

Ethiopia

Country Strategy

July 2021- June 2026



Supporting local innovation. Enriching lives.

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Executive Summary

Kyeema's Ethiopia Country Strategy seeks to outline our strategic focus over the next five years. Kyeema's goal is to improve the health and prosperity of marginalised communities and their environments. Our Ethiopia program over the next five years aims to do this through the combination of supporting a more inclusive and sustainable Newcastle disease control model for family poultry, improving access to continued professional development for the poultry health sector and adopting complementary One Health initiatives for nutrition, health and livelihoods outcomes in rural communities.

Key Issues

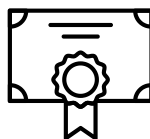
Protein deficiency, anaemia and child stunting



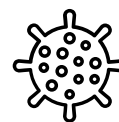
Poor economic growth and lack of inclusion of women and youth in livestock sector



Quality and standardisation of animal health personnel education and training



High burden of disease, particularly from those diseases associated with livestock



Key Outcomes

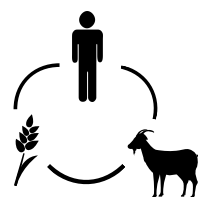
Sustainable Newcastle disease (ND) control system and other poultry health innovations



Inclusion of family poultry health modules in Continuous Professional Development (CPD)



Adopting complementary One Health activities



Key impact areas

Improved food and nutrition security



Strong cultures and social cohesion



Dependable income streams and livelihoods opportunities



Decreased vulnerability to effects of climate change



Lower burden of infectious disease and anti-microbial resistance (AMR)



Country Profile

ETHIOPIA



114,963,583

POPULATION (2020)



2.5%

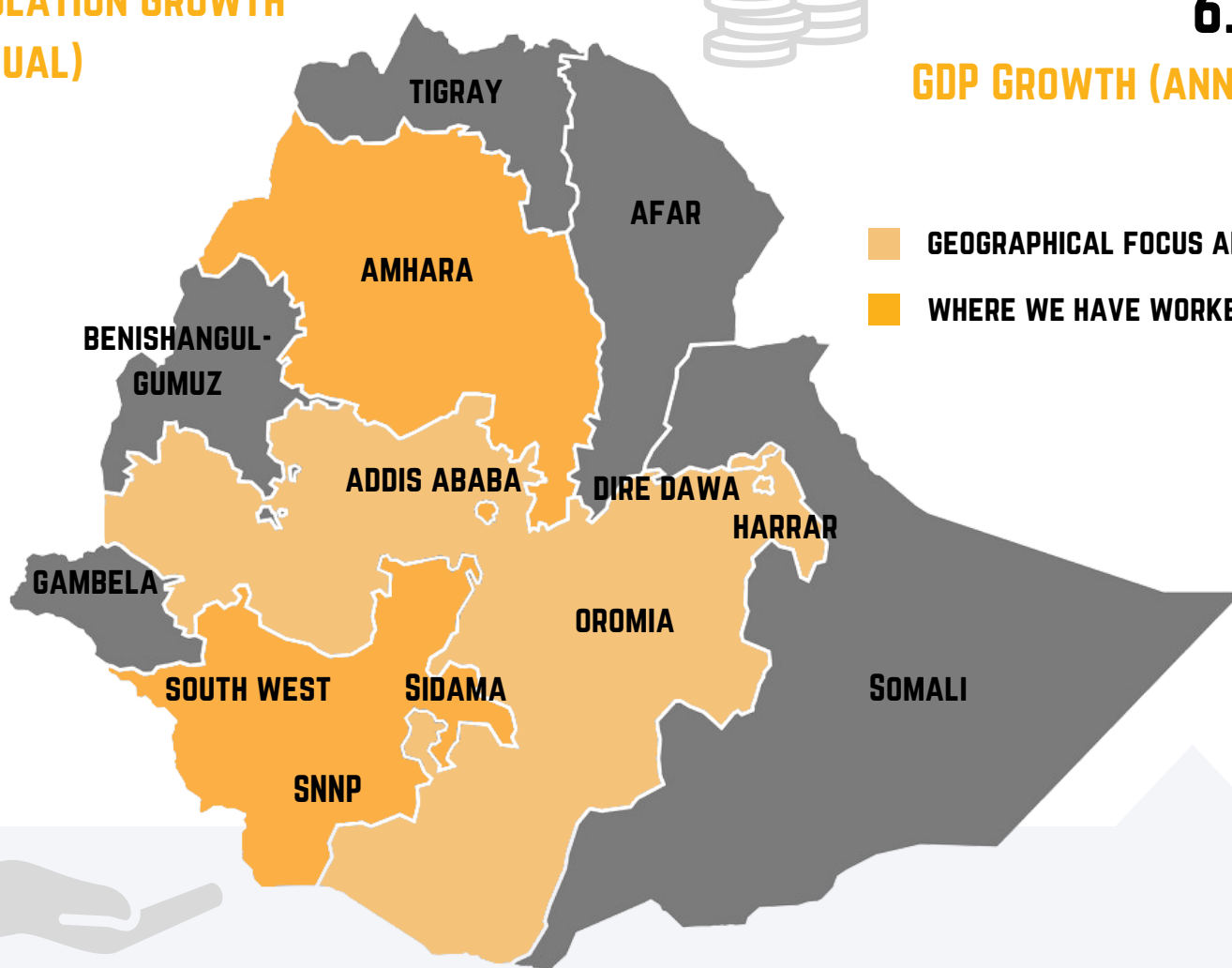
POPULATION GROWTH
(ANNUAL)

