



# ESAP Newsletter

Issue No. 23, 2009

Ethiopian Society of Animal Production

EDITORIAL

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### Ethiopian Society of Animal Production (ESAP)

P. O. Box 80019  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel. +251-115547498  
E-mail: [esap@ethionet.et](mailto:esap@ethionet.et)  
Website: [www.esap-eth.org](http://www.esap-eth.org)

### ESAP Newsletter Editorial Board

Tadelle Dessie – Director  
[t.dessie@cgjar.org](mailto:t.dessie@cgjar.org)  
Fanos Mekonnen—  
Editor- in –chief  
[fanos\\_mekonnen@yahoo.com](mailto:fanos_mekonnen@yahoo.com)  
Zelalem Yilma—  
Technical Editor  
[zeyilmak@yahoo.fr](mailto:zeyilmak@yahoo.fr)

## SMALLHOLDER LIVESTOCK KEEPERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Workneh Ayalew ([workneh.ayalew@nari.org.pg](mailto:workneh.ayalew@nari.org.pg))

**F**AO's publication in 2006 (Steinfeld et al., 2006) on 'Livestock's long shadow: environmental issues and options' made a damning assessment of the contribution of the livestock sector to global climate change. The report indicated that the sector is responsible for 18 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions measured in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, a figure higher



Threshing services in Gojjam  
Courtesy: Workneh Ayalew

than the share of transport. It says the largest share

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## RETHINKING THE LIVESTOCK AGENDA: A SPRINGBOARD FOR GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Azage Tegegne, IPMS Project, ILRI, P.O. Box 5689, Addis Ababa

**I**n many developing countries, most often, the research and extension systems focus on introduction and promotion of production technologies with the hope that problems associated with the agricultural sector will be solved. In many cases, the experts or

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Dr. Atiq Rahman, climate thinker, On the United Nations Climate Conference (COP15) has put the following sentence on the COP15 blog 'Climate change affects almost all ecosystems, society and economy. But the effects are different depending on their location, economic status, history of development and governance pattern.' So how is it affecting our country and the livestock sector, what options are there for adaptation and mitigation in the Ethiopian context? What is the way forward?..... are few of the points to be discussed during this conference (17<sup>th</sup> annual conference of ESAP). On top of the plenary sessions on the conference, articles on effects and coping mechanisms to climate change at large and small scales; mind triggering and wake up calls on the current livestock sector and options for change are included on this issue.

As always, it is with great pleasure that we present to you the last issue of the Year.

The editorial board wishes you joy and success in all you're endeavour to bring an impact on the development of livestock agriculture in Ethiopia and in all walks of your life.

Enjoy reading and Happy Ethiopian New Year!

## FEASIBLE COPING MECHANISMS VIS-À-VIS THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Zelalem Yilma<sup>1</sup>, Aynalem Haile<sup>2</sup> and Emmanuelle GuerneBleich<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>zeyilma@yahoo.fr, <sup>2</sup>ILRI, a.baile@cgiar.org, <sup>3</sup>FAO  
Emmanuelle.GuerneBleich@jao.org

Accounting for about 19% of the total human population (PFE, 2006), pastoralists in Ethiopia keep an estimated 40% of the country's total livestock population. Pastoralists in Ethiopia are not only reported to have the highest incidence of poverty and the least access to basic services (Oxfam, 2008) but they are also among the most affected by climate change. According to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Earth's climate is changing, largely as a result of human activity with the last 60 years being the warmest in the last 1000 years. Rainfall patterns are changing. Both floods and droughts are becoming more frequent, and more severe. The impacts will be felt worldwide, but nowhere more acutely than in the world's drylands where pastoralist mode of life can be a typical feature in some areas. Drylands will face not only higher temperatures, but more importantly, disruptions to their hydrological cycles resulting in lower and more erratic rainfall, exacerbating already critical levels of water scarcity and fanning conflicts over water allocation.

instance, three major droughts struck the lowlands of Eastern and Southern Ethiopia where pastoralism is a typical mode of life, where Borana pastoralists lost up to two-thirds of their animals (IIRR, 2004).

