa
Secondary Locations:	3 selected regions – Oromiya Region (Borana area), Amhara Region (Gondar), Tigray Region (Shire)

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	IV
1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2 INTRODUCTION	4
3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	5
4 REVISION OR REVIEW OF THE PROJECT LOGFRAME	7
5 INITIAL BUDGET, PE1, PROJECT'S GRANTS AND TENDERS	22
6 DATA COLLECTION, BASELINE SURVEYS, COLLABORATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS AND PROJECTS	24
7 OUTLINE OF THE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM	26
7.1 Proposal on what and how to monitor	27
APPENDIX 1: LINKS BETWEEN PROJECT RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES AND TAT ACTIVITIES/ INDICATORS (FROM ANNEX 1 OF TAT TOR)	29
APPENDIX 2: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX OF PE1	33
APPENDIX 3: PROGRESS ACHIEVED AND DEVIATIONS FROM PLANNED ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO OVI'S	35
APPENDIX 4: COMPLETED AND PLANNED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INPUTS - SEPTEMBER 2012 – JUNE 2013	38
APPENDIX 5: SIX MONTHLY WORKPLAN (DECEMBER 2012 – JUNE 2013)	39
APPENDIX 6: SUB-ACTIVITIES OF PE1 AND THE TAT PROPOSAL WITH SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	42
APPENDIX 7: PE1 BUDGET	61
APPENDIX 8: TENDER RULES	62
APPENDIX 9: PROPOSED BASELINE SURVEYS	64
1 Draft Terms of Reference for Short Term Expert to Carry Out a Baseline Study of the Opinions of Veterinarians to Privatisation of Veterinary Service Delivery in Ethiopia	64
2 Draft Terms of Reference for Short Term Expert to Carry Out a Baseline Study of the Field Component of the National Animal Disease Surveillance System	67
3 Terms of reference of a study on livestock marketing	69
APPENDIX 10: PROJECT LIST	72
1. USAID: Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) – Livestock Market Development Revitalizing Agricultural/Pastoral Incomes and New Markets (RAIN+)	72
2. Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative – Phase II (PLI-II) (USAID financed)	73
3. The European Union's 'Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience' (SHARE) initiative (ECHO Programme)	74
4. Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa (VETGOV)	75
5. The World Bank Agricultural Growth Project (AGP)	76
6. The World Bank Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) – Additional Financing	77
7. Pastoral Community Development Project II (IFAD)	79
8. Pastoral Community Development Project II (P108932), World Bank	80

9. Improved Community Response to Drought III (ICRD III) in South Omo Zone, Ethiopia. VSF Germany. 81

List of Tables in the Text

Table 1: PE 1 OVI for specific project objective and sources of verification / comments	8
Table 2: TAT OVIs for specific project objective (Source: Consultant's Technical Proposal) and sources of verification / comments	9
Table 3: Project results and TAT results according TAT TOR	10
Table 4: TAT activities and OVIs for Project Result 1 "Capacity building of public and private stakeholders". Source: TAT TOR (1 st two columns) and Technical Proposal of the Consultant (right column)	11
Table 5: PE1 OVIs for Result 1, "Capacities of public and private stakeholders are developed to plan, manage and evaluate services and inputs needed by livestock commodity chains"	12
Table 6: TAT OVIs for Result 1, "Capacities of public and private stakeholders are developed to plan, manage and evaluate services and inputs needed by livestock commodity chains" based on 1 st TAT Interim Report (Appendix 2: Progress in implementation of activities against LogFrame indicators)	13
Table 7: TAT activities and OVIs for Project Result 2 "Improvement of animal health control through the provision of advisory and regulatory services". Source: TAT TOR (1 st two columns) and Technical Proposal of the Consultant (right column)	15
Table 8: PE1 OVIs for Result 2, "Animal health, advisory and regulatory services for livestock commodity value chains are developed and strengthened"	16
Table 9: TAT OVIs for Result 2, "Animal health, advisory and regulatory services for livestock commodity value chains are developed and strengthened". The Original Table is the one from the 1st TAT Interim Report)	17
Table 10: TAT activities and OVIs for Project Result 3 "Establishment and development of a knowledge base".	18
Table 11: PE1 OVIs for Result 3, "A knowledge base that meets the needs of public-private dialogue in the context of livestock value chains is developed and established"	20
Table 12: TAT OVIs for Result 3, "A knowledge base that meets the needs of public-private dialogue in the context of livestock value chains is developed and established". The Original Table is the one from the 1st TAT Interim Report.	20
Table 13: Indicative budgetary contributions to project cost categories (initial table)	22
Table 14: Planned Supply Contracts	22

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AESA	Agriconsulting Europe SA
AHA	Animal Health Assistant
AHT	Animal Health Technician
AI	Animal Identification
APHRD	Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorate
AU-IBAR	African Union – Inter-African Bureau for Animal resources
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia
CAHW	Community-based Animal Health Worker
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
EVA	Ethiopian Veterinary Association
EVC	Ethiopian Veterinary Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FSMS	Food Safety Management Practices
GMP	Good Management Practices
HACCP	Hazard Analysis on Critical Control Points
IA	Imprest Administrator
IAO	Imprest Accounting Officer
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
LVC-PPD	Improving and integrating animal health services in the Livestock Value Chain through Public Private Dialogue in Ethiopia
MC	Movement Control (System)
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
NAHDIC	National Animal Health & Disease Investigation Centre
NAO	National Authorising Office(r)
NRSAO	National Regional State Agriculture Office
NSA	Non State Actor
OIE	World Animal Health Organization
PE	Programme Estimate
PoAO	Products of Animal Origin
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
RFID	Radio frequency identification
SHARE	Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience (EU funded initiative)
SMP	Standard Methods and Procedures (Project) AU/IBAR (USAID funded)
SoV	Source of verification
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary standards
STE	Short-term expert
SUPE	Start-up programme estimate
T	Traceability (System)
TAT	Technical Assistance Team
TADs	Trans-boundary Animal Diseases
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VLU	Veterinary Livestock Unit
VSb	Veterinary statutory board
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project was planned in detail during a specific start-up phase. The planning documents of the Project (PE1, TAT TOR, TA proposal) specify the activities up to a very comprehensive level. The hierarchy is: Overall objective (poverty alleviation), specific objective or project purpose (strengthened animal health), then three results (capacity building, strengthened services, knowledge base), and for each result many activities and several or many sub-activities (sometimes sub-sub-activities as for 1.3; in total 84 sub-(sub-)activities¹ for the PE1). With this detailed activity break-down the project is well planned and disposes of a logbook which guides thoroughly its implementation. The documents include OVIs on the objective, result and activity level. These indicators cover mostly outputs of goods and services generated by the project.

The constraints of the project lay on the institutional level (no clear country-wide policy on privatisation, on sanitary mandate, on integration of CAHW; sometimes slow decision-making process), and on how to efficiently implement field work as pilot operations on the field level are foreseen. However, field work needs specific budgets as the general woreda budget is limited with constraints for the veterinary posts, for transport, for staffing, and with general constraints on the field level as the extent of the mobile phone network (monopoly), the road network and the low literacy rate in pastoral regions. The NSA contract was not concluded and alternative approaches with pastoral projects are not yet implemented (the new ECHO financed project is earmarked, the IFAD pastoral project could be considered ...).

Few OVIs refer to field work and to the on-the ground impact as “enhanced availability and quality of marketed livestock products” (PE1 LogFrame). These indicators depend on many factors. They could be assessed by participatory assessment with concerned stakeholders. Most indicators refer purely to direct project outputs.

No major revision of the Logframe was done as this would need an addendum to the contract and as the present Logframe is sufficiently detailed and rational. However, some indicators have been rendered more precise by commenting on the sources of verification, - and the PE1 and TAT sub-activities have been compiled in several tables with comments on its sources of verification (on each accomplished sub-activity). A report /document list should be made to facilitate reference to sources of verification. Some baseline studies are proposed in Appendix 9 (in addition to those already planned by the project). The consultant proposes two M&E plans – the first is a plan for the APHRD to monitor the PE 1 sub-activities and the second is the one which the TAT developed in Appendix 2 of the first 6-monthly report, which uses the TAT OVIs at the Result level. In this report it is already mentioned that some of the OVIs are not measurable – e.g. reduction in disease prevalence.

The project is located at the Ministry, at the central level organisation with no direct TAT induced field implementation. Field work is under the local Government. Presently the TAT considers collaboration with a new FAO implemented regional programme (SHARE programme, ECHO financed, under preparation).

Advisory projects at central /Ministry level may be also faced with the task of impact monitoring. The TAT project extends only two years which is insufficient for on-the-ground impact. The complete project extends 90 months divided into 66 months implementation (up to 8/11/2015) and 24 months closure (up to 8/11/2017). Programme Estimate 1 (PE 1) runs from 15th December 2011 to 14th June 2013. The deployment of the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) took place on the 6th June 2012.

¹ Where sub-sub-activities exist, sub-sub-activities are added in this sum and the sub-activities are not counted.

There are difficulties in “on-the-ground” impact monitoring of projects located on Ministry level. Policy impact monitoring is possible in so far as the Project supports certain policy decisions. The initial planning was: Implemented at national level, with regional bureaus and EVA. Special focus on the regions targeted by the AGP (Amhara, Tigray, Oromia and SNNP). Initial field level activities will mainly be in the south & south-eastern parts of the country (Pilot intervention). These models would then be replicated elsewhere. With the failed NSA contract, an alternative approach shall be developed.

An immediate impact on the production level can be measured in case of activities with direct effect on field level. If we take the example of ring vaccination shortly after a FMD outbreak the impact will be there if the budget and material were available in time, and the activity was conducted correctly and in time. The Project will among others support vaccination (through cold chain equipment, lyophilizer, consumables), but other elements are also necessary to vaccinate correctly and in time. (In general, vaccination should be prophylactic and not in response to an outbreak).

The respective tender is by the way not yet concluded and is slowed down by the process to agree on the specs. Specs have to be sufficiently detailed to get what you need but not so detailed that competitors are unnecessarily excluded. The speed of tender conclusion would be an OVI but neither the Project nor the TAT are alone responsible for concluding a tender. Timely accomplishment of activities is a measure for project effectiveness.

The Consultant's Technical Proposal indicates three OVIs for the Overall Objective: “(1) Increased quantity and value of livestock products (meat, hides and milk) exported. (2) Incomes of farmers and food business operators increased. (3) New legislation associated to the reform in the sector promulgated.” The first two of them are difficult to assess in view of the Project impact and should not be maintained for the TAT input but could be considered for the 90-month project period (although there are many influences on livestock export and income increases as markets, input prices, world market competitors, climate). Increased farmers' income from livestock can be measured by increased productivity and this again by an improved veterinary input. A proxy for the veterinary input is the drug use per VLU which was measured by the project (see Appendix 5 of 1st Interim Report of the TAT).

Concerning new legislation: The PE1 OVIs say that the VSB is established and functional by the end of PE1 which is unrealistic. The VSB cannot be established until after the Proclamation and Regulations have been promulgated. This OVI has to be adjusted to: “Draft legislation to establish the VSB (Proclamation and Regulations) prepared and agreed upon within the MoA by the end of PE1”.

Collaboration with USAID, IFAD and the LMP study (ILRI) is recommended. World Bank and IFAD implement the Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP), an on-going, project (World Bank up to 2013, IFAD up to 2015). The project considers collaborating with the future SHARE project (see chapter 6 and Appendix 10 for project descriptions) and collaborates presently with AU/IBAR on the ARIS2 software.

An imprest administrator and an imprest accounting officer have been granted operational autonomy within Programme estimates approved by both the NAO and the Head of EU Delegation, to execute all technical, administrative, financial and human resources aspects related to programme implementation and management, within EDF procedures and within pre-agreed limits. They report directly to the Project Supervisor (the Director, APHRD, MoA), the NAO and EU Delegation.

The project is managed by a team composed by the Imprest Administrator, Imprest Accounting Officer and their substitutes appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, co-opted by support staff and the Technical Assistant Team. Two positions the designated substitute imprest administrator and a senior accountant, are presently vacant and should urgently be

occupied: There is an inadequacy if one compares the number of 82 sub-(sub-) activities with the available local staff working on the project. According to the activity list (see Appendix 6) the TAT does not cover all 82 sub-activities with its activities. The project has many working fields as: Editor to popularize scientific results, pilot privatisation and CAHW programmes, many workshops as on export questions, legislation adaption, supply and service tenders, etc.

Although a national Finance and Administration STE (under TAT) has been identified, his mobilisation is being held, pending the appointment of a Project Senior Accountant. Presently accounting is done as supplementary activity by another senior accountant, Mrs Aregas Timerga. She is using Peachtree Quantum 2010 Accountant Edition and Excel. Peachtree Accounting is a business management software product published by Sage Software and sold primarily in the United States.

The minimum common format for financial reports is based on *annual budgeting* and *quarterly financial reports*. It should include:

1. Executive summary, highlighting any major over-expenditure or underutilisation of funds, reasons for them and action required from the financiers, if any.
2. Main report
 - 2.1. Comparison of the planned budget for the quarter with the actual expenditure during it, by component and, if necessary, by budget line.
 - 2.2. Explanation for the differences between the budget and the actual expenditure, by component and, if necessary, by budget line.
 - 2.3. Cumulative expenditure from the beginning of the fiscal year, by component and, if necessary, by budget line.

Annexes: The original annual and quarterly budgets

As a summary it can be stated that the sub-activities and OVIs are sufficiently detailed. Only some complex impact indicators were reconsidered. The challenge is however to find sufficiently exact sources of verification and to implement all the sub-activities as intended in the TOR, PE1 and TAT proposal. The steering committee meeting is delayed and should be held.

Future input of the M&E consultant shall include: Update the M&E plan. Prepare formats and provide training for the 3rd OVI of the Project Purpose (on reports of producer associations that “confirm the enhanced availability and quality of marketed livestock products”), follow up and training on proposed baseline studies (financial part of privatisation study; checking impact OVIs like on drug market and exports, etc.), support intensifying contacts with similar projects (IFAD, ECHO, USAID, NGOs ...), in view of similar activities (no duplication) and in view of pilot actions in pastoral regions (former NSA grant; now MoU with other project, piloting and M&E of these activities), and data collection in view of OVIs (as for marketing, link between drug use and revenue ...). As many activities are sub-contracted to EVA a special M&E system shall be set up for EVA. The M&E Consultant will meet other managers of livestock projects to identify further overlapping activities and notice corresponding indicators and studies, especially on the impact level. The expert could also intervene in some of the financial questions under activity 3.2 (“Develop evidence-based guidelines to channel investment to the animal health sector”), and in other duties as necessary. It is recommended to implement the 2nd mission before summer to further contribute to the TAT and the project as the TAT input ends already in June 2014.

2 INTRODUCTION

The EC-funded project 'Improving and integrating animal health services in the livestock value chain through public private dialogue in Ethiopia' (LVC/PPD) is large, involves many activities and players and includes, as a 2-year sub-project, the provision of a small technical assistance team (TAT). In view of monitoring the TAT is responsible for the TAT OVIs in the TAT ToRs and prepares an M&E plan on behalf of the APHRD related to the PE activities. To this end the assistance of a short term Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) expert was required to firstly assist with the revision of the project Logframe, especially the Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) and advice in design, establishment and operation of an appropriate M&E system to ensure that the project achieves its expected results.

GENERAL SCOPE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The M&E consultant is responsible for establishing and providing on-going support for implementation of a project M&E system (including financial aspects) utilising the Logical Framework Approach in line with EU requirements.

OPERATING RESPONSIBILITIES AND TASKS

The following tasks were /will be undertaken:

- Working closely with the team leader (TAT), implementing partners, and primary stakeholders to revise the project LogFrame, especially the OVIs to ensure that these are specific, measurable, available (at little or no additional cost), relevant and time-bound. Good indicators will give a measure of the quality and quantity of the result to which they measure the level of achievement.
- Using the revised LogFrame and the project budget to make detailed designs of an M&E system including formulating objectively verifiable indicators and related targets, base-line studies where appropriate, data collection, sampling procedures, reporting formats, and other procedures. Ensure that these take into account the planned external mid-term and final evaluations and link to existing M&E processes of implementing partners and other stakeholder groups. The M&E system must address all issues referenced in the terms of reference of the project – the M&E expert will be given copies of these TOR and other relevant documents.
- Reviewing the project's grants and tenders and incorporate these activities into the M&E system.
- Drawing up ToRs to initiate required baseline surveys, including methodology, sample selection, data to be collected, data management and reporting, and staff training as required.
- Outlining the management information system required to support monitoring, define reporting requirements from managers responsible for implementing activities components and define formats for regular reports required – e.g. quarterly and annual reports.
- With the main stakeholders outline a practical impact assessment approach comprising stakeholders' assessments of project impact and self-assessment by project staff and implementing partners.

3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

An M&E design includes the clear statements of measurable indicators for the project and its components. Indicators shall cover outputs of goods and services generated by the project and their impact on beneficiaries. It needs:

- Provisions for collecting data and managing project records so that the data required for indicators are (preferably) compatible with existing statistics, and are available at reasonable cost. It should be avoided to create new parameters if existing parameters could do it.
- Institutional arrangements for gathering, analysing, and reporting project relevant data, and for investing in capacity building, to sustain the M&E service.

The approach is focusing on transparency to respond to calls for success with examples of development impact and with evidence that a system is in place that supports learning from experience. Many are familiar with the acronym SMART for the properties of "good" indicators: that they are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time bound.

An approach to the question of indicators is to ask "What type of impact do we want to have? How could we observe it? What kind of questions do we have about the impact of our project?" Once these questions are answered, they shall be discussed with the stakeholders.

The project is located at the Ministry, at the central level organisation with no direct TAT induced field implementation. Field work is under the local Government. Presently the TAT discusses collaboration with a new FAO implemented regional programme (SHARE programme) to finance the piloting of a Sanitary Mandate contracting scheme in the areas where the FAO / local NSA subcontracted through FAO will operate.

Advisory projects at central /Ministry level may be also faced with the task of impact monitoring. The TAT project extends only two years which is insufficient for on-the-ground impact. The complete project extends 90 months divided into 66 months implementation (up to 8/11/2015) and 24 months closure (up to 8/11/2017). Programme Estimate 1 (PE 1) runs from 15th December 2011 to 14th June 2013. The deployment of the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) took place on the 6th June 2012.

An immediate impact on the production level can be measured in case of activities with direct effect on field level. If we take the example of ring vaccination shortly after a FMD outbreak the impact will be there if the budget and material were available in time, and the activity was conducted correctly and in time. The Project will among others support vaccination (through cold chain equipment, lyophilizer, consumables), but other elements are also necessary to vaccinate correctly and in time. (In general, vaccination should be prophylactic and not in response to an outbreak).

The respective tender is by the way not yet concluded and is slowed down by the process to agree on the specs. Specs have to be sufficiently detailed to get what you need but not so detailed that competitors are unnecessarily excluded. The speed of tender conclusion would be an OVI but neither the Project nor the TAT are alone responsible for concluding a tender. However they should do their best to speed it up. Here again timely execution is a main factor and the M+E expert sees it as a key parameter for the administration's and the Project's efficacy. The Consultant's Technical Proposal states as risk among others: „Cumbersome procedures for the launch and approval of the procurement contracts as well as lack of a fast decision making process for earmarking their actual scope (or technical specifications) may delay its implementation“. The Consultant's Technical Proposal states as measures to overcome the risk: „The TAT will support the APHRD in the management of the administrative and technical issues to make sure that all the contracts will be committed within the financial deadline. Moreover adequate assistance will be aimed to identify the priority areas of intervention for the various contracts based on objective technical justifications“.

The importance of the supply tenders is underlined by their significance in the overall budget (see PE 1).

Care must be taken to design tenders to allow for maximum contract size and consequently to avoid unnecessary fragmentation of programmes into a series of small contracts, whenever appropriate, to achieve economies of scale, to ensure maximum coordination between related activities and to keep programme administration as simple as possible. This was respected.

The project must answer the basic questions as part of setting the scope and focus of the impact assessment: (1) Whose or what's impact will be the focus? The impact of the advisor, of the project, or of the partner institution? (2) What level of impact will be monitored? The impact of the direct project beneficiaries, the impact on intermediary organizations, or the impact on the ground? Ideally, all these levels should be considered.

The project acts also on the policy level. From a general point of view policy change can be schematized as follows: (1) Heightened awareness about an issue. (2) Contribution to the debate. (3) Changed opinions. (4) Changed policy. (5) Policy change is implemented. (6) Positive change in people's lives.

The M&E Consultant discussed the OVIs with the stakeholders especially under the ability to be easily obtainable to monitor project implementation and impact. There are difficulties in "on-the-ground" impact monitoring of projects located on Ministry level. Policy impact monitoring is possible in so far as the Project supports certain policy decisions. In this context, rigorous statistical methods are not appropriate. For impact monitoring of projects on the policy level, the process is at least as important as the outcome; a communication approach (communication between the stakeholders, effective communication channels) emphasizes the process. An emphasis on communication should however not be construed to mean that measuring impact should never be done.²

² The project used the parameter „Estimated drug value per VLU“ (see p. 36, Table 5, Appendix 5 of the TAT's first Interim Report) which is a good proxy for livestock health care and following this „livestock productivity“ (however also dependent on threats, e.g. if there is a need for specific treatments or not as trypanosomiasis, liver flukes, intensive tick treatments ... The necessary level of treatments will be higher in a humid hot lowland environment compared to arid or highland conditions, if there are no big differences in epizootics).

4 REVISION OR REVIEW OF THE PROJECT LOGFRAME

Project objectives are designed to further long-term sectorial goals, but their immediate objectives should be readily measurable. Objectives should be specific to the project interventions and realistic in the timeframe for their implementation. Process indicators measure what happens during implementation. Often, they are tabulated as a set of contracted completions or milestone events taken from an activity plan. Problems which the project cannot deal with directly, but which must be resolved if objectives are to be achieved, become topics for other strategies, or risks to the project if no action is taken. Action that is needed for project benefits to be achieved, but cannot be taken directly by the project, must be monitored as closely as project activities and may even be made the subject of conditionalities.

The **overall objective of the project** is to produce sustainable impacts to “alleviate poverty among the livestock rearing communities through measures accompanying the current reform in the livestock sector”. The Financing Agreement presents three indicators for the overall objective which are later on not picked up. These are: “(1) Poverty alleviation indicators. (2) PASDEP mid-term review. (3) Contribution of livestock to growth”. (PASDEP is the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, and which ended in 2010). PASDEP has since been replaced by the Growth and Transformation Programme (GTP) which runs from 2011 – 2015.

The Consultant’s Technical Proposal indicates however three OVIs for the Overall Objective: “(1) Increased quantity and value of livestock products (meat, hides and milk) exported. (2) Incomes of farmers and food business operators increased. (3) New legislation associated to the reform in the sector promulgated.” The first two of them are difficult to assess in view of the Project impact and should be interpreted with caution for the TAT input but could be considered for the 90-month project period (although there are many influences on livestock export and income increases as markets, input prices, world market competitors, climate). Increased farmers’ income from livestock can be measured by increased productivity and this again by an improved veterinary input. A proxy for the veterinary input is the drug use per VLU. But without the NSA Grant and the fact that the EVA Grant has not yet been awarded, it is unlikely that we can measure any change in this parameter before June 2014. Also the 3rd OVI at the Overall Objective level (“...legislation promulgated”) is unlikely to be achieved by the end of the TAT contract. This might be considered as an “ex-post” evaluation indicator.

The specific objective of the project is to “add value to livestock commodity production chains by integrating strengthened animal health, advisory and regulatory services, supported by effective dialogue between and mutually agreed actions by stakeholders in the public and private sectors”. The Objectively Verifiable Indicators for this are, by the end of the project (PE1 OVIs):

- Each forum for public-private dialogue and multi-stakeholder groups along value chains produces concise reports of each meeting that confirm progress, clear action plans and constructive trends.
- At least 60% of prioritised needs identified by stakeholders during consultative meetings are met within the project’s planning timeframe for each PE.
- Each year from project year 2, annual reports of producer associations and chambers of commerce provide data that confirm the enhanced availability and quality of marketed livestock products at all steps in the value chain.

Concerning the PE 1 OVI’s on: “At least 60% of prioritised needs identified by stakeholders during consultative meetings are met within the project’s planning timeframe for each PE”, and “each year from project year 2, annual reports of producer associations and chambers of commerce provide data that confirm the enhanced availability and quality of marketed livestock products at all steps in the value chain”. Alternatively a participatory assessment can

be undertaken with the stakeholders. A list of these prioritized needs should then be developed. One approach is that in the project's preparatory phase (SUPE) these needs were assessed and the PE1 (sub-) activities are considered as this list. There should also be a list of planned fora, see the OVI: "Each forum for public-private dialogue and multi-stakeholder groups along value chains produces concise reports of each meeting that confirm progress, clear action plans and constructive trends". In view of "...integrating strengthened ... advisory ... services" consultative meetings will be held (SoV, minutes of meetings).