\$107.65 BILLION
GDP (2020, CURRENT USD)



6.1%

GDP GROWTH (ANNUAL)



30.8%

POVERTY RATE (AT 1.90 USD A DAY
(2011 PPP)) (2015)



36.8% OF CHILDREN UNDER
5 YEARS OF AGE

EXPERIENCE CHILDHOOD STUNTING (2019)

620,000

PEOPLE LIVING
WITH HIV (2020)



Overview

Our Ethiopia Country Strategy reflects Kyeema's three Strategic Plan portfolio areas for 2021-2026, namely:

1) Championing the nutrition, health and livelihoods of small-scale farmers, particularly marginalised livestock farmers. Kyeema's traditional expertise is working with small scale farmers, local governments and other institutional partners for improved nutrition, health and livelihoods outcomes.

- **Small scale livestock for development:** Kyeema was founded in 2003 by a group of Australian veterinarians and agricultural scientists to alleviate poverty in low-income countries by promoting a model of sustainable Newcastle disease (ND) control and improving village (indigenous) chicken keeping practices at household level. We also have expertise in small scale goat and pig production to support health and prosperity outcomes for rural communities; this can include outcomes for their environment through healthy livestock production practices that take the pressure off local biodiversity. A key goal of this work is women's financial empowerment; by putting financial resources in the hands of mothers, small scale livestock, particularly village chickens, empower women as decision-makers within the household, which can lead to improved outcomes in child nutrition and health.
- **Sustainable Newcastle disease control in village chickens:** Since 2012, Kyeema has been working with the African Union-Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), based in Ethiopia, to establish improved mechanisms for sustainable Newcastle disease control in AU Member States. We focus on the training of community-based vaccinators for local economic empowerment and support for establishment of efficient and effective distribution models of quality assured, locally made and registered Newcastle disease vaccines.
- **Nutrition-sensitive programs:** We also support wider projects for small-scale farmers and marginalised groups that promote inclusive, equitable and environmentally regenerative practices that are nutrition-sensitive, particularly for women, children and other vulnerable people.



2) Building resilient communities through a One Health and One Welfare approach, where we support social, economic, and environmental solutions identified by local partners:

- This involves funding work that supports a systems approach to resilience - strengthening health, livelihoods, education, culture and the environment.



3) Backing innovative and inclusive technologies and approaches, where appropriate, for scale up:

- Core to our vision is catalysing innovative technologies, approaches, services and social purpose enterprises achieving results for improving the health and prosperity of people and the planet. Kyeema broadens its impact through using the innovations and innovative thinking of its local partners, and skilled network of expertise including corporate partner employees.



Country Analysis

Ethiopia owns a large livestock resource with an estimated population of almost 166 million ruminants (70 million cattle, 43 million sheep and 52 million goats) and 57 million chickens (Central Statistical Agency (CSA), livestock sample survey 2020/21). About 82% of rural households in the country keep livestock and these households depend fully or partly on livestock for their livelihood. Livestock play an important role in food and nutrition security and are a source of income for vital social services such as health and education in rural households. Nationally, livestock contributes up to 25% of GDP and 20% of export earnings¹.

However, there is a large discrepancy between the size of the livestock inventory and the benefit derived from the sector. Production and productivity of the livestock sector is generally very low (e.g., 382 kg of milk/lactation and 65 eggs/year/hen from local breeds under the traditional production system) and consequently consumption of livestock-derived foods (LDF) in Ethiopia is one of the lowest in the world (56 kg milk, 9 kg meat, and 4 eggs/capita/year)². This is a likely contributor to a high prevalence of malnutrition in the country, which is exemplified by up to 37% stunting in children under five years of age³. Additionally, anaemia remains a significant public health challenge in Ethiopia, affecting just over half of children under age 5 years, one in four women of reproductive age and one in five adult men⁴. To tackle this problem, the government of Ethiopia has prepared a ten-year plan (2019/20-2029/30). The plan indicates increasing chicken meat and eggs from 75 thousand tonnes of meat (2019/20) to 138 thousand and 1.8 billion eggs to 3.9 billion in ten years' - time respectively.

A key reason for low livestock production and productivity is its traditional subsistence mode of production which is characterized by low input and low output systems. This traditional production is entangled by several technical factors such as limited access to affordable inputs (quality feed, production-oriented genetics, and animal health services) resulting in the high representation of indigenous breeds that can survive under harsh village conditions. Animal diseases are a large burden to the livestock sector and a great impediment for modernizing the sector. They cause loss of production assets, reduced production and productivity, ultimately reducing the availability of nutritious livestock-derived food (LDF). They also impede trade, cause despondency amongst producers and, in the case of zoonotic diseases, cause health burdens for humans. However, current understanding of the scale of livestock disease burden is limited, including how control efforts will benefit various actors within value chains and wider society. This is further clouded by a poor understanding of the distribution of key pathogens, including zoonoses. Among the 24 million poultry afflicted with disease each year in the country, it is estimated that only 4.5 million (19%) were treated.