Indicators of the vulnerability of Ethiopian farmers to the negative effects of climate change consist of the different socioeconomic and biophysical attributes of the different regional states of the country. As indicated by the IPCC, vulnerability consists of adaptive capacity, sensitivity, and exposure. Accordingly, the relatively less-developed, semiarid, and arid regional states, namely Afar and Somali are highly vulnerable to climate change. The Oromia region, the largest region of the country characterized by areas of good agricultural production in the highlands and midlands as well as recurrent droughts, especially in the lowlands, is also vulnerable. The Tigray region, which is characterized by recurrent drought, is also vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change in comparison with the other regions (Deressa, 2008).

Climate change can result in irreparable damage to arable land, water, and biodiversity resources, with serious consequences on food production and food security, especially in many developing countries, which have a low capacity to cope and adapt to these challenges. Scientific assessment of the causes and consequences of climate change is important, but the real need at the local and national levels, especially in developing countries in general and in Ethiopia in particular, is to understand the effect of climate change and accordingly designing appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures.

Mitigation and adaptation strategies to the effect of climate change on livestock production and thereby the livelihoods of the pastoralists concerned include, among others:

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*Extremely degraded land in Moyalle district, Borana zone  
Photo: Z. Yilma*

Although the livestock sector plays an important role to the national economy of Ethiopia, development efforts have mainly focused on the more densely populated highlands, where sedentary agriculture is the norm. Pastoral areas seem to attract attention only when they are afflicted by droughts or conflicts. Food insecurity is a persistent problem in pastoralist areas with chronic food deficiencies being aggravated by drought. Between 1980 and 2000 for

## RETHINKING THE LIVESTOCK AGENDA:....

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development agents who are tasked to do this job are technical and do not have the necessary soft skills to convey the full message adequately, attractively and convincingly. Organizational and institutional aspects are ignored and the major actors in the agricultural sector hardly interact to bring about the desired change, leading to stagnation in subsistence agriculture. Although technologies are important, improvements in the agricultural sector are not and can not be determined by only technological solutions to production problems. If agriculture is supposed to serve as an engine for growth and prosperity, it has to be addressed in a wider and broader context, involving a network of actors. This requires a new approach to solving an age-old problem of shifting the mindset to broaden

views in strengthening rural innovation system; thinking beyond subsistence agriculture. Promoting innovation systems perspective with value chains approach across diverse sectors involved from food

production to distribution are central and critical to harnessing the potential of agriculture to generate growth and bring about prosperity.

A number of good examples of best practices, though isolated, exist in many developing countries to justify the above argument. The pathways developed and/or adopted by countries like Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Kenya, etc., to enhance the contribution of their livestock resources and bring about economic growth are excellent examples. Other countries with fewer livestock resources than Ethiopia, such as Botswana, are also benefiting substantially from the sector. If one examines the situation in the dairy and meat sectors, we have a long way to go. According to CSA (2008), Ethiopia has 48 million heads of genetically diverse cattle which is the largest in Africa. These include 9.9 million milk cows. Cattle production plays an important role in the economies and livelihoods of

farmers and pastoralists. Cattle produce a total of 3.2 billion liters of milk and 0.331 million tones of meat annually. In addition, 14 million tones of manure are used annually primarily for fuel. About six million oxen provide the draught power required for the cultivation of cropland.

Ethiopia has a huge potential to be one of the key countries in dairy production for various reasons. These include a large milk cow population, conducive and relatively disease free agro-ecology, particularly the mixed crop-livestock systems in the highlands, and a potentially large domestic market for milk and milk products, which is expected to grow further with the growing population, increasing urbanization and growth in per capita income. Meat production and consumption is also

The solution, however, lies in thinking beyond technological interventions, and in fostering interactions and partnerships, and alignment among farmers, pastoralist, farmer organizations, private sector, government, research, and academia, along with supporting NGOs and CBOs.

important in the Ethiopian economy. The annual contribution of ruminants to meat production in Ethiopia is estimated at over 3.2 million tones, representing over 72% of the total meat production. Cattle meat accounts for over 70% of the total red meat production

and over 50% of the total meat output in sub-Saharan Africa.