Table 1: PE 1 OVIs for specific project objective and sources of verification / comments
(in *Italics, proposals, supplements*)

OVI	Source of verification / comments
Each forum for public-private dialogue and multi-stakeholder groups along value chains produces concise reports of each meeting <u>that confirm progress, clear action plans and constructive trends.</u>	<i>The 1st LVC-PPD Workshop to share recommendations of OIE PVS Evaluation, 14th – 17th May 2012.*</i> <i>Minutes of the workshop "Livestock Value Chain National Stakeholders Consultative Workshop". Organized by the LVC/PPD, Ministry of Agriculture. Dec. 26th, 2012. Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</i> <i>Animal Welfare Directive Consultative Meeting. October 4-5, 2012, Hawassa</i>
At least 60% of prioritised needs identified by stakeholders during consultative meetings are met within the project's planning timeframe for each PE.	<i>PE1 Activity plan is based on bilateral meetings with EVA, FAO, USAID projects, CAHW networking project and reflects stakeholders' needs</i>
Each year from project year 2, annual reports of producer associations and chambers of commerce provide data that confirm the enhanced availability and quality of marketed livestock products at all steps in the value chain.****	<i>Live animal (beef) producer association**</i> <i>Meat exporter association**</i> <i>(Dairy producer association report)***</i> <i>(Hides and skin association report)***</i> <i>(Chamber of commerce provides consultancy services under WB support on ISO 22000/2005 certification of abattoirs but does not issue reports relevant to the project).</i>

*These thematic workshops include a general discussion part where a dialogue is conducted.

** It is at first necessary to provide to these associations a template on how to collect information and present it in an annual report.

*** The project focuses on meat.

**** It is questionable whether the project interventions could bring about any measurable change in these parameters during the lifetime of the project as trade depends on many other factors.

The above examples demonstrate, there is a tendency that the sources of verification focus on the internal circle of the veterinary service although, at the goal level, the specified indicators relate to higher-order changes such as increased export or increased product quality. Given this focus the fora and workshops should sufficiently include the basic beneficiaries which are the farmers, feedlot entrepreneurs, traders, private drug sellers, processors and exporters. Their views are important. As a proxy for farmers (if no representatives are available), livestock extension specialists could be considered. As the pastoral regions are the main source of export animals or exported meat particular focus should be given to these regions.

The **purpose of the service contract (TAT)** is to provide Technical Assistance on project management and administration, as well as on specific technical issues, to the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in the framework of the project "Improving and integrating animal health services in the livestock value chain through public private dialogue in Ethiopia" (LVC-PPD)". According to the Consultant's Technical Proposal, the TAT OVIs are:

- Increased quality and value of livestock products (meat, hides/skins/leather, and milk exported).³
- New laws in line with the EU and WTO/WHO/OIE standards.
- Enhancement of guidelines, procedures and manuals.
- Decrease of animal diseases.
- Additional and better organised services are available to livestock owners.

The TAT OVIs at the levels of the Overall Objective and the Project Purpose are defined in the Consultant's Technical Proposal. The service tender TOR for the TAT do not include OVIs for the specific objectives and do not ask the Consultant to develop specific ones for the TAT. Some of the TAT OVIs from the Consultant's Technical Proposal are measurable and should be maintained ("New laws in line with the EU⁴ and WTO/WHO/OIE standards. Enhancement of guidelines, procedures and manuals"). The others depend on many other influences. In between these two poles is the OVI "Additional and better organised services are available to livestock owners". Concerning the TAT OVI (Consultant's Technical Proposal) on "Increased quality and value of livestock products (meat, hides/skins/leather, and milk exported)", again, it is questionable whether the TAT can be held responsible for any change during the lifetime of the project.

Table 2: TAT OVIs for specific project objective (Source: Consultant's Technical Proposal) and sources of verification / comments
(in *Italics, proposals, supplements*)

OVI	Source of verification / comments
Increased quality and value of livestock products (meat, hides/skins/leather, and milk) exported.	<i>Audit / monitoring reports of the APHRD Inspectorate: The project interventions may eventually result in better quality and value of meat being exported as a result of improving the application of HACCP / GMP practices at the export abattoirs. But the project has no influence on milk, hides and skins. The audit / monitoring reports of the APHRD Inspectorate should record a steady improvement of Food Safety standards and thus increased quality of meat product. The value of meat exported will be determined more by market influences of supply and demand. Still the unit value can be determined.</i> <i>Export statistic (end of Project, not in 2014)</i> <i>Participatory assessment with stakeholders</i>
New laws in line with the EU* and WTO/WHO/OIE standards.	<i>Project reports /documents on proposed legislation.</i> <i>(It is also worth mentioning that Ethiopia is a candidate for WTO membership. The new law will have to satisfy WTO standards and in particular, will have to include some provisions defining SPS Agreement principles).</i>
Enhancement of guidelines**, procedures and manuals.	<i>Issued /edited guidelines, procedures and manuals</i>

³ Again, it is questionable whether the TAT can influence any change during the lifetime of the project

⁴ The reference to EU should be qualified as WTO/WHO/OIE standards are usually sufficient. EU has a lot of very sophisticated standards (e.g. on animal identification of sheep with RFID) which were established in another context.

OVI	Source of verification / comments
Decrease of animal diseases.	<p><i>This OVI would be impossible to measure. A better indicator would be "Increase of animal disease reporting rate" (as one element of better disease control) in the areas where the project is able to influence it, perhaps with the help of the SHARE project (but by June 2014 probably too early to detect a change). Present and future reporting level: List of woreda which deliver and what they deliver.</i></p> <p><i>Data from NAHDIC (Nat. Anim. Hlth Disease & Investigation Centre): However, this is extremely difficult to measure as due to low levels of reporting an increase of reporting level would result in an apparent increase in disease incidence and prevalence.</i></p> <p><i>Ethiopia Animal Health Yearbook</i></p>
Additional and better organised services are available to livestock owners	<p><i>Staff/VLU, budget/VLU, no. of treatments, drug use, possibly privatisation. Annex 5 of 1st Six-Monthly TAT report (presently 3.8 ETB in drugs used /VLU versus 12.9 ETB needed)</i></p> <p><i>NADSS is working and used: Functioning and monthly use rate of ARIS 2 in the HQ, Amhara, Oromia, Tigre and SNNP regions</i></p>

* Where EU and WTO/WHO/OIE standards do not correspond or EU requirements are too sophisticated (and this level of sophistication is not required), the OIE-near version is preferred. EU is mentioned here in view of possible exports to EU, in future (medium or long-term).

** A 2010 report states that 8 guidelines are prepared and are in use, on phase I and II quarantine facilities, construction of export abattoirs, bio-security, animal handling, pre-purchase inspection procedures, ante-mortem, meat cold chain and meat inspectors and veterinary inspector guidelines. Source: The Status of Animal Health Services in Ethiopia. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. October 2010

In the TAT Project TOR very specific TAT results are stipulated which are supplemented into a complete LogFrame with OVIs in the Annex of the TOR and with sources of verification in the Consultant's Technical Proposal.

Table 3: Project results and TAT results according TAT TOR

Project Result	Technical assistant team results
<i>Result 1: Capacities of public and private stakeholders are developed to plan, manage and evaluate services and inputs needed by livestock commodity chains.</i>	<p><i>Project team is skilled in technical and financial project management;</i></p> <p><i>M&E plan is in place and used;</i></p> <p><i>ST Expertise is mobilised on time to contribute to project activities;</i></p> <p><i>Supply and service tenders are launched and executed according to plans and in line with EU regulations;</i></p>
<i>Result 2: Animal health, advisory and regulatory services for livestock commodity value chains are developed and strengthened</i>	<p><i>An effective and punctual monitoring of the activities designed to achieve the project result is carried out;</i></p> <p><i>Technical options for the improvement of animal health services are carefully identified and discussed before being implemented;</i></p>
<i>Result 3: A knowledge base that meets the needs of public-private dialogue in the context of livestock commodity production and marketing chain is developed and established</i>	<p><i>A sound information and communication policy is proposed and implemented;</i></p> <p><i>Meetings, workshops and discussion fora to promote the public-private dialogue are held and lead to feasible and sustainable conclusions /recommendations.</i></p>

The TAT Project TOR add (citation printed in italics, from page 7): *In particular, the consultants will assist the project management in achieving the following:*

- ✓ *Work Plan and Budget, PEs and Grant contracts are reviewed/drafted and successfully implemented;*
- ✓ *All tenders for supplies foreseen in the PEs are drafted launched and successfully concluded;*
- ✓ *MoA project team are fully conversant with EU procedures for the day-to-day management of PEs and related contracts;*
- ✓ *A technical and administrative (including financial) monitoring system is established from the beginning of the TA contract, and used to improve the efficacy and efficiency of the project;*
- ✓ *Reports are prepared and issued according to their respective schedule and approved by the beneficiary and the contracting authority;*
- ✓ *Information relevant to the project is collected/collated and disseminated to all stakeholders through information meeting and publication in the MoA website, including project Visibility.” (end of citation)*

In the Consultant’s Technical Proposal, the table from the TAT TOR, “ANNEX I: Links between Project results/ activities and TAT activities/ indicator”⁵, is supplemented by Sources of verification, and assumptions, see below.

In the following, each of the three Project Results is presented three times (three tables, resp.) with OVIS:

1. TAT results and OVIs according to *TAT TOR (1st two columns) and Technical Proposal of the Consultant (right column)*
2. PE1 OVIs
3. TAT OVIs with detailed comments on progress based on 1st TAT Interim Report (Appendix 2: Progress in implementation of activities against LogFrame indicators) (with proposals, supplements of M&E Consultant)

Project Result 1 “Capacity building of public and private stakeholders”:

Assumptions:

- Support, agreement and commitment of key stakeholders (public and private).
- Farmers, processors and wholesalers willing to participate.
- Participants to trainings eager to acquire new skills and knowledge.

Table 4: TAT activities and OVIs for Project Result 1 “Capacity building of public and private stakeholders”. *Source: TAT TOR (1st two columns) and Technical Proposal of the Consultant (right column)*

TAT Activities	OVIs	Sources of Verification
1.1 APHRD supported in project planning and management. Internal technical and financial M&E system established	M&E Plan is discussed and endorsed within 2 months from the deployment of the TAT Programme estimates are executed within the deadlines established The monitoring plan verified and updated at least every 6 months.	Project progress reports Project progress reports Financial report Project progress reports M&E reports

⁵ See Annex below

TAT Activities	OVis	Sources of Verification
1.2 Mobilise specific technical expertise, for capacity building needs assessment	The capacity building plan is drafted and discussed 3 months after the deployment of the TAT. Specific studies are launched by month 10 of PE1	Project progress reports (Secondary legislation to be replaced by) Training Plan developed by the HRD STE Initiatives involving farmers and food business operators
1.3 Support APHRD/EVA in identifying, drafting and undertaking capacity building activities and trainings	Training sessions start by month 11 of the PE with the direct involvement of the TAT	Training report Questionnaires for inspectors and staff
1.4 Contribute to the discussion fora and specific meetings	At least 3 discussion fora organised during PE1 with the TAT playing a proactive role in facilitating and coaching the fora.	List of participants Minutes of Fora meeting
1.5 Contribute to the improvement of certification procedures and adoption of international standards	Consultation meeting with QSAE held by month 6 of PE1, mediated and advised by the TAT	Minutes of consultation meeting <i>Report of Export Cert. STE (new suggestion)</i>
1.6 Support APHRD in identifying, drafting and undertaking specific trainings	At least 8 technical trainings held before the end of the PE1 with direct involvement of the TAT	Training report List of participants <i>ToRs for training (new suggestion)</i>
1.7 Mobilization of specific technical expertise	Service tenders for pilot actions on AI and M systems launched and awarded 10 month after the deployment of the TAT Traceability system identified and its testing launched by the end of the PE1 TOR for a study on establishment of Disease Free Zones and compartmentalisation drafted and approved before the end of the PE1.*	Service tenders launched Estimates Project progress reports <i>In view of delays in project implementation this OVI can only be partially achieved by end of PE 1</i> <i>OIE/CVO report; the biannual OIE /WAHIS report is not related to this activity – it is solely related to notifiable disease reporting. This SoV is to be deleted.</i>

* This activity has been dropped out of the TAT ToRs through a letter of request made by the Director APHRD – To be acknowledged at the 1st JSC meeting.

Table 5: PE1 OVis for Result 1, “Capacities of public and private stakeholders are developed to plan, manage and evaluate services and inputs needed by livestock commodity chains”
(in *Italics, proposals, supplements*)

From PE1, Annex 2: Logical framework for the work programme under this PE

OVI	Source of verification / comments
▪ All project management/implementation arrangements (TA team, M&E plan, JSC and LWG) are established and operational by month 6 of PE1	Project progress reports <i>The LWG is in the process of being replaced by a Livestock Policy Hub to be established under the AU/IBAR project (Minutes of meetings, participants)</i>
▪ Comprehensive capacity building programme and baseline studies are identified before month 12 of PE1 and implemented before the end of PE 1	Reports from specific external experts: HRD expert report <i>Baseline studies on: Veterinary field service delivery, privatisation of field services, veterinary surveillance</i>
▪ Needs to improve the public private partnership are assessed and discussed before month 10 of PE1	Studies (PVS) and plans originating from specific missions / meetings and assessments; specific reports on trainings (e.g. <i>Onderstepoort FMD diagnostic lab</i>) and study tours. <i>TNA reports on VI (meat, quarantine), sanitary mandate, field trip</i>

OVI	Source of verification / comments
	<i>report of LTEs. KE2 Report on Service Delivery is available for discussion.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterinary Education is enhanced through the review and improvement of veterinary curricula by the end of PE1 	Project progress reports (<i>Identify particular reports and chapters</i>) <i>Veterinary Education Forum is established through intervention of EVA under Direct Grant. – EVA Grant Progress Report</i> <i>Specific assessment reports (not yet issued)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A modern, appropriate and reliable AI, MC & T system is identified, proposed approved and launched on a pilot scale before the end of PE1 	Service and supply tender dossiers and signed contracts. <i>ST mission which proposes a plan is not yet implemented, therefore this OVI can only be partially fulfilled by end PE 1.</i>

The consultant proposes two M&E plans – the first is a plan for the APHRD to monitor the PE 1 sub-activities (see Appendix 6) and the second is the one which the TAT developed in Appendix 2 of the first 6-monthly report, which uses the TAT OVIs at the Result level. In this report it is already mentioned that some of the OVIs are not measurable – e.g. reduction in disease prevalence.

Due to the large number of PE1 sub-activities monitoring and evaluation of PE1 is presented in Appendix 6 where PE1 sub-activities and TAT (sub-) activities are compiled in one table. Progress towards expected results or implementation of each (sub-) activity is indicated with an OVI or Source of verification.

The tables here (Tables 4-12) take the OVIs from the TAT TOR and the PE1 LogFrame and combine them with Sources of verification and Progress to date (with comments). These are:

- Tables 4, 5 and 6 for Result 1
- Tables 7, 8 and 9 for Result 2
- Tables 10, 11 and 12 for Result 3)

And

- Tables 4, 7, and 10 for TAT activities and OVIs for Results 1, 2 & 3; source: TAT TOR (1st two columns) and Technical Proposal of the Consultant for Sources of verification
- Tables 5, 8, and 11 for PE1 OVIs for Result 1, 2 & 3 with sources of verification and comments
- Tables 6, 9, and 12 again for TAT TOR but with Progress to date /comments (from the TAT 1st Interim Report, Appendix 2). These tables may be seen as redundant but they were added to see where the project stands and to understand the pace of project implementation.

Table 6: TAT OVIs for Result 1, “Capacities of public and private stakeholders are developed to plan, manage and evaluate services and inputs needed by livestock commodity chains” based on 1st TAT Interim Report (Appendix 2: Progress in implementation of activities against LogFrame indicators)

(*in Italics, proposals, supplements.* The Original Table is the one from the 1st TAT Interim Report. It is reproduced in Appendix 3)

OVI from TAT TOR (Annex 1)	Progress to date/ comments
1 M & E Plan is discussed and endorsed within 2 months from the deployment of the TAT.	1 M&E plan of STE

OVI from TAT TOR (Annex 1)		Progress to date/ <i>comments</i>
2 Programme estimates are implemented smoothly and activities executed within the deadlines established.	<p><i>List status of main issues which are especially the tenders, employments, STE approval, STE mission approval, report approvals.</i> (below, from 1st TAT Interim Report)</p> <p>2 PE 1 is underway, but many planned activities are behind schedule. 3rd Quarterly Report PE1 submitted to NAO / EU Del. on October 12th 2012. Supply Contract tender for Vehicles has been evaluated on 3rd / 4th December. Outcome pending clarification on Tender Proposals from EU Delegation. Clarifications on Cold chain equipment Tender were submitted to the EU Delegation on 17th December. Due to complexity of clarifications sought and the fact that Tech Specs for the Lab tender were "cut & pasted" from catalogues the deadlines for submission of clarifications and proposals have been extended by the EU Del to 24th Jan and 3rd Feb 2013, respectively. Procurement of Senior Accountant still held up due to low salaries offered. Submission of the final EVA Grant Proposal was delayed due to lengthy discussions between the TAT and EU Del regarding what procedure would work best in view of the incorrect procedure which had been followed to date. A Full Grant Application and all supporting documents are ready for formal evaluation before the end of this</p>	<p>reporting period. Tender for the supply of office stationery etc. has been launched by MoA procurement through a restricted invitation to tender. The Tender for the (local) supply of one project vehicle by MoA is held up pending signature of State Minister.</p> <p>Constraints to progress of the project identified to date include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of project support staff due to low salaries set in PE 1; • Lack of priority given to procurement by MoA procurement case team; • Imprest Administrators have too many other duties to dedicate sufficient time to project activities; • Supplementary Imprest Administrator resigned in October to follow MSc course – No substitute has been appointed to replace him. • Complexity / changes to EDF procedures have hampered the preparation of Grant Proposal and Supply contract Tender Dossiers. • The Call for Proposals for an NSA Grant has had to be abandoned due to non-acceptance on the part of the Ministry of Finance & Economic Development of a Flexible procedure process based upon a "crisis" situation being declared by the EU Delegation in Southern Ethiopia.
3	The monitoring plan verified and updated at least every 6 months.	<i>Updated monitoring tables</i>
4	The capacity building plan is drafted and discussed 3 months after the deployment of the TAT. Specific studies are launched by month 10 of PE1.	HRD STE was mobilised on 08/10/12, mission completed on Friday 2 nd November 2012. <i>STE expert report</i>
5	Training sessions start by month 11 of the PE with the direct involvement of the TAT.	<i>Training Plan. Training implementation schedule. Reports from training conducted with assessment form filled by trainees and list of participants</i>
6	At least 3 discussion fora organised during PE1 with the TAT playing a proactive role in facilitating and coaching the fora.	<i>Minutes of meetings /report of fora conducted (see also the point on fora in the Table above where different meetings and workshops are listed which could perhaps be considered as fora in this context)</i>
7	Consultation meeting with QSAE held by month 6 of PE1, mediated and advised by the TAT.	<i>Mobilisation of Export Certification STE + STE Final Report</i> <i>Minutes of meetings of QSAE</i>
8	At least 8 technical trainings held before the end of the PE1 with direct involvement of the TAT.	One Technical training undertaken for Laboratory technician on FMD characterisation at OVI, South Africa. <i>See point 5 above</i>

OVI from TAT TOR (Annex 1)	Progress to date/ comments
	<i>Residue testing training, GIS/GPS training, Heavy metal training</i>
9 Service tenders for pilot actions on AI and M systems launched and awarded 10 month after the deployment of the TAT; traceability system identified and its testing launched by the end of the PE1; TOR for a study on establishment of Disease Free Zones and compartmentalisation drafted and approved before the end of the PE1.	<i>Approved STE mission report, approved strategy. Tech specs of eartags, paper forms, hard and software, publicity means. DFZ /compartmentalisation was withdrawn from the APHRD priority list. Planned to be considered in the framework of the regional Vetgov project (AU/IBAR)</i>

* OVI (2) above is a summary OVI recapitulating the work progress achieved so far.

The table below presents OVIs for Project Result 2 “Improvement of animal health control through the provision of advisory and regulatory services”:

The assumptions are:

- Support by Parliament for successful adoption of new regulations and rule books
- Availability of MoA staff
- *Timely award of EVA Grant*
- Participants to trainings eager to acquire new skills and knowledge

Table 7: TAT activities and OVIs for Project Result 2 “Improvement of animal health control through the provision of advisory and regulatory services”. *Source: TAT TOR (1st two columns) and Technical Proposal of the Consultant (right column)*
New proposals on SoV in Italics

TAT Results	OVIs	Sources of Verification
2.1 Contribute to the monitoring of activities of implementing body (EVA) (in view of VSB)	Statutory body and its working regulations established before the end of the PE1	Statutory body establishment act and minute meetings
2.2 Contribute to the monitoring of activities of implementing body (EVA) (in view of regulatory framework for veterinary services)	Sanitary mandates defined and launched for implementation and relevant specific trainings identified by end of the PE1	Project progress reports OIE/CVO report <i>The SOVs OIE/CVO reports are unlikely to be good sources of information on this OVI - It is unrealistic to expect any Sanitary Mandate contract to be awarded before the end of PE1, however the San. Mandate scheme should have been designed and Contract Templates should be available.</i>
2.3 Mobilise specific technical expertise to propose the improvement of the reporting system	Proposal for the improvement of the disease reporting finalised 6 months after the deployment of the TAT; Improved reporting system tested by the end of the PE1.	OIE/CVO report <i>The biannual OIE WAHIS report will not be significantly improved for at least a year after the “improved disease reporting system has been launched. The improved system is very unlikely to be tested before the end of PE1</i> Use rate /reporting through new system
2.4 Support APHRD in project activities (in view of surveillance) and supply of goods)	Shortcomings and gaps of the surveillance system clearly disclosed 5 months	OIE/CVO report <i>KE 2's report on the shortcomings</i> <i>Tender Dossier publication notices</i>

TAT Results	OVI	Sources of Verification
	after the deployment of the TAT. Supply tenders success-fully awarded by the end of the PE1	
2.5 Support APHRD in project activities (in view of animal health services)	Internal authority to monitor the grants established by month 10 of the PE1; Delivery of animal health services monitored at least quarterly in collaboration with EVA and NSA	Initiatives involving farmers and food business operators OIE/CVO report <i>KE 2's report on the shortcomings</i>
2.6 Support APHRD in project activities (inspection and certification services)	At least 4 refreshment trainings held by month 14 of the PE1; 1 study tour undertaken by the end of the PE1 Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1	Progress report Training report Study visit report
2.7 Monitor supply tender process (1)	Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1	<i>EuropeAid Publication notice of Tender Dossier, Clarification / Corrigenda publication Notices Contract signed*</i>
2.8 Supply tender process 2 monitored Monitor supply tender process (2)	Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1	<i>EuropeAid Publication notice of Tender Dossier, Clarification / Corrigenda publication Notices Contract signed Reports on TAT training on residue testing, TAT assistance on installation of equipment</i>
2.9 Supply tender process 3 monitored. Monitor supply tender process (3); advice on identification of further needs	Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1	<i>EuropeAid Publication notice of Tender Dossier, Clarification / Corrigenda publication Notices Contract signed*</i>

Table 8: PE1 OVIs for Result 2, “Animal health, advisory and regulatory services for livestock commodity value chains are developed and strengthened”
(*in Italics, proposals, supplement*)

OVI	Source of verification / comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Veterinary Statutory Body is established by the end of PE1 	<p>Official Act establishing the VSB (<i>It will probably take at least another six months to have the Draft Proclamation (s) approved internally and then probably 2 years before it will be endorsed by the Council of Ministers and presented to Parliament – so the Timeframe here is unrealistic</i>).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying measures for the functioning of EVB are adopted by the end of PE 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Package of measures accompanying the adoption of the EVB (<i>Due to very slow progress with regard to the award of the EVA Grant – this timeframe is not achievable</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of strengthening and equipping the diseases reporting system is started and well advanced by the end of PE1 <i>ARIS2 AU/IBAR regional approach</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ARIS 2 is functional, installed in the (sub-) regions and used (internet connection and IT training needed)</i> <i>Increase of monthly disease reporting from 40% to 70%</i>

OVI	Source of verification / comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The re-structuring and improvement of animal health services to reach the whole country is started and well advanced by the end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational organogram of MoA; EVA grants. Grantees reports. <i>Documented decisions on Integration of CAHW, on privatisation.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The improvement of surveillance, inspection, control and certification systems is well advanced by the end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outbreaks and surveillance reports; <i>Increase of monthly disease reporting from 40% to 70%. Statistics on export with improved certification (including traceability related details for animals from the pilot zone like origin from market xy, tested and vaccinated at abc, etc).</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply and installation of goods for the improvement of cold chain, vaccine production/distribution, laboratory diagnosis and residues control are completed during PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply tender dossiers and signed contract Inspection and quality control reports

Table 9: TAT OVIs for Result 2, “Animal health, advisory and regulatory services for livestock commodity value chains are developed and strengthened”. The Original Table is the one from the 1st TAT Interim Report)

(in Italics, proposals, supplements, - to be discussed.