Poultry and eggs have the potential to play a key direct and indirect role in improving household nutrition in Ethiopia, particularly of children and mothers. Yet mortality amongst backyard and smallholder poultry in Ethiopia is above 30% per year. Most losses could be easily prevented with better access to animal health care. Mortality due to Newcastle disease (ND) alone accounts for massive food and income losses. Known as ‘Fengil’ in Ethiopia, ND is widespread with outbreaks regularly resulting in chicken mortalities of 50-100%. These losses reduce availability and increase prices of highly nutritious food sources, particularly affecting the food and nutrition security of resource-poor households. Frequent high mortality due to ND also impedes the rapid identification of emerging diseases such as high pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), due to the similarity of clinical signs.⁶

Both women and youth contribute significantly to agricultural production in Ethiopia. Almost 80% of poultry management (production and marketing) in rural Ethiopia is conducted by women. Thus, reducing livestock diseases could result in economic growth of the livestock value chains, and better benefits for youth and women.⁶ Importantly, research into indigenous chicken production systems has emphasized the importance of improving both production performance (through the better use of inputs, technologies and marketing) and providing appropriate infrastructural and institutional support and social protection tailored to local socio-economic circumstances.

The huge importance of the livestock sector is reflected in its prominence in the National Development Plan. The strategic direction is to modernize and commercialize livestock production so that the sector’s immense potential will be tapped for poverty reduction, enhancing food and nutrition security, economic growth, and foreign exchange earnings. Strengthening animal health services through increased involvement of the private sector and strategic control of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) are among the priority initiatives envisaged in the plan (MoA, 2020).

Given the abundant nature of poultry rearing in rural Ethiopia, and their small but frequently crucial role in household livelihoods, food security and resiliency, Kyeema’s activities in Ethiopia focus on village poultry, and in particular control of ND.

¹ The Contribution of Livestock to the Ethiopian Economy: IGAD Centre for Patoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD). Policy Brief No: ICPALD 5/CLE/8/2013.

² Zewdu Ayele, Christie Peacock, Improving Access to and Consumption of Animal Source Foods in Rural Households: The Experiences of a Women-Focused Goat Development Program in the Highlands of Ethiopia, *The Journal of Nutrition*, Volume 133, Issue 11, November 2003, Pages 3981S–3986S, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jn/133.11.3981S>

³ Bekele T, Rawstorne P, Rahman B (2021) Trends in child growth failure among children under five years of age in Ethiopia: Evidence from the 2000 to 2016 Demographic and Health Surveys. *PLoS ONE* 16(8): e0254768. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0254768>

⁴ Tadesse, A.W., Hemler, E.C., Andersen, C. et al. Anemia prevalence and etiology among women, men, and children in Ethiopia: a study protocol for a national population-based survey. *BMC Public Health* 19, 1369 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-019-7647-7>

⁵ Management Entity. 2021. Ethiopia’s Livestock Systems: Overview and Areas of Inquiry. Gainesville, FL, USA: Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems. https://livestocklab.ifas.ufl.edu/media/livestocklabifasufledu/pdf/LSIL_Livestock_Systems_Overview_Ethiopia_2021_08.pdf

⁶ Overview and Background Paper on Ethiopia’s Poultry Sector: Relevance for HPAI Research in Ethiopia. IFPRI. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08bcde5274a31e0000d98/wp01_IFPRI.pdf

⁷ Asres A., Traditional Chicken Production System and Marketing in Ethiopia. *Journal of Marketing and Consumer Research*. Volume 8, 2015. P 27-35 https://www.academia.edu/11533787/Traditional_Chicken_Production_System_and_Marketing_in_Ethiopia

Current Activities

Up to now, our intervention in Ethiopia fits under the first organisational key area of Nutrition, Health and Livelihoods, as follows:

- With funding from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Kyeema Foundation Developing Country Relief Fund (DCRF), Kyeema has been working with the African Union-Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC) in Ethiopia since 2012 to establish improved mechanisms for sustainable Newcastle disease (ND) control.
 - Development of three Master Trainer curricula for ND control in village chickens
 - A government workshop supported by the Australian Government NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) was held in January 2020 with the purpose of exploring how to design sustainable community-based ND control programs at regional level, using examples of vaccination production and distribution models from several African Union Member States.
 - Commencement of Master Trainer program in Ethiopia, with one Kyeema Master Trainer selected to trial ND modules.
- Kyeema's activities in Ethiopia have adapted Train the Trainer (ToT) training materials for the Ethiopian context, which will enhance the control of ND in village chickens. Field training materials were also translated into Amharic by the Ethiopian Institute of Agriculture Research (EIAR). Ten national trainers from across the country have already been trained to be Community Vaccinator trainers.
- In September 2020, with funding from Care Ethiopia through the USAID Feed the Future program, Kyeema commenced a program to trial private sector distribution of ND vaccine through Veterinary Vendors, who in turn supply Community Vaccinators, who charge farmers for their vaccination services.



