

FIVE YEAR FINAL REPORT JANUARY 2014 – DECEMBER 2018

THE AGRICULTURE KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, DOCUMENTATION AND POLICY PROJECT



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THE AKLDP PROJECT 2014-2018

- The USAID/Ethiopia Agriculture Knowledge, Learning, Documentation and Policy (AKLDP) project was implemented by the Feinstein International Centre (FIC), part of the Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy at Tufts University. Using their extensive experience in Ethiopia, the FIC ensured that research knowledge in agriculture and related sectors was presented in a format that could be used by farmers, policymakers and development workers.
- Based in Addis Ababa, the AKLDP project was led by a team of **20** people, including specialists in agriculture, livestock, food security, capacity development, marketing and value chains—as well as specialist support staff. Over the timeframe of the Project an additional **60** consultants were contracted for specific tasks.



- The AKLDP project provided high quality research, policy advice and training programs for the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and the development and humanitarian sectors. During its lifetime the Project worked with or supported over **180** partners including research institutes, UN agencies, international NGOs and the private sector.
- As part of the United States Government Feed the Future portfolio in Ethiopia, the Project's overall objective was increased agricultural growth with resilience through improved famers' incomes, strengthened markets, greater food security and improvements in household nutrition. The AKLDP Project supported Feed the Future's Implementing Partners with high-level coordination, technical support and research-based evidence.
- Improvements were made to initiatives and programs focused on crop and livestock research, agricultural extension and the use of technology, agricultural production and processing; as well as cross-cutting issues of nutrition, job opportunity creation and gender-equity.
- Focusing on the GoE's strategic priorities within its agriculture development led industrialization strategy, its macro-economic plans such as the Growth and Transformation Plan and its Agricultural Growth Program (AGP), the core activity of the AKLDP project was providing collaborative support within existing government frameworks.
- The Project staff were invited onto task forces and committees within the Ministry of Agriculture, the

Agriculture Transformation Agency and other key institutions. Throughout the Project they continued to provide rapid and succinct analysis either as verbal briefings or in written formats. The Government has now recently established additional forums for discussing policy, strategy, program and institutional issues.

- To share new thinking, lessons learned and emerging good practice, the Project brought together agriculture sector policy makers, researchers, plant/animal breeders, project implementers, extension workers and private sector traders and processors into thematic collaborative working groups. These groups are now largely self-sustaining and scaling up good practice.
- The AKLDP specialist team and consultants were asked by USAID and others to undertake comprehensive reviews or evaluations of **15** ongoing or completed projects in the agriculture sector. Government requests included detailed research or help with strategy development, for example on Public-Private-Partnerships, Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Gender Equity. The Project also supported the MoA effort to improve its planning, monitoring and evaluation system.
- In response to the major El Niño related drought that began in the Project's second year (2015), considerable effort went into supporting the humanitarian sector in Ethiopia with climate data and forecasts, harvest predictions, grain prices and other food security and livestock sector recovery advice and information. The AKLDP's work in the disaster risk management activities of the agriculture sector received widespread praise.

- The AKLDP project's capacity building Grant Program supported eight major research projects led by consortiums from **18** Universities/Research institutes/ Partner agencies. Two of the research projects have progressed into the implementation/scaling up phase, leveraging additional funding and engagement with further partners.
- The Project attended, funded, facilitated or provided advice to approximately **180** meetings, workshops and conferences during its five years. The Project website represents a valuable resource with its knowledge-based products, including the **23** Policy Briefs, Technical briefs and Field Notes that were widely disseminated to provide information and facilitate changes in practice.
- This final report provides an outline of the AKLDP team's core achievements over its five years of operation. A set of annexes covers additional information including: a summary of achievements against the work plan; the extensive list of development partners that participated in or benefitted from the work of the AKLDP project; its core staff and consultants; and the key documentation produced during the lifetime of the Project.
- The policies and improved practice adopted as a result of AKLDP's research and engagement with the agriculture sector in Ethiopia are set to continue; helping the GoE to realize its productivity targets and USAID to improve food and nutrition security across Ethiopia through more resilient agricultural growth. The GoE recently acknowledged and appreciated the AKLDP Project's contribution in a letter written to the USAID-Ethiopia Mission.

BACKGROUND & DESIGN OF THE PROJECT

The USAID/Ethiopia Agriculture Knowledge, Learning, Documentation and Policy (AKLDP) project, as part of the Feed the Future (FTF) portfolio in Ethiopia, was tasked with helping USAID, its Implementing Partners (IPs) and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to learn, document and take to scale evidence-based good practice in order to inform and influence Ethiopia's policy and strategy processes in agriculture, food security and nutrition. The AKLDP project's overall objective was *increased agricultural growth with resilience*, and focused on programs in Ethiopia's three main agro-ecological zones – high and low rainfall mixed farming highlands and the pastoral areas.

Whilst Ethiopia's agriculture generates approximately 36.5% of its Gross Domestic Product, 82% of total exports, and provides 80% of employment¹, agriculture is dominated by smallholdings—with 85% of land holdings less than 2ha, 60% less than 1ha and a staggering 40% less than 0.5ha. Agricultural development in Ethiopia has been a major challenge for the Government and the international development community for decades. The constraints are well known and include low productivity, rain-dependence, low use of improved inputs and weak market access. The land tenure arrangements, and decreasing plot sizes per household as the population increases, are a major



productivity problem. As a result, agriculture policy and strategy is often closely linked with humanitarian assistance and food security.

The first Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP 1, 2010-2015) reflected the GoE's desire to shift Ethiopia away from repeated, large-scale episodes of humanitarian assistance, and reposition agriculture as central to economic growth. It was announced that Ethiopia should achieve middle-income status by 2025, and certainly during the initial years of GTP 1 Ethiopia was reported to be one of the fastest growing economies in Africa. Under GTP 2 (2015-2020) agriculture remains one of the main drivers of economic growth with its plan that agriculture production and productivity be doubled. The Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) promotes collaborative agricultural development investment from GoE and development partners. Institutional development and

investments in agriculture have seen the number of people living below the poverty line in Ethiopia fall from 38% in 2005 to 23.5% in 2016², but the country still records some of the highest levels of child malnutrition in the world with 38% of children stunted.

The AKLDP project design was structured around two Intermediate Results (IRs) – **IR1 Improved GoE policies, regulations and their implementation and IR2 Improved food security development programs of USAID FTF and GoE AGP**. IR1 would add value to existing GoE platforms and coordination structures in the agriculture and related sectors, and assist FTF partners to make better use of existing and new evidence for policy influence. IR2 would assist USAID to translate FTF 'push' activities (food/nutrition security and asset building) and 'pull' activities (market-led economic growth) into meaningful analysis—with specific recommendations for strategy and programming. The inclusion of resilience program support under IR2 meant the project would also provide learning and guidance on humanitarian issues.

The Project would use evidence to guide policy and programming improvements through providing support as both **'structured learning'** that had been planned in advance, and as **'responsive learning'** that addressed unexpected issues and needs as they arose. This innovative approach to collaborative learning was designed so that the partners could jointly prioritize their policy and programming issues into a set of well-structured **coordination and technical support** activities. Structured activities would include events such as regular coordination meetings or bi-annual thematic learning workshops. Responsive learning activities would be more opportunistic and demand-driven, undertaken by the Project to help USAID and other partners address their information and learning gaps.



Activities could be in the form of **reviews, evaluations, studies and analyses** needed to address key issues and questions as they emerged during the project.

The AKLDP project was also designed to work at different levels, from high-level policy analysis to field-level good practice programming, and to engage a very wide range of policy and programming actors (see Annex 2). The Project would work strategically to add value to existing programs and processes where possible, and combine rather than set up parallel processes. **Capacity-building** would be an important component, mainly with universities and research institutes in Ethiopia, through the provision of grants to support applied and policy-related research. Grant recipients would be selected based on the quality of proposals, their technical relevance to FTF and the AKLDP project, and the administrative capacity of the partner. A **knowledge services** component would strengthen analysis and learning around agriculture programming and policy.

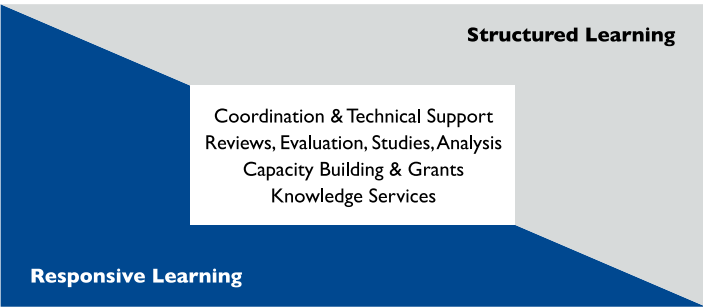


Figure 1. AKLDP project design

1 National Bank of Ethiopia, Annual Report, 2017/18

2 National Planning Commission, GTP2, 2016

CHANGES IN THE PROJECT’S ROLE & CONTEXT

During its first year (**2014**) the AKLDP team established strong working relationships with government stakeholders and others across the agriculture sector. These included the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF), the Ethiopian Institute of Agriculture Research (EIAR), the Agriculture Transformation Agency (ATA), CGIAR institutes, United Nations agencies and a range of development partners and international NGOs. The AKLDP team engaged with exiting technical committees, task forces and working groups providing structured policy and practical support.

The structured tasks continued in the second year of the Project (**2015**) and more responsive requests came in as the project became increasingly well-known. In spring that year, the *belg* rains failed across large areas of Ethiopia, and the impacts of a deep El Niño episode started to become evident through weak summer *kiremt* rains. The areas affected included southern Tigray, eastern Amhara and Oromia, and northern SNNP Region. In addition, the northern pastoral rangelands of Afar and northern Somali Region also suffered failed spring and summer rains. The number of people requiring humanitarian assistance rapidly increased from an initial 2.2 million to more than 8 million. The design of the AKLDP project allowed it to respond immediately to the emerging issues and provide rapid analysis and technical support.

Although Ethiopia had posted impressive gains in agricultural production and productivity for almost a decade, it was still a net importer of food; and the failed rains meant it would need to import significant amounts of cereals in order to stabilize food prices. As an active member of the Disaster Risk Management – Agriculture Task Force (DRM-ATF), the AKLDP project

provided analytical support in the form of climate data and forecasts, harvest predictions, food prices and other food security and agriculture sector recovery information. Extensive requests were made from government, the Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team, development partners and NGOs as the impact of the drought became clear.

The drought continued to have a major impact on the direction and role of the AKLDP project during its third year of operation (**2016**). With the drought driving the world’s third largest humanitarian crisis, and more than 10.2 million people in need of food assistance in Ethiopia, the AKLDP team directed substantial technical support towards El Niño response, in addition to the structured tasks of the work plan. USAID was approached by the United Nations to request the temporary deployment of the AKLDP Chief of Party (CoP) to be chair/facilitator of the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) for the DRM-ATF. The deployment was approved through to 31 December, 2016. The AKLDP project also supported the DRM ATF with two interns (one for emergency seeds and one for emergency livestock responses), whose work helped enable the SAG to mobilize additional donor funding for emergency responses.

Throughout 2016 the AKLDP team continued to provided policy and practical support to technical committees, task forces and working groups within the restructured Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR)³, as well as undertaking their own practical research on the most relevant issues. The AKLDP team also continued to respond to the many requests for strategic guidance from Ethiopia’s humanitarian and development partners. This El Niño response work was highly valued by both government and non-government agencies.