OVI from TAT TOR (Annex 1)	Progress to date /comments
1 Statutory body & working regulations established before end PE1.	<p>TL revised all Draft Veterinary legislation incl. revised Draft Proclamation for establishing an Ethiopian Veterinary Council, This Draft Proclamation has been merged with a Draft Proclamation (Animal Health, Welfare, Veterinary Public Health Proclamation). The proposed Draft is now being subjected to a legal review by an International lawyer provided to the APHRD through an on-going contract with IDLO</p> <p><i>MoA approved Draft legislation (or enacted legislation, statutory body is officially registered, statutory body is efficiently established (staff office) if progress and decisions happen with great speed (which is probably an unrealistic timeframe).</i></p> <p><i>Working regulations established (document).</i></p>
2 Sanitary mandates defined and launched for implementation and relevant specific trainings identified by end of the PE1.	<p>Sanitary Mandate contracting scheme to be developed in accordance with the Regulations, (Directives and Guidelines to be developed after the respective legislation is enacted) under the authority of a revised Animal Health, Welfare, Veterinary Public Health & Quality of Veterinary Services Proclamation during the remaining months of PE1.</p> <p><i>Respective legislation enacted (see animal disease proclamation). It is questionable if a budget for san.mand. will be available (e.g. on a trial basis by a NGO [without the respective basic legislation, could be decided by the Oromia Livestock Dev. & Marketing Agency] by the SHARE project). Tenders launched. Contracts made. Payments made to the field contractors (vet clinic with a network of CAHW). Training done (concept, administration, tendering, monitoring). This timeframe is however optimistic.</i></p>
3 Proposal for the improvement of the disease reporting finalised 6 months after the deployment of the TAT;	<p>Preliminary assessment of the current disease surveillance and disease reporting systems done. Terms of Reference for a Baseline Study to learn more about these constraints prepared and approved.</p> <p><i>National veterinary expert recruited to undertake this Baseline Study.</i></p>

OVI from TAT TOR (Annex 1)	Progress to date /comments
improved reporting system tested by the end of the PE1.	<i>Baseline study report approved. Improved system tested. Improved system implemented. Increase in reporting rate. Use rate of ARIS2 software. With the PE I implementation delays timeframe is however unrealistic.</i>
4 Shortcomings and gaps of the surveillance system clearly disclosed 5 months after the deployment of the TAT. Supply tenders successfully awarded by the end of the PE1 (GPS, Smart phones, etc.)	<i>See above, point 3.</i> <i>Decision on improved devices on disease reporting made (either SMS, data entry screen on smartphone or digital pen.</i> <i>Supply tenders for GPS devices (or smartphone with GPS ability) and Smart phones etc. successfully awarded (contract, delivery)</i> <i>New system is in use (statistics from software, etc.)</i>
5 Internal authority to monitor the grants established by month 10 of the PE1; Delivery of (animal health) services monitored at least quarterly in collaboration with EVA (and NSA).	<i>Final evaluation of EVA grant proposal (evaluation report accepted)</i> <i>Contract with EVA is negotiated and awarded.</i> <i>EVA periodic Reports</i> <i>(Reference to NSA Grant no longer applicable)</i> <i>Statistics on delivery of animal health services (vaccination, test, clinical services, drug use, budget, active staff in detail, mobility, equipment, premises)</i>
6 At least 4 refreshment trainings held by month 14 of the PE1; 1 study tour undertaken by the end of the PE1.	<i>Acceptance of the Human Resource Development (HRD) STE's Report and Draft Training Plan as well as proposed Draft revised Job Descriptions for the officers working within the Export Abattoirs and Meat Inspection & Certification Case Team and the Animal (&Plant) Quarantine Stations Case Team.</i> <i>Trainings held /study tour implemented (participants, training evaluations, study tour report)</i>
7 Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1 (vaccine production & distribution)	<i>Vehicle Supply Tender proposals have been submitted and Evaluated. Result pending decision of EU Delegation.</i> <i>Approved evaluation report. Contracted supplier.</i> <i>Delivery and acceptance of supplies</i>
8 Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1 (residue lab)	<i>Supply Tender proposals have been submitted and evaluated (approved evaluation report).</i> <i>Contracted supplier.</i> <i>Delivery and acceptance of supplies.</i>
9 Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1 (diagnostic lab)	<i>Official decision /approval on Vehicle Supply Tender evaluation, cold Chain Equipment Tender, lab equipment tender. Contracted supplier.</i> <i>Delivery and acceptance of supplies.</i>

Component 3 (= result 3 of Annex 1 of the ToR):– Establishment and development of a knowledge base:

The assumptions are:

- Sufficient human resources and logistics allocated to the project by the MoA and other participating bodies.
- Participant to trainings eager to acquire new skills and knowledge

Table 10: TAT activities and OVIs for Project Result 3 “Establishment and development of a knowledge base”.

Source: TAT TOR (1st two columns) and Technical Proposal of the Consultant (right column)

TAT Activities	OVIs	Sources of Verification
3.1 Mobilise Communication Expert	Communication policy drafted 3 months after the deployment of the TAT, validated at the 2nd JSC and implemented before the end of the PE1	Progress report <i>No JSC meetings have been held to date</i>
3.2 Mobilise Finance Expert	Consultative process launched 5 months after the deployment of the TAT	Initiatives involving farmers and food business operators
3.3 Contribute to the monitoring of activities of implementing body (APHRD/EVA Grant)	Scientific information collated digested and disseminated regularly and widely through the MoA Website Project bulletins published quarterly	Scientific reports/bulletins* Websites Progress report
3.4 Contribute to the advice and monitoring of activities of implementing body (NSA Grant)**	Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis (3.4 refers to <i>Indigenous knowledge of practices within the livestock chain</i>)	Initiatives involving farmers and food business operators
3.5 Contribute to the advice and monitoring of activities of implementing body (NSA Grant)**	Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis (3.5 refers to <i>Pilot models of service delivery to value chains</i>)	Initiatives involving farmers and food business operators
3.6 Contribute to the advice and monitoring of activities of implementing body (NSA Grant)**	Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis (3.6 refers to <i>Outreach to dispersed production units</i>)	Initiatives involving farmers and food business operators
3.7 Contribute to the monitoring of activities of implementing body (APHRD/EVA Grant)	Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis (3.7 refers to <i>Veter. Drugs regulatory framework</i>)	Initiatives involving farmers and food business operators
3.8 Support APHRD/MoA in organising and held the meetings	Workshop organised and held within 9 months after the arrival of the TAT (3.8 refers to <i>LVC in the regional /internat. context</i>)	Training reports

* The PE1 document states on this point: In the era of internet and web-based fora, scientific information became widely and more easily available. However, this information is obviously scattered and presented in a very technical form, which is often understandable only for very high calibre scientists deeply involved in the specific topic treated. The project will establish a scientific unit composed by in-house and the long term technical assistant of the LVC/PPD project, in charge of collating/collecting the information relevant to activities touched by the project, published on the web and on specialized magazines/journals and to make it available for the general veterinary and livestock operators at no additional costs. The project will publish every six months a technical and scientific bulletin reporting information of general and specific interest on animal health, production and trade, and annually an Epidemiology Newsletter produced by APHRD.

Comment of the M+E expert: ILRI is e.g. a research organisation working in the field. One point which is mentioned is ethno-phytotherapy (or in a larger sense, inventory of indigenous practises) which is however a demanding project in itself if it comes to validation.⁶

⁶ Example: Evaluation of Anthelmintic Properties of Ethnoveterinary Plant Preparations Used as Livestock Dewormers by Pastoralists and Small Holder Farmers in Kenya. John B. Githiori, Department of Biomedical Sciences and Veterinary Public Health, Division of Parasitology and Virology, SWEPAR, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Nairobi, Kenya. Doctoral thesis. Swedish University of Agricultural. ("In conclusion, the plants evaluated were ineffective as anthelmintics in the preparations and forms that were used"). *Better evidence from randomised trials is needed before herbal remedies can be recommended on a large scale. Such trials are expensive and time consuming (comment of M+E Expert).* The PE1 mentions: ".....practical trials on control of ticks in pastoral areas using locally available plants or part of plants".

** As the NSA grant was not concluded these activities are redundant.

Table 11: PE1 OVIs for Result 3, “A knowledge base that meets the needs of public-private dialogue in the context of livestock value chains is developed and established”
(in *Italics, proposals, supplements*)

OVI	Source of verification / <i>comments</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive communication policy for the livestock sector is developed by month 6 of PE1 and approved by end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication policy document; <i>STE report</i>. Project progress reports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge management system including a website designed and establish by end of PE1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grantees reports (<i>result-based payment schedule in tranches?</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of proximity animal health and general services is improved by the end of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project progress reports; Project activity bulletins; Scientific content of the MoA Website and number of entries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The veterinary drugs regulatory framework is reviewed by the end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific experts reports and proposals for review/improvement; Activity reports of MoA/APHRD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Ethiopia receives a science based advice on the position of the Country towards regional and trade issues by the end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of the thematic workshops

Table 12: TAT OVIs for Result 3, “A knowledge base that meets the needs of public-private dialogue in the context of livestock value chains is developed and established”. The Original Table is the one from the 1sit TAT Interim Report.
(in *Italics, proposals, supplements*).

OVI	Progress to date / <i>comments</i>
1. Communication policy drafted 3 months after deployment of TAT, validated at 2 nd JSC & implemented before end PE1;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International and national Communication experts have been recruited <i>and started in January 2013. Expert Reports submitted and accepted. Communication policy drafted, discussed, accepted, implemented.</i>
2. Consultative process launched 5 months after deployment of the TAT;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This OVI refers to development of evidence-based guidelines to channel investments to the livestock sector. <i>Investment proposals on private veterinary services, certification of feedlots as quarantine stations to avoid 2nd quarantine (and its related costs) in Djibouti or Berbera. Source of verification would be the technical and financial proposal on private veterinary services, private drug distribution, improved feedlot operation.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Scientific information collated digested and disseminated regularly and widely through the MoA Website; Project bulletins published quarterly; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EVA Direct Grant is due to be awarded in early January. The EVA plans to compile an inventory of indigenous remedies and best practices which will be disseminated to animal health service providers as a component of the Communication strategy. <i>It is however impractical to suggest that the ethno-veterinary practices which are identified can actually be validated, since this involves very costly research.</i>
4. Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relate to monitoring activities to be undertaken by a NSA. The NSA Grant is no longer going to be awarded (4. refers to <i>Indigenous knowledge of practices within the livestock chain</i>)

OVI	Progress to date / comments
5. Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relate to monitoring activities to be undertaken by an NSA. The NSA Grant is no longer going to be awarded (5. refers to <i>Pilot models of service delivery to value chains</i>)
6. Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relate to monitoring activities to be undertaken by an NSA. <i>The NSA Grant is no longer going to be awarded</i> (6 refers to <i>Outreach to dispersed production units</i>)
7. Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis. <i>(There is a mis-match between this OVI and the Activity 3.7 of the PE1. PE1 OVI is here: veterinary drugs regulatory framework is reviewed)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity relates to the establishment of a regulatory framework for the control of veterinary drugs. A Gap Analysis has been undertaken and it has been recommended that the Proclamation be amended in order to correct a number of errors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Workshop organised and held within 9 months after arrival of TAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the view of the TAT this activity should be held off until the final phase of the project when the regulatory systems to ensure the quality of animal health services, and thus the safety and quality of animals and PoAO are beginning to be implemented. This activity should be conducted in close collaboration with the USAID who are more deeply involved in this end of the LVC.

Comments to some of the OVIs in the Table above:

Point 2 above. This refers to the following activity: *Activity 3.2, “evidence-based guidelines to channel investment to the animal health sector, depends on presence of the financial expert⁷, perusal of relevant project reports, and a rigorous consultation process. It will begin in project month 5 and completed by month 9” (from the Consultant’s Technical Proposal). As TAT activity the TAT TOR state: “Mobilize financial expert”. The Inception Report states: “3.2.1 Conduct a critical appraisal of existing reports on the delivery of animal health services and use the evaluation to inform a series of stakeholder workshops to develop innovative strategies for animal health service delivery. 3.2.2 On the basis of recommendations from these discussions develop models for private sector delivery of animal health services in the highlands and the lowland areas of Ethiopia. 3.2.3 Pilot the delivery of animal health service based on the various models proposed in 3.2.2.”*

Point 4 above: (from page 17 of first TAT Interim Report) Activity 3.4 Compile inventories and validate⁸ indigenous knowledge of practices within the livestock commodity chain.

3.4.1 Assist the EVA⁹ and NSA to develop an inventory of indigenous knowledge on animal health and other practices;

⁷ This is an error in the TAT ToRs and this error follows through into the Technical Proposal – The TAT should mobilise an Agricultural / Livestock Economist for this activity – In effect, the job is being addressed by KE2.

⁸ The wording “validate” is not included in the TAT TOR but is mentioned in a general diagram on project component 3, in the Consultant’s Technical Proposal. Validating „indigenous knowledge“ would necessitate pharmacological trials which is above the resources of the project.

⁹ In other documents, this activity is solely attributed to NSA. (However, NSA contract was not concluded, so the reference to NSA is out-of-date).

3.4.2 Develop innovative means of publishing such information in ways in which it becomes accessible to appropriate end-users

5 INITIAL BUDGET, PE1, PROJECT'S GRANTS AND TENDERS

The project costs are financed from the 10th EDF NIP (National Indicative Programme). Organizations selected to receive co-financing through a grant to implement actions will make a 20% contribution (according Financing Agreement; see below budget table from the Financing Agreement).

Table 13: Indicative budgetary contributions to project cost categories (initial table)
In 1000 €. Source: Financing Agreement (Agreement No. ET/FED/2009/021-388)

Responsibility	Activities	Modality	EU	other	Total
MoA	Capacity building and training, regulatory functions regarding SMS measures, operation costs and supplies	PEs	5,100		5,100
NAO	Development of sanitary mandates, clinical services and rationalization of the veterinary profession	Grant (EVA)	750		750
NAO	Improvement of the processing activities in the livestock value chain, advisory activities including the delivery of health services to the producers	Grant (NSA, public or parastatal body, or private sector organisation)	1,000	200	1,200
MoA	Financial and technical support activities including studies and internal M&E provided by two internat. TAs and support staff	Service contract	1,500		1,500
EC/ MoA	<u>EC</u> : Management of the TA contract through a service contract; <u>MoA</u> : Management of the deliverables comprising inception work plan, first year work plan, preparation of the PE, procurement, etc.	Kick Start TA	200		200
EC		M&E	300		300
EC		Audit	300		300
		Contingencies*	850		850
	TOTAL		10,000	200	10,200

* The EU's contribution to "Contingencies" heading may be used only with prior agreement of the Commission.

The GoE commits itself to contribute in kind in terms of salary expenses, office rent and equipment necessary for the achievement of project activities.

The following Supply Contracts are under PE1. They are well advanced except for the "Laboratory Equipment" where specs are not yet finalized /approved. All Supply Contracts should be signed well ahead of the D+3 deadline of 7th May 2013.

Table 14: Planned Supply Contracts

Lot No	Name of the Item	Legal Beneficiary	Deadline Contracting date	Est. Amount (ETB)
1 Lot	Office Equipment	MoA / APHRD	7 th May 2013	332,500.00
3 Lots	Laboratory Equipment	MoA / NAHDIC / NVI / Kaliti	7 th May 2013	28,148,041.20
3 Lots	Cold chain equipment	NVI / MoA - NAHDIC	7 th May 2013	11,677,114.00

Lot No	Name of the Item	Legal Beneficiary	Deadline Contracting date	Est. Amount (ETB)
1 Lot	Miscellaneous equipment for Visibility, Disease surveillance & reporting, Movement Control / Animal Identification	MoA / Regional Bureaus of Agriculture	7 th May 2013	4,923,505.50
1 Lot	Vehicles	MoA Regional Laboratories / NVI / APHRD	7 th May 2013	12,248,721.00
Sub-Total				57,329,881.70
Budgeted				57,329,881.70

Submission of the final EVA Grant Proposal was delayed due to lengthy discussions between the TAT and EU Del regarding what procedure would work best in view of the incorrect procedure which had been followed to date. A Full Grant Application and all supporting documents are ready for formal Evaluation before the end of this reporting period.

The Call for Proposals for an NSA Grant has had to be abandoned due to non-acceptance on the part of the Ministry of Finance & Economic Development of a Flexible procedure process based upon a “crisis” situation being declared by the EU Delegation in Southern Ethiopia. It was also stated that the remaining period for a usual procedure was insufficient due to delays in preparing and approving the call for proposals.

According to the PRAG, the minimum period between the date of publication of the Guidelines for Applicants of Grants with a budget >100,000€ and the deadline for submission of proposals is 90 days.

6 DATA COLLECTION, BASELINE SURVEYS, COLLABORATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS AND PROJECTS

Data collection and baseline surveys shall be project specific and complementary to other actors (see Appendix 9 for proposed baseline surveys). The on-going LMP (Livestock Master Plan study) is finalizing a livestock development framework document. Studies and analyses carried out since the draft (previous) LMP was done are consulted and synthesized. Livestock experts and stakeholders in livestock development in Ethiopia are consulted. The purpose of the short (20 page) broad livestock development framework document is to lay out the key operating principles of the LMP.

Stakeholders include other programmes and projects which are actors in bilateral exchange meetings and harmonisation meetings / fora /working groups. The following projects are presently implemented (see also Appendix 10), under preparation or were recently closed. For recently closed projects, final reports shall be collected and analysed.

USAID funded projects:

- Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative (Tufts University);
- Agricultural Export Promotion (hides & skins);
- Dairy Development (Land O'Lakes). (Phased out)
- Livestock Growth Programme – Livestock Value Chain Project (LGP – LVC-P).
On-going

This five-year, \$38 million project is one component of USAID/Ethiopia's support to the Agriculture Growth Programme's Markets and Agribusiness Sub-component. The LGP utilizes a value chain strengthening approach and promotes greater private sector participation, in this case with a focus on the meat/live animals and dairy value chains within the broader livestock sector. On the production side, the LGP will improve animal feed systems, expand animal health delivery systems and improve animal breeding through artificial insemination. On the marketing side, activities will reduce transaction costs and improve competitiveness of livestock products by linking producers and cooperatives to end market suppliers and consumers by enhancing sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) standards. Both areas underlined potentially overlap with the LVC-PPD. There is therefore need for collaboration in order to ensure complementarity of the two projects.

- Rural Economic and Food Security Sector Working Group (RED&FS) - the Rural Economic Feed the Future Multi-Year Strategy June 2011

RED&FS was formally established in April 2008 with the following mandate defined by the GoE:

- ☐ Share information on GoE policies, strategies, and programs based on national development plan objectives and targets (e.g., as set forth in the GTP and PIF);
- ☐ Review sector level plan implementation status and other on-going efforts of the GoE and requirements of the sector;
- ☐ Coordinate and harmonize efforts of development partners supporting the sector; and
- Interact with and mobilize partners to provide additional support, so as to achieve national and Millennium Development Goals. Standard Methods and Procedures (SMP) project, AU/IBAR (USAID East Africa (July 2012 – June 2016)
- Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP Animal Health).
On-going

The regional Standard Methods and Procedures (SMP) framework provides a stable foundation for both live animal trade and livestock commodity based product trade within the Greater Horn of Africa (GHOA) ecosystem and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region, and for international trade to destinations outside the region. The project has considerable overlap with the LVC-PPD, especially relating to the establishment of disease surveillance systems, animal identification, movement control and traceability and strengthening export certification. It is therefore essential that we build a strong collaboration with this forthcoming project.

World Bank and IFAD project: Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP); on-going, World Bank up to 2013, IFAD up to 2015. Collaboration with the IFAD Project is recommended.

African Development Bank – currently providing funding and support to the Tsetse Mass Rearing Centre.

IGAD / FAO – Livestock Policy Initiative – phased out.

FAO – Emergency Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases - (ECTAD) regional project supporting mainly epidemio-surveillance and laboratory diagnostics for TADs. On-going

EU-funded:

- AU/IBAR, in partnership with OIE/ FAO – continent-wide “Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa due to get underway in the coming months. This project aims to improve aspects of Governance and Institutional reforms which are required to improve the provision of veterinary services in Africa. On-going
- Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience (SHARE) (2013 onwards). Probably starts in June, July 2013.

Of particular importance will be the forthcoming SHARE programme which will allocate approximately Euro 10 million towards strengthening and supporting existing livestock projects in the ASAL areas of Ethiopia. The Delegation of the European Union plans to award a contract to FAO to manage this fund. FAO will utilize the funds to establish a strategic project for the progressive control of Peste des Petits Ruminants, and, depending on progress made in the regional coordination, perhaps the eventual eradication of PPR. The project will complement the activities of the LVC-PPD through engagement of private veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals under the proposed Sanitary Mandate contracting scheme in order to strengthen both passive and active disease surveillance not only for PPR but also for other notifiable diseases.

ILRI (CIDA funded) -has recently been mandated to assist the Ministry of Agriculture with finalizing the on-going process of formulating a Livestock Development Master Plan. On-going.

7 OUTLINE OF THE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

A reliable flow of information during implementation enables managers to keep track of progress and adjust operations to take account of experience. Input indicators are quantified and time-bound statements of resources to be provided. Information on these indicators comes largely from accounting and management records. Input indicators are often left out of discussions of project monitoring, though they are part of the management information system. A good accounting system is needed to keep track of expenditures and provide cost data for performance analysis of outputs. Input indicators are used mainly by managers closest to the tasks of implementation, and are consulted frequently, as often as daily or weekly.

With the addendum no. 1 of 10th February 2012, the period of implementation and the period of execution of the Financing Agreement No. ET/FED/2009/021-388 was extended to 08/11/2015 and 08/11/2017, respectively. The Financing Agreement is modified as follows: Special Conditions, Art. 4 – Period of Execution. “The period of execution of the financing agreement as defined in Art. 4 of the General Conditions, shall commence on the entry into force of the financing agreement and end 90 months after this date”.

An imprest administrator and an imprest accounting officer have been granted operational autonomy within Programme estimates approved by both the NAO and the Head of EU Delegation, to execute all technical, administrative, financial and human resources aspects related to programme implementation and management, within EDF procedures and within pre-agreed limits. They report directly to the Project Supervisor (the Director, APHRD, MoA), the NAO and EU Delegation.

The project is managed by a team composed by the Imprest Administrator, Imprest Accounting Officer and their substitutes appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, co-opted by support staff and the Technical Assistant Team. The Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorate is the supervisor of the project. The present situation is as follows:

- 1 The designated imprest administrator is: Dr Darsema Gulima, Senior Epidemiologist, APHRD-MoA
- 2 The designated imprest accounting officer is Ato Sahelemichael Ayele, Finance Senior Officer, Finance Case Team-MoA. His role is to supervise the project accountant.
- 3 The designated substitute imprest administrator was Dr Samuel Mulat, Junior Quarantine Veterinarian, APHRD – MoA. This supplementary Imprest Administrator resigned in October to follow MSc course. A proposed candidate was recently submitted for signature.
- 4 Provision was made during the start-up PE and PE1 for the recruitment of a senior accountant. The appointment of a Project Senior Accountant is unlikely to succeed unless the Contracting Authority agrees to revise the cap placed on the salary available to be paid to this officer. No suitably qualified Accountant are prepared to work for the salary being offered, which is below the rate paid to equivalently qualified persons working in the Ministry.

Although a national Finance and Administration STE (under TAT) has been identified, his mobilisation is being held, pending the appointment of a Project Senior Accountant. Presently accounting is done as supplementary activity by another senior accountant, Mrs Aregas Timerga. She is using Peachtree Quantum 2010 Accountant Edition and Excel. Peachtree Accounting is a business management software product published by Sage Software and sold primarily in the United States.