Key Stakeholders

Participants

Kyeema Ethiopia is currently and will continue to collaborate with Government Institutions at different levels (Federal, regions, zones, woredas and kebeles), Non-Governmental Organizations and Associations, Universities, Research Institutions, marginalized communities and donors.

1. Local Communities

Rural and semi-urban households at grassroots level residing in the targeted regions are the primary stakeholders for Kyeema. 80% of the population resides in the rural areas. Farmers, including those with low incomes and challenging economic situations will mainly be targeted.

2. Regional, zonal, woreda animal health experts as well as kebele animal health assistants, development agents and poultry production officers

All professionals working in poultry health and management will closely work with Kyeema.

3. Veterinary Vendors, private animal clinic owners, final year and graduates in veterinary, MSc students in poultry related topics

Students and private business entrepreneurs in the poultry area will be engaged in our projects.

Existing Collaborations

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with African Union Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), commencing in July 2012 and ongoing.
- Current Kyeema staff member is on the Board of the Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA)
- MOU with National Veterinary Institute
- MOU with Ministry of Agriculture
- MOU with Addis Ababa University

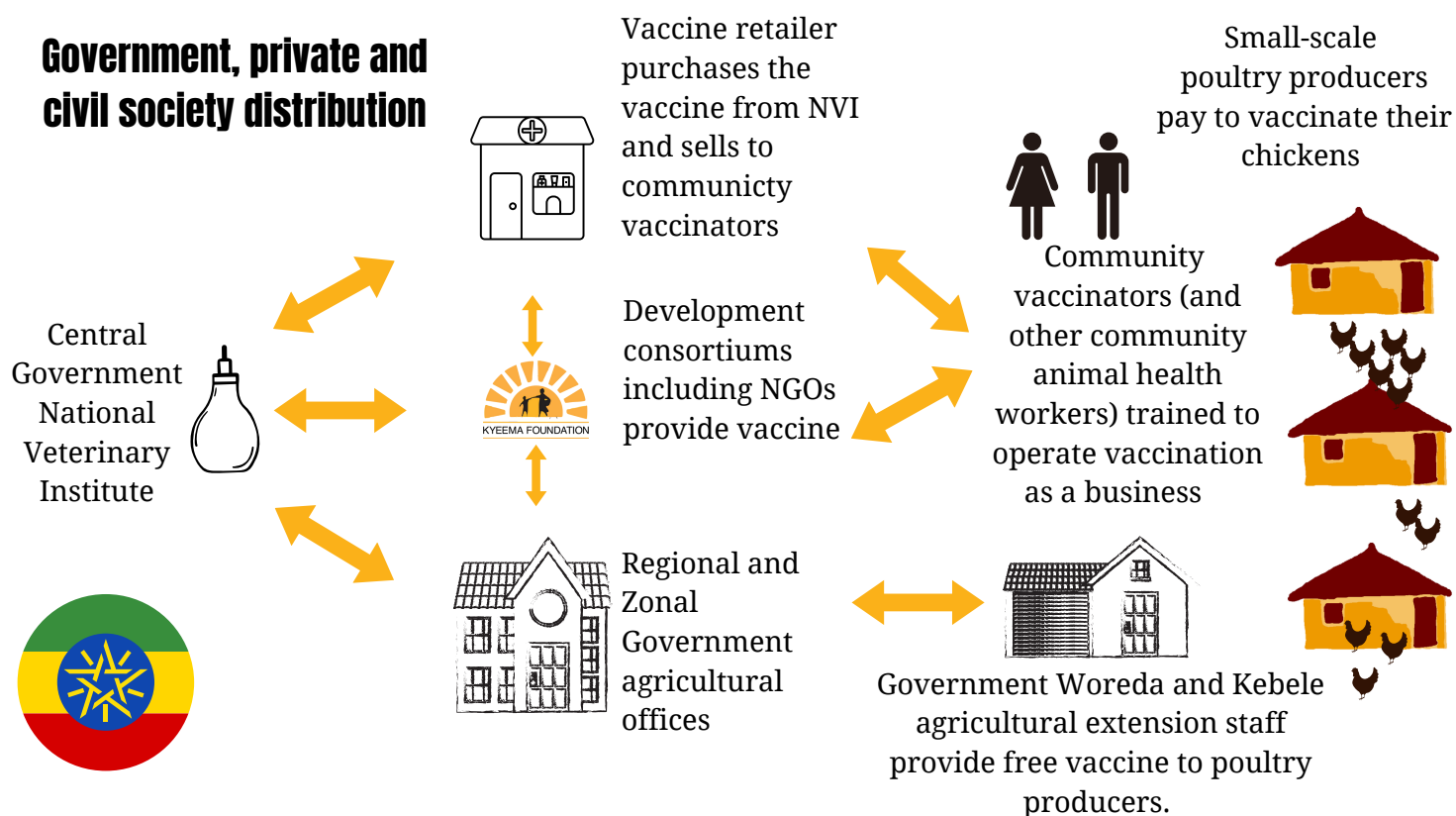


Proposed Additional Collaborators

- Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Amhara, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, South West, and Harrar regions, their respective zones, woredas and kebeles
- Universities/Research Institutes – Southern Agricultural Research Institute (SARI), University of Gondar, University of North Carolina
- National Animal Health Diagnosis and Investigation Centre (NAHDIC)
- International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
- World Food Program of the United Nations (WFP)
- Other potential partners – ongoing with Care Ethiopia and SNV, World Vision etc.

