



# ESAP Newsletter

Issue No. 39, March 2017

## Ethiopian Society of Animal Production

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### **25<sup>th</sup> Year Anniversary (Silver Jubilee) Ethiopian Society Of Animal Production**

Haramaya University , August 24<sup>th</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> 2017

### **Livestock – A Driver for Economic Development**



ILRI

## **Ethiopian Society of Animal Production Celebrated its 25<sup>th</sup> Year Silver Jubilee**

Ethiopian Society of Animal Production celebrated its 25th Silver Jubilee in Haramaya University from August 24-25, 2017 with the Theme of Livestock –A Driver for Economic Development. The official opening and launching of the event was followed by a welcome address of Professor Chemedha Fininisa, President of Haramaya University and



**Prof. Fekadu Beyene, Minister of Ministry of Livestock and Fishery,**

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## Ethiopian Society of Animal Production ...

on the occasion, he said technological processes need to be implemented to advance the livestock resources. He also added that there are efforts are being made in irrigation technology and advanced research outputs in order to alleviate problems related to animal feed that stems from climate change. The Minister indicated beside the activities being done by the Ministry, higher educational institutions need to address the problems of the agro-pastoralists through problem-solving research activities.



Prof. Chemed Fininsa, President of Haramaya University, on his part said in addition to the learning-teaching process, the University is doing its part in asserting its resources to improve the livelihood of the society, and researches in livestock resources and health are among them. “The University,” he added, “has distributed improved varieties of sheep and goats that give improved. According to Prof. Chemed, the University sends its animal production students to nearby towns in East Hararghe Zone, Harari Region and Dire Dawa Administration to give vaccinations for diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans quality and quantity of meat and milk productions to the surrounding agrarians”

ESAP’s at 25 Core Committee Chairman, Ato Belachew Hurisa, explained the objectives of the two-day’s events to ESAP members and invited ESAP’s President, Dr. Getachew Gebru to make a welcome address pertaining to the 25th Ethiopian Society of Animal Production Silver Jubilee Celebration and Conference.



Dr. Getachew Gebru, President of ESAP, said “The Ethiopian Animal Production Society is a professional society which was established in 1990 with the objective of promoting the advancement of livestock production through sustained scientific research, development and extension. ESAP is working toward fostering interest in research and development in animal production; as well as safeguarding professional quality, academic standards and relevance in research.

On the occasion, a certificate and medals ceremony was conducted to individuals who have contributed to the establishment and development of the Society. The two-days event saw the presentations of scientific papers on livestock resources and animal production as well as an animal fair, where individuals from the surrounding community presented their experiences in livestock fattening and rearing.



The medal and certificate awarding ceremony to recognize both the deceased and active Founding Members of ESAP , ESAP long services and young Scientists.

## *Highlights of presented papers and panel discussions*



### *Global Trends for Sustainable Livestock Production*

**Dr. Alemu Yami, FAO Representative**

In this paper, the major highlights indicated were the general situation of the global livestock sector, trends in livestock production, trends with respect to demands, projection with respect to livestock production along with its sustainability of production aspects. (Cont.... on page 4)

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### ***Global Trends for Sustainable ...***

One of the major highlights also stressed was the issue of sustainability. Unless production is sustainable, it is very difficult to pursue and have adequate livestock products to sustain the growing human population. The role of livestock science and technology has been mentioned as one of the major drivers of economy. The role of livestock sector is highly dynamic and it is characterized by many natural and fabricated inputs. In this regard, different production strategies exist between the developing and developed countries

### ***The Role of Livestock in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals***

**Ian Wright, Deputy Director General for Integrated Sciences, ILRI**

Nowadays, there are unprecedented opportunities for livestock sector to flourish in the developing countries. A lot is being heard about the importance of crops such as wheat, rice etc in global agricultural economies. But very few people realize that if one looks at the bottom of one's agricultural commodities, five of the highest global value commodities are from livestock products such as milk and poultry products. Only rice gets to the top five since there are quite a number of countries using it as their staple food. This is about a good example of livestock when it comes to global debate in agriculture. There is also unprecedented percent growth in demand for livestock products particularly in Africa and Asia.

### ***Contribution of livestock to achieve the SDGs***

Number one path way is economic growth. The livestock sector contributes at least 40% of the agricultural GDP in developing countries. In Ethiopia, it is more than 50%.— and that percentage is growing. The livestock sector is one of the fastest growing agricultural sector The market value of animal-source foods in Africa by 2050 is estimated at USD151 billion. So livestock value chains provide large numbers of employment and jobs to a large number of people across various number of value chain. It has also huge potential to increase productivity and income. The role of smallholder farmers in playing livestock production in most

of the underdeveloped world is very significant making the smallholders still to dominate livestock production in many countries. This raises the issue of how the increased demand for livestock products is going to be met. For a continent like Africa, there are three possible scenarios.

1. Africa will continue to import food
2. Commercialize small holder sector  
Encourage younger generation to engage in small holder farming system

### ***The Agenda 2063 and Strategies Guiding Animal Resources In Africa***

**Mphumuzi Sukati, AU/IBAR, African union**

This paper outlines one of the most prominent outstanding issues regarding the African Union Agenda 2063. It elaborated in detail the constituents of the key strategic frameworks guiding agriculture and animal resources development in Africa. The African Union (AU) aspirations of the Agenda 2063 and the role of animal resources in Africa have been outlined in detail. Policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa as envisaged in the Agenda 2063 include:

1. Conservation and Sustainable Resource use
2. Small-Scale Fisheries Development
3. Sustainable Aquaculture Development
4. Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing
5. Awareness Enhancing and Human-Capacity Development  
High Seas Fisheries

### ***Livestock policy and strategy: The livestock Master Plan and GTP II and beyond in Ethiopia:***

**H.E. Dr. Gebregziabher Gebreyohannes State Minister, MoLF**

This paper dealt with an extensive explanation of livestock policy and strategy as well as the country's Livestock Master Plan (LMP) along with the country's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). Despite that these plans emerged within recent years,

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been possible to highlight certain important features of the discussion in a nutshell as far as possible. As a starting point, one of the questions posed by the moderator to the appropriate panelist was “Why is that the Livestock Master Plan (LMP) is important?” The main reason to this question was that LMP is important because it is one of the major tools of development to enhance, transform and modernize the livestock sector.