The minimum common format for financial reports is based on *annual budgeting* and *quarterly financial reports*. It should include:

3. Executive summary, highlighting any major over-expenditure or underutilisation of funds, reasons for them and action required from the financiers, if any.

4. Main report

- 4.1. Comparison of the planned budget for the quarter with the actual expenditure during it, by component and, if necessary, by budget line.
- 4.2. Explanation for the differences between the budget and the actual expenditure, by component and, if necessary, by budget line.
- 4.3. Cumulative expenditure from the beginning of the fiscal year, by component and, if necessary, by budget line.

Annexes: The original annual and quarterly budgets.

A Joint Steering Committee will be established to advise and guide the project on its overall approach and strategy of intervention. At the request of the NAO, A project Steering Committee, originally scheduled for soon after the Inception period has been postponed until early 2013. LogFrame Indicators will be discussed at this meeting. The Steering Committee shall be made up of the following members (proposal), all with voting status:

- a representative of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), chairing the JSC;
- four representatives of the MoA, one from APHRD, one from each of the Regional Bureaus of Agriculture from the project's operational areas;
- a representative of the EVA;
- a representative of the NSA awarded the grant contract foreseen in the FA (NSA contract was not concluded, so the reference to a NSA with a grant contract is out-of-date);
- a representative of the joint donor group on livestock;
- a representative of CAADP Ethiopian focal point;
- a representative of the Ethiopian Chambers of Commerce;
- a representative from the commercial banking sector (to be determined);
- a representative of the EU-Delegation to Ethiopia ;

Concerning the TAT Management the main issue is the expert input. The Working Day Table from Page 51 of the Consultant's Technical Proposal should be updated. There are delays in appointing the STE compared to the plan in the Consultant's Technical Proposal. Usually one would expect in a 24-month project a stronger STE input in the first 9 project months which is up to 5th March 2013, exactly. There have been delays in hiring STE due to lengthy selection and approval procedures.

The Provision for incidental expenditure in the TAT contract covers travel costs and subsistence allowances for missions, outside the normal place of posting. The Provision for incidental expenditure for this contract is EUR 100,000. According TAT's 1st Six-monthly report only 6,150€ of this amount was spent so far.

The general issue in monitoring is to report results in a format that is relevant to management and easily comprehensible. The Project uses different tables which can be viewed as an M&E matrix. The sub-activities are very detailed. To facilitate an easier monitoring the PE1 and TAT sub-activities are compiled in tables with sources of verification (if the sub-activity is accomplished; see Appendix 6).

As a summary it can be stated that the sub-activities and OVIs are sufficiently detailed. The task is however to find sufficiently exact sources of verification and to implement all the sub-activities as intended in the TOR, PE1 and TAT proposal.

7.1 Proposal on what and how to monitor

The Consultant's Technical Proposal indicates three OVIs for the Overall Objective: "(1) Increased quantity and value of livestock products (meat, hides and milk) exported. (2)

Incomes of farmers and food business operators increased. (3) New legislation associated to the reform in the sector promulgated.” The first two of them are difficult to assess in view of the Project impact and should be interpreted with caution for the TAT input but could be considered for the 90-month project period (although there are many influences on livestock export and income increases as markets, input prices, world market competitors, climate). Increased farmers’ income from livestock can be measured by increased productivity and this again by an improved veterinary input. A proxy for the veterinary input is the drug use per VLU.

Comment on participants of fora and workshops: The fora and workshops seem to illustrate¹⁰ a focus on the internal circle of the veterinary service although, at the goal level, the specified indicators relate to higher-order changes such as increased export or increased product quality. Given this focus the fora and workshops should sufficiently include the basic beneficiaries which are the farmers, feedlot entrepreneurs, traders, private drug sellers, processors and exporters. Their views are important. As a proxy for farmers (if no representatives are available), livestock extension specialists could be considered. As the pastoral regions are the main source of export animals or exported meat particular focus should be given to these regions.

Table 2 above in the present M&E report “TAT OVIs for specific project objective and sources / comments” is important and should be regularly updated.

From Table 3 above in the present report (Project results and TAT results according TAT TOR) the following so-called TAT results (which could be also named “Indicators”) are particular important and should be followed up:

1. Supply and service tenders are launched and executed according to plans and in line with EU regulations
2. Technical options for the improvement of animal health services are carefully identified and discussed before being implemented
3. Meetings, workshops and discussion fora to promote the public-private dialogue are held and lead to feasible and sustainable conclusions /recommendations.

The consultant proposes two M&E plans – the first is a plan for the APHRD to monitor the PE 1 sub-activities (see Appendix 6 below) and the second is the one which the TAT developed in Appendix 2 of the first 6-monthly report, which uses the TAT OVIs at the Result level. In this report it is already mentioned that some of the OVIs are not measurable – e.g. reduction in disease prevalence.

¹⁰ Participant lists are not always annexed to the fora/workshop proceedings /minutes.

APPENDIX 1: LINKS BETWEEN PROJECT RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES AND TAT ACTIVITIES/ INDICATORS (FROM ANNEX 1 OF TAT TOR)

Project Result	Project Activity	TAT Activity	TAT indicator
Result 1: Capacities of public and private stakeholders are developed to plan, manage and evaluate services and inputs needed by livestock commodity production chains.	1.1 Establish and maintain effective project management with joint planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.	Support APHRD in project planning and management. Establish an internal technical and financial M&E system (specific technical expertise to be mobilised)	M&E Plan is discussed and endorsed within 2 months from the deployment of the TAT; Programme estimates are implemented smoothly and activities executed within the deadlines established; The monitoring plan verified and updated at least every 6 months.
	1.2 Review available needs assessments, institutional and policy papers, reports and studies (literature review) and conduct baseline studies.	Mobilise specific technical expertise for capacity building needs assessment	The capacity building plan is drafted and discussed 3 months after the deployment of the TAT. Specific studies are launched by month 10 of PE1
	1.3 Develop and implement a capacity building programme addressing public and private sectors	Support APHRD/EVA in identifying, drafting and undertaking capacity building activities and trainings	Training sessions start by month 11 of the PE with the direct involvement of the TAT
	1.4 Support the development of private sector in the livestock value chain	Contribute to the discussion fora and specific meetings	At least 3 discussion fora organised during PE1 with the TAT playing a proactive role in facilitating and coaching the fora
	1.5 Support development of commodity standards and certification procedures	Contribute to the improvement of certification procedures and adoption of international standards	Consultation meeting with QSAE held by month 6 of PE1, mediated and advised by the TAT
	1.6 Provide advice and training on GAP, GHP, GMP, PRPs and HACCP	Support APHRD in identifying, drafting and undertaking specific trainings	At least 8 technical trainings held before the end of the PE1 with direct involvement of the TAT

Project Result	Project Activity	TAT Activity	TAT indicator
	1.7 Support development and adoption of appropriate animal identification (AI), movement control (MC) and traceability (T) systems for reliable certification	Mobilisation of specific technical expertise	Service tenders for pilot actions on AI and M systems launched and awarded 10 month after the deployment of the TAT; traceability system identified and its testing launched by the end of the PE1; TOR for a study on establishment of Disease Free Zones and compartmentalisation drafted and approved before the end of the PE1.
Result 2: Animal health, advisory and regulatory services for livestock commodity value chains are developed and strengthened	2.1 Support establishment of a veterinary statutory body (EVB)	Contribute to the monitoring of activities of implementing body (EVA)	Statutory body and its working regulations established before the end of the PE1
	2.2 Support the optimization of the regulatory framework for veterinary services	Contribute to the monitoring of activities of implementing body (EVA)	Sanitary mandates defined and launched for implementation and relevant specific trainings identified by end of the PE1
	2.3 Establish an operational, unified national disease reporting system with effective communications	Mobilise specific technical expertise to propose the improvement of the reporting system	Proposal for the improvement of the disease reporting finalised 6 months after the deployment of the TAT; Improved reporting system tested by the end of the PE1.
	2.4 Strengthen MoA animal disease surveillance and information management for value chains	Support APHRD in project activities and supply of goods	Shortcomings and gaps of the surveillance system clearly disclosed 5 months after the deployment of the TAT. Supply tenders successfully awarded by the end of the PE1

Project Result	Project Activity	TAT Activity	TAT indicator
	2.5 Assure that animal health services are delivered in the whole of the Country	Support APHRD and NSA in project activities	Internal authority to monitor the grants established by month 10 of the PE1; Delivery of animal health services monitored at least quarterly in collaboration with EVA and NSA.
	2.6 Provide inspection and certification services	Support APHRD in project activities	At least 4 refreshment trainings held by month 14 of the PE1; 1 study tour undertaken by the end of the PE1
	2.7 Strategically strengthen vaccine production and distribution network	Monitor supply tender process	Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1
	2.8 Support development of analytical laboratory for residues of contaminants (veterinary medicines, heavy metals, etc.) in POAO	Monitor supply tender process	Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1
	2.9 Strengthen/develop diagnostic laboratories network	Monitor supply tender process; advice on identification of further needs	Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1

Project Result	Project Activity	TAT Activity	TAT indicator
Result 3: A knowledge base that meets the needs of public-private dialogue in the context of livestock chain is developed and established	3.1 Approve a communication policy including a knowledge screening & validation procedure	Mobilise Communication Expert	Communication policy drafted 3 months after the deployment of the TAT, validated at the 2 nd JSC and implemented before the end of the PE1
	3.2 Develop evidence-based guidelines to channel investment to the animal health sector	Mobilise Finance Expert	Consultative process launched 5 months after the deployment of the TAT
	3.3 Design and establish a knowledge management system including a website	Contribute to the monitoring of activities of implementing body (APHRD/EVA Grant)	Scientific information collated digested and disseminated regularly and widely through the MoA Website Project bulletins published quarterly
	3.4 Compile inventories of indigenous knowledge of practices within the livestock commodity chain	Contribute to the advice and monitoring of activities of implementing body (NSA Grant)	Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis
	3.5 Develop and implement pilot models of service delivery to value chains	Contribute to the advice and monitoring of activities of implementing body (NSA Grant)	Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis
	3.6 Devise strategy for outreach to dispersed production units to promote knowledge sharing	Contribute to the advice and monitoring of activities of implementing body (NSA Grant)	Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis
	3.7 Veterinary drugs regulatory framework established	Contribute to the monitoring of activities of implementing body (APHRD/EVA Grant)	Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis
	3.8 Ethiopian LVC in the regional/international context	Support APHRD/MoA in organising and held the meetings	Workshop organised and held within 9 months after the arrival of the TAT

APPENDIX 2: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX OF PE1

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective:	<i>To contribute to alleviate poverty among the Livestock rearing communities through measures accompanying the current reform in the livestock sector.</i>		
Project Purpose: <i>Add value to livestock commodity production chains by the integration of strengthened animal health, advisory and regulatory services, supported by effective dialogue between and mutually agreed actions by stakeholders in the public and private sectors</i>	By the end of the Project: Each forum for public-private dialogue and multi-stakeholder groups along value chains produces concise reports of each meeting that confirm progress, clear action plans and constructive trends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proceedings of Workshops / Meeting minutes/ Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outbreaks of transboundary animal diseases are successfully controlled in the Horn of Africa. ▪ Ethiopian livestock commodities are competitively priced and successfully marketed. ▪ Government policies actively implemented to promote private sector development.
	At least 60% of prioritised needs identified by stakeholders during consultative meetings are met within the project's planning timeframe for each PE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market survey' reports (Stakeholder M&E reports) 	
	Each year from project year 2, annual reports of producer associations and chambers of commerce provide data that confirm the enhanced availability and quality of marketed livestock products at all steps in the value chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports of commissioned studies and producer and business association reports. 	
Result 1: <i>Capacities of public and private stakeholders are developed to plan, manage and evaluate services and inputs needed by livestock commodity chains.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All project management/implementation arrangements (TA team, M&E plan, JSC and LWG) are established and operational by month 6 of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder groups engage willingly in effective dialogue. ▪ A supportive legislative framework is in place. ▪ Experts are available to transfer specialist skills to staff in Ethiopia.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensive capacity building programme and baseline studies are identified before month 12 of PE1 and implemented before the end of PE 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports from specific external experts 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Needs to improve the public private partnership are assessed and discussed before month 10 of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Studies and plans originating from specific missions / meetings and assessments; specific reports on trainings and study tours 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Veterinary Education is enhanced through the review and improvement of veterinary curricula by the end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project progress reports 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A modern, appropriate and reliable AI, MC & T system is identified, proposed approved and launched on a pilot scale before the end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Service and supply tender dossiers and signed contracts 	

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Result 2: <i>Animal health, advisory and regulatory services for livestock commodity value chains are developed and strengthened</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying measures for the functioning of EVB are adopted by the end of PE 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Package of measures accompanying the adoption of the EVB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders perceive the need to collaborate actively. All stakeholders share their knowledge freely. Government policy continues to support private sector service delivery.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of strengthening and equipping the diseases reporting system is started and well advanced by the end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official disease and surveillance reports issued to OIE and to MoA; 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The re-structuring and improvement of animal health services to reach the whole country is started and well advanced by the end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational organogram of MoA; Grantees reports 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The improvement of surveillance, inspection, control and certification systems is well advanced by the end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outbreaks and surveillance reports; Statistics on export with certification. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply and installation of goods for the improvement of cold chain, vaccine production/distribution, laboratory diagnosis and residues control are completed during PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply tender dossiers and signed contract Inspection and quality control reports 	
Result 3 <i>A knowledge base that meets the needs of public-private dialogue in the context of livestock value chains is developed and established</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive communication policy for the livestock sector is developed by month 6 of PE1 and approved by end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication policy document; Project progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable long-term internet access can be established countrywide. MoA personnel attached to the project and trained to assure sound project management remain in place for the whole project duration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge management system including a website designed and establish by end of PE1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grantees reports 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of proximity animal health and general services is improved by the end of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project progress reports; Project activity bulletins; Scientific content of the MoA Website and number of entries 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The veterinary drugs regulatory framework is reviewed by the end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific experts reports and proposals for review/improvement; Activity reports of MoA/APHRD 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Ethiopia receives a science based advice on the position of the Country towards regional and trade issues by the end of PE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of the thematic workshops 	

APPENDIX 3: PROGRESS ACHIEVED AND DEVIATIONS FROM PLANNED ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO OVI'S

Source: TAT 1st Interim Report

Intervention Logic PE 1	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress, deviations from planned achievements & timeframe and explanation
<p>Programme Purpose</p> <p>To add value to livestock commodity production chains by integrating strengthened animal health, advisory and regulatory services, supported by effective dialogue between and mutually agreed actions by stakeholders in the public and private sectors.</p>	<p>By the end of the project:</p> <p>1 PE 1 OVI's</p> <p>1.1. Each forum for public-private dialogue and multi-stakeholder groups along value chains produces concise reports of each meeting that confirm progress, clear action plans and constructive trends.</p> <p>1.2. At least 60% of prioritised needs identified by stakeholders during consultative meetings are met within the project's planning timeframe for each PE.</p> <p>1.3. Each year from project year 2, annual reports of producer associations and chambers of commerce provide data that confirm the enhanced availability and quality of marketed livestock products at all steps in the value chain.</p> <p>2. TAT OVIs</p> <p>2.1. Increased quality and value of livestock products (meat, hides/skins/leather, and milk exported).</p> <p>2.2. New laws in line with the EU and WTO/WHO/OIE standards.</p> <p>2.3. Enhancement of guidelines, procedures and manuals.</p> <p>2.4. Decrease of animal diseases.</p> <p>2.5. Additional and better organised services are available to livestock owners</p>	<p>1.1 The 1st LVC-PPD Workshop to share recommendations of OIE PVS Evaluation was held from 14th – 17th May 2012 and was attended by 110 participants / 182 invitees – Workshop conclusions & recommendations including activity plans based upon OIE-PVS recommendations have been prepared by the Veterinary Directorates of all Regional Bureaus of Agriculture. Workshop Proceedings were prepared and published in Amharic. Regional Veterinary Directorates have also prepared themselves to participate in the forthcoming planned OIE Gap Analysis mission which is scheduled to take place in September 2012.</p> <p>1.2 See above. The PE 1 for the LVC-PPD has a well-structured Activity plan which is based upon the LVC-PPD LogFrame. The APHRD has held a series of meetings with the EVA to develop and discuss a Detailed Activity Plan which forms the basis for negotiation for the award of a Direct Grant to the EVA by the EU Delegation. This detailed Activity Plan prioritises activities which will contribute towards improving the quality of animal health services, especially in the upland regions of Ethiopia.</p> <p>1.3 It is unlikely that the project activities will translate into a measurable increase in quality of marketed livestock products during the lifetime of the project. This indicator would be better if it was ex-post by about 3-5 years after the end of the project.</p> <p>2.1. This OVI is similar to OVI 3 above – it is probably not feasible to expect any measurable improvement within the lifetime of the project – As above this should be measured ex-post.</p> <p>2.2. A preliminary review of the existing Proclamation 267/2002 and Draft Proclamations and Regulations has been undertaken. The Team Leader has revised the Proclamation 267/2002 including provisions for veterinary public health, import and export of animals and PoAO, animal movement control, animal identification, and traceability and animal welfare. The Team Leader has reviewed and revised the Draft Proclamation for the establishment of an Ethiopian Veterinary Council At the request of the Director APHRD the two separate Draft Proclamations were merged into a single Draft Proclamation. ToRs for a Legal advisor to be recruited through the on-going IDLO contract with MoA were prepared and approved. A TA contract for the legal review of the Draft Animal Health, Welfare, Veterinary Public Health and Quality of Veterinary Services Proclamation and Regulation was launched in early December.</p> <p>2.3. The award of the EVA Direct Grant has been delayed due to the need to re-do the process for submitting a Full Grant Application. The Full Grant Application is ready for formal Evaluation at the end of this reporting period.</p> <p>2.4. Animal disease prevalence and incidence are multifactorial. The project itself cannot be held solely responsible for bringing about a measurable reduction in either parameter. Animal disease reporting is currently estimated at around 40%. The baseline prevalence and incidence of diseases is therefore not at all accurate.</p> <p>2.5. The Value Chain Expert has conducted a series of field missions & collected data related to the current levels of deployment of animal health services providers at Regional, Wereda and Kebele levels as well as data on the resources available, input supplies and input demand. These data have been used to model the potential demand for animal health service providers, veterinary services and inputs to provide the evidence to support a proactive veterinary privatisation policy</p>

Intervent. Logic PE1	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress, deviations from planned achievements & timeframe and explanation
<p>Result 1</p> <p>Capacities of public and private stakeholders are developed to plan, manage and evaluate services and inputs needed by livestock commodity production chains</p>	<p>TAT Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 M & E Plan is discussed and endorsed within 2 months from the deployment of the TAT. 2 Programme estimates are implemented smoothly and activities executed within the deadlines established. 3 The monitoring plan verified and updated at least every 6 months. 4 The capacity building plan is drafted and discussed 3 months after the deployment of the TAT. Specific studies are launched by month 10 of PE1. 5 Training sessions start by month 11 of the PE with the direct involvement of the TAT. 6 At least 3 discussion fora organised during PE1 with the TAT playing a proactive role in facilitating and coaching the fora. 7 Consultation meeting with QSAE held by month 6 of PE1, mediated and advised by the TAT. 8 At least 8 technical trainings held before the end of the PE1 with direct involvement of the TAT. 9 Service tenders for pilot actions on AI and M systems launched and awarded 10 month after the deployment of the TAT; traceability system identified and its testing launched by the end of the PE1; TOR for a study on establishment of Disease Free Zones and compartmentalisation drafted and approved before the end of the PE1. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 M&E STE has been recruited and is due to be mobilised from 2nd January 2013. 2 PE 1 is underway, but many planned activities are behind schedule. 3rd Quarterly Report PE1 submitted to NAO / EU Del. on October 12th 2012. Supply Contract tender for Vehicles has been evaluated on 3rd / 4th December. Outcome pending clarification on Tender Proposals from EU Delegation. Clarifications on Cold chain equipment Tender were submitted to the EU Delegation on 17th December. Due to complexity of clarifications sought and the fact that Tech Specs for the Lab tender were "cut & pasted" from catalogues the deadlines for submission of clarifications and proposals have been extended by the EU Del to 24th Jan and 3rd Feb 2013, respectively. Procurement of Senior Accountant still held up due to low salaries offered. Submission of the final EVA Grant Proposal was delayed due to lengthy discussions between the TAT and EU Del regarding what procedure would work best in view of the incorrect procedure which had been followed to date. A Full Grant Application and all supporting documents are ready for formal Evaluation before the end of this reporting period. Tender for the supply of office stationery etc. has been launched by MoA procurement through a restricted invitation to tender. The Tender for the (local) supply of one project vehicle by MoA is held up pending signature of State Minister. <p>Constraints to progress of the project identified to date include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of project support staff due to low salaries set in PE 1; • Lack of priority given to procurement by MoA procurement case team; • Imprest Administrators have too many other duties to dedicate sufficient time to project activities; • Supplementary Imprest Administrator resigned in October to follow MSc course – No substitute has been appointed to replace him. • Complexity / changes to EDF procedures have hampered the preparation of Grant Proposal and Supply contract Tender Dossiers. • The Call for Proposals for an NSA Grant has had to be abandoned due to non-acceptance on the part of the Ministry of Finance & Economic Development of a Flexible procedure process based upon a "crisis" situation being declared by the EU Delegation in Southern Ethiopia. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3 No activity yet, pending recruitment of an M&E STE through the TAT service contract. Delays in approval of CVs by MoA meant that the M&E consultant found other work in September. M&E STE to be mobilised in January 2013. 4 HRD STE was mobilised on 08 /10/12 mission completed on Friday 2nd November 2012. 5 No activity yet. Training Plan has been developed and will start to be implemented during coming 6 months 6 No activity yet. No fora organised yet – 7 No activity planned at this stage. 8 One Technical training undertaken for Laboratory technician on FMD characterisation at OVI, South Africa. ToRs for a Human Resource Development (HRD STE) to undertake a Training Needs Assessment have been submitted for approval by APHRD on 20/06, approved on 25/06 and forwarded to AESA on 26/06 for recruitment and mobilisation in September 2012. 9 No activity planned at this stage.