Program Model

Newcastle disease vaccine distribution model in Ethiopia



Strategic Outcomes

Country Outcome 1: Improved family poultry production for food and nutrition security and income generation production through improved sustainable Newcastle disease (ND) control system and other poultry health innovations

Key Organisational Impact Areas

- Improved food and nutrition security
- Dependable income streams and livelihoods opportunities

Alignment with National / Regional Priorities

1. **Ethiopia Ministry of Agriculture 10-year plan** with a focus on improving production and productivity of chicken meat and egg through specialised and family poultry system.
2. **The National ND control strategy for Ethiopia (draft 1)** soon to be finalised.
3. **Ethiopia Veterinary rationalization road map (2014)** which is privatising delivery of veterinary clinical services and upgrading public veterinary services.
4. **Public-Private-Partnership Policy in Ethiopia** with a focus on the animal health sector.
5. **National poultry development strategy (2022-2031)** indicates the use of village community-based vaccinators as short-term strategy.
6. **Animal Health Strategy for Africa (AHSA) 2019-2035** by AU-IBAR is a framework for delivering a sustainable animal health system that meets global standards. It is aligned to global, continental and regional frameworks including the Agenda 2063, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Malabo/ Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Livestock Development Strategy (below).
7. **Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA)** which 'seeks to harmonize and coordinate interventions at national, regional and continental levels and create synergies for accelerated growth through mainstreaming of investments, policy and institutional reforms and enhanced production, productivity and competitiveness of the sector. The strategy focuses on key issues and supports long term investments in capacity development, institutional and policy environments' (LiDeSA 2015–2035, Executive Summary); in 2016 Kyeema was invited by the AU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and AU-PANVAC to develop a detailed strategy for rollout of improvement of rural poultry activities across Africa. Our country strategy in Ethiopia is aligned with the strategy.

Key Focus Geographic Areas

Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa Administrative regions; Amhara, Harrar, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP and South West regions

Outcome 1: Improved family poultry production for food and nutrition security and income generation production through improved sustainable Newcastle disease (ND) control system and other poultry health innovations

Impact Areas

Improved food and nutrition security

Dependable income streams and livelihoods opportunities

Key Activities

Support government to develop a working private-public partnership (PPP) model for ND control

Delivering sustainable ND control programs, including testing private-public models involving different animal health personnel/businesses

Supporting local innovation initiatives for poultry health industry

Action based research to identify challenges and bring solutions to sustain ND control using quality assured thermotolerant ND I-2 vaccine through private sector model

Conducting trainings for sustainable ND control as a business to key stakeholders

Capacity development and technical support to different stakeholders engaged in small-scale production

Key Outputs

Government implementing PPP model in selected areas

Effective family poultry system in the targeted areas

Publications about key findings from action-based research for ND control in Ethiopia

Key Indicators

Number of people engaged in ND campaigns:

- Heads of household vaccinating chickens
- Community vaccinators vaccinating chickens as an income-generating opportunity
- Animal health personnel/businesses supplying the vaccine

Qualitative data on sales and consumption of chicken and egg products from vaccinators and households

Quantitative and qualitative data from different private sector model actors for ND control

Number of people trained in sustainable ND control

Official animal health data on Newcastle disease outbreaks

Country Outcome 2: Promote inclusion of modules for family poultry health in Continuous Professional Development (CPD) with key professional bodies and institutions.