Although the livestock sector has a significant contribution to the Ethiopian economy, production per animal is extremely low. The average lactation milk production for the indigenous cows ranges from 494-850 kg under optimum management. Based on the estimates of number of milk cows and total annual milk production, average milk production is 1.54 liters per cow per day (CSA, 2008). The current per capita consumption of milk and meat is 16 liters and 13.9 kg/year, respectively; being lower than the African and the World per capita averages, which are 27 kg/year and 100 kg/year, respectively. We can not continue quoting these, rather disappointing figures for years to come. For Ethiopia to benefit from its huge livestock resources, rethinking the livestock

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## SMALLHOLDER LIVESTOCK

(Continued from page 1)

of this derives from land-use changes – especially deforestation – caused by expansion of pastures and arable land for feed crops. Most of this is of course caused by commercial industrial livestock production in the developed and emerging economies of the world. The precise role of, as well as consequences to, the smallholder livestock sector in these changes is largely unknown. One of the reasons is that smallholder livestock production is far more complex than industrial production in terms of figuring out the critical input-output relationships. As the latest ILRI review on the subject (Thornton et al., 2009) aptly stated, despite the importance of livestock to poor people and the magnitude of changes that are likely to befall livestock systems, the interaction of climate change and livestock in developing countries is a relatively neglected research area; while some households may take advantage of more conducive rangeland and cropping conditions, other projected changes will pose serious problems for many other households (ibid).

The focus of this commentary is on the extent to which livestock in smallholder systems contribute to global warming and how this compares with the share of industrial livestock production. Two key arguments are presented – one looks at relative scale of the problem and another on equity in supporting human livelihood.

The total number of livestock kept by smallholders may be large, but the levels of production per animal are rather very low compared to the global average. In effect they use very low levels of inputs (feed, water, chemicals, services) to secure the low levels of production. Greenhouse gas emissions, more notably CO<sub>2</sub>, methane and nitrous oxide are essentially by-products of bodily physiological processes of production, and hence are generally proportional to the volumes of inputs used to pro-

duce the key products. Key inputs referred to here are feeds, water, veterinary and sanitation chemicals and farm power. Obviously, smallholder livestock keepers essentially use very little of the external inputs per animal and hence their contribution to green house gas emissions are by far lower than the rates of industrial production. However, the consequences of global warming are shared regardless of contributions to the global problem. Significant changes to the physical and biological elements of the environment have taken place in all continents due to global warming. Report of the UN Intergovernmental panel on climate change indicates that localised effects of climate change can become more disastrous on poor pastoralists and mixed crop-livestock farmers of sub-Saharan Africa due to their greater vulnerability leading to more hardship and hunger. An earlier study by Thornton *et al.* (2002) reported that climate change will have major impact on more than 600 million people in Asia and Africa who depend on livestock for their livelihood. So the scale of the problem and consequences are starkly disproportionate. But research has largely neglected it.

Looking at the equity argument, over a billion people, or one in six inhabitants of this planet, literally depend on a diversity of livestock species for their food and livelihoods. This in itself justifies further research and development interest on climate change. It is simply unrealistic to disregard the often critical livelihood functions of livestock to smallholder livestock keepers in rangelands and mixed crop-livestock production systems. No satisfactory alternatives are available to consider writing off subsistence mode of livestock keeping. It will have to continue to support large numbers of human populations in Africa, Asia and Latin America for a long time to come. However, the subsistent mode of livestock production – meaning producing products mainly to meet their own needs for livestock products and services and barely supply products to livestock markets – will have to gradually change to produce more goods and services from limited resources to be able to meet rising demands of growing human populations. A general recommendation to reduce the problem, mitigate its effects and reduce the environmental impact is to improve efficiency of resource use in livestock production.

Thornton et al. (2009) also stated that apart from the lim-

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## RETHINKING THE LIVESTOCK AGENDA.....

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agenda to enhance its role in bringing growth and prosperity is essential, critical and timely. With increasing trends in demand for livestock products, the global food crisis, and the impacts of climate change on food production force us to bring the livestock agenda centre stage. We can not afford to marginalize livestock from our development agenda or delegate livestock development issues to special projects anymore. It is up to us, Ethiopian, to take a bold and deliberate decision to enhance the contributions of the livestock sector to growth and prosperity. Others can only support our initiatives.