During its fourth year of operation (**2017**), the AKLDP project continued its technical support to humanitarian agencies alongside its core development activities, but was affected by a reduced level of funding from USAID. While the AKLDP project was able to continue to provide policy and practical support to technical committees, task forces and working groups within the MoANR and MoLF, funding limitations meant the scale of the Project’s operations had to be reduced. Despite these constraints, important policy gains were made, working groups were successfully institutionalized within GoE ministries, and innovative studies and reviews were undertaken.

Up until June 2017 the AKLDP CoP remained Chair of the SAG, supporting the UN Agriculture and Food Security Cluster DRM-ATF by providing strategic and technical guidance on the El Niño response. The SAG met twice

monthly with an agenda focused on the Emergency Seed Response and Emergency Livestock Response. The DRM-ATF had two technical offshoots, the Emergency Seed Working Group (ESWG) and the Emergency Livestock Working Group (ELWG). The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) was responsible for overall coordination of Ethiopia’s disaster risk management. During this year the AKLDP project worked with FAO and other stakeholders to see the transition of the ELWG from the NDRMC into the MoLF, with a view to mainstreaming drought cycle management thinking in the MoLF. In May 2017 the ELWG was hosted for the first time by the MoLF, an important policy gain for the Project. Work continues on mainstreaming the ESWG.

During its final year (**2018**), the AKLDP project received funding approval to continue its scaled down operations and has succeeded in executing the majority of the activities and studies in its revised work plan. Its core policy and practical support activities have included: the launch of the Gender Equality Strategy for Ethiopia’s Agriculture Sector; a South-South Learning Workshop on Agricultural Mechanization; and the forum on Realization of Agricultural Transformation in Ethiopia held in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources (MoALR). Studies have been completed on agricultural development in drought prone areas of Ethiopia and on reorienting livestock production to respond to the meat quality requirements of high-end markets; and the capacity building Grants Program has continued.

³ During 2015 the Ministry of Agriculture became the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR), and a Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF) was created. In 2018 the two were merged into the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources (MoALR).



PROJECT COMPONENTS

I. COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

To guide improvements in USAID agricultural programming and support national development policies and strategies—particularly those geared towards assisting poorer households to benefit from agricultural and food security investments—the AKLDP project undertook a range of coordination and technical support activities. Structured learning activities were based on policy and programming issues that had been prioritized by USAID and the GoE, whilst responsive learning activities arose largely as a result of a deep El Niño episode that began in the second year of the project. The AKLDP project established and facilitated a number of agronomic working groups, networks and platforms to help address Ethiopia's complex agricultural development challenges. Through these groups, lessons learned about good practices were systemically incorporated and scaled-up across on-going and new activities or interventions. In addition, the Project supported the USAID FTF Quarterly Coordination Meetings on a variety of themes.

2. REVIEWS, EVALUATION, STUDIES, ANALYSIS

The technical support provided for government agencies, coordination forums, USAID FTF partners, and other partner organizations was supported by evidence gathered through reviews, evaluations, impact studies and analyses. To help address information and learning gaps the AKLDP team focused on assessing the functioning and effectiveness of programs to identify what worked, what did not work, why or why not, and what could be done better. Consultancy teams were brought together containing the most experienced

experts, with extensive, participatory, local and regional consultations conducted. The findings from assessments were widely disseminated among stakeholders in partnership with the GoE. Where programs needed to change direction, challenges were identified, and guidance provided.

3. CAPACITY BUILDING AND GRANTS

The first phase of the AKLDP project capacity-building Grants Program provided support to eight higher education or research institutes at national and regional levels in Ethiopia to undertake research on a diverse set of agriculture sector issues. The emphasis was on policy-relevant research aligned with GoE and USAID priorities. A second round of funding then supported the implementation phase of two of the first round grants.

4. KNOWLEDGE SERVICES

The provision of knowledge services underpinned all the activities of the AKLDP project. Throughout the lifetime of the Project, AKLDP staff were regularly asked to produce rapid, succinct and evidence-based analysis, either as verbal briefings or as written documents in different formats. Requests came from the GoE, or other development partners involved in policy and programming, who were in need of relevant, focused, technical and practical information to help them understand the issues they were dealing with on a daily basis. In addition, new research and analysis generated from the Project's reviews, evaluations and impact studies, was presented at opportune events to donors, government and program partners.

I. COORDINATION & TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Structured support for agricultural policy and programming

During the course of the AKLDP project a number of agricultural policy priorities were identified by the GoE, including: developing public-private partnerships for livestock services and facilities; rural job opportunity creation; addressing young-stock mortality rates; creating a poultry policy and strategy; agricultural mechanization; developing a gender equality strategy for the agriculture sector; and further developing the national nutrition program. The Project engaged with Ministry-led taskforces and undertook wide-ranging processes and activities to guide improvements in these strategic priorities. The achievements in each of the areas are detailed below. By collaborating with the GoE at many levels, particularly with the MoA and the ATA, and using existing coordination mechanisms whenever possible the Project helped ensure a wider understanding of good practice in the agriculture sector (see Box 1 on work with the Rural Economic Development and Food Security Sector Working Group⁴).

In order to attain higher growth as agriculture intensifies and diversifies, Ethiopia will require greater inputs in terms of knowledge, technology, innovation, multi-stakeholder engagement and coordination. Recognizing the need for common platforms for joint learning, knowledge and experience sharing for all the institutions across Ethiopia's agri-food systems, the AKLDP project established and facilitated a number of thematic working groups and networks. A number of these groups are now self-sustaining and highly motivated. The learning platforms include the Cereals and Legumes Working Group (CLWG), the Home Gardens Network (HGN), the Roots and Tubers Crops Working Group (RTWG), the Poultry Working Group (PWG), the Agro-ecology Platform (AEP) and the Agricultural Mechanization Forum (AMF) – see Box 2.

BOX 1: ENGAGEMENT WITH EXISTING GOVERNMENT COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The AKLDP worked extensively with the Rural Economic Development and Food Security (RED&FS) Sector Working Group (SWG) Technical Committees (TCs) and Taskforces (TFs) over the five-year period as part of the process of policy development. These included the Livestock and Fisheries Production and Marketing Technical Committee, the Animal Health and Feed Quality Control Technical Committee, the Veterinary Services and Drug and Feed Quality Control Taskforces, the Agriculture Research and Technology Taskforce, the Private Sector Development Taskforce, the Food Security Technical Committee and the Rural Job Opportunity Creation Taskforce. The Project also contracted a Donor Coordinator to maintain a single RED&FS across different ministries.

By working directly alongside the GoE structures, the project engaged with ongoing needs for technical advice, and supported the processes of strategy and policy development. AKLDP's policy revisions and institutional strengthening recommendations for the New Alliance Cooperation Framework for Ethiopia, for example, represented a major policy success that was endorsed the State Minister of MoANR. Other examples of Project support to the GoE include the Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) II design, the agriculture sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) review, and the review of the GTP 2, which included extensive work with the Planning and Programming Directorate (PPD) of the MoANR and the ATA. Progress was also made with mainstreaming Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) into GoE structures.

The Project's structured support to USAID and its FTF partners also included the facilitation of USAID FTF Quarterly Meetings on themes that included Gender,

BOX 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRONOMIC WORKING GROUPS AND NETWORKS

Prior to launching the learning platforms, the AKLDP project identified key participants among policymakers, researchers, project implementers, agriculture extension specialists and the private sector. Different levels of support were then provided as the groups became established.

- **The Cereals and Legumes Working Group.** The CLWG was launched in October 2014 as a joint initiative between the AKLDP and SNV. Themes that have been addressed include: Rhizobium Technology and challenges of product quality and registration; the Wheat Value Chain and how to boost wheat production and reduce imports; and Maize Value Chain challenges of low maize prices, Lethal Necrosis Disease and the cost of fertilizers.
- **The Home Gardens Network.** At the HGN launch in January 2015, in collaboration with the TOPS program, the network identified and prioritized its needs as technical training and improved access to training materials. Training conducted over subsequent years has included a workshop on soil and water management, and a considerable number of farmer/gardener training courses on permagardens. By 2017 the network had grown to 150 individuals. In December 2017 a HGN workshop saw the launch of the Amharic translation of the Permagarden Manual. As a result, in its November 2018 annual meeting the Homegarden Network listened to practical experiences of Permagarden

scaling up at community level, and Homegarden piloting activities by different implementing organizations.

- **The Roots and Tuber Crops Working Group.** As a joint initiative with EIAR, MoANR, the International Potato Centre (CIP) and FAO, the RTWG launched in September 2015 and recommended putting in place a consolidated strategic plan, accurate root and tuber crops statistics, and a quality assurance mechanism.
- **Poultry working group.** Launched in June 2016, the PWG has been assisted by the AKLDP project to undertake its annual planning processes, and examine specific issues related to poultry development. For example, a meeting in February 2017 looked at progress in the vaccination of chickens against Newcastle disease in Mozambique, Haramaya University's poultry extension program, and lessons learned from Save the Children's work with poultry through the ENGINE program.
- **The Agro-ecology Platform.** The AEP was established in May 2016 with regular steering committee meetings held ever since. In June 2017, jointly with AgriProFocus and the Canadian Food Grains Bank (CFGB), the AKLDP project organized a Conservation Agriculture Experience Sharing and Networking workshop. The AKLDP is an active member of the Agro-ecology Platform Steering committee.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) for extension and scale up, Post Harvest Losses (PHL), inputs to the USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy, and New Perspectives and Learning on Resilience. The Project also helped strengthen USAID networks, for example the Gender Champions Network, and extensive technical

support was provided as needed for USAID priorities, for example, the review of the livestock master plan.

⁴ The RED&FS is led by an Executive Committee chaired by the Minister of State for Agriculture and co-chaired by the World Bank and USAID. Four technical committees, each of which is chaired by a State Minister and co-chaired by development partners, leads two to four task forces or working groups.

COORDINATION & TECHNICAL SUPPORT (CONTINUED)

Policy achievements

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR LIVESTOCK SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The very poor physical and operational state of many of Ethiopia’s livestock services and facilities, including abattoirs and market infrastructure, the lack of public-sector financial capital for upgrading or constructing new facilities, and the limited public-sector management capacity and experience, were the major drivers behind the GoE’s prioritization of public-private partnerships for livestock services and facilities. Two new quarantine facilities had been built but were non-functional with many design faults. In 2014 the AKLDP was requested to help identify core public functions, services and facilities (including the export quarantine facility at Mille) that could be managed through public-private partnerships (PPP), and to identify appropriate PPP management options. The AKLDP project organized a study tour to Somaliland and Djibouti to assess and report back on their public-private managed livestock quarantine centers, abattoirs and markets. Hosted by FAO and the Ministry of Livestock in Somaliland, participants came from of Ethiopia’s State Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Trade, and USAID’s Livestock Marketing Development (LMD) project.