Key Organisational Impact Areas

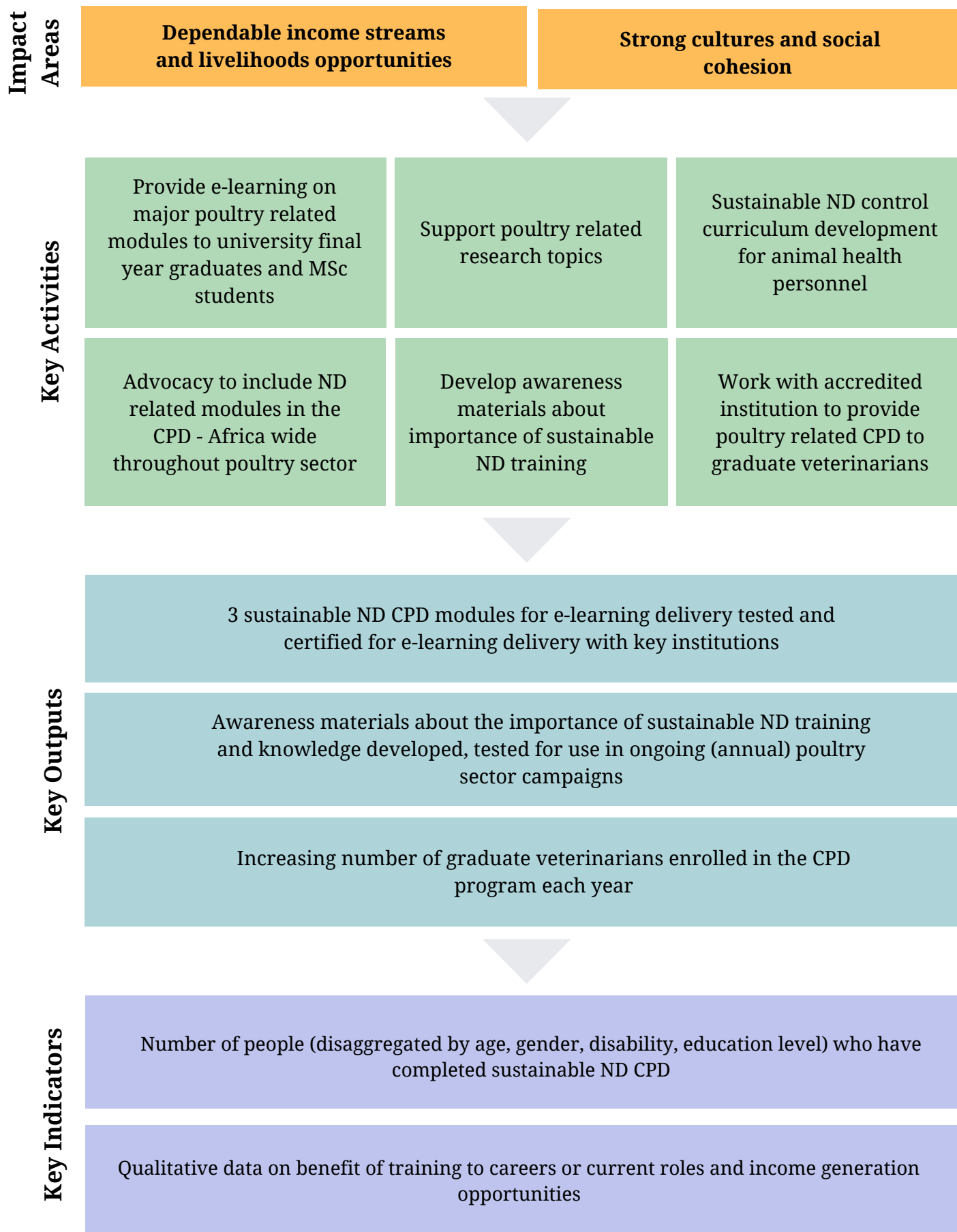
- Dependable income streams and livelihoods opportunities
- Strong cultures and social cohesion (through outcome on increased participation of women in community initiatives/leadership/school)

Alignment with National / Regional Priorities

1. **CPD for animal health professionals.** Kyeema is contributing to Ethiopia's CPD for animal health professionals through establishing modules for ND control in family poultry. Using the CPD guidelines developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, EVA and ILRI, Kyeema is committed towards the CPD of animal health professionals in Ethiopia.
2. **AU-IBAR's harmonisation agenda for good veterinary governance across African Member States,** which includes review and harmonisation of academic curricula, training of animal resources personnel, and quality assurance in veterinary education and training in institutions.



Outcome 2: Promote inclusion of modules for family poultry health in Continuous Professional Development (CPD) with key professional bodies and institutions



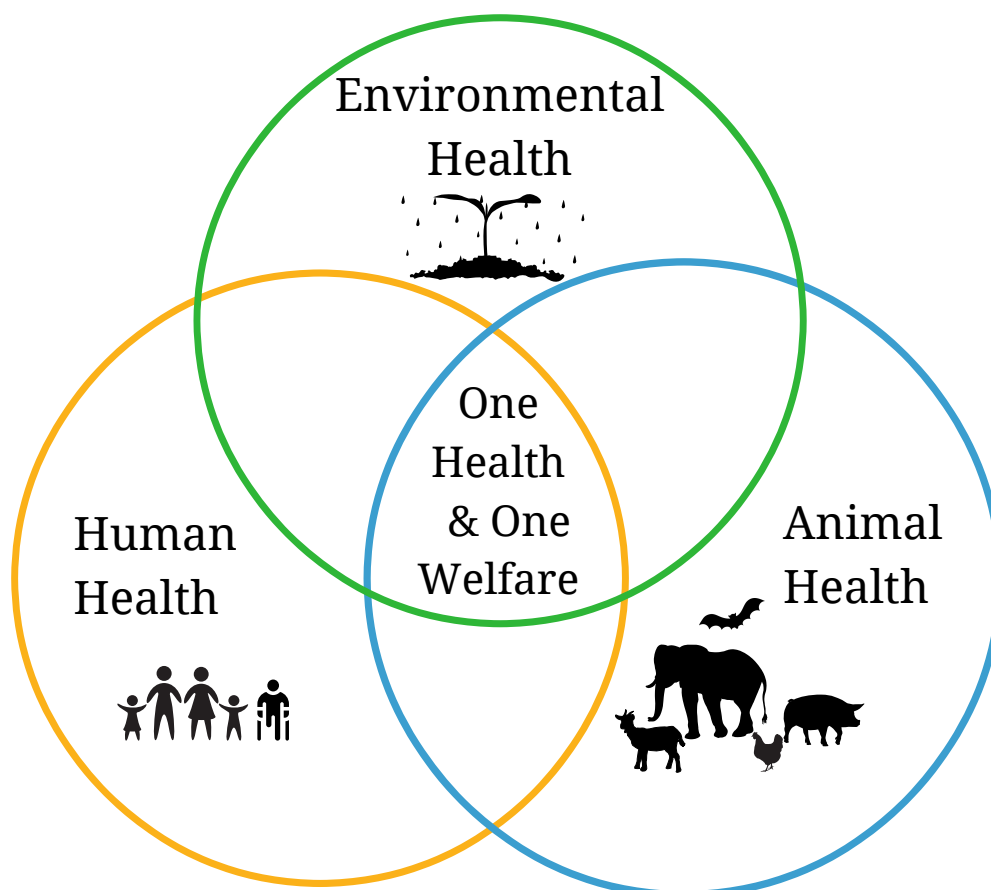
Country Outcome 3: Adopting complementary One Health activities