In the past, the desire to benefit from the livestock sector has been expressed in various ways and modalities, with very little impact on the production system and the producers themselves. A lot of the argument in designing the development pathways of the sector focused on single disciplinary approaches to complex problems. For example, some argued that promoting marketing of the end product (e.g. meat) is the only possible entry point to developing the sector. Others have attempted to drive the sector from an isolated feed resources development perspective, while some still think animal health is the only key solution. The solution however lies in thinking beyond technological interventions, and in fostering interactions and partnerships, and alignment among farmers, pastoralist, farmer organizations, private sector, government, research, and academia, along with supporting NGOs and CBOs. Here again, knowing is not enough, we must act. As the renowned British Economist, John Maynard Keynes, once said *'the difficulty lies, not in the new ideas, but in escaping the old ones'*. In this connection, I also remember an important lesson I took from a consultant called Hageman Juergen during a course on change management - *'If you do what you did, you get what you got'*. In a nutshell, growth and prosperity from agriculture could not be achieved if our development endeavour is totally geared to addressing subsistence agriculture. We can not continue, for various reasons – both internal and external, doing the same thing again and again and expecting different results. We have to learn how to do things differently!

The national policy environment is encouraging and has put agricultural development at the centre. Strong leadership and commitment at a higher level is critical and decisive. In Ethiopia, this has been demonstrated initially in the development of the flower industry, followed by the horticulture and meats sectors. To move this further forward to address the broader livestock sector, support at various levels is critical; including a) devising development programmes with a comprehensive, inclusive and integrative approach to livestock development, b) promoting science and knowledge-based production systems, c) targeted infrastructure development including ICT, d) creating, supporting and rewarding innovations and market-orientation at various levels, and e) enhancing the role of the private sector.

The comparative advantage of promoting the livestock sector are numerous with substantial multiplier effect and include its leverage to engage a large number of beneficiaries in production (smallholders, poor livestock keepers, landless youth, women), employment opportunities along the value chain other than production and its positive impact on the natural resources base (if and when well managed). Harnessing the livestock resources effectively to bring about growth and prosperity through pulling millions out of poverty requires rethinking the livestock agenda in our development endeavours!



*'Az mari ena yewonz mulat' endayhon....  
Cher Yigtemen and Melkam Addis Amet!*

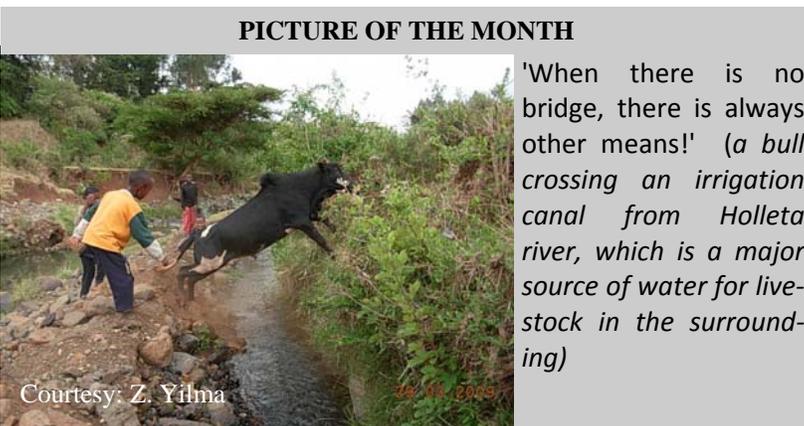
## FEASIBLE COPING MECHANISMS .....

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- ✦ Early warning systems to help farmers better cope in times of drought
- \* Destocking by way of intentional removal of animals from the drought stricken areas before the animals debilitate or die. Destocking should be effected during the early phase of drought.
- \* Restocking, which refers to repossession of livestock following drought
- \* Irrigation in areas with high potential
- \* Improved animal feed production, storage and utilization system
- \* Cultivation of drought-tolerant crops; and rearing, selection and improvement of drought tolerant livestock species
- \* Improved livestock disease prevention and control systems
- \* Aforestation
- \* Alternative livelihood options and
- \* Efficient use of water resources

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**PICTURE OF THE MONTH**

'When there is no bridge, there is always other means!' (a bull crossing an irrigation canal from Holleta river, which is a major source of water for livestock in the surrounding)