In 2016 the AKLDP was then asked to investigate the technical and financial feasibility of PPP arrangements for the delivery of four specific livestock facilities and services: municipal abattoirs, livestock markets, export quarantines, and delivering public good vaccinations of livestock using sanitary mandate contracting. The study revealed

that all four livestock services/facilities were technically feasible and financially viable for the Government and the private sector, with the potential impediments and proposed solutions identified. The study and validation workshops were highly participatory, engaging all the relevant stakeholders. The final reports received official endorsement from the State Minister for Animal Health and Feed Quality Control. They were also presented to the Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA) conference in September 2017 at which it was resolved that MoLF should establish a PPP focal point in the Ministry to facilitate PPP implementation. Two policy briefs were also produced.

The PPP advisor to the World Animal Health Organization (OIE) has subsequently requested the AKLDP project share the knowledge created around PPP to other African Union Member States, as has the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for its Member States. Ethiopia has also developed a PPP policy and proclamation, and established a PPP Unit at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC). A pilot of Sanitary Mandate Contracting has been included in the new EU supported Health of Ethiopian Animals for Rural Development (HEARD) project which will be implemented by the EVA, and an abattoir project assessment report has been prepared. A Champions Group has also been established to promote PPP in the livestock sector so that both government and the private sector can become more engaged.

RURAL JOB OPPORTUNITY CREATION STRATEGY

As job opportunity creation activities in the rural areas of Ethiopia were neither well-coordinated nor streamlined with national development objectives, the government established a Rural Job Opportunity Creation and Food Security (RJOCS) Taskforce. The AKLDP worked extensively with this TF, providing technical and financial support to: facilitate a donor and CSO consultation workshop; help finalize the RJOCS Strategy for its approval by the Council of Ministers; and prepare documents and a roadmap for the strategy’s implementation. Once the RJOCS strategy was approved, the AKLDP project then co-financed and contributed to an assessment of capacity development needs on migration, rural development and employment.

ADDRESSING YOUNG STOCK MORTALITY RATES

Young stock morbidity and mortality (YSM) is a significant constraint that affects livestock performance and the replacement herd in Ethiopia. As a result, livestock owners raise more animals under an inefficient system to buffer against losses in production that result from disease. The GoE has prioritized Young stock Mortality Reduction (YSMR), including it into the GTP 2 as a key intervention area. In 2015, through its capacity building Grant Program, the AKLDP project supported a study team from Gondar, Jimma, Jigjiga and Samara Universities, the National Animal Health Diagnostic and Investigation Centre (NAHDIC) and the Bahirdar Regional Veterinary Laboratory. The study reported alarmingly high annual losses of young

stock from birth-to-weaning age, and premature losses in terms of abortion and stillbirth due to disease and malnutrition, associated with poor husbandry practices. After a validation workshop, the GoE endorsed the study document as a government working document, and included the mortality rates as a baseline for the GTP 2—setting targets to be achieved by species within five years (2016-2020).

The AKLDP was then requested to further fine-tune the causes of mortalities, develop intervention packages, and design a YSMR pilot project to be tested in selected districts. As the budget required for YSMR piloting in the six districts was beyond the capacity of AKLDP, in consultation with the Ministry the Project facilitated the creation of a consortium in which UC-DAVIS (with funding from Florida University Innovation Lab), MoLF, SEBI/University of Edinburgh and AKLDP are members. The pilot project is now underway. After completion a scaling-up document will be prepared and implemented throughout the country by MoA/regions in a phased approach.

REORIENTING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TO MEET THE MEAT QUALITY REQUIREMENTS OF THE HIGH-END DOMESTIC AND EXPORT MARKETS

The GoE is highly motivated to increase its hard currency earnings from the export of live animals and animal products. The hotel industry in Ethiopia is also growing and increasing its demand for quality inputs, including meat, to satisfy its customers. Animals supplied to the

COORDINATION & TECHNICAL SUPPORT (CONTINUED)

Policy achievements (continued)

market however are falling short of meeting the quality attributes required by high-end domestic and export markets; with hotels, catering facilities, supermarkets and embassies preferring to import meat products and low value exports reaching only a few Middle East countries. The AKLDP designed 'Market Plus Livestock Conditioning Study', aimed to identify the underlying factors affecting meat quality and reorient fattening practice to respond to quality requirements. The concept was welcomed by the MoLF who made an official request to AKLDP to undertake it.

An AKLDP team carried out the study in 2018 in three phases. Phase I assessed the quality requirements of the market (high-end local and export) and translated the requirements into animal specifications. Phase II assessed the interventions required at source and feedlots to meet the quality requirements. Phase III assessed the financial viability of the proposed interventions and came up with recommendations. The study revealed that meeting quality requirements through appropriate interventions both at source and at feedlots is highly possible and interventions are financially viable. Piloting the proposed interventions in certain representative locations is the next step.

POULTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Ethiopian poultry sub-sector needs to be transformed from a traditional 'scavenging' system into improved 'semi-scavenging' poultry units, with fully commercial specialized layer and broiler operations.

To achieve this, it is necessary to address a range of technical challenges on health, feed, feeding practices and breeding, extension, research, marketing and policy issues. The AKLDP supported the MoLF to establish a working group focused on providing the technical and policy support required. The group undertook an inventory of the commercial poultry farmers, and assessed the performance and challenges of the industry. The AKLDP also provided the group with training in policy formulation. The National Poultry Development Policy is now in a draft form and was reviewed at a stakeholders workshop in October 2018.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION STRATEGY

Mechanization in Ethiopia is mainly used for land preparation, threshing and harvesting. It has the potential to increase labor productivity and reduce harvest losses, but is constrained by factors such as land fragmentation, agro-ecological diversity and topography. In 2016 the MoANR established a mechanization strategy with a vision to raise the agricultural mechanization index from 0.13 kw/ha to 1 kw/ha by 2025. Recognizing the need for researchers and practitioners to agree on the most appropriate combination of mechanization technologies—given Ethiopia's diverse ecology and scales of farming—and the need for policy makers to have clear options backed by evidence, the AKLDP initiated the launch of the Agriculture Mechanization Forum in 2017 together with the Agricultural Research and Technology Taskforce (ART-TF). Working with the MoANR and partners, the

Project organized an international South-South knowledge share conference on agricultural mechanization with experts from African and Asian countries. A mechanization technical brief was then produced and distributed to stakeholders. Facilitation of the Forum has now been transferred to the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT).

GENDER EQUALITY STRATEGY FOR THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Although most agriculture sector strategies, programs and projects in Ethiopia are gender sensitive, they do not identify specific gender issues and bottlenecks. For example, many do not differentiate between the categories of women (married women, female household heads, female youth and pastoral women), each of whom have different interests, priorities and development needs. To address this the Women's Affairs Directorate (WAD) of MoA requested the AKLDP to provide technical and financial support for the research and drafting of a gender equality strategy. The Project supported the process through the provision of consultants, and the research involved a review and analysis of key documents as well as extensive meetings and consultations at federal and regional levels. As a key member of the multi-stakeholder TF then set up to review and validate the draft strategy document, the AKLDP project suggested short and long versions of the document be produced to increase readership. An AKLDP Gender Technical Brief has also been published. The strategy document was launched in

the presence of a senior government official and is now a working document for the sector, with the AKLDP project continuing to support the ATA in developing an implementation road map.

NATIONAL NUTRITION PROGRAM AND STRATEGIES

The GoE is committed to making rapid progress to reduce child stunting. The National Nutrition Program (NNP) was first developed in 2008 and revised in 2013 to align it with GTP I. Responding to requests from the Ministry of Health (MoH), the AKLDP began actively engaging in the second NNP (2016-2020). Specifically the Project: contributed to NNP working groups to modify and enrich the score card for monitoring nutrition interventions; commented on drafts of the NNP II document; produced the NNP II Implementation Guideline; and provided training of trainers support for more than 250 agriculture and health extension workers as part of the Sustainable Under-nutrition Reduction (SURE) project. The AKLDP also supported the drafting of a Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Strategy (NSA) for the Agriculture Extension Directorate. The support included generating ideas, strategy and action plan preparation, and participating in various nutrition related policy and strategy drafting and review workshops. The English version of the NSA strategy and action plan was published and distributed to stakeholders in 2017. In 2018, based on a request from the MoALR, the strategy has been translated into three local languages: Afan Oromo, Tigriyigna, and Amharic.

COORDINATION & TECHNICAL SUPPORT (CONTINUED)

Responsive support for agricultural policy and programming

Most the AKLDP's responsive learning activities were as a result of the severe El Niño episode that began in the second year of the project.

SUPPORTING ETHIOPIA'S EARLY WARNING SYSTEM WITH ANALYSIS AND FORECASTS

Droughts build gradually over several months, with their detection and declaration often delayed until a full crisis emerges. In 2015 Ethiopia's early warning system (EWS) largely failed, with a decade of good harvests perhaps resulting in less vigilance. Recognizing the deteriorating livelihoods situation, the AKLDP team supported the EWS with analyses and forecasts. In May 2015 the AKDLP project assisted the DRM-ATF to draft the Interim El Niño Related Disaster Preparedness and Response Road Map guided by the GoE-UN Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD). The final road map was approved by the NDRMC as an example of good sectoral practice.



SUPPORT TO THE EL NIÑO HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2016, in response to the impacts of the El Niño associated drought and 10.2 million Ethiopians categorized as food insecure, the AKLDP divided its resources to provide coordination and technical support to both its agriculture sector development partners and to the activities of Ethiopia's humanitarian sector. The Project's strategic guidance and rapid technical analysis focused on ensuring key humanitarian stakeholders in government, UN agencies and NGOs could undertake more informed actions to reduce the impacts of the drought on agricultural output and the national economy. As Chair of the SAG that supported the UN Agriculture and Food Security Cluster DRM-ATF, the AKLDP provided highly strategic technical guidance for the El Niño response and to promote the mobilization of resources. The SAG agenda focused on the emergency seed and livestock response supported by the ESWG and the ELWG. The SAG also identified operational strengths and shortcomings in the DRM activities of the sector and provided considerable input to the HRD. The SAG's Emergency Livestock Response Plan was particularly well received, as was the formation of an IPs consortium to minimize the cost of livestock feed. The Plan recommended the removal of livestock from drought-affected areas through contract herding arrangements.

Prior to reduced USAID funding, the AKLDP provided the humanitarian sector with highly valued monthly seasonal weather forecasts based on UK Meteorological Office information. In addition, the Project produced 45 monthly Food Price Briefs for key commodities—maize, sorghum, wheat, teff and pulses—that were widely used and valued.



To support aid responses the Project also produced rapid analyses of the drought in Ethiopia, releasing a series of 9 Field Notes that summarized how farmers and women described the devastating impacts of the drought in Amhara, Oromia and Tigray regions. The AKLDP project hosted meetings with agencies to discuss their response interventions, including with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Oxfam and VSF, and responded to technical requests by FAO and CARE to provide technical support for their emergency livestock proposals.

SUPPORT FOR MAINSTREAMING DROUGHT CYCLE MANAGEMENT THINKING

The NDRMC is responsible for overall coordination of Ethiopia's DRM. During 2017 the AKLDP worked with FAO and other stakeholders to support the transition of the ELWG from the NDRMC into the MoLF, in order to mainstream drought cycle management thinking into the MoLF. In May 2017 the ELWG was hosted for the first time by the MoLF, an important policy gain for AKLDP. Work continues on mainstreaming the ESWG.