Key Organisational Impact Areas

- Improved food and nutrition security
- Lower burden of infectious disease and anti-microbial resistance (AMR)

Alignment with National / Regional Priorities

Animal Health Strategy for Africa (AHSA) 2019-2035 by AU-IBAR is a call for African Union institutions, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Member States and partners to adopt an integrated and holistic approach for the improvement of animal health systems in Africa, given the impact of animal diseases on the competitiveness of animal resources value chains, the increasing risk of emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases, climate change, inadequate environmental management and civil strife and conflict. A key objective is to 'reduce disease risks and impacts on animals, humans and environment' which describes a One Health approach.



Outcome 3: Adopting complementary One Health activities

Impact

Areas

**Improved food and
nutrition security**

**Lower burden of infectious
disease and anti-microbial
resistance (AMR)**

Key Activities

COVID-19 response alignment with
government rules to prevent
disease spread in all activities

One Health concepts and practices
developed in training manuals –
adapted for education level of trainee

One Health projects (including
research)

One Health Lessons for students
and health professionals

Key Outputs

One Health research articles

One Health education materials incorporated into training manuals

Key Indicators

Number of One Health projects
implemented

Number of people trained in One
Health concepts and practices

Number of learning materials incorporating One Health concepts,
practices and messages

Strategic Risks and Assumptions

Kyeema has developed a Safety and Security Plan for Ethiopia, which shall be followed for all project activities. Listed below are Strategic Risks that would prevent us from achieving the outcomes listed above. Project-level risk matrices will be prepared for each activity, which will link with Kyeema's Organisational Risk Matrix. Key Country Program risks are:

The political and security situation will permit Kyeema to continue to operate in the country

The Prosperity party was recently elected for the next five years. However, the conflict which started a year ago with the Tigray People's Liberation Front in the north is still not resolved and the continuous conflicts in the West of Oromia remain a potential threat. Kyeema is aware that the volatile political situation can change instantaneously which may result in an inability to continue certain program activities or working in certain regions of the country. Kyeema's Country Strategy acknowledges that as political contexts shift and security situations fluctuate, project operations will reflect this. Kyeema Ethiopia staff provide weekly safety and security updates which directly inform how project activities can be implemented.

The government will provide fertile ground for the NGOs to operate in the country

Continued government support to accommodate NGO engagement in Ethiopia is paramount to Kyeema's operations in-country. Kyeema will work with the Ethiopian government to ensure that its operations fit within Government priority areas and will always seek to engage and collaborate with local, provincial and national levels of government to achieve mutual goals. Kyeema's 2021-2026 Country Strategy document seeks to illustrate this alignment. Kyeema seeks to ensure that it maintains a strong relationship with government and has procedures in place for communication and dissemination of plans for all staff on how to implement any policy changes applied by the different levels of government of Ethiopia.

Current and new stakeholders will continue to collaborate with Kyeema on its projects

A potential risk to Kyeema's funding opportunities in Ethiopia involves the priority placed on commercial poultry related development activities for the government and the main international development institutions. Kyeema's key focus areas involve small scale livestock development and sustainable ND control in village chickens. Kyeema is at risk of losing potential funding opportunities for this important work. Kyeema's new Strategic Plan for 2021-2026 has sought to expand on these key focus areas and now includes a broader focus of funding work that supports a systems approach to resilience - strengthening health, livelihoods, education, culture and the environment. By broadening key focus areas, Kyeema can expand potential funding opportunities for broader One Health activities in the poultry industry, whilst still focusing on important family poultry work in rural communities.

Reliance on traditional donors to continue to fund our projects

The broadening of focus areas in Kyeema's 2021-2026 Strategic Plan seeks to attract additional partners in additional capacities, including service contracts with aligned corporate partners to improve the impact of the work they are doing with communities who are affected by their projects. Other strategies like impact bond investment, targeted public fundraising (including with workplace giving and schools One Health program) will be explored.

COVID-19 and/or other pandemics present a risk to disrupt our capacity to implement programs

Since 2020, COVID-19 has presented some major challenges to project implementation. Kyeema acknowledges that these challenges could continue throughout the next strategic period (2021-2026). Kyeema follows strict guidelines around risk management in the COVID-19 context in both its country office and throughout all project activities and field operations. The COVID-19 situation in Ethiopia is discussed weekly and updated regularly according to the advice of public authorities. Kyeema ensures frequent consultation with personnel to support them through challenges they may face while implementing projects and the barriers that COVID-19 present. The safety of staff, project participants and the communities in which Kyeema works is always the highest priority.