Intervent. Logic PE1	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress, deviations from planned achievements & timeframe and explanation
<p>Result 2</p> <p>Animal health, advisory and regulatory services for livestock commodity value chains are developed and strengthened</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statutory body & working regulations established before end PE1. 2. Sanitary mandates defined and launched for implementation and relevant specific trainings identified by end of the PE1. 3. Proposal for the improvement of the disease reporting finalised 6 months after the deployment of the TAT; improved reporting system tested by the end of the PE1. 4. Shortcomings and gaps of the surveillance system clearly disclosed 5 months after the deployment of the TAT. Supply tenders successfully awarded by the end of the PE1 (GPS, Smart phones, etc.) 5. Internal authority to monitor the grants established by month 10 of the PE1; Delivery of animal health services monitored at least quarterly in collaboration with EVA and NSA. 6. At least 4 refreshment trainings held by month 14 of the PE1; 1 study tour undertaken by the end of the PE1. 7. Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1 8. Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1 9. Tenders successfully concluded by the end of the PE1 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The TL has reviewed and prepared a revised Draft Proclamation for the establishment of an Ethiopian Veterinary Council as part of the process of review and revision of all Draft Veterinary legislation. This Draft Proclamation has been merged with a Draft Proclamation (Animal Health, Welfare, Veterinary Public Health Proclamation). The proposed Draft is now being subjected to a legal review by an International lawyer provided to the APHRD through an on-going contract with IDLO 2 Sanitary Mandate contracting scheme to be developed in accordance with the Regulations, (Directives and Guidelines to be developed) under the authority of a revised Animal Health, Welfare, Veterinary Public Health & Quality of Veterinary Services Proclamation during the remaining months of PE1. 3 The Livestock Value Chain Expert has undertaken a preliminary assessment of the current disease surveillance and disease reporting systems. There are a number of serious constraints all of which amount to the failure of these systems to function at all well. Terms of Reference for a Baseline Study to learn more about these constraints has been prepared and approved. A national veterinary expert is being recruited to undertake this Baseline Study. 4 As above –an analysis of the current disease surveillance systems, both active and passive will be addressed together with disease notification and disease reporting systems (as mentioned in 3, above), since passive disease surveillance is in effect the same as “disease reporting” in this context, when the report of a disease occurrence is offered by a farmer to a service provider and is then conveyed to the nearest state veterinary officer. Supply tenders for GPS devices and Smart phones etc. 5 After a series of discussions between the TL, the EU project officer and the Finance and Contracts Service at the EU Delegation a new process has been developed to replace that which was in progress at the time the TAT was deployed. A Full Grant Application was prepared in collaboration with the EVA, a revised Negotiation procedure was developed and all the documents for the formal Evaluation of the Grant Application have been prepared and submitted to the IA. An Evaluation Committee has been proposed and approved and we await the final Evaluation of the Proposal before a Contract is negotiated and awarded. 6. The Human Resource Development (HRD) STE has been mobilised and has prepared a Draft Training Plan as well as proposed Draft revised Job Descriptions for the officers working within the Export Abattoirs and Meat Inspection & Certification Case Team and the Animal (&Plant) Quarantine Stations Case Team on the basis of a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) undertaken during this mission. The HRD STE Report was submitted to the APHRD on 15th November 2012. 7, 8, & 9 Vehicle Supply Tender proposals have been submitted and Evaluated. Result pending decision of EU Delegation. <p>Clarifications have been provided for Cold Chain Equipment Tender to be published by EU Brussels.</p> <p>An extension of the deadline for publication of clarifications on the Lab equipment tender has been published due to mistakes made in the original Technical Specifications.</p>
<p>Result 3:A knowledge base that meets the needs of public-private dialogue in the context of livestock commodity production and marketing chains is developed and established.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication policy drafted 3 months after deployment of TAT, validated at 2nd JSC & implemented before end PE1; 2. Consultative process launched 5 months after deployment of the TAT; 3. Scientific information collated digested and disseminated regularly and widely through the MoA Website; Project bulletins published quarterly; 4, 5, 6 Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis; 7. Grant contracts monitored at least on a quarterly basis. 8. Workshop organised and held within 9 months after arrival of TAT 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 International and national Communication experts have been recruited and are due to start in late December 2012. 2 This OVI refers to development of evidence-based guidelines to channel investments to the livestock sector. The Report provided in Annex 5 summarises the findings of investigations carried out to date. 3 The EVA Direct Grant is due to be awarded in early January. The EVA plans to compile an inventory of indigenous remedies and best practices which will be disseminated to animal health service providers as a component of the Communication strategy. 4, 5, 6 Relate to monitoring activities to be undertaken by an NSA. The NSA Grant is no longer going to be awarded 7. This activity relates to the establishment of a regulatory framework for the control of veterinary drugs. A Gap Analysis has been undertaken and it has been recommended that the Proclamation be amended in order to correct a number of errors. 8. In the view of the TAT this activity should be held off until the final phase of the project when the regulatory systems to ensure the quality of animal health services, and thus the safety and quality of animals and PoAO are beginning to be implemented. This activity should be conducted in close collaboration with the USAID who are more deeply involved in this end of the LVC.

APPENDIX 4: COMPLETED AND PLANNED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INPUTS - SEPTEMBER 2012 – JUNE 2013

Short & Medium Term Technical Advisors	Milestone Indicators	Mobilisation Period									
		2012				2013					
		S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Human Resource Development (20 man-days)	(R1.4) A capacity building plan is drafted and discussed 3 months after the deployment of the TAT. Specific studies launched by month										
Monitoring & Evaluation (30 + 10 man-days)	(R1.1) M&E Plan is discussed and endorsed within 2 months from the deployment of the TAT										
Finance & Administration (National 30 man-days)	(R1.2) Programme Estimates are implemented smoothly & activities executed within deadlines established										
Information Technology (National) (300 man-days)	(R3.3) Scientific information collated, digested, disseminated regularly & widely through the MoA website; Project bulletins										
Communication (International - 20 man-days)	(R3.1) Communication Policy drafted 3 months after the deployment of the TAT, validated at the 2nd JSC and implemented before end PE1										
Communication (National 100 man-days)	(P 2.2) New laws in line with the EU & WTO/WHO/OIE standards; (R2.1) Statutory body and its working regulations established before										
Legislation - (International Lawyer) 20 man-days	Consultation meeting with QSAE held by month 6 of PE1, mediated and advised by the TAT										
Food Safety / Standards / Certification Expert (30 man-days)	(P 2.4) Decrease of animal diseases, (P2.5) Additional & better organised services available to farmers.										
Risk Management Expert (25 man-days)	Each year, from project year 2 annual reports of producer assoc's and Chambers of Comm. Provide data confirming enhanced availability & quality of marketed livestock products at all steps in the LVC										
Livestock Marketing Expert (15 man-days)	(P 2.3) Enhancement of guidelines, procedures and manuals; Supply & installation of goods for the improvement of cold chain, vaccine production/distribution, laboratory diagnosis and residues control are completed during PE1										
Laboratory Expert (20 man-days)											
Residue Monitoring Expert (15 man-days)											
Animal Identification / Movement Control / Traceability Expert (45 man-days)	(R1.9) Service tenders for pilotations on AI & M systems launched and awarded 10 months after the deployment of the TAT; traceability system identified & its testing launched by end of PE1; ToR for study on establishment of DFZ's & compartmentalisation drafted & approved before end PE1										
Laboratory Equipment Procurement Expert (3 man-days)	(2.9) Supply and installation of goods for the improvement of cold chain/vaccine production/distribution, laboratory diagnosis and residues control are completed during PE1										
Unallocated International - (27 man-days)											
Veterinary Experts - National (115 man-days)	(R1.4)The capacity building plan drafted & discussed 3 months after deployment of the TAT. Specific studies launched by month 10 of										
Other junior / national experts - (220 man-days)											
LEGEND - Indicators in BLUE text taken from PE1											

Source: TAT 1st Interim Report

APPENDIX 5: SIX MONTHLY WORKPLAN (DECEMBER 2012 – JUNE 2013)

[illegible]

Source: TAT 1st Interim Report

PROJECT ACTIVITIES	2012							2013					
	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Result 2 Improvement of animal health control through the provision of advisory and regulatory services													
Activity 2.1 – Establishment of a veterinary statutory body													
2.1.1 Conduct Gap Analysis on Draft Proclamation to establish EVC													
2.2.2 Revise and redraft Draft Proclamation according to Gap Analysis													
Activity 2.2 – Upgrading of the regulatory framework for the veterinary services													
2.2.1 Undertake review & prepare detailed Gap Analysis -Proclamation 276/2002 & Draft Proclamations / Regulations on Meat inspection, Animal Identification, Import / Export, Animal Welfare etc.													
2.2.2 On basis Gap Analysis with MoA Legal advisor redraft Proclamation 276 to control Animal Diseases, VPH(Food Safety of PoAO), Import / Export animals & PoAO, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories & Animal Welfare													
Activity 2.3 – TA for establishment of a national disease reporting system													
2.3.1 Undertake field mission to gain 1 st hand information on existing animal disease reporting systems;													
2.3.2 Prepare ToRs for a Baseline Study;													
2.3.3 Assist / supervise national expert in conduct of Baseline study;													
Activity 2.4 – Strengthen animal disease surveillance / information management													
2.4.1 On the basis of findings / recommendations of Baseline Study assist Head of Disease / Risk Management develop revised strategy for disease reporting, animal disease information management, disease surveillance, outbreak investigation;													
2.4.2 In collaboration with Risk Management expert conduct training on animal disease information management (data analysis and reporting);													
2.4.3 On the basis of animal disease data analysis, assist with development of a risk based active disease surveillance programme.													
Activity 2.5 – Organise the provision of animal health services at national scale													
2.5.1 In collaboration with the LWG organise stakeholder Workshop on Roles & Responsibilities of Public & Private sectors are defined.													
2.5.2 On the basis of the recommendations of Workshop participants assist the LWG to formulate a Livestock Development Strategy;													
2.5.3 Assist senior managers APHRD / EVA develop action plans to put LDS into practice													
2.5.4 On the basis of HRD / TNA report & Capacity building Programme start to undertake training courses for public & private sector service providers													
2.5.5 In collaboration with APHRD, EVA develop Sanitary Mandate contracting scheme													
2.5.6 In collaboration with EVA FAO+NSA introduce the Sanitary Mandate contracting scheme as a pilot exercise in selected areas of the country.													
Activity 2.6 –Provision of inspection and certification activities													
2.6.1 Prepare ToRs, recruit & mobilise Food Safety /PoAO STE (see Activities 1.5 & 1.6)													
2.6.2 In collaboration with Heads of Depts for Certification of meat for export & export of other PoAO, train Inspectors to use SOPs													
Activity 2.7 – Strategically strengthen vaccine production & distribution network													
2.7.1 APHRD / EU Del to procure & distribute Cold chain equipment													
2.7.2 Based on improved animal disease information & risk assessments assist APHRD & Regional Bureaus to prepare vaccination strategies													
Activity 2.8 – Support development of analytical laboratory for residues in PoAO													
2.8.1 APHRD / EU Delegation to procure laboratory equipment for residue testing													
2.8.2 Prepare ToRs, recruit and mobilise Residue Monitoring STE;													
2.8.3 On the basis of requirements of trading partners determine range of residue detection tests for export certification of PoAO;													
2.8.4 Assist Head of Residue testing lab to prepare SOPs for required tests using Codex Alimentarius standards.													
2.8.5 Assist with commissioning of new equipment supplied under 2.8 (a)													
Activity 2.9 – Strengthen./develop diagnostic laboratories network													
2.9.1 Prepare Tech Specs for Supply of Lab Equipment & submit to EU Del.													
2.9.2 Prepare ToRs, recruit and mobilise Laboratory expert													
2.9.3 Lab expert to assist Head NAHDIC review status of Lab services at NAHDIC & 15 regional labs													
2.9.4 Assist the Director NAHDIC to prioritise training needs of Lab technicians and develop Laboratory services capacity building programme													
2.9.5 Assist Head of NAHDIC to install and commission new Laboratory equipment and provide training in the use of new equipment.													
LEGEND		Completed activity						Long-term activity			Planned activity		

PROJECT ACTIVITIES	2012							2013					
	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Component 3 – Establishment and development of a knowledge base													
Activity 3.1 – Development of a communication policy													
3.1.1 Prepare ToRs, recruit & mobilise national (medium-term) & ST Communication Experts													
3.1.2 Formulate Communication Policy and develop a Communication action plan;													
3.1.3 Communication plan to be implemented through close collaboration between APHRD, EVA and the selected NSA.													
Activity 3.2 – Development of evidence-based investment guidelines to channel investments to the animal health sector													
3.2.1 Conduct critical appraisal of existing reports on delivery of animal health services, use evaluation to inform stakeholder Workshops to develop strategies for animal health service delivery													
3.2.2 On basis of recommendations from discussions develop models for private sector delivery of animal health services in highlands & lowland areas of Ethiopia													
3.2.3 Pilot delivery of animal health service based on various models proposed (b).													
Activity 3.3- Establishment of a knowledge management system, including a website													
3.3.1 Establish Livestock Information services office in IT Dept APHRD to develop Livestock sector website;													
3.3.2 Collect, collate & analyse published material on livestock development, provide links on website. provide published articles on website AHS providers & other stakeholders.													
3.3.3 Publish a bi-annual bulletin on animal health and production and annually an Epidemiology Newsletter to be edited by the office created under (a) above.													
Activity 3.4- Compile inventories of local knowledge of practices													
3.4.1 Assist EVA to develop inventory of indigenous knowledge on animal health													
3.4.2 Develop innovative way to publish information to be accessible to end-users													
Activity 3.5- Develop and implement of service delivery pilot models													
3.5.1 Following activities 1.4, 2.5 & 3.2 Design models of private animal health service delivery based on demand for services, agro-ecological zones & farming systems.													
3.5.2 In highland areas, assist EVA test & monitor pilot models of animal health service delivery.													
3.5.3 Assist EVA to test & monitor pilot models of animal health service delivery in pastoralist areas.													
Activity 3.6 - Promotion of knowledge sharing to dispersed production units													
3.6.1 Assist EVA undertake an assessment for delivering information, services & inputs to remote communities.													
3.6.2 Assist EVA to organise thematic workshops, meetings & awareness campaigns													
Activity 3.7 – Veterinary drugs regulatory framework													
3.7.1 Review the Proclamation for control of Veterinary Medicines and Feed additives.													
3.7.2 Assist with preparation of Regulations for registration of Vet. medicines, biologicals & Feed additives.													
3.7.3 Assist the APHRD with establishment of Veterinary Medicines Regulatory Team													
Activity 3.8 - Introduce Ethiopian LVC in regional/international context													
3.8.1 Assist APHRD organise an International Trade Forum for Export of Animals /Animal Products													
3.8.2 Assist APRHD organise a regional Workshop on intra-regional trade of animals & animal products in PE 2													

APPENDIX 6: SUB-ACTIVITIES OF PE1 AND THE TAT PROPOSAL WITH SOURCES OF VERIFICATION

Source: PE1 (OVI/SoV added by M&E expert) and TAT work plan. The OVI/SoV are recorded in the left column (PE1 sub-activities) as the PE1 sub-activities are much more detailed.

Sub-activities of PE1 <i>with Sources of verification</i>	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<u>1.1 Establish and maintain effective project management with joint planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.</u>	<u>1.1 Support in project management and planning</u>
1.1.1 Recruit necessary personnel <i>OVI /SoV¹¹: Staff employed. (It is important that the project is provided with sufficient resources).</i>	
1.1.2 Equip the project management team Office equipment and materials. Offices running cost. Project visibility (posters, banners, flyers, promotional materials, etc.) <i>OVI/SoV: Procurements, budget expenses.</i>	1.1.1 Support APHRD in preparation of project support documents according to EDF guidelines
1.1.3 Provide transport means and their running costs <i>4WD double cabin, tender under SUPE not concluded. To be repeated under PE1. An additional 4WD double cab pick-up vehicle will be purchased as part of the tender for project vehicles</i> <i>OVI/SoV: Approved tech specs. Tender process launched and concluded. Contract awarded and signed. Supplies delivered and accepted (acceptance protocol).</i>	
1.1.4 JSC meetings : The JSC meets twice a year. Budget for per diem, accommodation, transport and stationary. <i>OVI/SoV: List of appointed JSC members with names. Minutes of JSC.</i>	1.1.4 APHRD monitors project progress using Indicators identified in LogFrame.
1.1.5 Provision for field trips and in-country missions Budget with per diem, accommodation, fuel and lubricant cost. <i>OVI/SoV: Field mission reports. Summary Table in Quarterly Report /Financial report.</i>	
1.1.6 Missions abroad to attend international/regional meetings	

¹¹ SoV: Source of verification

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
Like OIE annual meeting, livestock and livestock products trade fair and world animal welfare delegates' workshop with 2 participants each for 8 days. <i>OVI/SoV: Mission reports.</i>	
1.1.7 Establish an M&E mechanism: National information meeting on M&E, on which 60 people, 40 of which coming from regions, will participate. <i>OVI/SoV: Meeting programme and presentation¹², minutes, participant list</i>	1.1.2 Internal M&E system established 1.1.3 Prepare ToRs & recruit M&E STE.
1.1.8 External evaluations : Mid-term review, final evaluation; results oriented monitoring (ROM) missions, financial and administrative audits. <i>OVI/SoV: Reports</i>	1.1.5 Establish Financial and Administration systems according to EDF rules
1.1.9 Revitalization of LWG : The Livestock Working Group (LWG) was replaced by the future livestock policy hub to be established with the AU/IBAR Vetgov project <i>OVI/SoV: Minutes, participants.</i>	
1.1.10 Animal welfare activities Animal welfare awareness creation workshop was organised. <i>OVI/SoV: Minutes. Participants list.</i>	
1.1.11 Team building exercise (2 days retreat for the enlarged management team) <i>OVI/SoV: Statement /description (the exercise was found to be not necessary)</i>	
<u>1.2 Review available needs assessments, institutional and policy papers, reports and studies literature review) and conduct baseline studies.</u>	<u>1.2- Technical assistance for capacity building assessment</u>
1.2.1 Literature review : A review of the available documents on the “state of the art” of the livestock sector in Ethiopia and its links with the regional and international markets will be conducted using an external expert recruited through the TA. <i>OVI/SoV: Approved expert report(s) /documents</i>	1.2.1 Undertake literature review and identify knowledge gaps
1.2.2 Identification of gaps versus needs : Based on the report produced by the expert responsible for the literature review, a gap analysis followed by a need assessment will be undertaken by the enlarged project management team (including EVA and eventually EUD and NAO), supported by external expertise mobilized for the literature review.	

¹² This concerns especially indicators which are relevant for the larger public and the regions, so impact and data from the regions.

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<i>OVI/SoV: Report on gap /needs analysis. (See also OIE gap analysis where priority areas are identified))</i>	
1.2.3 Identify topics for baseline studies <i>OVI/SoV: Approved study topics (presently: Veterinary surveillance, privatisation)</i>	1.2.2 Identify prioritized baseline studies to be undertaken
1.2.4 Conduct 3 baseline studies during the project life <i>OVI/SoV: Contracted consultants. Approved study reports.</i>	1.2.3 Prepare detailed TOR for each baseline study to be undertaken 1.2.4 Assist APHRD to recruit suitable national experts to undertake Baseline studies 1.2.5 Assist APHRD with supervision monitoring of conducting Baseline studies
<u>1.3 Develop and implement a capacity building programme addressing public and private sectors</u>	<u>1.3 Develop & implement a capacity building programme addressing public & private sectors</u>
1.3.a Preliminary assessment of needs for capacity building : A preliminary assessment of the needs for capacity building in the livestock value chain will be carried out by EVA in collaboration with the project team. <i>OVI/SoV: Approved assessment report. See also mission report of the HRD expert. See future mission report of Risk analysis Expert.</i>	1.3.1 Prepare ToRs, recruit & mobilise Human Resource Development STE
1.3.b Draft a capacity building plan : Capacity building plan will be drafted by EVA in close collaboration with the project team. <i>OVI/SoV: Approved Capacity building plan. See TOR of EVA Grant. Develop an. Internal M+E System on the EVA activities and results.</i>	1.3.2 HRD STE will assist the EVA to develop training courses
1.3.c Discussion and endorsement of the capacity building plan and participatory needs assessment The capacity building plan will be presented and discussed in a participatory way in a broad-based workshop, from which the consolidated needs for capacity building will be clearly identified and the capacity building plan finalized (under EVA). <i>OVI/SoV: Workshop programme, proceedings, list of participants.</i>	1.3.3 Select main stakeholder representatives & undertake TNA 1.3.4 Prepare a Human Resource Capacity Development Programme (HRCDP)
1.3.1 Conduct training courses, field visits, focus groups, participatory needs assessments 1.3.1.1 Capacity building activities: trainings and study tours target groups : Three specific technical trainings and a study tour in the area of Drug residue analysis, Heavy metal and trace element analysis [lab is not yet ready], and GIS and GPS for target groups.	

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
OVI/SoVs: <i>Training programme and assessment, list of participants. (Trainers are from NAHDIC). Study tour report.</i>	
<p>1.3.1.2 Development of capacity building tools : Manuals, pamphlets, information material and eventually short movies ... (3 clinical and laboratory working manuals/books with 2500 copies each, information material 3000 copies in different issues in AH service and LVC topics and 2 short movies on subjects relevant to the project objectives with ETB 100,000 each).</p> <p>OVI/SoV: <i>Edited tools, contracts for production, protocol on delivery, distribution list.</i></p>	
<p>1.3.1.3 Establishment of specific working (focus) groups for studying specific issues identified during needs assessment/capacity building: If the need to establish specific working groups arises from the needs assessment/capacity building exercise, EVA will care of their technical and financial needs through their grant contract.</p> <p>OVI/SoV: <i>Working group established, members, programme, minutes, output.</i></p>	
<p><u>1.3.2 Promote development of appropriate veterinary curricula (EVA in collaboration with APHRD)</u></p>	
<p>1.3.2.1 Review the current offer; assess the national need for vets vs. the estimated number of graduates</p> <p>OVI/SoV: <i>Report /document (see also Annex 5 of the 1st TAT Interim Report).</i></p>	
<p>1.3.2.2 Draft a proposal for the review/optimisation of the whole vet education strategy</p> <p>EVA, in collaboration with MoA/LVC-PPD, will draft a proposal for the review of the veterinary curricula and the whole veterinary education strategy, in the light of regional integration and of the changes occurred in recent years in the profile required for veterinary professionals. A workshop for discussing the outcomes of the proposal with the relevant actors will be organised. All costs referred to this activity will be covered through the EVA grant.</p> <p>OVI/SoV: <i>Proposal paper. Workshop proceedings, list of participants.</i></p>	
<p><u>1.3.3 Support skills development at Federal, Regional and field levels in target areas.</u></p>	
<p>1.3.3.1 Identify target groups and areas for skill development</p> <p>Based on the capacity building planning exercise, EVA in close coordination with MoA/LVC-PPD, will identify areas for skills development and the target groups for specific trainings.</p>	

Sub-activities of PE1 <i>with Sources of verification</i>	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<i>OVI/SoV: Document areas for skills development and the target groups for specific trainings. See HRD report</i>	
1.3.3.2 Organise technical trainings for target groups 120 participants will attend the technical training divided in to 3 groups for 10 days each. <i>OVI/SoV: Training programme, trainers, participant, assessment.</i>	1.3.5 TAT assist IA & APHRD to monitor training activities
<u>1.4 Support the development of private sector in the livestock value chain</u>	<u>1.4 - Stimulate the role of the private sector in the LVC</u>
1.4.1 Facilitate contacts among different actors of the livestock value chain, special emphasis on private entrepreneurs/vets <i>OVI/SoV: Issue contact list</i>	1.4.1 Re-establish the Livestock Working Group ¹³ & arrange specific meetings
1.4.2 Organise specific workshop on LVC To hold 4 workshops on livestock value chain, on which 60 people will participate. National and regional experts, state and non-state actors involved in the livestock value chain will be invited. <i>OVI/SoV: Participant list, programme, speakers /contributors, proceedings. One was organised on 26 DEC 2012.</i>	1.4.2 Under LWG establish a Livestock Development Strategy sub-committee. 1.4.3 Under LWG establish a Veterinary services Commercialisation & privatisation WG. 1.4.4 Assist organisation of stakeholder meetings to improve quality of animal health service delivery.
<u>1.5 Support development of commodity standards and certification procedures</u>	<u>1.5 – Support Development of commodity standards, certification procedures /adoption of international standards</u>
1.5.1 Agree on a development plan with the Ethiopian Conformity Assessment Enterprise, now QSAE based on OIE code and Codex Alimentarius The MoA through the LVC-PPD project will work in close collaboration with QSAE to assure that all preliminary measure to assure quality and compliance with international standards are taken. A plan of actions will be agreed upon between the two parties, with no financial implications for the project. <i>OVI/SoV: Plan of action</i>	1.5.1 Prepare ToRs and recruit Food Safety (Certification and Standards for PoAO) STE 1.5.2 Review/revise existing standards according to requirements of importing trading partners; 1.5.3 Prepare updated list of SOPs Certification of animals & PoAO
<u>1.6 Provide advice and training on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), Good Hygienic Practice (GHP), & Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP)</u>	<u>1.6 – Training on certification standards</u>

¹³ LWG is being replaced by the Livestock Policy Hub in the framework of the AU/IBAR project.