2. REVIEWS, EVALUATIONS, STUDIES & ANALYSES

The AKLDP project was designed to produce both structured and responsive reviews, evaluations, studies, analysis, impacts assessments and briefings to address key issues and questions as they emerged during the project. During the Project, the AKLDP conducted a total of 24 extensive studies, reviews and evaluations for the GoE, aid donors, USAID, local universities and research institutes. The AKLDP team ensured that all specialists who were brought in were well briefed and supported throughout their fieldwork and meetings. In many cases Project staff continued to be involved after the reports were finalized, helping to implement recommendations, revise work programs and design future projects. Examples from each year include:

2014

- *Public-Private Partnerships for Managing Livestock Service Facilities – Experiences from Somaliland and Djibouti.* Released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Trade in Ethiopia, this report described a review of PPPs for managing livestock quarantine centers, abattoirs and markets in Somaliland and Djibouti.
- *Mid-Term Evaluation of ENGINE Report.* This report described the findings and recommendations of an evaluation of the Empowering New Generations in Improved Nutrition and Economic opportunities (ENGINE) project, USAID’s large-scale nutrition project in Ethiopia.
- *Annual Review of the New Alliance in Ethiopia.* This report presented progress towards the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition for 2013-2014, including government policy commitments and case studies of private sector investments in agriculture.

2015

- *Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement through Market Expansion (PRIME) – Mid-term Evaluation.* Following the production of this report, USAID stated that good progress was being made to implement the recommendations and the project structure was revised.
- *Feed the Future Portfolio Review Ethiopia.* This review focused on the five main FTF projects that together utilized 78% of the \$273 million committed to the program, namely AGP-Agribusiness and Market Development (AGP-AMDe) and AGP-Livestock Marketing Development (AGP-LMD), GRAD, PRIME and ENGINE.
- *Rapid Assessment of the Smallholder Horticulture Program.* This assessment was conducted on behalf of USAID-MASHAV and the MoA. The AKLDP team were subsequently given the opportunity to help re-design the smallholder horticulture program.

2016

- *El Nino in Ethiopia:* reviewing impacts and responses. This review covered the impacts of the drought and the emergency responses up to March 2016, with initial lessons focusing on the timeliness and scale of response, coordination, the use of contingency mechanisms by the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), and the increasing use of flexible funding and crisis modifiers by development projects.
- *Food security in Ethiopia in 2016.* This comprehensive food security assessment examined local food supply, the effects of food imports on price stability and food security, the logistics/distribution of imported food, and the performance of cereal and pulse markets. It included estimates of the levels of imported food required.

- *A Review of Feed The Future Collaboration With The Government Of Ethiopia’s Agriculture Growth Program.* This review focused on two FTF projects, AGP-AMDe and AGP-LMD. It identified areas of good practice and areas where improvements would lead to stronger collaboration between the FTF program and the GoE’s Agriculture Growth Program.
- *Agriculture Sector PIF MTR.* Based on the ten year (2010-2020) Policy and Investment Framework document, this review, conducted in collaboration with the RED&FS Secretariat, determined progress in implementation according to strategic objectives, the incremental areas of investment in the five year period so far, and evaluated the way forward for the remaining five years with suggestions and recommendations.

2017

- *Agricultural Commercialization In Ethiopia.* A Review of Warehouse Receipts in Cereal Value Chains. This study proposed the adoption of a multi-tiered Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) for Ethiopia, recognizing that capacity building would be crucial for a formalized and extended WRS. This review was requested by the ATA.
- *Performance Evaluation of Title II Funded Development Food Assistance Programs in Ethiopia.* This report covered the four Development Food Assistance Programs (DFAPs) in Ethiopia funded by USAID. The DFAPs shared a common goal of improving food security amongst target populations but used mechanisms including predictable transfers, community asset development, capacity building and livelihood development.

- *Assessing the Feasibility of Public-Private Partnerships for Livestock Facilities/Services in Ethiopia.* This study was requested by the MoLF, and confirmed the technical and financial viability of public-private partnerships to manage municipal abattoirs, quarantine facilities, livestock markets and sanitary mandate contracting in the selected locations.

2018

- *Agricultural Development in Drought-Prone Areas of Ethiopia: Interventions, Challenges and Good Practice.* This study was initiated by the MoALR, concerned about the persistence of high food insecurity in specific drought-prone mixed-farming areas of Ethiopia. This study has been completed and the results shared with GoE partners, leading to specific actions.
- *Reorienting Livestock Production to Respond to the Meat Quality Requirements of High-End Domestic and Export Markets Study.* Working closely with the MoALR, this analysis looked at the constraints affecting Ethiopia’s capacity to produce meat for valuable domestic markets and export markets. Recommendations will enable producers and feedlot operators to meet the quality requirements. The next step is to pilot improved production and other procedures, and carefully evaluate the impact of these changes.
- *A Review of Major Grains Post-harvest Losses in Ethiopia and Customization of a Loss Assessment Methodology.* Specifically reviewing grain crops post-harvest research and development activities, this report documents postharvest best practices and develops a customized loss assessment methodology that will provide standardized and replicable results for use across Ethiopia.

3. CAPACITY BUILDING & GRANTS

During the first year of the project (2014) the AKLDP established a Grants Program to support capacity building of university and research institutions in Ethiopia. AKLDP staff identified research topics that would contribute to FTF learning in Ethiopia, and targeted lead research institutions with a proven track record in delivering high quality research. During 2015 the first tranche of funding was awarded to eight research consortia. An official launch of the Grants Program was attended by the USAID Mission Director and other senior USAID staff, as well as the Presidents of seven universities, the Ethiopia Economics Association (EEA), and the grant recipient Principal Investigators. The eight research topics covered were as follows:

- *Dietary diversity and associated factors among rural households in South Gondar Zone, North West Ethiopia.* Bahir Dar University and Gondar University.
- *Economic linkage between pastoralists and farmers in Ethiopia: Evidence from Afar and Borana areas, and adjacent highland areas.* Ethiopian Economic Policy Research Institute of the Ethiopian Economics Association in collaboration with Debre Berhan University and Bule Hora University.
- *Smallholder farmers' perception, attitude and management of trees in farmed landscape in north eastern Ethiopia.* Wollo University.
- *Impact assessment of state/donor assisted productive social protection/safety net pastoral/agro-pastoral communities in Liben/Borro-Dulla and Miesso/ Erer/ Chiro/ Fedis, Oromia Region, Ethiopia.* Bule Hora University, Addis Ababa University, Haramaya University.
- *Assessment of the magnitude and causes of young stock mortality in major production systems of Ethiopia.* Gondar

University in collaboration with Samara University, Jigjiga University, Jimma University, Barhir dar Regional Veterinary Laboratory and NAHDIC.

- *Spate irrigation for fodder production in Ascoma District, Eli Weha Wereda, Afar Regional State, Ethiopia.* Samara University and National Regional State Water Resource Bureau.
- *The economic value of pastoral production systems in the Somali Regional State.* Jigjiga University.
- *Effects of herbicide application in wheat crop and on honey bee population in Ethiopia.* Madawalabu University, Ministry of Agriculture, Tigray Region Agriculture Research Institute, Amhara Region Agriculture Research Institute.

During 2016 the AKLDP supported the universities and their partners to complete their research and produce



high-quality reports that have contributed to policy dialogue in Ethiopia. The AKLDP also began the process of identifying recipients for a second round of research grants, and more than 35 universities, local research organizations and private firms were issued with guidance notes and standardized application formats. The Project received more than 70 second round concept notes, which were shortlisted to 26 and submitted to USAID.

Due to budget uncertainties in 2017 (year four), the second round of grant funding was reduced and delayed. Grants were then approved to take forward the work of two of the most successful first round research projects, whose results have generated widespread stakeholder interest, namely:

- *Piloting Young Stock Mortality Reduction in Small-holder farms and Pastoral herds of Ethiopia.* The College of Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture of Addis Ababa University and Jigjiga University; and
- *Responding to Urgent Needs of Sustainable Beekeeping and Intensive Crop Production with Respect to Use of*

Agrochemicals: The Case of Amhara Region. Bahir Dar University in collaboration with Bees for Development Ethiopia, ASPIRE, YESH and Amhara Region Livestock Resources Development and Promotion Agency.

The YSMR pilot project was designed to be tested in six districts representing Ethiopia's three main livestock production systems (pastoral, crop-livestock and urban/ peri-urban commercial), and all of the important farm animal species (camel, cattle, sheep and goats). The AKLDP supported Addis Ababa University College of Veterinary medicine to covers two districts, with UC-DAVIS covering four districts with funding from USAID Livestock Innovation Lab. MoA is responsible for coordination and other input costs not covered by both. SEBI-Edinburgh is responsible for the base line study and evaluation of the project.

A final report from the Sustainable Beekeeping research is now completed and a Users Manual entitled *A Hand Tool to Understand and Act against Negative Effects of Agrochemicals* has been prepared.

4. KNOWLEDGE SERVICES

Knowledge services have played a key role in supporting the structured learning, coordination and capacity-building activities of the AKLDP. In addition, new evidence and analysis from the reviews, evaluations and studies undertaken by the Project was used to brief donors, Government, program partners and a range of other actors. Knowledge services were also important in the responsive learning component, with the Project making considerable efforts since 2015 to ensure that the international community in Ethiopia was fully briefed on its El Niño related information and analyses, and the likely impacts of the drought on agriculture and food security in Ethiopia.

Throughout the Project (2014-18), the AKLDP team participated on a weekly basis in meetings, workshops and conferences relevant to the agriculture and related sectors across Ethiopia and the broader region. AKLDP staff acted



as workshop facilitators or rapporteurs, and as technical advisors presenting advice, information and evidence related to the AKLDP's thematic areas. The AKLDP team were also frequently asked to make presentations at training events or meet visiting delegations. In addition, all AKLDP staff have actively responded to a growing number of requests for written technical assistance during the project, providing specific comments and advice on proposals, research papers, strategic planning processes, sector reviews and other documents.

The AKLDP website was launched in October 2014 and was updated regularly, thereby establishing the site as a key information source on Ethiopia's agriculture sector. The Resources section of the website provides access to: the completed Evaluations, Reviews and Studies; the Field Notes produced during the El Niño episode detailing its impacts and local coping strategies; the Policy and Technical Briefs produced by AKLDP staff on core themes, the 2015-17 monthly Food Price Briefs; the Proceedings

from AKLDP project supported meetings, workshops and forums; and the four previous AKLDP Annual Reports, namely:

- The first annual report covering the first nine months of the project to September 2014
- The second annual report covering the period October 2014 to September 2015

- The third annual report covering the period October 2015 to September 2016, and
- The fourth annual report covering the period October 2016 to September 2017.

See: <http://www.agri-learning-ethiopia.org/>

All AKLDP technical reports were also uploaded to the USAID Development Clearinghouse website.