Courtesy: Z. Yilma

## FOCUSES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ESAP IN THE PAST 4 YEARS!

By Executive committee of ESAP

Demand for livestock products: meat, milk and egg, is driven by population growth coupled with urbanization and growth in income. In response to this prevailing demand, the world's livestock sector in general is growing in unprecedented rate. In countries like Ethiopia, production objectives are shifting from producing for subsistence to market orientation. Information generation and dissemination is one of the key elements in the development of market in any given sector and the role of professional associations such as Ethiopian Society of Animal Production (ESAP) in the transition is of a paramount importance.

Since the last 17 years, ESAP, a membership based professional association, has been contributing to the development of the livestock sector in Ethiopia. The most important achievements of ESAP include knowledge dissemination, advocacy and, creating space for all stakeholders in the livestock sector.

In the past four years, the Society was being administered by the 7<sup>th</sup> group of Executive committee members. Major areas that the 7<sup>th</sup> EC has been focusing to accomplish ESAP's objectives are summarized as follows:

- \* Inventory, packaging and repackaging of information, knowledge and best practices on market, policy, organizational and institutional arrangements, (E.g. ESAP started to produce and publish a total of 15 Amharic manuals in different areas of livestock production. So far 4 are published and 11 are reviewed and ready for printing. Of course, there are the regular annual conference proceedings, Ethiopian Journal of Animal production, and quarterly newsletter publications)
- \* Search, organize and provide relevant and dependable data for various institutions to facilitate their day to day work

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## SMALLHOLDER LIVESTOCK.....

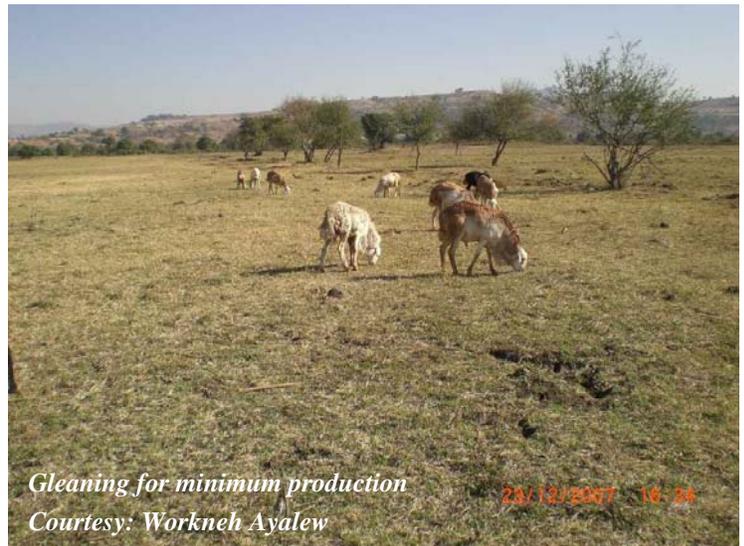
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ited understanding of climate systems and the likelihoods of heat stress, drought and flooding events to be able to satisfactorily predict future scenarios, there is limited knowledge about the interactions of climate with other drivers of change in agricultural systems and on broader development trends, which is essential for evaluating how farming systems evolve in the future. In fact there is still some debate and uncertainty on whether the global warming recorded since the Industrial Revolution of the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century is due to increases in greenhouse gas emissions generated from human activities. Since the Industrial Revolution, CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations around the world have risen 37%, methane 150% and nitrous oxide 18%.

The effects of climate change on livestock production systems are manifested in the following major areas (*ibid*): changes (positive and negative) to the quantity and quality of feeds; heat stress on livestock; availability and quality of water; incidence and prevalence of livestock diseases and disease vectors; losses in biodiversity; disruption of livelihood systems and other indirect impacts, such as those on human health. All of these are relevant to both the industrial and smallholder livestock production systems, although their relative importance may differ. An increasing body of research information is available on adapting to and managing the effects of climate change. The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) identified technological, behavioral, managerial and policy options to adapt to climate change in both industrial and smallholder livestock systems. The tendency of smallholder livestock farmers to diversify their income sources and become risk averse is perhaps their natural response to their continued exposure to stressful production environments, limitations as well as failures in livestock markets, unpredictable variability in climate, unsupportive policy environments and lack of appropriate technological options. All of these need both strategic as well as specific research at global, national and local levels.