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<p>1.6.1 Link with existing projects to avoid duplications <i>OVI/SoV: Minutes of meetings with projects intervening in the same field (USAID, etc.)</i></p>	
<p>1.6.2 Mobilise external expertise to identify training needs, target groups and most urgent trainings <i>OVI/SoV: Approved report of the HRD expert</i></p>	<p>1.6.1 Standards & Certification (S&C) STE to review Hygiene practices and observance of HACCP etc and prepare SOPs for GAP, GHP, GMP and HACCP</p>
<p>1.6.3 Organise tailored trainings with relevant organisations Training sessions in (1) meat technology, (2) disease surveillance and reporting (linked to ARIS2), (3) HACCP application (see input of Food Safety expert), and (4) animal product quality assurance system will be organized in the country by contracting an institution with provision of lab consumables and skilled expertise. <i>OVI/SoV: Per each training, - programme, participants, assessment.</i></p>	<p>1.6.2 S & C STE /APHRD develop a Hygiene monitoring programme to ensure rigorous application of SOPs.</p>
<p><u>1.7 Support development and adoption of appropriate animal identification (AI), movement control (MC) and traceability (T) systems for reliable certification</u></p>	<p><u>1.7 – Technical Assistance for AI, MC and T</u></p>
<p>1.7.1 Carry out a detailed assessment of existing AI, MC and T protocols <i>OVI: Approved report of the TA expert.</i></p>	<p>1.7.1 Prepare ToRs, recruit and mobilise STE for AI, MC & T</p>
<p>1.7.2 Propose a way forward for the improvement of the 3 components up to international standards <i>OVI: Approved report of the TA expert.</i></p>	<p>1.7.2 Review existing facilities for Quarantine and movement control</p>
<p>1.7.3 Pilot experience on AI in selected areas: Pilot action in selected farms/pastoral communities of the two major production systems, highlands and pastoral areas especially at Borena and Guji zone. A Package of skill, software's and devisees will be applied in the pilot area. <i>OVI/SoV: Training (programme, trainer, trainees), publicity programme. Hard- and software, printed products, identification devices (specs, programming / tendering with delivery and acceptance protocol).</i></p>	<p>1.7.3 Develop short-, medium-, & long-term strategy for introduction of AI & MC</p>
<p>1.7.4 Establishment of MC system in line with the forthcoming legislation <i>OVI: See point 1.7.3 above.</i></p>	<p>1.7.4 Develop & implement pilot AI / MC programme</p>

Sub-activities of PE1 <i>with Sources of verification</i>	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<p>1.7.5 Set up and test a T system and improve sanitary certification Practical application of existing software and systems widely used in other parts of the world (cfr. EU TRACES system) will be studied and eventually adopted in the Ethiopian context with the necessary adaptations. Recruitment of a regional expert to study in detail and transpose existing software into the Ethiopian context; the provision of specific software and accompanying implementation/adoption measures and finally the upgrade of the sanitary certification patterns. <i>OVI/SoV: Paper-based and electronic certification and traceability system which includes improved documents, manuals, and software.</i></p>	
<p>1.7.6 Actualise studies on DFZ and compartmentalization Study on the establishment of compartments and disease free zones in the livestock production areas of the country. The TA team will be responsible to draft the terms of reference for such a study. <i>OVI/SoV: Study TOR. Approved study report. (The issue was postponed)</i></p>	<p>1.7.5 Review initiatives to create disease free sub-populations of animals for export 1.7.6 Assist APHRD to develop strategy for Compartments &/or DFZs</p>
<p><u>2.1 Support establishment of a veterinary statutory body (Ethiopian Veterinary Board, EVB)</u></p>	<p><u>2.1 – Establishment of a veterinary statutory body</u></p>
<p>2.1.1 Verify the development and advocate for the approval of the bill on EVB at Assembly <i>OVI/SoV: Approval of the bill on EVB at Assembly</i></p>	<p>2.1.1 Conduct Gap Analysis on Draft Proclamation to establish EVC</p>
<p>2.1.2 Draft practical working regulations on the EVB <i>OVI/SoV: Practical working regulations drafted (document)</i></p>	<p>2.1.2 Revise and redraft Draft Proclamation according to Gap Analysis</p>
<p>2.1.3 Agree upon necessary measures to support the EVB <i>OVI/SoV: List of support measures (document)</i></p>	
<p><u>2.2 Support the optimization of the regulatory framework for veterinary services.</u></p>	<p><u>2.2 – Upgrading of the regulatory framework for the veterinary services</u></p>
<p>2.2.1 Definition of mandates, roles and responsibilities <i>OVI/SoV: Mandates, roles and responsibilities defined (document /2ndary legislation)</i></p>	
<p>2.2.2 Commission training needs and baseline assessments <i>OVI/SoV: Report on training needs and baseline assessments (EVA)</i></p>	<p>2.2.1 Undertake review & detailed Gap Analysis -Proclamation 276/2002</p>

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
2.2.3 Identify training courses according to needs assessments, design and implement them <i>OVI/SoV: Document on training courses with design. Document on implemented training courses (participants, assessment).</i>	
2.2.4 Support the launch of sanitary mandate contracts <i>OVI/SoV: Documented support activities (EVA workshops and meetings) in view of launching sanitary mandate contracts.</i>	
2.2.5 Develop codes of practice <i>OVI/SoV: Issued document on codes of practice</i>	2.2.2 On basis Gap Analysis redraft Proclamation 276 to control Animal Diseases, VPH Import / Export animals & PoAO, Vet Diagnostic Laboratories & Animal Welfare
2.2.6 Publicize new standards and codes of practice (EVA as part of the awareness component) <i>OVI/SoV: 2000 professional code of practice manual and 2000 professional working manual produced and distributed</i>	
<u>2.3 Establish an operational, unified national disease reporting system with effective communications</u>	<u>2.3 – TA for establishment of a national disease reporting system</u>
2.3.1 Carry out a situation analysis on the current disease reporting system With the decentralization process, APHRD kept the responsibility for the delivery of clinical services at kebele and woreda level. Staff belonging to veterinary services are responsible for surveying market places and for passive surveillance. Advice to livestock owners is provided by staff from the extension services. The rate of reporting is currently in the range of 40%-50% (or 35% if one takes all woredas and each should submit 12 reports per year). Through an external expert (PM) recruited via the TA contract, the project will carry out a situation analysis of the current state, patterns and efficiency of the reporting system, highlighting strength and weaknesses and proposing measures for improvement. <i>OVI/SoV: Document /expert report on situation analysis of current disease reporting system</i>	2.3.1 Undertake field mission to gain 1 st hand information on existing animal disease reporting systems;
2.3.2 Explore different options for efficient disease reporting used by other countries and international organisations Several data collection and reporting systems are used worldwide, based on different software developed with different purposes by international organizations like OIE, AU/IBAR,	2.3.2 Prepare ToRs for a Baseline Study;

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<p>FAO, SADC, and national veterinary services. The only report which is mandatory for all veterinary services is the bi-annual report to the OIE, based on the WAHIS on-line system.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Summary on assessing different options for efficient disease reporting used by other countries and international organisations. The project opts for ARIS2 which is also used by other African countries.</i></p>	
<p>2.3.3 Assess the adoption of tools based on modern technology for easier reporting</p> <p>Various tools and devices have been developed for easier capture of data of different nature and reporting, among others the FAO Digital Pen Technology, wildlife GPS based spotting and tracking system. The project will assess the state of the art and availability of these tools/devices and will try on a pilot basis those considered more adaptable and useful to the Ethiopian reality.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Assessment report /document on tools based on modern technology for easier reporting. Funding question and harmonizing with SHARE project.</i></p>	<p>2.3.3 Assist / supervise national expert in conduct of Baseline study;</p>
<p>2.3.4 Set up an improved disease reporting system first as trial experience then operational at national level</p> <p>Once the most appropriate reporting system and related tools are chosen, the project will make available the funds necessary for the refurbishment of the peripheral veterinary and extension posts in order to make the system efficient and reliable with a budget of ETB 840,599 during PE1.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Document on implemented refurbishment of peripheral veterinary and extension posts. Document on the trial experience of an efficient and reliable disease reporting system with use rate, its adoption.</i></p>	
<p><u>2.4 Strengthen MoA animal disease surveillance and information management for value chains.</u></p>	<p><u>2.4 – Strengthen animal disease surveillance / information management</u></p>
<p>2.4.1 Launch an internal (MoA) discussion on the strategic diseases to survey/control and the most suitable control mechanisms</p> <p>Based on the above preamble (see original document, PE1, preamble under 2.4) and on the outcomes of the PVS evaluation carried out by OIE experts, a discussion forum within APHRD/MoA will be launched to address the most urgent issues in order to upgrade national veterinary services up to international standards. In particular, the mechanisms of emergency preparedness, early warning, outbreaks detection, prompt reaction and diseases control</p>	

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<p>strategy (including identification of priority diseases) will be taken into consideration. There will be a series of 4 events for two full days per event each addressed to 60 participants.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Documents on 4 events for two full days per event each addressed to 60 participants (programme, contributors, proceedings, list of participants)</i></p>	
<p>2.4.2 Design/update an emergency preparedness and control plan for each disease considered of public/national importance</p> <p>Based on the outcomes of the forum described above, emergency preparedness and control plans for strategic diseases will be up-dated or designed. For this a series of 3 specific meetings, each addressed to 25 participants per event, a total of 75 participants for the 3 meetings will be organized.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Documents on 3 specific meetings addressed to 25 participants per event (programme, minutes, list of participants).</i></p>	
<p>2.4.3 Carry out a situation analysis on the status of the surveillance system, covering technical, financial and equipment aspects</p> <p>As a complement to the outcomes of the OIE/PVS evaluation and in order to provide APHRD/MoA with a deeper analysis of the actual status of the national surveillance system, the project will fund a situation analysis of the epidemio-surveillance sector by outsourcing specific expertise with a budget of ETB 360,257. The analysis shall highlight the major technical and financial issues to be addressed in order to facilitate the improvement of animal health services delivery.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: TAT expert report on the situation analysis of the epidemio-surveillance sector. Local expert input being launched.</i></p>	<p>2.4.1 On the basis of findings / recommendations of Baseline Study assist Head of Disease / Risk Management develop revised strategy for disease reporting, animal disease information management, disease surveillance, outbreak investigation;</p>
<p>2.4.4 Draft and discuss (in broad based attendance workshop) a proposal for implementation of an improved surveillance system</p> <p>The outcomes of activities 2.4.1 to 2.4.3 will be presented to and discussed with LVC stakeholders during a broad national workshop organized during PE1. The 3 days broad based workshop will be launched in the four (not three) active regions of the project with 60 participants per workshop, from which 40 are coming from the regions.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Documents on 3 or 4 specific broad workshops in the 4 active regions addressed to 60 participants per workshop (programme, contributors, proceedings, list of participants).</i></p>	<p>2.4.2 In collaboration with Risk Management expert conduct training on animal disease information management (data analysis and reporting;</p> <p>2.4.3 On the basis of animal disease data analysis, assist with development of a risk based active disease surveillance programme.</p>

Sub-activities of PE1 <i>with Sources of verification</i>	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<p>2.4.5 Complete the equipment of peripheral posts with appropriate tools for surveillance and reporting</p> <p>From the analysis above (2.4.3), a set of equipment and materials necessary to improve the service will be identified and cost (possibly laboratory consumables, sampling materials and diagnostic kit). For this an amount of EUR 100,000 (ETB 2,401,710) is set aside as a starting budget for the procurement of the necessary equipment and materials.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Tech specs. Procurement. Delivery. Increased sampling.</i></p>	
<p><u>2.5 Assure that animal health services are delivered in the whole of the Country</u></p>	<p><u>2.5 – Organise the provision of animal health services at national scale</u></p>
<p>2.5.1 Establish a joint monitoring team for the evaluation of the delivery of animal health services</p> <p>EVA through their grant will contribute to the regulatory framework for the private veterinary profession –including CAHWs- and its enforcement. A joint monitoring team will be created among the project implementing partners in order to monitor the development in the provision of animal health services, based on performance indicators jointly established. The “authority” will report its outcomes to the LWG and the JSC.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Compliance with veterinary statutory body regulations. Conducted regular supervision of AHA and CAHW, rules being applied in drug shops.</i></p>	<p>2.5.1 In collaboration with the LWG organise stakeholder Workshop on Roles & Responsibilities of Public & Private sectors are defined.</p> <p>2.5.2 On the basis of the recommendations of Workshop participants assist the LWG to formulate a Livestock Development Strategy;</p> <p>2.5.3 Assist senior managers APHRD / EVA develop action plans to put LDS into practice</p>
<p>2.5.2 Regularly monitor the delivery of AH services</p> <p>The monitoring “authority” at the previous point will undertake regular field monitoring missions in order to verify the quality and availability of animal health services based on the prescription of international standards (OIE). In principle APHRD will be responsible for the monitoring of State services, EVA for the monitoring of private/public relations.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Conducted monitoring missions. Documented results of these missions focusing on quantified results (Define performance indicators (like increase in sampling, treatments, vaccinations, drug use ...). Follow-up these indicators over time.)</i></p>	<p>2.5.4 On the basis of HRD / TNA report & Capacity building Programme start to undertake training courses for public & private sector service providers</p> <p>2.5.5 In collaboration with APHRD, EVA develop Sanitary Mandate contracting scheme</p> <p>2.5.6 In collaboration with EVA.</p>
<p><u>2.6 Provide advice and training to inspection and certification services.</u></p>	<p><u>2.6 – Provision of Inspection and certification activities</u></p>

Sub-activities of PE1 <i>with Sources of verification</i>	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<p>2.6.1 Upgrade technical skills of inspectors in line with international standards through trainings and study tours</p> <p>48 Animal health inspectors employed at central and peripheral level for the control of animals and their products will be trained for 15 days in order to build/refresh their skills in inspection and certification service. Senior officers covering posts of responsibility will be sent abroad on study tours to become acquainted with applied inspection and certification procedures in countries having achieved international standards recognition.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: List of participants. Training programme. Training assessment. Study tour report.</i></p>	<p>2.6.1 Prepare ToRs, recruit & mobilise Food Safety /PoAO STE (see Activities 1.5 & 1.6)</p> <p>2.6.2 In collaboration with Heads of Depts for Certification of meat for export & export of other PoAO, train Inspectors to use SOPs</p>
<p><u>2.7 Strategically strengthen vaccine production and distribution network</u></p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Increased number of vaccine doses produced and distributed</i></p>	<p><u>2.7 – Strategically strengthen vaccine production & distribution network</u></p>
<p>2.7.1 In line with the global control strategy for animal diseases, identify bottlenecks in the production of strategic vaccines</p> <p>The project will help APHRD and NVI in identifying bottleneck for the production, storage and distribution of vaccine for the prevention and control of diseases identified as strategic for the development of livestock in Ethiopia (see point 2.4.1). A preliminary survey conducted during the SUPE identified major bottlenecks in the reduced performance of the lyophilized vaccine production line (only one of the two freeze-driers existing at NVI is working, but would need to be replaced soon) and in the need to improve central storage capacity. Indeed, in line with the GTP, the plan of NVI is to increase vaccine production from the current 110 M doses to 250 M doses by 2015. A further cold store is therefore necessary to complete and complement the supplies received from other projects (cfr VACNADA).</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Assessment document. Tech specs of needed material.</i></p>	<p>2.7.1 APHRD / EU Del to procure & distribute Cold chain equipment</p> <p>2.7.2 Based on improved animal disease information & risk assessments assist APHRD & Regional Bureaus to prepare vaccination strategies</p>
<p>2.7.2 Assess internally (MoA level) the efficiency of the distribution and peripheral storage capacity</p> <p>Constraints in the distribution and storage of vaccine at regional level have been reported during SUPE by the implementing partners. A refrigerated truck is needed by NVI to allow smooth and safe delivery of vaccine from their main store to the regional cold stores. The latter are currently insufficient in number to guarantee an efficient coverage of the territory. MoA planned the establishment of at least 9 cold stores at regional level. The project is asked to provide 2 cold stores in Amhara (Gondar) and Tigray (Shire) Regions respectively. Moreover, the distribution from regional cold stores to the final users at woreda and kebele level, will be strengthened through the purchase and supply of 1540 mobile cold boxes with ice packs.</p>	

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<i>OVI/SoV: Assessment document. Tech specs of needed material.</i>	
2.7.3 Launch and award tenders for the supply of goods identified in the 2 previous points <i>OVI/SoV: Approved tech specs. Tender process launched and concluded. Contact awarded and signed.</i>	
2.7.4 Receive and install equipment procured and provide training on their use and maintenance. <i>OVI/SoV: Goods delivered and accepted (acceptance protocol). Training documents (participants, programme, assessment)</i>	
<u>2.8 Support development of analytical laboratory for residues of contaminants (veterinary medicines, heavy metals, etc.) in POAO.</u> <i>OVI/SoV: Number of samples analysed</i>	2.8 – Support development of analytical laboratory for residues in PoAO
2.8.1 Identify needs for the establishment of a residues control lab within the MoA structure The MoA embarked in the construction of a new laboratory in their Kaliti Area compound near Addis Ababa. Construction works are supposed to be completed by June 2011 at the latest. A wing of the new laboratory will be dedicated to residues control. MoA in collaboration with NAHDIC carried out an estimation of needs for providing the unit with equipment and consumables. <i>OVI/SoV: Needs assessment document.</i>	2.8.3 On the basis of requirements of trading partners determine range of residue detection tests for export certification of PoAO; 2.8.4 Assist Head of Residue testing lab to prepare SOPs for required tests using Codex Alimentarius standards.
2.8.2 Draft, launch and award relevant supply tender. <i>OVI/SoV: Approved tech specs. Tender process launched and concluded. Contact awarded and signed.</i>	2.8.1 APHRD / EU Delegation to procure laboratory equipment for residue testing 2.8.2 Prepare ToR, recruit & mobilise Residue Monitoring STE;
2.8.3 Receive and install equipment procured and provide training on their use and maintenance <i>OVI/SoV: Goods delivered and accepted (acceptance protocol). Training documents (participants, programme, assessment)</i>	2.8.5 Assist with commissioning of new equipment supplied under 2.8
<u>2.9 Strengthen/develop diagnostic laboratories network</u> <i>OVI/SoV: Increased number of samples analysed</i>	2.9 – Strengthen./develop diagnostic laboratories network
2.9.1 Assess internally (MoA level) the existing national laboratory network, its coverage and efficiency and identify bottlenecks	2.9.2 Prepare ToRs, recruit and mobilise Laboratory expert 2.9.3 Lab expert to assist Head NAHDIC review status of Lab services at NAHDIC & 15 regional labs

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
Training package for 10 working days to give advanced technical training sessions to 60 participants. <i>OVI/SoV: Training documents (participants, programme, assessment)</i>	2.9.4 Assist the Director NAHDIC to prioritise training needs of Lab technicians and develop Laboratory services capacity building programme
2.9.2 Implement necessary actions to minimise the impact of bottlenecks identified for both private and public components. This concerns procurements. <i>OVI/SoV: Approved tech specs. Tender process launched and concluded. Contract awarded and signed. Goods delivered and accepted (acceptance protocol). Possibly training documents (participants, programme, assessment)</i>	2.9.1 Prepare Tech Specs for Supply of Lab Equipment & submit to EU Del. 2.9.5 Assist Head of NAHDIC to install and commission new Laboratory equipment and provide training in the use of new equipment
2.9.3 Purchase of field vehicles. <i>OVI/SoV: Approved tech specs. Tender process launched and concluded. Contract awarded and signed. Goods delivered and accepted (acceptance protocol).</i>	
<u>3.1 Approve a communication policy including a knowledge screening & validation procedure.</u>	3.1 – Development of a communication policy
3.1.1 External support to identify the communication policy International communication expert (TA service contract). Identify and draft a communication policy for the livestock sector as a whole and a communication plan tailored to the project needs. <i>OVI/SoV: Approved expert report.</i>	3.1.1 Prepare ToRs, recruit & mobilise national (medium-term) & ST Communication Experts 3.1.2 Formulate Communication Policy and develop a Communication action plan;
3.1.2 Discuss and validate the communication policy at the 2nd JSC The communication policy plan identified by the expert will be discussed and validated first by the LWG and then further at the 2nd JSC. <i>OVI/SoV: Approved expert report.</i>	
3.1.3 Implement the communication policy Based on the outcome of the activity 3.1.1 the validated communication plan will be implemented by each of the project partners, MoA, and EVA. To this effect, with a prior approval of stockholders (NAO and EUD) a provision of EUR 20,000 (480,342 ETB) is made for the MoA/LVC-PPD component. <i>OVI/SoV: Implemented communication plan (cost 20,000 €).</i>	3.1.3 Communication plan to be implemented through close collaboration between APHRD and EVA.
<u>3.2 Develop evidence-based guidelines to channel investment to the animal health sector</u>	<u>3.2 – Development of evidence-based investment guidelines to channel investments to the animal health sector</u>
3.2.1 Launch a consultative initiative with all stakeholders to discuss the issue The project will launch a discussion platform on the partnership investors/credit institutions and will play the role of mediator and facilitator in such a process. A series of bilateral	3.2.1 Conduct critical appraisal of existing reports on delivery of animal health services, use evaluation to inform stakeholder Workshops to develop strategies for animal health service delivery

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<p>meetings and a final seminar on the finance and investment environment in livestock development will be organized by the project during PE1, to which a total of 160 participants, 40 of which coming the regions, to be invited. <i>OVI/SoV: Minutes of meetings /workshop with list of participants (incl. private sector representatives /participants).</i></p>	<p>3.2.2 On basis of recommendations from discussions develop models for private sector delivery of animal health services in highlands & lowland areas of Ethiopia 3.2.3 Pilot delivery of animal health service based on various models proposed.</p>
<p><u>3.3 Design and establish a knowledge management system including a website.</u></p>	<p><u>3.3- Establishment of a knowledge management system, including a website</u></p>
<p>3.3.1 Contribute to the upgrade of the MoA website. The MoA has a well-established and functioning website, which however needs some regular update to keep the pace with the modernization of communication systems as a whole which facilitates all the information related to the livestock production, distribution, diseases status and other relevant data easily accessible and answers the question of many customer on the demand of more user friendly website development of Ministry staff and external web-browsers. An investment of EUR 5,000 (ETB 124,423) is foreseen to this effect. <i>OVI/SoV: Website(s) upgraded (MoA, EVA, Agric. Portal). Contract on 5000€ concluded (local tender) or work conducted by local Project IT expert (present approach).</i></p>	<p>3.3.1 Establish Livestock Information services office in IT Dept., APHRD to develop Livestock sector website;</p>
<p>3.3.2 Establish a scientific unit in charge of collating/collecting scientific information relevant to the project. The project will establish a scientific unit composed by in-house and the long term technical assistant of the LVC/PPD project, in charge of collating/collecting the information relevant to activities touched by the project, published on the web and on specialized magazines/journals and to make it available for the general veterinary and livestock operators at no additional costs. <i>OVI/SoV: (1) Scientific unit established (document on its establishment, list of members, work programme). (2) Collated/collected information relevant to activities touched by the project (from the web and specialized magazines/journals). (3) Make this information available for the general veterinary and livestock operators at no additional costs (see 3.3.3 below).</i></p>	
<p>3.3.3 Digest the information collected/collated, publish and disseminate it. The information gathered as per previous point is digested and made readable, and then published in a specific section of the MoA website and distributed via e-mail to a selected mailing list of national and regional livestock professionals, associations and organizations. Being a web based initiative, there is no cost involved in this activity, apart from the costs of the scientific unit mentioned in the previous point.</p>	<p>3.3.2 Collect, collate & analyse published material on livestock development, provide links on website. provide published articles on website AHS providers & other stakeholders.</p>

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<p><i>OVI/SoV: (1) Information published in a specific section of the MoA website. (2) Information distributed via e-mail to a selected mailing list of national and regional livestock professionals, associations and organizations (mailing list and list of information mailed).</i></p>	
<p>3.3.4 Publish a project bulletin every semester and Epidemiology Newsletter annually.</p> <p>The project will publish every six months a technical and scientific bulletin reporting information of general and specific interest on animal health, production and trade, and annually an Epidemiology Newsletter produced by APHRD. The scientific unit will play the role of editor, under the supervision and responsibility of the APHRD Director. The project is making provision for the publication and mailing of 4 issues of the bulletin in 1,000 copies at a tentative price of ETB 100 per copy and 2 issues of Newsletter in 1,000 copies with a price of ETB 100, including mailing costs, total ETB 600,000 during PE1.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Four issues of the bulletin published and mailed in 1,000 copies (one per half year) and 2 issues of Newsletter (annual newsletter) in 1,000 copies.</i></p>	<p>3.3.3 Publish a bi-annual bulletin on animal health and production and annually an Epidemiology Newsletter to be edited by the office created under (a) above.</p>
<p><u>3.4 Compile inventories and validate indigenous knowledge of practices within the livestock commodity chain.</u>¹⁴</p>	<p><u>3.4- Compile inventories of local knowledge of practices</u></p>
<p>3.4.1 (The NSA to collect and collate all information available, with special emphasis on the pastoral areas;) <i>to be removed as there is no NSA contract.</i></p> <p>Several studies and researches on the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge in animal health have been carried out. Special emphasis on researches conduct in pastoral areas.</p>	<p>3.4.1 Assist EVA to develop inventory of indigenous knowledge on animal health</p> <p>3.4.2 Develop innovative way to publish information to be accessible to end-users</p>
<p>3.4.2 Develop specific practical trials based on existing data</p>	
<p><u>3.5 Develop and implement pilot models of service delivery to value chains.</u></p>	<p><u>3.5- Develop and implement of service delivery pilot models</u></p>
<p>3.5.1 Identify pilot models for highlands & pastoral areas</p> <p>One major problem livestock breeders and keepers face is the quality and availability of veterinary drugs and services in their areas of breeding. This is true to different extent in highlands and pastoral areas, due to the climate/environmental patterns and to the consequent production system adopted in each respective area. The project will, directly in the highlands try to palliate at least partially to this problem.</p>	<p>3.5.1 Following activities 1.4, 2.5 & 3.2 Design models of private animal health service delivery based on demand for services, agro-ecological zones & farming systems.</p>

¹⁴ The TAT Interim Report no. 1 attributes this activity to EVA (on page 17) while on page 31 (the horizontal table) it is attributed to NSA (so cancelled as the contract is cancelled).