## **Panel Discussion # 2**

### **Higher Education and Research in livestock: Roles and Relevance to the Government of Ethiopia Plan**

One of the major issues raised was on how to change challenges into opportunities. One of the panelists said basically, we have been saying for long time that Ethiopia has got huge livestock potential and still we are saying that productivity has remained low. We said this and we keep on saying it now. I do not know for how long we continue saying this.



## **Panel Discussion # 3**

### **Topic: What Critical steps should be taken to further enhance the role of Livestock as an Economic Driver in Ethiopia in the coming 15 years**

participating panelists are from the Academia, Research, Development and Private Sectors. The moderator asked the panelists to be time sensitive and share their views on the critical role Livestock has been playing and could play in the future as Economic Driver to bring positive change in the National economy.



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**Livestock policy and strategy: ...**

it is a high time that the aspirations of those people engaged in livestock sector need to use all of their expertise knowledge to develop the immense livestock potential the country has overlooked for some time. This paper has also come up with the latest strategies related to the development of agro-industry complexes where agro-industrial parks are built to manufacture integrated commodities aimed at financing the country's economy. To this effect, continuous efforts are being exerted to establish Rural Transformation Centers in selected agricultural corridors. So far there are 17 agro-industry parks expected to start production. As last, but not least words, the presenter believes that there is still a need to increase the supply side of inputs to the farmers.

**Show case ADGG: A real time and digitalized national dairy data base currently being built at National Artificial Insemination Center (NAIC)**

**Dr. Kefena Effa, ILRI**

For many years, we have been talking about livestock breeding programme through by keeping dairy records of some kind. To a certain degree dairy records have been kept at different dairy farms in the country to evaluate performance of the animals. But this was done physically on preprinted forms or formats which at times get lost when farm managers are transferred from one area to the other or misplaced and left in highly disorganized archives where no one could have access to. Now, with the latest technology, there is a breakthrough where it is possible to keep dairy records in a building well equipped with digitalized dairy data base.



**Announcement**  
**ESAP 26<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD ON**  
**AUGUST 23 - 25, 2018.**  
**@BAHIR DAR**

**Panel Discussion # 1**

**Status of Implementation of the GTP II Plan And Beyond**

**Chair person Dr. Azage Tegne, ILRI**

Even though this number 1 panel discussions made by the panelists were not fully documented in detail, it had, however

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# COMMENTARY

*In this section, commentaries submitted by ESAP members are presented. If you have any commentary on Livestock encompassing issues please forward it to us.*

## **A commentary on Donkey abattoir in Ethiopia: a threat to socio-economics of smallholders**

**By Habtamu Lemma D, Wollaita Soddo University, Ethiopia**

In rural areas, donkeys are generally highly appreciated due to their valuable contribution to new development strategies for socioeconomic activities associated to small scale farmers' livelihoods, mainly for transportation of commodity and income-generation through renting, breeding or petty trade. They are also cheaper and easy thrive on poor quality minimally supplemented feeds. Their affordability, docile nature and better abilities to survive drought in arid and semi- arid areas of tropical African and Asian continents suited them for developing. The plateau geographic land escape rural areas of Ethiopia made equine as a remaining main means of transportation of livelihood items.



There are 7.88 million donkeys in Ethiopia (CSA, 2016), which all are produced by smallholders. In Ethiopia, donkeys provide an essential transport resource and the people in the poor communities are highly dependent on these animals. Studies conducted in different parts of Ethiopia indicated that donkeys and other working animals have been contributing considerably to the livelihoods of smallholders (e.g. CTVM/EARO, 2001; Fernando and Starkey, 2001; Adem et al., 2016).

In conclusion, investment and development should be socio-economically, and culturally sustainable. Thus, the establishment of donkey abattoir in Ethiopia is not sustainable due to its threat to the socio-economic contribution of working animals to smallholders. Moreover, there will be concern towards the reduction of the number of donkeys due to its non-prolific/longer generation interval/ nature of reproduction.

*Editor's note: for details on the literature citations in the commentary please contact ESAP at [esapeth@yahoo.com](mailto:esapeth@yahoo.com). It is indicated in [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donkey#Religion.2C\\_myth\\_and\\_folklore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donkey#Religion.2C_myth_and_folklore) that, " The Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (*DAD-IS*) of the *FAO* listed 189 breeds of ass in June 2011. In 2000 the number of *breeds of donkey* recorded worldwide was 97, and in 1995 it was 77. The rapid increase is attributed to attention paid to identification and recognition of donkey breeds by the *FAO's* Animal Genetic Resources projects. In prosperous countries, the welfare of donkeys both at home and abroad has become a concern, and a number of sanctuaries for retired and rescued donkeys have been set up. The largest is the Donkey Sanctuary of England, which also supports donkey welfare projects in Egypt, Ethiopia, India, [Kenya](#), and Mexico."*

# Overview of ESAP @25 jubilee celebration

Remembrance of Dr. Aster Abebe



## Livestock show & exhibition



Haramay University presented award for ESAP



## Discussion

Discussion



## Award

Award



## Dignitaries and Invited Guests

Dignitaries and Invited Guests