At local levels, smallholder livestock keepers themselves, with assistance and support from a range of

public and non-public institutions, can have direct roles to play in managing climate change and mitigating its effects. They can be active partners in the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in general and livestock diversity in particular, in mitigating the effects of and adapting to climate change, diversification of livelihoods and food production, sustainable land use and other natural resources essential for livestock production. Scientific assessments can and should support this engagement. The above review concluded that much more clarity is needed concerning the benefit of livestock, the negative impacts they can have on greenhouse-gas emis-



sions and the environment, and the effects of climate change on livestock systems. Targeting and priority-setting assessments are needed to better serve the needs of the most vulnerable people. Furthermore, in the face of growing climate variability, more information is needed on the nature and extent of potential tradeoffs between different crop and livestock enterprises and between on-farm and off-farm income sources.

For instance at local level research can address the following key questions:

Can efficiency of resource (at least water, soil, livestock) use of smallholder livestock systems be significantly improved? If so, how and to what extent?

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## SMALLHOLDER LIVESTOCK.....

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Can the smallholder livestock system sustain its food security and livelihood systems?

Can the smallholder sector become more than self-sufficient to supply products and services for society outside the sector? How much more people can it support in terms of food supply?

What technological, policy and institutional innovations are required to achieve these?

Given the complexity of the livestock (and in most cases crop-livestock) systems in developing countries, a mix of policy and technological innovations will be required to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.

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## THE SCHOOL OF ESAP

Fanos Mekonnen ([fanos\\_mekonnen@yahoo.com](mailto:fanos_mekonnen@yahoo.com) Wageningen University)

**T**oday I decided to reflect on my three year team work with the ESAP committee. This article is way too far from scientific papers and has no book references, but still I hope my writing will have something to offer to the reader and not too boring to read. I worked with ESAP for 3 years, or shall I say 2 years as I had minimum contribution for the last 1 year. However I still want to count it because it had its own lesson for me and at one point it enabled me to reflect back on what I benefited from volunteering in ESAP.

As a college student I had very vague knowledge of ESAP. It was mainly based on the ESAP proceedings I see on the shelf of the Animal Science Department of Awassa College. After finishing college and working for about two years, I became a member of ESAP by a reference from a valued senior university staff that I respect very much. Attending the 14<sup>th</sup> annual conference of ESAP was indeed the best advice I got. I became a member and joined the Executive committee at the end of the conference. I don't dare to say that I was working for ESAP as it was more of learning and trial to discover my potential. As the working environment in ESAP was friendly and inviting with very high tolerance for mistakes, it gave me a chance to try out my potentials and surround myself with senior professionals in my field of study.

University education prepared me to be good in the technical knowledge. But I missed the part on how to share my knowledge on the most efficient way, and how to team up with people from a similar profession. Some people have this gift by nature, but for people like me, joining a certain setup was the best option. But I did not know about that until I joined ESAP. During the final years of our college, we were all ambitious to work, to bring a change, to see mountains of butter and rivers of milk in Ethiopia (that was our motto). We thought of working for our country making things move, watching the country grow in animal production.....those were the nicest dreams. I'm sure it's all the same for every university graduates before and after us. We only

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**5<sup>th</sup> all African  
Conference on  
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## THE SCHOOL OF ESAP

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had one problem though, we were not so sure of the opportunities. We just did not know how to do it. Our experience in the university was all academics and there was very little information on the opportunities available in the real world. During our college education, serving in a professional association and doing a volunteer work was something that we never thought about. Maybe its because the associations are less popular around universities, or maybe we have this idea that we are too young or too inexperienced, don't have enough financial resource to contribute... etc. However, after working with ESAP for a while I proved that I was wrong on that regards. Even if I was so junior and most of the executive member had a lot of work experience, I still had worthy ideas to contribute. It was not costly in terms of money, but yes it gave me little time to have macchiato with my friends on Saturday mornings and some evenings, which become frequent during workshop preparation times. But still the reward was way too much than the actual job. Exposure, networking, a chance to work with and learn from seniors, to work for the sake of doing good rather than pay check alone are some to mention. I raised all these points because; I wanted to encourage the idea that was brought forward on one of the email communications with ESAP members. There