Sub-activities of PE1 with Sources of verification	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<p>In the highlands the project will act through the improvement of animal health services (see activity 2.5) delivered by the Government and accessible to all livestock breeders and keepers. <i>OVI/SoV: Pilot models for highlands and pastoral areas identified (list relevant project documents).</i></p>	
<p>3.5.2 Implement them directly in Highlands Based on the demand from livestock owners/breeders in the highlands, the project will evaluate the opportunity and feasibility of intervening with punctual actions. Related activities are foreseen under PE2. <i>OVI/SoV: Implemented activities with its respective budget (Highlands, under PE2). For Pastoral Regions, collaboration with appropriate projects (if available; MoU, planning, M&E) and EVA.</i></p>	<p>3.5.2 In highland areas, assist EVA test & monitor pilot models of animal health service delivery. 3.5.3 Assist EVA to test & monitor pilot models of animal health service delivery in pastoralist areas.</p>
<p><u>3.6 Devise strategy for outreach to dispersed production units to promote knowledge sharing.</u></p>	<p><u>3.6 - Promotion of knowledge sharing to dispersed production units</u></p>
<p>3.6.1 Identify in details the implementation strategy (participatory assessment) A participatory assessment will be conducted to identify in details the strategy to adopt to reach with project activities the most remote areas and production units. All project implementing partners will be involved in this activity <i>OVI/SoV: Report on participatory assessment session(s)</i></p>	<p>3.6.1 Assist EVA undertake an assessment for delivering information, services & inputs to remote communities.</p>
<p>3.6.2 Work with extreme cases in Highlands and pastoral areas through workshops and information/awareness creation meetings on the spot Based on the previous activity, a set of thematic workshops and awareness creation meetings will be retained for implementation via the project's PEs in the highlands, such as remote communities or subsistence farming which includes livestock rearing. <i>OVI/SoV: Documents on thematic workshops and awareness creations meetings held in the highlands.</i></p>	<p>3.6.2 Assist EVA to organise thematic workshops, meetings & awareness campaigns</p>
<p><u>3.7 Review and improve the veterinary drugs regulatory framework</u></p>	<p><u>3.7 – Veterinary drugs regulatory framework</u></p>
<p>3.7.1 Carry out a situation study at central and peripheral level The Ministry of Agriculture was recently in charge for regulatory activities on veterinary drugs, biologicals and feed, which were before under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health based Drugs Administration and Control Authority (DACA). MoA is currently not fully prepared and equipped to satisfactorily undertake these important tasks. The project will make available through the TA contract a specialist on veterinary drugs regulatory framework,</p>	<p>3.7.1 Review the Proclamation for control of Veterinary Medicines and Feed additives. 3.7.2 Assist with preparation of Regulations for registration of Vet. medicines, biologicals & Feed additives.</p>

Sub-activities of PE1 <i>with Sources of verification</i>	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<p>who will be responsible to carry out an assessment of the current mechanism in place for the registration, distribution and monitoring of use of veterinary drugs and biologicals, and eventually propose measures for improvement of the system.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Approved mission report of the specialist on veterinary drugs regulatory framework</i></p>	<p>3.7.3 Assist the APHRD with establishment of Veterinary Medicines Regulatory Team</p>
<p>3.7.2 Identify measures to take</p> <p>The report of the specialist mentioned above will be assessed and discussed by the enlarged project management team and later on by the LWG. A set of measures to take will be extrapolated and submitted to the attention of MoA for action. At this stage it is not possible to quantify the amount necessary to address part or all of the needs identified, which will be funded and addressed under PE2.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Document of the set of measures to take and submitted to the attention of MoA for action</i></p>	
<p>3.7.3 (Guarantee wide access to reliable drugs and services in pastoral areas); related to NSA grant, so redundant</p> <p>A specific budget will be allocated under PE2 in order to secure sufficient funds to address at least the most urgent measures identified.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Proposals on funding of measures in view of "pastoral service centres</i></p>	
<p><u>3.8 Ethiopian LVC in the regional/international context</u></p>	<p><u>3.8 - Introduce Ethiopian LVC in regional/international context</u></p>
<p>3.8.1 Organise a wide base workshop on opportunistic approach to markets;</p> <p>Ethiopia has a huge livestock production and marketing potential. Export is already happening towards Arab countries, directly or via Djibouti/ Sudan and to other few countries on an irregular and sometimes opportunistic and not well structured way. It is foreseen to discuss in a broad base workshop involving not only national actors but also potential partners and neighbouring countries interested in trade with Ethiopia, about the costs and benefits in addressing attention and technical/financial efforts towards one market instead of another. The project would fund such a 2 days international workshop, with 100 participants.</p> <p><i>OVI/SoV: Detailed workshop programme and list of contributors. List of invitees. Proceedings of a 2-day "International Export Workshop " with 100 participants.</i></p>	<p>3.8.1 Assist APHRD organise an International Trade Forum for Export of Animals /Animal Products</p>
<p>3.8.2 Organise a wide base workshop on position of Ethiopia in the new regional development</p> <p>Regional integration became a reality for market driven and fast developing economies. This phenomenon is particularly true in the Greater Horn of Africa, where the process, led by the regional economic community (IGAD) and supported by international donors (mainly EU and</p>	<p>3.8.2 Assist APRHD organise a regional Workshop on intra-regional trade of animals & animal products in PE 2</p>

Sub-activities of PE1 <i>with Sources of verification</i>	Sub-activities of TAT Work plan
<p>USAID), is on-going for quite some time and is giving tangible results. However, integration will also lead to the need of changes in National policy and strategies, in particular regarding animal health, production and trade. As a matter of example, intraregional trade and movement of live animals and their products will most probably become easier and requiring less condition to fulfil (i.e. quarantine) once the integration process is advanced. It is therefore necessary to clarify which will be the position of Ethiopia regarding livestock health, movement and trade in the new scenario. A broad base regional workshop is foreseen during PE 2 to discuss the subject. To reach at a common understanding on the issue, some preparatory activities will be carried out in the PE1.</p> <p><i>OVI: Workshop programme and issues with list of contributors. List of invitees.</i></p>	

Comment: The table above was adapted in view of the fact that no NSA grant was concluded. Accordingly, the references on the NSA grant were deleted or a comment was made in the table.

APPENDIX 7: PE1 BUDGET

Budget Summary

	Activities and other costs	ETB	EUR**	ETB Total	EUR**	EUR	ETB**
1	Activities						
	Activity 1 - referring to result 1	5,505,882	416,106	15,499,548	400000		25,106,388
	Activity 2 - referring to result 2	4,292,107	91,700	6,494,476	29416		7,200,956
	Activity 3 - referring to result 3	2,045,765	79,548	3,956,286	0		3,956,286
	Subtotal	11,843,754	587,355	25,950,310	429416	1,509,909	36,263,630
2	Investment costs						
2.1	Equipment*	332,500	0	332,500	0		332,500
2.2	Vehicles*	720,513	0	720,513	480000		12,248,721
2.3	Supplies*	120,086	0	120,086	1863200		44,868,747
	Subtotal	1,173,099	0	1,173,099	2343200	2,392,044	57,449,968
3	Operating costs						
3.1	Staff costs*	252,000	0	252,000	0		252,000
3.2	Office rental*	0	0	0	0		0
3.3	Office operating costs*	148,650	0	148,650	0		148,650
3.4	Vehicle operating costs*	2,192,000	0	2,192,000	0		2,192,000
	Subtotal	2,592,650	0	2,592,650	0	107,950	2,592,650
5	Bank charges and exchange differences	1,200,855	0	1,200,855	0	50,000	1,200,855
	TOTAL	16,810,358	587,355	30,916,914	2772616	4,059,903	97,507,103
6	Contingencies	840,518	29,368	1,545,846	138631	202,995	4,875,355
	TOTAL After 5% Contingency	17,650,875	616,722	32,462,759	2911247	4,262,898	102,382,458

APPENDIX 8: TENDER RULES

PROGRAMME ESTIMATE FINANCED BY THE BUDGET, THE 10th EDF AND THE 9th EDF(*) (amounts in EUR equivalent)										
		IMPREST COMMITMENT (*)				SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS				
TYPE OF CONTRACT OR GRANT AWARD PROCEDURE		Direct agreement (single tender) / Without call for proposals	Competitive negotiated procedure (1)	Local open tender procedure	Call for proposals	Use of framework contracts / Competitive negotiated procedure (2)	Local open tender procedure	International restricted tender procedure	International open tender procedure	Call for proposals
R O L E O F P A R T I E S	RELEVANT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BENEFICIARY COUNTRY(IES)/NATIONAL (REGIONAL) AUTHORISING	ROLE TO BE SPECIFIED IN THE FINANCING AGREEMENT AND/OR IN THE DELEGATION AGREEMENT WITH THE THIRD PARTY ORGANISATION (INDIRECT DECENTRALISED OPERATIONS) OR THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE SERVICE CONTRACT WITH THE THIRD PARTY ORGANISATION (INDIRECT DECENTRALISED OPERATIONS - EDF ONLY) AND IN THE TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS OF THE PROGRAMME				PREPARATION OF TENDER DOSSIERS AND OF CALL FOR PROPOSALS DOCUMENTS (3)				
	HEAD OF DELEGATION	APPROVAL OF TENDER DOSSIERS (3) AND OF CALLS FOR PROPOSALS DOCUMENTS BEFORE LAUNCHING THE PROCEDURE				CONCLUSION AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTS	LAUNCHING OF TENDER PROCEDURES AND OF CALLS FOR PROPOSALS (3)			
		APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSALS OF AWARD OF CONTRACTS (3) AND GRANTS					CONCLUSION AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTS			
							APPROVAL OF TENDER DOSSIERS AND OF CALLS FOR PROPOSALS DOCUMENTS (4) BEFORE LAUNCHING THE PROCEDURE			
		CONCLUSION AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTS (for and on behalf of the beneficiary country or the ACP State concerned)					APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSALS OF AWARD OF CONTRACTS AND GRANTS			
	IMPREST ADMINISTR. AND IMPREST ACCOUNTING OFFICER						APPROVAL AND SIGNATURE FOR ENDORSEMENT OF CONTRACTS			
						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TYPE OF CONTRACT OR GRANT AWARD PROCEDURE		Direct agreement (single tender) / Without call for proposals	Competitive negotiated procedure (1)	Local open tender procedure	Call for proposals	Use of framework contracts / Competitive negotiated procedure (2)	Local open tender procedure	International restricted tender procedure	International open tender procedure	Call for proposals
T Y P E O F C O N T R A C T	WORKS	<= 10 000	< 300 000	N/A	N/A	N/A	>= 300 000	N/A	>= 5 000 000	N/A
	SUPPLIES	<= 10 000	< 60 000	< 150 000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	>= 150 000	N/A
	SERVICES	<= 10 000	< 200 000	N/A	N/A	< 200 000	N/A	>= 200 000	N/A	N/A
	GRANTS	<= 10 000	N/A	N/A	<= 100 000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	> 100 000
		LOCAL OR EU CONTRACT	EU CONTRACT			EU CONTRACT				
P A Y M E N T S	REPLENISHMENTS OF THE BANK ACCOUNT(S)	PAYMENTS APPROVED BY THE RELEVANT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BENEFICIARY COUNTRY(IES)/NATIONAL (REGIONAL) AUTHORIZING OFFICER, AUTHORISED BY THE HEAD OF DELEGATION AND EXECUTED FROM THE ACCOUNT(S) OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS	PAYMENTS AUTHORISED AND EXECUTED BY IMPREST ADMINISTRATOR AND IMPREST ACCOUNTING OFFICER FROM THE "PROGRAMME ESTIMATE" OR "PROJECT" BANK ACCOUNT(S) (for and on behalf of the beneficiary country or the ACP)				PAYMENTS APPROVED BY THE RELEVANT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BENEFICIARY COUNTRY(IES)/NATIONAL (REGIONAL) AUTHORIZING OFFICER, AUTHORISED BY THE HEAD OF DELEGATION AND EXECUTED FROM THE ACCOUNT(S) OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION				
FINANCIAL GUARANTEE FOR PAYMENT OF PRE-FINANCING		DIRECT AND PUBLIC INDIRECT DECENTRALISED OPERATIONS: NOT REQUIRED FOR PAYMENT OF THE INITIAL ALLOCATION PRIVATE INDIRECT DECENTRALISED: REQUIRED FOR PAYMENT OF THE INITIAL ALLOCATION REQUIRED FOR CONTRACTS FINANCED UNDER IMPREST COMPONENT				REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE EU-FINANCED STANDARD CONTRACTS				

(*) : Only for financing agreements modified accordingly

N/A = Not applicable

(1): For service contracts, only the use of the simplified procedure by the imprest administrator is applicable as the use of an existing framework contract by the imprest administrator is impossible

(2): Notably for audit and evaluation contracts

(**) : The amounts are the same as the ceilings mentioned in Chapters 2.3 and 4.2 of the practical guide to procedures for programme estimates. The relevant representative of the beneficiary country(ies)/National (or Regional) Authorising is empowered to lower these ceilings but may never raise them.

(3): Ex-post control is allowed for contracts ≤ EUR equivalent 50,000

(4): Only in case of decentralised management

APPENDIX 9: PROPOSED BASELINE SURVEYS

The following proposed baseline surveys and studies aim to contribute to project realisation and to provide baseline data on OVIs (drug sale, export figures). The project has 82 sub-activities and the studies contribute to achieving some of the sub-activities (achieved means the “output” OVI is realized, e.g. in contributing to one of the workshops with the study result). The issue in view of “impact” OVIs is to critically analyse available statistics and figures trying to correct them (if necessary and /or possible). As the project has no direct field activity the impact is however indirect and many factors influence these OVIs, factors which are outside the project’s influence.

1 Draft Terms of Reference for Short Term Expert to Carry Out a Baseline Study of the Opinions of Veterinarians to Privatisation of Veterinary Service Delivery in Ethiopia

Background

Ethiopia has significant livestock resources comprising in excess of 53 million cattle, 50 million small ruminants, 8 million equids, 2 million camels and 40 million poultry. Despite decades of development projects aimed at the sub-sector livestock production remains poor.

The EC-funded project ‘Improving and integrating animal health services in the livestock value chain through public private dialogue in Ethiopia’ (LVC/PPD) is large, involves many activities and players and includes, as a 2-year sub-project, the provision of a technical assistance team (TAT), consisting of two long-term experts and a series of short-term experts (STE).

The project, based in the Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorate of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, shall work towards attainment of three results:

1. Capacities of public and private stakeholders are developed to plan, manage and evaluate services and inputs needed by the livestock commodity chain
2. Animal health advisory and regulatory services for livestock commodity value chains are developed and strengthened
3. A knowledge base that meets the needs of public-private dialogue in the context of livestock commodity production and marketing chain is developed and established

Currently animal health services are almost entirely provided by public sector veterinary services and performance is poor due to a number of factors including lack of resources. Public sector veterinary services concentrate upon provision of clinical services from fixed delivery points: these services are a private good and should be provided by the private sector.

The private veterinary sector in Ethiopia is very small and in the absence of a Veterinary Privatisation Strategy its further development is constrained.

It is recognised that (i) the public sector can never meet the demands of livestock production systems for clinical services and (ii) it should, instead focus upon fulfilling its core public good functions with the implication that provision of clinical services should be privatised. The LVC-PPD is charged with advising and assisting the APHRD in this privatisation process. Before activities commence, a baseline study is required to provide good estimates of the current size of the private veterinary sector, the attitudes of public sector veterinary

staff to privatisation, and the opportunities and constraints faced by private actors. The finding of this study will provide benchmarks against which progress made in the gradual process of privatisation can be compared and monitored.

These Terms of Reference define the responsibilities of a Short Term Expert to carry out this baseline study

General Scope of the Assignment

The STE will be responsible for carrying out a baseline study of:

Public sector veterinary service personnel (and if required others) at federal and regional levels to (i) determine reliable estimates of the current size and composition of the private veterinary sector, at the wereda level and central level (eg animal health service providers but also including drug importers and distributors), (ii) attitudes towards privatisation, (iii) current policies for delivery of veterinary clinical services, and delivery of public core services.

Public sector veterinary service personnel at the wereda and municipal levels to determine their attitudes towards privatisation, wereda policies towards delivery of animal health clinical services, determine if they would consider moving from the public to the private sector, and reasons why they have not already joined the private sector.

Private veterinary personnel at the municipal and wereda levels to determine (i) types of operation - for example, retailing of veterinary drugs, provision of veterinary clinical services and type of service offered – fixed point and/or mobile , etc), (ii) problems faced, (iii) factors that limit further expansion (if any), (iv) number of employees if any, by type (iv) indications of turnover and gross margin and (v) has a loan been used to enable business start-up, and if so source of funds, what surety/guarantee was used, procedure required to obtain the loan (with comment on how easy this was), amount of funds borrowed, duration of the loan (in years), annual interest rate charged, monthly payment schedule, and has the loanee been able to pay all monthly instalments in full and on time (if not what action has been taken by the person or business who made the loan).

Organisational Relationships

The IT consultant will be answerable to the Team Leader of the project TAT and the majority of tasks will be undertaken in collaboration with implementing partners, project staff and particularly senior staff of the APHRD to enable a learning process and inclusive decision making and to maximise transparency and accountability.

Reporting Requirement

An inception report to be submitted at the end of week 1 of the first assignment.

At the end of the assignment, a succinct end of assignment report comprising an executive summary, introduction, brief description of approach and methodology, recommendations and acknowledgements. Detailed material to be presented in a series of Annexes. If possible this report to be submitted at least 3 working days before the end of the assignment to allow comments from the TAT team and counterparts to be incorporated before end of STE's assignment.

Operating Responsibilities and Tasks

The following tasks will be undertaken

- Review and familiarise himself with any current or past reports prepared on the subject of commercialisation or privatisation of veterinary services in Ethiopia, focusing particularly on the methodology and how this might influence the design of the current study;
- Familiarise himself / herself with current attitudes to privatisation of veterinary services at federal, regional, zonal and wereda levels by conducting direct and telephone interviews.
- In collaboration with project staff define detailed objectives for the study and design data collection formats and means of managing collected data..
- In collaboration with project staff determine the methodology of the study in terms of the basic sampling unit(s) –
 - Identify sampling units kebele, wereda, zone, region, veterinary laboratory service,
 - Numbers to be included
 - Method of selecting units for study
- Determine duration of field phase and prepare itineraries
- Conduct the study, collect and verify data
- After one week's data collection discuss preliminary findings with project staff
- Complete the study
- Compile and analyse data and prepare report of findings

Working arrangements and time schedule

The duty station will be Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and considerable field travel to the regional states will be required.

A total of 40 work days (8 weeks) in the first half of 2013 is envisaged, either as one continuous input or 2 separate assignments each of 20 work days (4 weeks).

Qualifications and experience required.

- University degree in veterinary medicine
- Post graduate studies in veterinary epidemiology would be a distinct advantage.

General professional experience

- Minimum of 5 years of professional experience as a field veterinarian in Ethiopia
- Demonstrated ability to work in multi-cultural and multi-disciplinary team of experts
- Good knowledge of the English language
- Developed ability to write reports
- Excellent organisational, planning and communication skills;

Specific professional experience

- Proven experience in the conduct of field surveys, particularly in conducting probing interviews,
- Proven experience in design of practical and focussed questionnaire survey data recording formats
- Familiar with use of a spreadsheet application for data entry, storage and compilation.

2 Draft Terms of Reference for Short Term Expert to Carry Out a Baseline Study of the Field Component of the National Animal Disease Surveillance System

Background

Ethiopia has significant livestock resources comprising in excess of 53million cattle, 50 million small ruminants, 8 million equids, 2 million camels and 40 million poultry. Despite decades of development projects aimed at the sub-sector livestock production remains poor.

The EC-funded project 'Improving and integrating animal health services in the livestock value chain through public private dialogue in Ethiopia' (LVC/PPD) is large, involves many activities and players and includes, as a 2-year sub-project, the provision of a technical assistance team (TAT), consisting of two long-term experts and a series of short-term experts (STE).

The project, based in the Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorate of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, shall work towards attainment of three results:

4. Capacities of public and private stakeholders are developed to plan, manage and evaluate services and inputs needed by the livestock commodity chain
5. Animal health advisory and regulatory services for livestock commodity value chains are developed and strengthened
6. A knowledge base that meets the needs of public-private dialogue in the context of livestock commodity production and marketing chain is developed and established

The process of improving animal health services includes upgrading disease control planning, delivery and monitoring, activities that depend upon an effective national animal disease surveillance system (NADSS) Improving the NADSS is therefore one objective to be overseen by the TAT and innovative strategies for this are envisaged in the medium to long term. In the meantime the present field data collection and reporting activities of NADSS, which are poor and must be significantly upgraded. In order to enable (i) development of an informed strategy to improve NADSS, and (ii) monitoring and evaluation of the improvements to NADSS, a baseline study is required at the outset to provide reliable information and identify the current weaknesses, constraints and needs of the field component of NADSS.

These Terms of Reference define the responsibilities of a Short Term Expert to carry out this baseline study

General Scope of the Assignment

The STE will be responsible for carrying out a baseline study of the field component of NADSS by conducting a structured questionnaire survey of veterinary service field staff in some 40 weredas. The STE will liaise with other players, including epidemiologists in the Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorate, regional animal health services, the veterinary laboratory system and the project's IT expert..

Organisational Relationships

The STE will be answerable to the Team Leader of the project TAT and the majority of tasks will be undertaken in collaboration with implementing partners, project staff and particularly senior staff of the APHRD to enable a learning process and inclusive decision making and to maximise transparency and accountability.

Reporting Requirements

An inception report to be submitted at the end of week 1 of the first assignment.

At the end of the assignment, a succinct end of assignment report comprising an executive summary, introduction, brief description of approach and methodology, recommendations and acknowledgements. Detailed material to be presented in a series of Annexes. If possible this report to be submitted at least 3 working days before the end of the assignment to allow comments from the TAT team and counterparts to be incorporated before end of STE's assignment.

Operating Responsibilities and Tasks

The following tasks will be undertaken

- Familiarise himself / herself with the NADSS by reviewing its structure, objectives, linkages, partners, data collection activities, reports generated, etc.
- In collaboration with project staff define detailed objectives for the study and design data collection formats and means of managing collected data..
- In collaboration with project staff determine the methodology of the study in terms of the basic sampling unit(s) –
 - Identify sampling units kebele, wereda, zone, region, veterinary laboratory service,
 - Numbers to be included
 - Method of selecting units for study
- Determine duration of field phase and prepare itineraries
- Conduct the study, collect and verify data
- After one week's data collection discuss preliminary findings with project staff
- Complete the study
- Compile and analyse data and prepare report of findings

Working arrangements and time schedule

The duty station will be Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and considerable field travel to the regional states will be required.

A total of 40 work days (8 weeks) in the first half of 2013 is envisaged, either as one continuous input or 2 separate assignments each of 20 work days (4 weeks).

Qualifications and experience required.

- University degree in veterinary medicine
- Post graduate studies in veterinary epidemiology would be a distinct advantage.

General professional experience

- Minimum of 5 years of professional experience as a field veterinarian in Ethiopia
- Demonstrated ability to work in multi-cultural and multi-disciplinary team of experts
- Good knowledge of the English language
- Developed ability to write reports
- Excellent organisational, planning and communication skills;

Specific professional experience

- Proven experience in the conduct of field surveys, particularly in conducting probing interviews,
- Proven experience in design of practical and focussed questionnaire survey data recording formats
- Familiar with use of a spreadsheet application for data entry, storage and compilation.

3 Terms of reference of a study on livestock marketing

Background

Ethiopia has significant livestock resources comprising in excess of 53 million cattle, 50 million small ruminants, 8 million equids, 2 million camels and 40 million poultry. Despite decades of development efforts aimed at the sub-sector, livestock productivity remains poor. The current project (see below) will apply innovative approaches to improving delivery of animal health services with the purpose of adding value to livestock commodity chains and contributing to the alleviation of poverty in livestock rearing communities.

The EC-funded project 'Improving and integrating animal health services in the livestock value chain through public private dialogue in Ethiopia' (LVC/PPD) is large, involves many activities and players and includes, as a 2-year sub-project, the provision of a small technical assistance team (TAT).

Current knowledge on livestock market structure, performance and prices is outdated and inadequate for designing policies and institutions to overcome perceived problems in the marketing system. Knowledge on how marketing routes and systems could contribute to the spread of diseases and the implications of these for national and international trade in livestock is also inadequate to design any policy or institutional innovation to improve marketing for the benefit of the poor.