Fraud, corruption, financial wrongdoing and other illegal acts

Kyeema is committed to the prevention of fraud, corruption and financial wrongdoing. There are strict policies and procedures in place that seek to prevent an incident of mismanagement of donor or administration funds. All Kyeema personnel and partners are screened and vetted before project activities commence and are required to undergo training on each of these policies. Kyeema has strict systems in place to ensure spent funds are legitimate and can be correctly accounted for.

Terms and Abbreviations

Marginalised communities - Kyeema defines these as under-served communities that are at higher risk of detrimental impacts of economic, socio-political or environmental instability.

One Health - an approach that recognizes that the health of people is closely connected to the health of animals and our shared environment.

One Welfare - is the concept that animal welfare depends on and influences human welfare and environmental sustainability. This considers mental health as well as physical health and is thus an extension of the One Health concept.

Nutrition-sensitive agricultural programs - Nutrition sensitive agriculture aims to maximise the impact of nutrition outcomes for the poor, while minimising the unintended negative nutrition consequences of agricultural interventions and policies on the poor, especially women and young children.

Village/Indigenous/Native chickens - Village chickens, also known as indigenous or native chickens, or rural poultry more broadly, are terms used to describe local breed chickens kept by smallholders in the communities we work. They are usually small flocks of free roaming birds during the day and housed at night. They are equivalent to the more broadly understood term 'backyard chickens' - kept across the world that contribute to livelihoods, wellness and food security globally.

Dual-purpose chicken breeds - breeds that are excellent layers, but also have heavy-set builds, which means they have a substantial amount of meat- so they can be used as a table birds.

Livestock Productivity - productivity is defined as the ratio of output to input. In the case of livestock this means the ratio of output (of things such as growth, egg numbers and milk volume, etc) to input (feeds, medications, husbandry measures and labour). Local breed chickens raised under village conditions are not considered highly productive, however, they have a comparatively high productive output relative to the low inputs required to raise them. Therefore, in contrast to commercial birds, they are considered more sustainable as small improvements to inputs lead to considerable productive gains for households within local circular economies that rely on the use of existing local materials.

Sustainable Development Goals - The Sustainable Development Goals or Global Goals are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by 2030.

Sustainable Impact and Systems Approach - Kyeema believes the activities we support should be designed to have the greatest impact for the longest time. To ensure this, we ask: 1) Does it make social sense - are there tangible human health and prosperity impacts? 2) Does it make economic sense - is there fair remuneration for all people contributing? Does it generate sustainable livelihoods and economic empowerment for under-served communities? 3) Is it protective or regenerative of biodiversity and important ecosystem services? If yes, then this is what we mean when we talk about a 'systems approach' to sustainable impact.

Inclusive – an approach that includes women, people with disability or chronic illness, Indigenous people, ethnic minorities, people who identify as LGBTIQ, and small-holder farmers. This also includes diverse age groups such as youth and the elderly.

Livestock value chain - the full range of activities involving different people that are required to bring a product (e.g. live animal, meat, milk, egg, day old chick, feed, medicine, leather, fiber, manure) to final consumers passing through the different phases of production, processing and delivery.

Terms and Abbreviations

AHSA - Animal Health Strategy for Africa 2019-2035

AMR - Anti-Microbial Resistance

AU - African Union

AU-IBAR - African Union Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources

AU-PANVAC - African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre

CAADP - Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program

CV - Community Vaccinator

DFAT ANCP - Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Australian Non Government Organisation Cooperation Program

EU - European Union

EVA - Ethiopian Veterinary Association

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FMoA - Federal Ministry of Agriculture

HEARD - Health of Ethiopian Animals for Rural Development

HH - Household

LiDeSA - Livestock Development Strategy for Africa 2015-2035

ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute

IP - Implementing Partner

M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation

MoU - Memorandum of Understanding

ND - Newcastle disease. Commonly known as ‘Fengil’ in Ethiopia.

NGO - Non Government Organisation

NVI - National Veterinary Institute

ORDA - Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara

PPP - Private Public Partnership

PSNP - Productive Safety Net Program

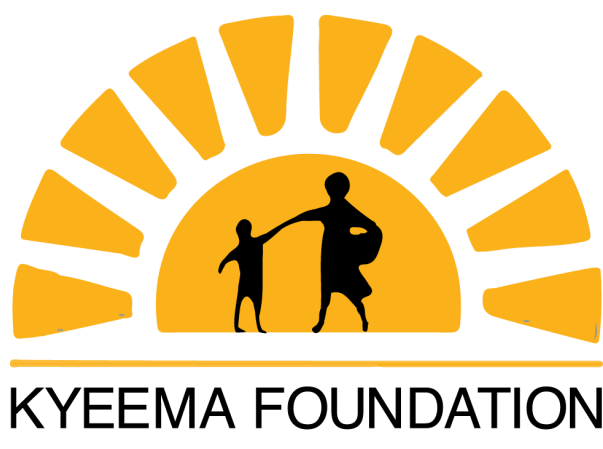
SNNP - Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People

ToR - Terms of Reference

ToT - Training of Trainers

USAID - United States Agency for International Development

VV - Vet Vendor



Supporting local innovation. Enriching lives.