STRUCTURED & RESPONSIVE LEARNING

EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED AGAINST THE WORK PLAN OVER THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD

IR-I – AGRICULTURE SECTOR POLICIES IMPROVED		
1.1 Agriculture policy environment is improved in key areas – e.g. livestock, irrigation, seed, biotech, land policy & administration and pastoral land, price controls, grain storage and climate change.		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	MoA requested the AKLDP lead the 2014 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition annual progress review. The AKLDP requested by RED&FS to lead the PIF2 Review and Revision process.	The AKLDP submitted a progress report to a multi-stakeholder workshop (MoA, development partners, CSOs and private sector actors). The AKLDP delivered a quality 2014 Annual Progress Review to the MoA. The AKLDP reviewed the Agriculture sector Policy Investment Framework (PIF) 2010-2020.
Year 2 2015	ATA requested AKLDP continue its support to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. MoA requested AKLDP support for the Agriculture Sector Policy Investment Framework (PIF) 2010-2020 Mid-term review. The AKLDP invited to write the 'Water for Livestock' chapter for the Livestock in Emergencies: How To Do It Guide for the Food and Agriculture Organisation, Rome.	Together with the ATA the AKLDP facilitated stakeholder working groups to draft proposed policy recommendations for a revised Cooperation Framework for the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition for Ethiopia. The AKLDP deployed a Consultancy Team to lead the PIF Mid-Term Review. The Team completed an exhaustive review of PIF related documentation, met stakeholders and presented a draft report at a PIF MTR workshop. The AKLDP submitted the chapter 'Water for Livestock' in the Livestock in Emergencies: How to Do it Guide.
Year 3 2016	AKLDP support to be provided for selected New Alliance policy processes including: PPP for management of livestock infrastructure for export, smallholder seed systems and agro-ecology for climate change. Support requested for a revision of Ethiopia's Rural Development Strategy for improved poverty reduction and nutrition outcomes in rural areas. Support requested to review the Livestock Master Plan. The AKLDP asked to lead a study on food availability, prices and logistical capacity to inform the El Niño drought response.	The AKLDP actively participated in the Private Sector Development TF: revising the ToRs and reviewing the Grow Africa 2015 Annual Report, sharing information, promoting a focus on rural jobs, and progressing revision of NA policy commitments. A livestock specialist was recruited and the PPP policy work for livestock infrastructure reinvigorated. ToRs were produced for a feasibility study of livestock infrastructure and services. A draft paper on Agro-Ecology was produced. Food Availability Diagnostic completed. Early Impact Food Security Assessments prepared.
Year 4 2017	AKLDP support to be provided for the New Alliance policy process reviews: Seed Regulations to safe-guard smallholder farmers rights and a Review of PHL 'good' practice. The AKLDP asked to undertake preparation of monthly food price briefs and seasonal weather assessments.	AKLDP actively contributed to the regular Private Sector Development Taskforce meetings held at MoLF. Seasonal weather forecasts and monthly food price briefs widely used and appreciated by expanding number of international agencies.

Gray = structured
Black = responsive

YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 5 2018	AKLDP to continue to provide technical support to the MoANR. <i>Note: Merger of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR) and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF), into the new larger Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources (MoALR).</i> The AKLDP requested to help with finalization of the MoALR and ATA Veterinary Services Delivery Strategy in Pastoral Areas.	Organized the livestock week event, from 15th –19th November 2017 with MoLF, attended by over 140 exhibitors and hundreds of stakeholders. AKLDP attended and co-chaired the Veterinary Services and Feed Quality Control Taskforce. In collaboration with MoALR, the AKLDP also organized and executed the Forum on Realization of Agricultural Transformation in Ethiopia: Enhancing the Extension and Development Actors Capability, Efficiency and Effectiveness, from 21st – 22nd September 2018. Advice on the draft national poultry policy document submitted to the Poultry Directorate of the MoALR. Report finalization support provided. Attended and contributed to the validation workshop on the Veterinary Services Delivery Strategy for Pastoral Areas held on May 29th 2018 in Bishoftu.
1.2 Ministries lead participatory evidence-based policy dialogue with stakeholders resulting in improved agriculture, livestock and nutrition policies and strategies for the three Ethiopias:“adequate moisture, moisture deficit and pastoral”		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	AKLDP support to be provided for strategic policy processes – livestock, pastoralism, agriculture inputs (seeds), gender, nutrition and resilience.	The AKLDP delivered a detailed review of the Intermediate and Informal Seeds Directives. The ATA incorporated AKLDP generated issues in the final Directives that was submitted to the Council of Ministers.
Year 2 2015	AKLDP support to be provided for strategic policy processes: Public Private Partnership (PPP) for livestock, PRM, informal seed sector, inputs, nutrition and resilience. MoANR and ATA requested support for developing the Gender in Agriculture Equity Strategy. MoA requested support for the livestock feed supply strategy development for Mille Quarantine Centre to include spate irrigation and sugar cane residues and by-products. The Disaster Risk Management – Agriculture Task Force requests support from the AKLDP.	The AKLDP continued to provide support to the MoA for piloting the PPP management option for the Mille Quarantine Station to provide Ethiopia with a new livestock export route. The AKLDP also continued to provide support to the MoA on request for the development of a Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture strategy. The AKLDP assisted the MoA and ATA to develop the Terms of Reference for a Consultancy Team to draft a Gender in Agriculture Strategy for Ethiopia. Management agreements finalised on the proposed Livestock Feed Study. The AKLDP helped produce the DRM-ATF draft Briefing Paper 18: <i>The Federal DRM-Agriculture Task Force - El Niño Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery Road Map September 2015 to June 2016</i> . The Briefing Paper was endorsed by the DRMTWG and National DRM Council..
Year 3 2016	AKLDP support to be provided through studies to strengthen Ethiopia's agriculture growth strategy and associated interventions. Support to be given to evidence-based participatory policy dialogue on extension services, gender in agriculture and nutrition-sensitive agriculture. Support to be given for evidence-based drought resilience policy dialogue, including reviews of El Niño impact and response at macro and household-level – indebtedness and nutrition. The AKLDP requested to support a SCI study on viable rural transformation pathways for chronically drought-affected zones in Amhara Region.	A nutrition expert was provided to review nutrition manuals and guides. National Nutrition Program implementation guidelines were finalized and given to Ministers for endorsement. Support was given to SURE – Sustainable Under-Nutrition Reduction in Ethiopia. A strategy paper was developed for the National Disaster Risk Management Commission and it was agreed that for the duration of the drought the DRM ATF should report to them. Gender equity strategy put out for consultation at regional level. The zero draft of the Gender in Agriculture Strategy was developed. The AKLDP conducted a study and produced a report on employment opportunities for young people -viable rural transformation pathways for chronically drought-affected zones in Amhara Region.

YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 4 2017	Participatory dialogues to be supported for PPP options for livestock infrastructure and services and young-stock mortality. AKLDP support for Government-led dialogues: Agriculture sector mechanization; Agricultural extension system; Rural employment; Mainstreaming Gender Equity Strategy; and Market-orientation. Extensive strategic and technical support requested on Emergency Livestock Response interventions and support related to Emergency Seed Responses.	PPP feasibility study of livestock infrastructure and services completed; Planning and Programming Directorate Bi-annual Forum and proceedings disseminated; Gender in Agriculture strategy finalized; Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture strategy drafted; Young stock mortality pilot program designed. Preparation of selected studies on: indebtedness and level of recovery, impact of drought on livestock and assets, effectiveness of emergency seed response.
Year 5 2018	Support for evidence-based Government-led participatory policy dialogues. AKLDP to support for MoANR in: CAADP/NAIF Forum, Agriculture sector mechanization, Rural employment, Mainstreaming Gender Equity Strategy. Support extension system harmonization b/n federal and regions. NDRMC decision-making and coordination to be supported and strengthened through attendance at meetings.	CAADP/NAIF forum held from November 17-18th in Bishoftu for 70 directors and senior experts. The Gender Equality Strategy for Ethiopia's Agriculture Sector was successfully launched by MoANR/WAD on March 28th 2018. An AKLDP Technical Brief was produced based on the Gender Strategy. Co-organized workshop on Agricultural Mechanization for South-South Learning and the AKLDP provided technical and financial support to the Agricultural Mechanization Forum annual meeting at the Ethiopian Institute of Agriculture Research on June 18th. The AKLDP was the lead resource provider in the first <i>Think-tank Forum</i> organized by the MoALR. The theme was ' <i>Realizing Agriculture and Rural Transformation in Ethiopia</i> '. The AKLDP attended and contributed to TF meetings at the NDRMC discussing the alignment of Regional and Federal DRM ATFs activities and the agriculture sector response update/monthly dashboard. The AKLDP attended and contributed to the DRM-ATF Strategic Advisory Group meetings to discuss the 2018 Drought Emergency Agriculture and Livestock Response Plan.
<i>1.3 The findings from research/impact assessments, cost-benefit analysis, performance evaluations and recommendations are disseminated among stakeholders and discussed in partnership with MoA and MoH</i>		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	The AKLDP requested to lead a management option review of the Mille Quarantine Center for the MoA and MoT.	The AKLDP and USAID AGP-LMD organized study tours for the MoA and MoT to Djibouti and Somaliland. The study team submitted a detailed report on PPP management options to the MoA and MoT.
Year 2 2015	Continued support requested on PPP management options. Requested received by World Bank to contribute to the AGP2 design.	The AKLDP/ LMD PPP report on Mille Quarantine Centre disseminated by MoA and MoT. The AKLDP contributed to the Pulses and Cropping Systems Research and EIAR's Pulses Research strategies.
Year 3 2016	The AKLDP requested to lead performance studies on SHF seed, fertilizer/ soil health and mechanization interventions related to IR 1.1. The AKLDP to support performance evaluations in pastoral Sustainable Land Management, carbon sequestration in the rangelands, livestock feed and mortality interventions. Requested to review the Development Credit Authority . Requested to Review El Niño impact on resilience of VESAs and SHGs and other resilience programming for FTF (USAID-GRAD) and non-FTF partners (TEARFUND) Requested to review effectiveness of El Niño mitigation and response interventions by development, social protection and humanitarian actors.	Performance studies/evaluations undertaken. Planning and Programming Directorate and the AKLDP worked together on the PPD Bi-annual Forum. AKLDP maintained an active website for disseminating research findings. Fieldwork for DCA review completed. DCA review findings shared and report prepared and posted on website. Undertook a wide range of activities in response to the current El Niño crisis with senior humanitarians. AKLDP CoP provided extensive strategic and technical support on El Niño mitigation and response interventions. Support related to Emergency Seed and Livestock Responses. Studies of El Niño impact on rural indebtedness widely appreciated. Assessments of impact on self-help groups and rural young women finalized..

YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 4 2017	The AKLDP requested to conduct selected rapid 'good practice' assessments on: fertilizer; conservation agriculture; livestock conditioning.	ToR for livestock conditioning study prepared. DFAP review finalized. Conservation Agriculture paper produced.
Year 5 2018	The AKLDP to disseminate findings from research/impact assessments.	Policy Brief produced on 'Promoting Livestock Trade in Ethiopia: the role of public-private partnerships in export quarantine facilities. Technical Brief produced on Agriculture Mechanization. A first draft Technical Brief produced on postharvest loss management. AKLDP team incorporated comments into the final document for the Livestock Market Plus Conditioning Study..
<i>1.4 The function and effectiveness of existing, piloted and proposed agriculture policies and strategies are identified and researched on a demand-driven basis. (e.g. what works, what doesn't, why or why not, and what are models from other countries?)</i>		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	The AKLDP to support the State Ministry of Livestock Development to develop effective livestock policies.	The AKLDP provided detailed comments to USAID on the Livestock Master Plan. Extensive participation and presentations provided by AKLDP staff at events across the sector.
Year 2 2015	The AKLDP to support the State Ministry of Livestock Development to implement and develop the Livestock Master Plan. USAID requested crop and livestock market study. USAID requested the Bellmon study 2015.	A range of support provided including the review of PPP management options, as a regular member of the Pastoral Task Force supporting animal health developments, and providing additional support to the Smallholders Poultry Group. Also conducted a Pastoralism and Policy Training for 20 livestock experts together with IIED. Supported Oromia Pastoral Areas Development Commission to improve the understanding of the rationale and internal dynamics of pastoralism in Africa's drylands and its contribution to the national economy. The Crop and Livestock Market study was carried out and the final reports delivered to USAID. The Bellmon report was delivered to USAID.
Year 3 2016	AKLDP to support the ATA Agriculture Commercialization Clusters to operationalize revised New Alliance policy recommendations – IR: 1.1. AKLDP to support demand driven research on improved drought resilience, including improved cereal management, import-export/ SGR and emergency seed and livestock interventions.	AKLDP continued its active engagement with ATA tasks. Concept note prepared on mapping agricultural investments.
Year 4 2017	<i>No activities applicable to this planning year.</i> Fall Army Worm work requested by MoANR.	Technical Brief produced on FAW control options.
Year 5 2018	Support policy process reviews to establish a transparent national agricultural research program (formulation and implementation mechanism) among RARIs, EIAR, and CGIAR organizations. Support for evidence based crop postharvest loss (PHL) reduction. Requested to collaborate with FAO.	Joint AKLDP and EIAR Forum held for <i>Transforming Products and Services of Agricultural Research</i> . More than seventy participants from research, academic and development based government, non-government and development partner institutions attended the forum. AKLDP teams conducted and completed reviews on <i>Crop Postharvest Management, and Assessing agricultural development interventions, challenges and best practices in the drought-prone mixed farming system of Ethiopia</i> . Collaboration with FAO to conduct research on ' <i>Examining Alternative Livelihoods for Transformation and Improved Resilience in Afar Region</i> '.

1.5 Policies identified and implemented to promote integrated public policy for agriculture to address the nutrition and health needs		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	USAID requested the AKLDP to lead the USAID-funded ENGINE Mid-term Evaluation (MTE).	The AKLDP delivered a high quality MTE to USAID.
Year 2 2015	USAID requested the Feed the Future nutrition review findings to be shared with stakeholders. NNP requested the AKLDP provide detailed comments on SO4 and Chapters 3 and 5.	The AKLDP supported the dissemination of Feed the Future mid-term review findings to stakeholders promoting nutrition specific and sensitive agriculture including through the AKLDP web-site www.agri-learning-ethiopia.org See progress to under IR 1.2 above
Year 3 2016	AKLDP support for the finalization and mainstreaming of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture strategy. Requested to lead a review on the effectiveness of FTF nutrition capacity-building interventions.	Conducted follow-up nutrition-sensitive agriculture studies of barriers to up-take. Note prepared on AKLDP contributions to Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture strategy. AKLDP reviewed latest NSA draft in English and Amharic. Nutrition Capacity Building Rapid Assessment Report finalized and findings disseminated to stakeholders. Report posted on website.
Year 4 2017	<i>Due to budget cuts there were no activities scheduled for year 4 on IR 1.5</i>	
Year 5 2018	AKLDP to assist with mainstreaming nutrition-sensitive agriculture.	Resumed work on the implementation of the Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Strategic Plan. The AKLDP supported MoALR to translate the strategy in three local languages: Afan Oromo, Tigrigna, and Amharic.
1.6 Capacity of local research organizations and institutions improved through partnerships, joint research and mentoring		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	AKLDP to provide capacity building support for up to 12 academic institutions to lead research on topical Feed the Future issues.	The AKLDP identified 8 universities for grant awards and then received and screened their concept notes. These universities were requested to develop full research proposals. The AKLDP supported the 12th Annual Conference of the Ethiopia Economics Association and the 19th Annual Conference of the African Econometric Society (AES).
Year 2 2015	AKLDP to award capacity building grants to 8 academic institutions.	The Round One research grants to universities supported field work on a range of innovative research topics. Several universities started to analyze their research data.
Year 3 2016	AKLDP to publish the Round One research outputs.	All research papers were peer reviewed before they were published. Reports from 7 university groups were moved to final printing stage and dissemination. Round Two capacity building grants discussed with to academic institutions.
Year 4 2017	AKLDP to award Round Two capacity building grants	First transfer for the two Grants under Contract awards made to the College of Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture of Addis Ababa University and Bahir Dar University. First round Young Stock Mortality Reduction research project leverages funding to establish a pilot project.
Year 5 2018	<i>Due to budget cuts there were no further grants awarded.</i>	Round two research grants completed. Presentation workshop organized by Bahir Dar University. YSMR Pilot Project was officially launched in Bishoftu

IR 2 – AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND RESILIENCE PROGRAMS IMPROVED AND EVALUATED		
2.1 Collaboration and coordination is achieved across USAID, GoE and other donor programs		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	The AKLDP was asked to join and support the Pastoral Task Force (PTF) and the Disaster Risk Management – Agriculture Task Force (DRM ATF) in order to coordinate pastoral and resilience programming.	The AKLDP became an active member of the two Task Forces, contributing to minute taking and reviewing ToRs for consultancies and initiatives. AKLDP provided review comments on the Lowlands Design of the next Generation of the PSNP and Household Asset Building Program. Extensive participation and presentations provided by AKLDP staff at events across the sector.
Year 2 2015	The AKLDP was asked to continue to provide support to the PTF and the DRM ATF. Requested by USAID & UNICEF to assist with resilience analysis in Afar Region. Requested to support the ATA Agriculture Commercialisation Clusters on M&E	The AKLDP provided considerable support to the DRM ATF, including support to the development of El Niño related agriculture sector road maps (see IR 2.2 below)
Year 3 2016	The AKLDP to provide technical advisory support to the MoANR and MoLF. AKLDP support to be provided to AGP, SLM, Livestock and NDRMC TCs/TFs for improved decision-making, coordination, learning and documentation. Requested to lead a study on FTF – AMDe and LMD – and MoA-AGP good collaboration practice. Asked to contract the Donor Coordinator RED&FS to support sector coordination.	‘Food Security to 2030’ concept paper was presented to the Rural Economic Development & Food Security (RED&FS) Executive Committee. AKLDP staff undertook extensive participation and presentations at events across the sector—including participating in technical committees, task forces and advisory groups. Collaboration/consultancy team fieldwork in Amhara, Oromia and Tigray. AGP – USAID Feed the Future Collaboration Good Practice findings disseminated and first draft of report presented at USAID. Review finalized. AKLDP contracted Donor Coordinator played a lead role in RED&FS working group and completed final contract, supported by AKLDP.
Year 4 2017	The AKLDP to participate in RED&FS-led TC/TFs for Agricultural Growth Program, Rural Job Opportunity Creation and Food Security, Livestock, Pastoral, Gender; and support and strengthen the NDRMC-led DRM TWG through attendance at meetings.	Extensive and specific contributions made to workshops and conferences. Extensive technical support provided.
Year 5 2018	<i>No activities applicable to this planning year.</i>	The AKLDP organized a three-day LEGS training program for senior federal and regional government experts engaged in the management of livestock related disasters, that was held from 1 – 3rd March 2018 in Adama.
2.2 Through collaborative learning networks, lessons learned about ‘good practices’ are systemically incorporated and scaled-up across on-going and new activities/ interventions		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	The AKLDP to support the launch of a Home Gardens platform for improved nutrition outcomes. The AKLDP to support the establishment of a Cereals and Legumes platform to support the scaling-up of good practice.	The AKLDP launched the Home Gardens platform, attended by more than 30 organisations. The AKLDP provided detailed comments on the Next Generation Design Document for the Rural Productive Safety Net including a short Briefing Paper on Permagardens for Resilient Family Nutrition. Launch of Cereals and Legumes Group.
Year 2 2015	The AKLDP to support the launch of a Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Network and continue support to the Home Gardens Network and the Cereals and Legumes Group.	The AKLDP continued to support the Home Garden and Cereals and Legumes Networks. Together with the Ethiopia Institute of Agriculture Research and International Potato Centre (CGIAR Centre for Potatoes) the AKLDP also launched the Roots and Tubers Crops Group. The AKLDP support included the facilitation of meetings and field visits. All proceedings were disseminated to participants including through the AKLDP website.

YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 3 2016	<p>The AKLDP working groups to be mainstreamed within Government structures: perma-gardens, cereals and legumes, and roots and tubers. Networks to be supported to organize regular meetings, field visits and information sharing events. Roll-out lessons to be learned for example on soil inoculants. Support to be provided to the Soil Health Network. Launch of new working groups with relevant GoE departments on: extension, oil crops, poultry, Post Harvest Losses, bees and livestock.</p> <p>Asked to help build MoLF/ BoLF capacity through the implementation of LEGS.</p> <p>Asked to support MoANR and EIAR with championing the 'International Year of Pulses' for improved agriculture and nutrition</p>	<p>Home Gardens Network quarterly meetings held, field visit conducted and two training courses conducted. Maize Value Chain event held for Cereals and Legumes group. Soil Health workshop proceedings published. Agro-ecology Network Steering Committee meeting held and Agro-ecology Working Group launched. Poultry Working Group launched and annual planning process undertaken. Deployment of specialists to review commercial poultry farms.</p> <p>LEGS trainings held in Amhara and Tigray.</p> <p>IYP events held to promote good practice.</p>
Year 4 2017	The AKLDP supported working groups to be mainstreamed and managed in MoANR and MoLF - Cereals and Legumes, Roots and Tubers, Home Gardens, and Poultry.	Home Gardens Network quarterly meetings held, field visits conducted. Agro-ecology working group networking meeting held. Micro-Poultry Working Group meetings held. Draft report produced on the commercial poultry status in Ethiopia.
Year 5 2018	<p>The AKLDP supported networks/working groups mainstreamed into MoANR & MoLF.</p> <p>Request for a three-day LEGS training program for senior federal and regional government experts.</p>	<p>HGN - AKLDP provided technical and financial support for the professional translation of the Permagarden Manual into Amharic. AKLDP delivered a seminar entitled “Fall Armyworm management: with special emphasis on agroecology”. Knowledge exchange network for HGN and Agro-ecology network both is hosted by Agriprofocus.com</p> <p>With support from the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP), the three day LEGS training program given at the federal level was cascaded to four pastoral regions of the country.</p>
2.3 Capacity for “learning cycle” strengthened (i.e. evaluation, knowledge capture/synthesis, best practices identified, incorporated in program design, and implemented)		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	The AKLDP to organise and facilitate Feed the Future quarterly ‘learning’ meetings for USAID and to join and support USAID’s Gender Champions Network.	The AKLDP organised and facilitated the USAID FtF meeting on agriculture sector policy processes and became an active member of the Gender Champions Network.
Year 2 2015	The AKLDP to facilitate FtF quarterly meetings to be regular, informative, participatory and inclusive. Support to be provided to USAID’s Gender Champions Network and FTF Livestock and Nutrition Groups.	The AKLPD facilitated FtF quarterly meetings structured around different themes including: nutrition, climate change, USAID Innovation Labs, and mid-term review related learning. .
Year 3 2016	The AKLDP to facilitate FTF quarterly meetings on topical agriculture sector themes for improved poverty reduction and nutrition outcomes. Support to be provide to USAID’s Gender Champions Network and the MoANR Gender Platform. Support to be given to USAID’s nutrition group including associated field assessments and studies.	FTF quarterly meeting held on ICT for Extension and Scaling-Up. FTF quarterly meeting hosted on Post Harvest Losses. FTF quarterly meeting proceedings circulated. Regular attendance at Gender Champions meetings and invited to become a member of Gender Network Advisory Group. Gender Equality Network discussions held with local NGO.
Year 4 2017	<i>Due to budget cuts there were no further activities during year 4 on IR 2.3</i>	
Year 5 2018	<i>Due to budget cuts there were no further activities during year 5 on IR 2.3</i>	