Improving access on export markets will require an understanding of the market potential in the importing countries including growth in demand, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) and other quality requirements, rules and regulations governing the market, Ethiopia's

competitiveness in the market in relation to alternative suppliers and ability of the domestic market to respond to the export market opportunities.

Ethiopia is striving to increase live animal and meat export revenue in the next five years. Animal and meat export revenue has increased to \$124.7 million in 2002 Ethiopian fiscal year (year 2010) from only \$45 million in 1998 showing an over 247 per cent growth. The estimated figure for 2011 is \$151 million. Live animals and meat along with hides and skins and leather products accounted for about eight per cent of the country's total export revenue obtained in 2002 Ethiopian fiscal year (year 2010), available data indicate.

Since the livelihood of smallholders is highly dependent on the cash income from livestock and livestock products, alleviating constraints to the export market and domestic trade and marketing structure, improving market information, and upgrading marketing infrastructures including health and sanitary conditions will increase the welfare of smallholder producers, urban consumers and improve the national balance of payments.

Objectives

The main function of the consultancy is to assess future local and export market prospects and its quality related implications.

The study shall update existing studies (e.g. USAID) and contribute to the planned project workshops on "Opportunistic approach to markets" and on "Position of Ethiopia in the new regional development" (see PE1 sub-activities 3.8.1 and 3.8.2) with producing powerpoint presentations adapted to the workshop participants. It will also contribute to the LVC workshops, see sub-activity 1.4.

Activities

Specific duties include:

1. Summarize results, conclusions and recommendations of existing marketing studies, especially in view of sanitary conditions, and updating statistical figures and trends.
2. Compare price between different local and export markets. This includes comparing trends above short-term price variations and the role of generating foreign currency for Ethiopia.
3. Describe and assess the development of exports of livestock products, skins and hides and live animals and countries of destination. Estimate unofficial exports to neighbour countries (unregulated cross-border trade).
4. Describe regulations and documents necessary for export clearance and assess related fees and time.
5. Assess the balance between increased local consumption, local production and export with future prospects, considering also Ethiopia's population growth¹⁵
6. Evaluate sanitary constraints of exports of live animals to the Middle Eastern countries and describe likely future requirements

¹⁵ The 2010 World Population Data Sheet shows the contrasts between developing and developed countries. Comparing Ethiopia and Germany illustrates how stark the contrasts can be. Even though Ethiopia and Germany have almost the same population size today, Ethiopia is projected to more than double its population from 85 million today to 174 million in 2050. Germany's population will likely decline from 82 million to 72 million over that same time. The cause of these enormous differences is lifetime births per woman. Ethiopia's total fertility rate of 5.4 is four times greater than Germany's rate of 1.3.

7. Assess supply conditions in Ethiopia in view of hygiene and quality.
8. Assess role of quality incentives in the value chain.
9. Consider alternative, competing suppliers for the Middle East market and describe shortly their concept of food safety guarantees.
10. Describe likely and perceived changes in consumer preferences as greater demand for high quality products with adequate guarantees of food safety in the Middle East.
11. Discuss the understanding of changing market conditions among the export market stakeholders in Ethiopia and assess possible training needs.

The study will update existing studies as “Market Structure and Function for Live Animal and Meat Exports in Some Selected Areas of Ethiopia” (USAID, 2009), and Livestock Ownership, Commercial Off-take Rates¹⁶ and Their Determinants in Ethiopia (USAID /ILRI, 2007).

¹⁶ *The concept of cattle herd offtake rates shall be critically scrutinized as large part of cattle in the highlands are oxen. An alternative concept would be offtake per cow.*

APPENDIX 10: PROJECT LIST

1. USAID: Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) – Livestock Market Development

Date of Operation: 2012 - 2017

Primary Implementing Partner: CNFA (formerly Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs)

Other Implementing Partners: SNV (Netherlands Development Organisation), International Medical Corps, International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD), Institute of International Education (IIE) and JAA, Digital Opportunity Trust (DOT) Ethiopia, Relief Society of Tigray (REST), Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA), Hundee, and Self Help Africa-Ethiopia

Regions of Operation: Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, and Tigray in selected districts with high livestock growth potential

Goal: Support the Government of Ethiopia's Agricultural Growth Plan (AGP) by improving smallholder incomes and nutritional status through investments in selected livestock value chains.

Project Objectives:

Production level improvements

- Improve animal feed systems
- Expand animal health delivery systems
- Improve animal breeding through artificial insemination
- Market level improvements
- Link producers and cooperatives to end-market suppliers and consumers
- Enhance sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards
- Reduce transaction costs and improve competitiveness of products
- Strengthen livestock service providers, financial services, feed and animal health services

Description:

Under the [U.S. Feed the Future Initiative](#), AGP-Livestock Market Development generates increased productivity and competitiveness of selected livestock value chains, benefiting both male and female smallholders. The program focuses on meat and dairy value chains. Through AGP-Livestock Market Development, USAID will foster growth, increase food security and reduce poverty by increasing incomes for producers, creating jobs in rural areas, and improving nutrition with support from the [U.S. Global Health Initiative](#). In addition, AGP-Livestock Market Development will address adaptation to [climate change](#)—especially in areas with rainfall deficits—by introducing activities and practices to protect livelihoods in the livestock sector.

AGP-Livestock Market Development also improves access to finance, risk management mechanisms (including insurance), and animal health services. As the quality and competitiveness of producers improves, there will be a higher demand for labor and services at various points in the value chain that beneficiaries in more food insecure areas in USAID's [Pastoral Livelihood Initiative Phase II \(PLI II\)](#) (for details, see below), and [PSNP GRAD](#) programs can fill, as well as the [Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion \(PRIME\)](#) project.

Expected Results: Generate 2,600 new on and off-farm jobs and improve nutrition and income for 200,000 rural, smallholder households.

Mercy Corps: Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME)

Date of Operation: 2012 – 2017

Primary Implementing Partner: Mercy Corps

Other Implementing Partners: CARE, Kimetrica, SOS Sahel, Pastoralist Concern, Haramaya University, Afar Integrated Sustainable Development Association, and Aged and Children Pastoralist Association

Regions of Operation: Afar, Oromia and Somali

Goal:

Increase pastoral household incomes and improve their resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change.

Project Objectives:

- Improve livestock and livestock products marketing systems
- Enhance resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change
- Increase and diversify household assets of chronically food insecure and vulnerable populations through livelihood diversification and long-term market linkages

Description:

PRIME aims to build capacity and promote the market readiness of targeted chronically food insecure

Revitalizing Agricultural/Pastoral Incomes and New Markets (RAIN+)

Date of Operation: 2009 – 2013

Primary Implementing Partner: Mercy Corps

Other Implementing Partner(s): Save the Children

Regions of Operation: Somali

Goal: Increase resilience to food security shocks

Project Objectives:

- Improve food security shock preparedness
- Prevent food insecurity through strengthened and diversified livelihoods
- Promote efficient market-based business, local economic development and economic integration

Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative – Phase II (PLI-II)

Date of Operation: 2009 – 2013

Primary Implementing Partner: Save the Children Consortium

Other Implementing Partners: CARE, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Mercy Corps

Regions of Operation: Afar, Oromia and Somali

Goal: Protect and strengthen the lives and livelihoods of pastoralists and ex-pastoralists.

2. Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative – Phase II (PLI-II) (USAID financed)

Date of Operation: 2009 – 2013

Primary Implementing Partner: Save the Children Consortium

Other Implementing Partners: CARE, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Mercy Corps

Regions of Operation: Afar, Oromia and Somali

Goal: Protect and strengthen the lives and livelihoods of pastoralists and ex-pastoralists.

Project Objectives:

- Increase value and sales of livestock and non-livestock products through:
 - Improved livestock health services
 - Market chain analysis and support
 - Livelihoods diversification
 - Improving access to credit
- Improve rangeland and water management through community mobilization and support to customary institutions, including peace building through a “do no harm” approach
- Strengthen livestock-based early warning and response systems through establishment of community-based response funds and management systems
- Institutionalize the early warning and response mechanism within the government system
- Maximize project and policy impact through quality assessments, documentation and coordination

Description:

PLI-II activities directly contribute to USAID efforts to improve the performance of the Ethiopian agricultural sector and increase growth resiliency in rural Ethiopia. In the face of changing weather patterns and decreased rainfall, the program assists pastoralists in building greater resiliency through early warning systems and better management of resources.

PLI-II also supports [biodiversity](#) conservation activities, such as improving degraded natural resources through better natural resource management. USAID is partnering with the [U.S. Forest Service \(USFS\)](#) to accomplish this goal, and PLI-II will develop a biodiversity monitoring tool to monitor the initiative’s progress and impact.

In addition, PLI-II also integrates [PEPFAR](#) funds to improve health services and access to HIV/AIDS education, awareness and services. PLI-II also incorporates maternal and child health services by focusing on prevention of HIV mother-to-child transmission, as well as care and treatment of HIV patients.

Expected Results:

- Strengthened economic opportunities for pastoralists and ex-pastoralists
- Supported policy initiatives to strengthen pastoral lives and protect pastoral livelihoods

- Strengthened early warning systems (EWS)
- Strengthened protective livelihoods based responses
- Increased access to community-based health and HIV/AIDS services

3. The European Union's 'Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience' (SHARE) initiative (ECHO Programme)

There are almost 10 million people facing recurrent hunger and malnutrition across the Horn of Africa (HoA) with young children being particularly exposed to severe malnutrition. For many of the most vulnerable people, humanitarian assistance has been a necessary lifeline.

The Horn of Africa is faced with recurrent droughts causing emergencies, often aggravated by insecurity. In 2011, the European Union (EU) quickly moved to tackle the humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa caused by the worst drought in 60 years. As the world's largest humanitarian donor the EU has provided €791 million to the Horn of Africa since 2011. The European Commission alone, through its Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), allocated €181 million in humanitarian aid for the region in 2011 to help 6.5 million people threatened by the famine and the effects of drought. The emergency aid was used to provide shelter, food assistance, nutritional services, access to clean drinking water, sanitation services, healthcare, coordination of the aid delivery and where possible, recovery of livelihoods. Without such assistance the impact of the 2011 crisis would have been much greater.

It is clear that humanitarian assistance – preparing for and responding to the crisis - alone cannot avert a disaster nor can it address the underlying causes of the impact on the population. Decades of marginalisation and ineffective development policies in the dry lands' require joint efforts for long-term inclusive resilience building approaches.

With this in mind, over the last five years, ECHO has committed €90 million to help communities better prepare for imminent droughts with the aim of building their resilience at the community level. This comes in addition to hundreds of millions of Euros in development finance for supporting food security and basic service delivery more broadly. However, more is needed; a more integrated holistic approach which practically seams together relief, recovery and development to build community resilience.

The European Union's '**Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience**' (SHARE) initiative was born out of the 2011 Horn of Africa food crisis. SHARE is a joint humanitarian-development approach to improve the ability of people, communities and countries to face persistent and acute emergencies. With a package of **more than €270 million**, SHARE initially aims to boost resilience in the Eastern HoA countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti and Somalia by addressing recovery from drought: build on emergency interventions; strengthen the livelihood opportunities of agro-pastoral communities; improve public services and boost the response to crises.

The 'recovery' phase of **SHARE** lays the foundation for long-term development support in the entire Horn of Africa. **SHARE** is, with a longer term perspective, looking to improve, for example, land resource management; ameliorate the income opportunities for nomadic populations dependent on livestock; manage malnutrition cases to try to find lasting solutions for the heavy burden of chronic malnutrition and look at durable solutions for protracted refugees and uprooted populations within countries and the region

While challenges in the Horn of Africa remain and there are continuous humanitarian needs, the EU's vision of collective action with communities, local and national

governments, regional institutions, aid organisations and donors working towards 'doing business differently' is what the communities affected by recurrent droughts are urgently calling for.

The mid-term evaluation of another ECHO programme which worked partly in South Ethiopia is under http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/evaluation/2009/GHA_2009.pdf (Mid Term Evaluation of DG ECHO's Regional Drought Decision in the Greater Horn of Africa, March - May 2009).

4. Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa (VETGOV)

AU-IBAR is in charge of the overall coordination of the VETGOV project and implementation of most activities in Africa, in partnership with the FAO and OIE

Objective: Improve the institutional capacity of veterinary services at national and regional levels to provide effective and efficient animal health services in Africa.

Main expected Results:

- Knowledge and awareness for institutional change enhanced;
- Institutional capacity for livestock policy formulation, animal health strategies and legislation enhanced; and
- Institutional capacity for the implementation of policies and enforcement of regulations enhanced.

Programme implementation:

- Project Launching 16 January 2012, Nairobi, Kenya
- Induction workshop 15 Jan – 7 Feb 2012, Nairobi, Kenya
- Signing of Contracts and Partnership Agreements with RECs
- Deployment of Staff
- TCM 17 May 2012, Paris, France
- Inception workshop 18-19 May 2012, Paris, France
- SCM 5 June, 2012, Arusha, Tanzania
- Team Building, Naivasha, 13-15th June 2012
- Development and circulation of preliminary data format
- Assessment of preliminary baseline data sent by CVOs
- Develop TORs and contracts and start country visits to 54 MS
- Development of TORs and criteria call for proposals, for the selection of pilot activities.

- Conduct 6 stakeholders' policy workshops
- ↻ EAC/IGAD: 26-28 April, Nairobi, Kenya
- ↻ SADC : 1-4 May 2012, Gaborone, Botswana
- ↻ COMESA 7-8 May 2012, Lusaka, Zambia
- ↻ ECOWAS: 8-10 May 2012, Lome, Togo
- ↻ UMA & CENSAD, 18-21 June 2012, Cairo, Egypt
- ↻ ECCAS: 3-5 July 2012, Libreville, Gabon

Implementation of the VET-GOV Programme component of the following AU-IBAR projects:

- IRCM
- ALIVE
- PANSPSO

5. The World Bank Agricultural Growth Project (AGP)

The objective of the Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) for Ethiopia is to increase agricultural productivity and market access for key crop and livestock products in targeted woredas with increased participation of women and youth. There are three components to the project. The first component of the project is agricultural production and commercialization. The objective of this component is to strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations and their service providers to scale up best practices and adopt improved technologies:

Approval Date (as of board presentation) SEP 30, 2010

Closing Date SEP 30, 2015

Total Project Cost** US\$ 281.20 million

Commitment Amount US\$ 150.00 million

Supply systems of key inputs (improved seed and livestock breeds) strengthened.

This activity has the following two focal areas: (a) *Seed sector support*. (b) *Livestock breed improvement*. This activity would improve the genetic background of livestock (especially dairy cattle) in the AGP woredas and beyond. The efforts will complement and not duplicate those supported by the East African Agricultural Productivity Program, a regional agricultural technology intervention to which Ethiopia is a partner. Participatory assessments of specific activities will be undertaken. Representative financial crop, livestock, and agro- enterprise models have been prepared based on the farming system analysis carried out during AGP preparation and based on information available from similar projects and programs.

Strengthening the animal health services. The government has invested in a network of animal health care facilities that requires further strengthening for services to become more demand-based and for the system to be more effective. At the kebele level, this network includes a health post staffed by a health assistant (the government plans to establish one health post for every three kebeles over time). Each health post provides primary health care and artificial insemination services to the local farming community. The woreda clinic provides diagnostic services and referral support for the kebele health posts.¹⁷ The woreda clinic is staffed by a veterinarian, three health technicians, and two animal health assistants. Woreda clinics are in turn supported by the regional animal health laboratory, which is also responsible for the regional disease surveillance.

The federal laboratories provide further referral support to the regions and control of type-A (cross-boundary) diseases. The animal health care network is adequately staffed but cannot provide quality service because it lacks equipment and the skill base of technicians and health assistants is low. Community outreach remains weak due to shortage of operational funds and lack of mobility. The plan to improve outreach by developing a cadre of voluntary community animal health workers (CAHWs) has barely started.

The AGP helps to equip regional animal health laboratories, woreda veterinary clinics, and kebele animal health posts; upgrade skills of professional staff, and strengthen community outreach by training a group of CAHWs identified by participating communities within AGP woredas/kebeles. It is intended that the CAHWs will be trained and supported to provide combined primary animal health care and artificial insemination services. CAHWs will operate under the overall supervision of health assistant and will only dispense drugs on a full cost recovery basis following diagnosis by a qualified health technician. The AGP facilitates links with drug suppliers (private and public) but will not support revolving drug schemes at public clinics and health posts because this is essentially a private sector activity.

Animal health services and artificial insemination at the village level will be developed primarily as a private good, delivered through trained village-level artificial insemination technicians, who will also be trained as animal health workers (CAHWs). Combining the artificial insemination/CAHW roles should provide sufficient income for a viable livelihood, thereby ensuring sustained services at village level. The government will also contract village artificial insemination/CAHWs for public good vaccination and epidemiological work, further strengthening their incomes. The woreda livestock/animal health officer will supervise the village artificial insemination/CAHW program. In remote areas where demand exists for breed improvement services, the role of specialized breeding households will be explored, including the provision of fresh semen insemination for dairy and beef breed improvement. The AGP will provide training for new and existing artificial insemination technicians and capacity building for artificial insemination centre staff, including overseas experiential learning. International technical assistance will be recruited to conduct the review of animal breed improvement in Ethiopia.

6. The World Bank Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) – Additional Financing

Approval Date NOV 30, 2011

Closing Date SEP 30, 2015

¹⁷ In Oromiya, the woreda clinics furthermore manage a revolving drug fund to make essential drugs more readily available to farmers.

Total Project Cost** US\$ 50.00 million

The project received Additional Financing. The project works on, according Theme: Rural services and infrastructure (39%); Rural markets (22%); Land administration and management (16%); Water resource management (16%); Rural policies and institutions (7%). It includes some livestock related activities.

The development objective of the proposed AGP is to increase agricultural productivity and market access for key crop and livestock Products in targeted woredas with increased participation of women and youth. The objective of the Additional Financing (AF) of the AGP is identical to that of the original AGP; and the design / component-structure also remains as originally designed. The Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of the AGP already identified a financing gap of US\$50 million and this AF closes this financing gap. In addition, and given that additional resources were secured from bilateral donors, the AF allows for an intensification of selected AGP interventions and the involvement of a newly-created Government Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA).

The project finances among others livestock productivity-enhancing approaches, supports farmers' sub-projects in activities related to livestock. AGP resources are expected to support institutional building of farmer organizations, processing and marketing entities and strengthening advisory and extension services, sustainable land management (including soil & water conservation, watershed protection), improvement in agricultural and livestock productivity and socially and environmentally sound subprojects such as crop and fodder production, agro-forestry. This operation will also finance small-scale rural infrastructure including micro-irrigation and market related infrastructure such as foot paths, footbridges, rural side drainage, rural roads, market centres, and community warehouses.

Annex 4, Attachment 3: List of sub-projects eligible for support under Sub-component 1.2 Scaling up Best Practices. I. Indicative Positive List (not limiting), 1. *Proposal aimed at Improving farm Productivity/Profitability*, a. Livestock, among others

i. Animal fattening (cattle; small ruminants)

ii. Milk production

iii. Poultry production

2. Processing/Value Addition (Sub-projects to assist with improved technologies, provide technical advice and training and facilitate market linkages, where needed)

a. Livestock (among others)

i. Milk collection/distribution and processing in to higher value products (butter, yogurt, cheese)

ii. Improved mini slaughter house and hygienic meat storage and marketing.

7. Pastoral Community Development Project II (IFAD)

Total cost: US\$138.7 million, Approved IFAD loan: US\$19.5 million, Approved DSF grant: US\$19.5 million, Duration: 2010 – 2015, Directly benefiting: 600,000 households. Cofinancing: World Bank: IDA (US\$80.0 million)

Status: On-going Pastoralists and agropastoralists make up nearly 15 per cent of Ethiopia's total population and are among the poorest and most vulnerable rural people in the country. This project is the second phase of a successful partnership between IFAD, Ethiopia's pastoral communities, local and federal governments, and the International Development Association. It builds on successes of the first phase to improve the livelihoods of about 600,000 pastoral and agropastoral households – about 25 per cent of Ethiopia's pastoralists.

In this second phase, the project increases its reach from 32 to 57 districts in the Afar, Oromia, Somali and Southern regions, where communities have high illiteracy rates, comparatively low school enrolment rates and very limited access to basic social services in health, sanitation, safe drinking water, transport and communications.

It has a people-centred, holistic approach and its aims include delivering basic social services, reducing rural poverty and enhancing economic growth. It also builds the institutional capacity of pastoral community organizations and local governments. The overall project design supports Ethiopia's GTP and the government's rural development, food security and pastoral development strategies and policies.

8. Pastoral Community Development Project II (P108932), World Bank

Effectiveness Date 09-Oct-2008 Revised Closing Date 31-Dec-2013. Funds are 23.4 plus 56.6 mill. USD (two funds, total 80 mill USD).

According implementation status in August 2011:

- Implementation of the 631 community sub-projects approved during FY 2003 (2010/11) is encouraging and at the end of the second quarters beneficiary communities were able to complete 234 sub-projects, of which 76% are education, 40% water development and 40 % animal health posts.
- Beneficiary communities are effectively fulfilling their commitment to implement the FY 2004 EC (2011/12) new sub-projects. Accordingly, Br. 10.6 million or 82% of the plan was collected from beneficiary communities as part of the 5% cash contribution to implement the 489 new sub-projects.
- During the reporting period, a total of 509 (67% of the plan) sub-projects were made fully functional through the provisions of equipment, furniture and trained manpower; including 144 schools, 133 water development, 77 health posts, 68 vet posts, and 29 small scale irrigation schemes.
- A total of 28 Pastoral Saving and Credit Coops (PaSACCOs) were established over the last six months with a total membership of 1,287 (76% female members). The members mobilized Br 67,219 as paid share capital and Br 158, 704 as saving. Most of these groups have already started the inter-lending for income generation and livelihood diversification activities. To date, the project has managed to establish 346 PaSACCOs in the project Regions, of which 329 have been registered as legal entities. The project has also disbursed Br. 7.15 million as seed capital for 133 PaSACCOs that fulfilled the required criteria. This was made possible after the required training and capacity building efforts.
- Under the Pastoral Risk Management component of the project, the Pastoral Early Warning System has been effective in collecting, analyzing and interpretation early warning data for informed decision making purposes. Accordingly, during the reporting period, 24 weekly and 6 monthly early warning information were produced by the four major pastoral regions of the

country. The Early Warning and Response Directorate of MoA has been disseminating the monthly early warning reports to all concerned stakeholders.

- The Disaster Preparedness Strategic Investment Program (DPSIP), with longer term disaster preparedness, reduction and mitigation objectives, has also been active in supporting the beneficiary regions to design and implement strategic investments to complement the pastoral livelihoods resilience building efforts. During the reporting period and following the recommendations of the MTR mission in June 2011, a total of Birr 23 million has been transferred to Somali, Oromiya and SNNP regions to implement DPSIP subprojects that obtained the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment clearances. Accordingly, activities in areas of range management, water development, small scale irrigation works, livestock market development, forage production and road construction are underway in various pastoral areas of the country.

- Implementation progress of the Knowledge Management and Networking component of the project is also progressing very well. The mission noted with satisfaction that the dynamic web site of the project www.pcdp.gov.et, which is being used as one of its communication strategies, has been visited by more than 10,410 users since its launch. Experience sharing visits among communities were conducted in Berahle, Gulina, Awra, Dawe, Telalak, Chifera, Dalifagi, Argoba, Gewane, Dalol, and Kuneba woredas of Afar Region. Under the knowledge management sub-component, encouraging activities are underway, including establishment of pastoral resource centers, production of newsletters, brochures and posters, documentary film production and community radio programs.

- Under the Policy Implementation Studies, all regions have established PLKM review committees. The mission is please to note that these committees are now functional in assessing policy implementation issues. During the reporting period, policy implementation constraints were identified by Oromia, SNNP, Afar and Somali regions and submitted to their respective Regional Steering Committees for comment and approval. Oromia region prioritized a study on implications of Pastoral Sedentarization, while the Afar region prioritized a study on Livestock Crop production Systems and Livestock Market Management issues.

- The project management at Federal and Regional levels are functioning well and all the key vacancies are filled up. The revised salary and per diem allowances are encouraging and have addressed most of the issues associated with field visits and associated operational support trips to project sites.

9. Improved Community Response to Drought III (ICRD III) in South Omo Zone, Ethiopia. VSF Germany.

ECHO financed. Activities among others: Increasing local's capacities of livestock protection through Agroveter stores, Communal Animal Health Worker's training and upgrading. This project is funded by ECHO under the: Reference: ECHO/-HF/BUD/2010/01011