is plan to promote a student association in the fields of livestock production. I'm not sure where the committee is on this idea probably it has already materialized, or will do so in a while. In my opinion it's an idea that should be realized. There are many energetic and passionate people who wish to contribute to their country after college graduation. My friends and I had this vision of doing a great research and changing the agricultural system of the country. We had ambitions; we were energetic and looking forward to serve. But I guess only few of us were able to contribute, because only few of us were on the right place at the right time. But it is possible to make more of these opportunities. Maybe we need to push a bit, but it's worth it and ESAP is definitely the right candidate for this. Another thing that I read from the same email communication is that university students in the field of livestock agriculture will be invited to join the conference. That is great news. I think we can even go a step further and ask them to volunteer on the conference preparation, let them know how it works in ESAP, let's make them involve as much as possible. As the saying goes; *tell me I will forget, show me I remember, involve me I will understand.*

- \* Analyzing trends on the performance and contribution of the livestock sector to advice producers and policy makers (e.g. ESAP actively participated in a number of activities nationally and regionally)
- \* Technical and financial support in setting up a realistic livestock development agenda (e.g. Breeding policy development for the Livestock department of MoARD)
- \* Identifying and defining major stakeholders in the production-consumption spectrum and negotiate Ethiopia's role in livestock development endeavours at sub-regional level (e.g. ESAP's involvement in bringing African focal points to Addis and pass the resolution that helped Africans to have one voice)
- \* Establish the link amongst major stakeholders; strengthen the weak link among academia/experts, policy makers, producers, and marketers by creating an interface where knowledge and experience is shared ( annual conference)
- \* Monitoring and evaluation of past and on-going efforts in areas of livestock development (e.g. strategic plan and management (SPM) for ESAP to implement in the coming 20 years is developed and ready to be implemented)
- \* Advocacy and policy influence (bringing forward the voice of small, medium and major stakeholders of the sector - experts, producers, processors, marketers).

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*ESAP - Your Reliable Partner in Livestock Development*

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON ESAP QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER**

Dear valued reader, as you might have well known, ESAP newsletter has increased its publication from one issue per year to four issues a year since September, 2007. The editorial board believes that its now time to get a feedback from readers on the form and content as well as context of the newsletter. Such feedback helps improve the overall quality of the newsletter.

The team, therefore, kindly requests you spare a few minutes to respond to the following questions. After filling it in detach from the newsletter and return it to the organizers of the 17<sup>th</sup> annual ESAP conference at the gate of the conference hall if you are attending the conference, or send you're feedback to the following email [fanos\\_mekonnen@yahoo.com](mailto:fanos_mekonnen@yahoo.com)

1. How often do you read the ESAP Newsletter?
  - a) Every time
  - b) Sometimes
  - c) My First time
2. How do you receive the newsletter?
  - a) Regular mail
  - b) Email
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) On conferences only
3. Do you like the format of the Newsletter?
  - a) Yes
  - b) NoIf NO, what format do you suggest -----(your answer helps us improve the format)
4. Do you like the contents of the newsletter?
  - a) Yes
  - b) NoIf NO, what contents should we include/ exclude?----- (your answer helps us improve the format)
5. The overall length of the newsletter is:
  - a) Much too short
  - b) Too short
  - c) Just right
  - d) Too long
  - e) Much too long
6. What three things do you like most about the newsletter?
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. \_\_\_\_\_
7. What three things would you like to read on ESAP Newsletter?
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. \_\_\_\_\_
8. What three things could be done better on the Newsletter?
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. \_\_\_\_\_
9. How would you rate the overall quality and value of the ESAP newsletter? (Use 1 to 5 scale: 1 for standard quality and high value and 5 for very poor quality and worthless): -----
10. Are there other additional comments/ suggestions that you would like to give, that will help to improve the overall quality of ESAP newsletter thereby serve its intended purpose  
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*The Editorial Board thanks you for sparing your time for the improvement of the newsletter!!!*

**ESAP - Your Reliable Partner in Livestock Development**