2.4 A Knowledge Management System established that captures, shares, disseminates and publishes information about policy and activities		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	The AKLDP to design and launch a website for publishing information.	Design company contracted to develop the AKLDP website.
Year 2 2015	<p>The AKLDP to maintain an up-dated website. The AKLDP to develop a key contact list through which information is disseminated.</p> <p>Diageo requested support for an innovative M+E system to capture knowledge from the contract farming scheme.</p>	<p>The AKLDP web-site is launched and regularly up-dated www.agri-learning-ethiopia.org.</p> <p>The AKLDP also developed a contact list of key stakeholders.</p> <p>The AKLDP provided input to an M+E system.</p>
Year 3 2016	<p>The AKLDP website to be regularly up-dated with research/study findings and AKLDP generated El Niño analysis and documentation.</p> <p>The use and function of the AKLDP web-site to be expanded to link and reference other key agriculture sector documentation.</p>	<p>The website design was improved and regularly updated. Blogs launched and monitoring of website traffic through Google Analytics. Contact list regularly up-dated.</p> <p>AKLDP early impact food security assessments reposted by Prevention Web.</p>
Year 4 2017	The AKLDP to maintain an up-dated website.	The AKLDP has continued to monitor the usage of its website.
Year 5 2018	The AKLDP to maintain an up-dated website.	The AKLDP has continued to monitor the usage of its website.
2.5 Participatory analysis of impact, mapping and thematic analysis completed on a demand- driven basis and feed into collaborative learning networks		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	USAID requested AKLDP to lead the AMDe, PRIME and LMD, and the FTF portfolio MTRs for USAID. USAID requested AKLDP lead the rapid assessment of the USAID-MASHAV-MoA supported Smallholder Horticulture Program (SHP).	The AKLDP identified lead consultants that were approved by USAID and started the procurement process. The rapid assessment was started. The AKLDP reviewed documentation and started the field work.
Year 2 2015	Following USAID request – continuation of work on the: MASHAV review, PRIME MTE, AMDe MTE, LMD MTE, FTF Portfolio Review.	The AKLDP completed all the mid-term evaluations. The evaluations can be accessed on the AKLDP website.
Year 3 2016	Review of Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) approaches in pastoral areas.	PRM Mapping Guidelines book uploaded to website and link widely disseminated by RED&FS Secretariat.
2.6 Capacity of local research organizations and institutions improved through partnerships, joint research and mentoring		
YEAR	EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLES
Year 1 2014	Universities in three pastoral areas requested support for the launch of the mainstreaming of the pastoral course.	The AKLDP conducted training to support the mainstreaming of the pastoral course.
Year 2 2015	Continuation of the pastoral course launch in 3 universities.	The pastoral course was mainstreamed in 3 universities. Bule Hora University for example delivered the course as a ‘common course’ to 1,500 students across 13 departments.
Year 3 2016	AKLDP to deliver course on pastoralism to partner universities.	Pastoralism capacity building course held in Awash together with IIED.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS THAT THE AKLDP PROJECT COLLABORATED WITH OVER THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD

A

Adigrat University
African Fine Coffees Association
ACDI/VOCA
Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Regions (ASSAR)
Addis Ababa University
African Economic Research Consortium
Agriculture Growth Program (AGP)
African Potato Association
Agriculture Transformation Agency (ATA)
AgriProfocus
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
Amhara Regional Agricultural Research Institute (ARARI)
Austrian Partnership Programme in higher Education and Research for Development (APPEAR)

B

Bahir dar University
Barhir dar Regional Veterinary Laboratory
Bako Research Center of EIAR
BENEFIT Bilateral Ethiopia & Netherlands Effort on Food Income and Trade
Big Win Philanthropy
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)
British Geological Survey
Bule Hora University

C

CAFOD (Catholic International Development Charity)
Cambridge University
CANGO (Canadian Network of NGOs in Ethiopia)
CARE Ethiopia
CARE Somalia
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

CRS Joint Emergency Operation Program
CRS Resilience Enhancement Adaptation Action Learning and Partnership Program (REAPP)
Centre for Development Innovation, (Wageningen)
Centre for Dialogue, Research and Cooperation (CDRC)
Centre for Rural Development, (Humboldt University, Germany)
CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research)
Children's Investment Fund Foundation (UK)
CIMMYT
Coalition for European Lobbies on Eastern African Pastoralism
Concern
Concern Worldwide
Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture

D

Debre Berhan University (DBU)
Debre Markos University (DMU)
Debre Tabor University Development Assistance Group
Department for International Development (UK)
Digital Green
Dilla University
Disaster Risk Management-Agriculture Task Force
DRM-ATF Strategic Advisory Group
Drylands Capacity and Learning Initiative

E

ECHO East Africa Impact Centre
Ethiopia Economics Association (EEA)
Ethiopia Seed Growers and Processors Association
Ethiopia Society of Animal Production
Ethiopian Academy of Sciences

Ethiopian Agricultural Business Corporation (EABC)
Ethiopian Agricultural Research Council (EARC)
Ethiopian Association of Agricultural Professionals
Ethiopian Coffee Science Society
Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI)
Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA)
Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)
Ethiopian Meat and Dairy Industry Development Institute (EMDIDI)
Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI)
Ethiopian Society of Animal Production (ESAP)
Ethiopian Society of Postharvest Management (ESPHM):
Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA)
European Union (EU)
EU Joint Nutrition Support
EU Emergency Trust Fund
EU Directorate-Generale for International Cooperation (DEVCO)
EU Development and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)
European Union Delegation Ethiopia

F

Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis (FANRPAN)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
FAO Ethiopia
FAO/EU FIRST Program
Federal Cooperative Agency
Feed the Future
Feed the Future Ethiopia Value Chain Activity (EVCA)
FEWS NET
Food for the Hungry

Forum for Social Studies
Futures Agricultures Consortium (IDS)

G

Gender Champions Group
GLZ Ethiopia
Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience and Growth
Gondar University
Growth through Nutrition Learning Platform

H

Haramaya University
Hawassa University
Hope University

I

ICRAF - World Agroforestry Centre
ICARDA
Injibara University
Innovation Lab on Livestock Systems
Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
Institute of Security Studies in collaboration with the Pardee Center and Social Impact/EPMES
Intergovernmental Authority of Development (IGAD)
IGAD - Center for Pastoral Areas & Livestock Development (ICPALD)
IGAD - Regional Livestock and Pastoralism Coordination Working Group
International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Crops Research Institute for the semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) Ethiopia
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
International Growth Center (IGC)
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

J

Jigigga University
Jimma University

M

Madawalabu University
Mercy Corps

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
Ministry of Federal & Pastoral Development Affairs
Ministry of Health
MoH National Nutrition Program II
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
Ministry of Trade
Ministry of Urban Development and Housing

N

NAHDIC (National Animal Health Diagnostic and Investigation Center)
National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)
National Cooperatives Symposium
National Veterinary Institute (NVI)
National Maize Alliance
Netherlands Embassy
New Zealand Aid (NZA)
New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

O

OIE
Oxfam GB
Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

P

Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Task Force
Private Sector Development Task Force
Poultry Working Group

R

Rural Economic Development & Food Security Sector Working Group (RED&FS - SWG)
Rural Job Opportunity Creation Task Force

S

Samara University
Save the Children International (SCI)
School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa
SEDA (a local NGO)
Sesame Business Network
State Ministry Livestock Sector Development
State Ministry of Agriculture Growth
Synergos Institute

T

TOPS/ Mercy Corps

U

UC DAVIS
UK met office
United Nations Capital Fund (UNCF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa/African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) China
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)
University College London (UCL)
University of Gondar (UoG)
University of Manchester
University of Edinburgh
US Embassy - Emergency Task Force
US Forest Service
USAID
USAID East Africa Mission - Resilience Learning Project
USAID Food for Peace TOPS Program
USAID Gender Champions
USAID GRAD program
USAID Growth for Nutrition
USAID Implementer in the Sahel
USAID Joint Planning Cell
USAID/Feed the Future and Virginia Tech

V

Veterinaires Sans Frontieres Suisse, Germany

W

Wolkite University
Wollo University
Women's Affairs Directorate (WAD)
World Bank
World Bank - Donor Coordination Team
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Resources Institute (WRI)
World Vision International (WVI)

AKLDP STAFF & CONSULTANTS

OVER THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD: 2014-2018

ADDIS TEAM

Dr.Andrew Catley - AKLDP Principal Investigator providing Research, Policy and Analytical support

Adrian Cullis - Chief of Party (until June 2017)

Dr. Berhanu Admassu - Chief of Party from July 2017, Capacity-Building Coordinator and Senior Pastoralist Areas Advisor

Yacob Aklilu - Senior Value Chain Specialist until December 2015

Dr. Bewket Siraw - Senior Livestock Advisor

Dr. Amdissa Teshome - Senior Agriculture, Food Security and Gender Advisor

Dr. Demese Chanyalew - Senior Agriculture Sector Analyst

Dr. Amare Ghizaw - Senior Agronomist until April 2017

Dr. Fentahun Mengistu - Senior Agronomist from June 2017

Biruk Kebede - Home Garden Network Coordinator / Intern until April 2016

Mestawet Gebru - Home Garden Network Coordinator (until August 2017)

Tsion Fisseha - Project Administrator

Kalkidan Getachew - Project Finance Officer

Yelebe Binyam - Intern Emergency Seeds Response officer (until August 2017)

Dr. Abe Ususu - Intern Emergency Livestock Response officer (until August 2017)

Etsehiwot Semerab - Intern agricultural Economics officer from March 2018

Fasil Yemane - Business Manager/Country Representative

BOSTON TEAM

Elizabeth Gelzinis - Grant Administrator (Until May 2016)

Elisabeth Keegan - Program Administrator (from May 2016)

Liz Layton - Project Assistance (Until March 2017)

CONSULTANTS

2015

Beyene Tadesse - AGP/LMD MTR

Bezabih Emana - Expert; Ethiopia's Agriculture Sector Policy

George Gray - Team Leader; FTF Ethiopia External Mid-term Performance Evaluation

Getachew Gebru - PRIME MTR, Investment Framework External Mid-term Review

James Levinson - Team Leader; ENGINE MTR

John Fox - Team Leader; AGP/AMDE MTR

Kurt Rockeman - Team Leader AGP – LMD MTR

Laura Kuhl - FTF Ethiopia External Mid – Term Performance Evaluation

Mafa Chipeta - Team Leader; Ethiopia's Agriculture Sector Policy &

Nigussie Alemayehu - AGP/AMDE MTR

Sean White - Team Leader; PRIME MTR

Solomon Bogale - PRIME MTR

Tsehay Redda - AGP/LMD MTR

2016

Agajie Tesfaye - Gender strategy study

Alessandro Mini - Food diagnostic assessment

Amanuel Kassie Yigzaw - Rapid assessments of LEGS and NG

Amare Ghizaw Amanu - Various assignments

Bezabih Emana - PIF Phase I

Bruk Kebede Gebre - Home Gardens project

Eden Mengistu - SHG/DFAP

Eshetu Yimer - Workshop proceedings

Fiona Meehan - SHG

Firehiwot Tesfaye - Permagarden training

Fisseha Abenet Tadesse - LEGS trainings

Gary Wallace - RED&FS Donor Coordinator

Gebremeskel Dessalegn Tewoldemedhin - Bellmon Crop Assessment Study – Production and Market update

Genene Regassa Beyene - Rapid assessments of LEGS and NG

George Gray - I - Bellmon Crop Assessment Study - Production and Market; 2 - DFAP

Gil Long - Gender study

Hans Dieter Seibel - PRIME

James MacGregor - Editorial review of pastoralist papers

Jim Levinson - Training material review

John Morton - DFAP

Kassaye Hadgu - LEGS trainings

Mafa Chipeta - PIF Phase I PIF Mid-term review

Mesfin Zewdi - DFAP/PRIME

Mukhtar Amin - Food diagnostic assessment

Mulgeta Tefera - DFAP

Nigussie Alemayehu - Agribusiness and Market Development mid-term evaluation

Piu Bose - Collaboration review of Livestock Market Development evaluation

Sean White - PRIME

Silvia Possenti - Lit review and fieldwork in Amhara related to impact of El Nino on young rural women

Solomon Bogale - I - El Nino food security assessment; 2 - DFAP

Stephen McDowell - PRIME

Tamene Gutema Hailegiorgis - Gender study

Tefera Goshu - PRIME

Tegbaru Bellete Gobezie - Soil health workshop proceedings

Tekalign Mamo Assefa - Soil health workshop proceedings

Thomas Birk - DFAP

Tsehay Redda - PRIME

Wolday Amha - Ethiopia Development Credit Authority - performance evaluation

Zewdie Abadi Alemu - Gender study

2017

Abebe Tadesse - Livestock Marketing Promotion officer - livestock markets - seconded from MoLF

Adane Lamesgin - Civil Engineer - seconded from MoLF

Agajie Tesfaye - Gender study

Alessandro Mini - Food diagnostic assessment

Amanuel Kassie Yigzaw - Rapid assessments of LEGS and NG

Biruk Tilahun - Environmentalist

Dereje Wakjira - Senior quarantine officer - Export quarantines - seconded from MoLF

Dipak Abhyanakar - PPP expert; study to assess the feasibility of PPP for Selected Livestock Facilities / Services Areas

Eden Mengistu - DFAP, SHG/DFAP

Eshetu Yimer - Workshop proceedings

Fiona Meehan - SHG

Firehiwot Tesfaye - Permagarden training

Fisseha Abenet Tadesse - LEGS trainings

Gebremeskel Dessalegn Tewoldemedhin - Bellmon Crop Assessment Study - Production and Market update

Genene Regassa Beyene - Rapid assessments of LEGS and NG

George Gray - I - Bellmon Crop Assessment Study - Production and Market; 2- DFAP

Getachew Gebru - DFAP

Gil Long - Gender study

Gorge Gray - DFAP

Hans Dieter Seibel - PRIME

John Morton - DFAP

Kassau Amssalu - Veterinary Disease Control expert - Sanitary mandates - seconded from MoLF

Kassaye Hadgu - LEGS trainings

Meseret Bekele - Veterinary Public Health expert - Municipal Abattoirs - seconded from MoLF

Mesfin Zewdi - DFAP

Mulgeta Tefera - DFAP

Peter Moorhouse - Team leader; study to assess the feasibility of PPP for Selected Livestock Facilities / Services Areas

Sally-Ann Pauw - Warehouse Receipts review of the Maize, Wheat, Sorghum and Tef Value Chains

Sean White - PRIME

Silvia Possenti - Lit review and fieldwork in Amhara related to impact of El Nino on young rural women

Solomon Bogale - I - El Nino food security assessment; 2 - DFAP

Stephen McDowell - PRIME

Tamene Gutema Hailegiorgis - Gender study

Tefera Goshu - PRIME

Thomas Birk - DFAP

Tsehay Redda - PRIME

Zewdie Abadi Alemu - Gender study

2018

Abraham Tadesse Workneh - Senior Crop Protection researcher/expert

Agajie Tesfaye - Socio Economist

Alemu Yami - Team Leader and Livestock Nutrition Expert;

Ali Mohammed Ibrahim - Team Leader and senior postharvest expert/ researcher

Dhugassa Dirbaba - Livestock Marketing specialist

Fekadu Gelaw - Economist

Getnet Assefa - Livestock Expert

Hinner Koster- Nutritionist

Kidane Giorgis - Team Leader and Dryland Agriculture Expert

AKLDP DOCUMENTATION

KEY DOCUMENTATION PRODUCED BY THE AKLDP PROJECT 2014-2018

The following list includes the major documents published by the AKLDP project. In addition the Project contributed to a large number of other documents that were published by the Government of Ethiopia or other development partners. These are not included here.

EVALUATIONS, REVIEWS AND STUDIES

- 1. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR LIVESTOCK SERVICE FACILITIES: Lessons from Djibouti and Somaliland for the Mille Quarantine Centre – July 2014
- 2. Empowering New Generations to Improve Nutrition and Economic Opportunities (ENGINE), Ethiopia: EXTERNAL MID-TERM PERFORMANCE EVALUATION Report – September 2014,
- 3. The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition Annual Progress Report 2013-2014 – September 2014
- 4. Agricultural Growth Program – Livestock Market Development (AGP-LMD) Project : EXTERNAL MID-TERM PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT – May 2015
- 5. Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement Through Market Expansion (PRIME) Project: MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT – February 2015
- 6. Feed the Future Ethiopia: EXTERNAL MID-TERM PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT – May 2015
- 7. Agricultural Growth Programme – Agribusiness Marketing and Development (AMDe) Project: MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT – February 2015
- 8. Ethiopia Bellmon Analysis 2015/16 and Reassessment of Crop Production and Marketing For 2014/15 – October 2015
- 9. Ethiopia’s Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework (2010–2020): External Mid-term Review – October 2015
- 10.Rapid Assessment of the Smallholder Horticulture Program. Assessment conducted on behalf of USAID-MASHAV and the MoA - 2015
- 11.A Rapid Assessment of USAID Feed The Future – Nutrition Capacity Building – March 2016
- 12.Rapid Assessment of Organisational Capacity for the Application of LEGS and the 'National Guidelines for Livestock Relief Interventions in Pastoralist Areas of Ethiopia' to Inform the El Niño Response – March, 2016
- 13.El Niño in Ethiopia, 2015-2016: A Real-Time Review of Impacts and Responses – March 2016

- 14.A Review of Feed the Future Collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia’s – Agriculture Growth Program- April 2016
- 15.FOOD SECURITY IN ETHIOPIA IN 2016: ANALYSING CROP PRODUCTION AND MARKET FUNCTION AFTER THE MAIN MEHER AGRICULTURAL SEASON – April 2016
- 16.Opening Doors: A Performance Evaluation of the Development Credit Authority (DCA) in Ethiopia – May 2016
- 17.Drought, Resilience, and Self Help in Ethiopia: A review of TearFund Self Help Groups following El Niño – June 2016
- 18.Performance Evaluation of Title II Funded Development Food Assistance Programs in Ethiopia – May 2017
- 19.Study to Assess the Feasibility of Public-Private Partnerships for Selected Livestock Facilities/Service Areas in Ethiopia – May 2017
- 20.AGRICULTURAL COMMERCIALIZATION IN ETHIOPIA: A Review of Warehouse Receipts in the Maize, Wheat, Sorghum and Tef Value Chains – August 2017
- 21.AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN DROUGHT-PRONE AREAS OF ETHIOPIA: Interventions, Challenges and Good Practice – September 2018
- 22.Reorienting Livestock Production to Respond to the Meat Quality Requirements of High-End Domestic and Export Markets Study – October 2018
- 23.A Review of Major Grains Post-harvest Losses in Ethiopia and Customization of a Loss Assessment Methodology – November 2018
- 24.Responding to Urgent Needs of Sustainable Beekeeping and Intensive Crop Production with Respect to Use of Agrochemicals: The Case of Amhara Region

POLICY BRIEFS, TECHNICAL BRIEFS

- 1. Resilience-building in the Afar National Regional State, Ethiopia – October 2014
- 2. Resilience in Africa’s Drylands: Revisiting the Drought Cycle Management Model – May 2014
- 3. Protecting Milk Supply to Pastoralist Children Good Practice from the Milk Matters Project in Ethiopia – March 2015
- 4. Community-based Animal Health Workers: Where Are We Now? Lessons from Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan – February 2015

- 5. El Niño in Ethiopia: Uncertainties, impacts and decision-making – September 2015
- 6. El Niño in Ethiopia: Analyzing the summer kiremt rains in 2015 – December 2015
- 7. Improving Crop Yields in Ethiopia Early impacts from Rhizobia-inoculated legume seed – February 2016
- 8. Meat Safety Matters Can public – private partnerships improve abattoirs in Ethiopia? – September 2017
- 9. Fall Armyworm Control in Ethiopia: Developing Context-Specific Responses – August 2017
- 10.Enhancing Livestock Trade in Ethiopia: The role of public-private partnerships in live animal export quarantines – September 2017
- 11.Agricultural Mechanization Technical Brief: A Publication of the Agricultural Mechanization Forum – Ethiopia – March 2018
- 12.How the Gender Equality Strategy for Ethiopia’s Agriculture Sector can improve outcomes for all: July 2018

FIELD NOTES

- 1. El Niño in Ethiopia: Early impacts of drought in Amhara National Regional State – January 2016
- 2. El Niño in Ethiopia: Early impacts of drought in South Tigray Zone- January 2016
- 3. El Niño in Ethiopia: Early impacts of drought in South Tigray Zone Update – February 2016
- 4. El Niño in Ethiopia: Early impacts of drought in Oromia National Regional State – February 2016
- 5. EL NIÑO IN ETHIOPIA: The Impacts of drought on Young Rural Women in Amhara National Regional State – June 2016
- 6. EL NIÑO IN ETHIOPIA: El Niño and Household Debts in Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia – June 2016
- 7. EL NIÑO IN ETHIOPIA: El Niño and Indebtedness in Ethiopia, Impacts of drought on household debts in Tigray National Regional State – June 2016
- 8. EL NIÑO IN ETHIOPIA: El Niño and Indebtedness in Ethiopia, Impacts of drought on household debts in Oromia National Regional State – July 2016
- 9. EL NIÑO IN ETHIOPIA: The Impacts of Drought on Young Rural Women in Eastern Amhara National Regional State – October 2016

PROCEEDINGS

- 1. The Cereals and Legumes Group Ethiopia: Proceedings of the Third Cereals and Legumes Group Workshop Wheat Value Chain – Bread and Durum 8th October 2015, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- 2. The Roots and Tuber Crops Working Group: Proceedings of the first meeting 2nd September 2015
- 3. Ethiopia Stakeholders’ Workshop: Transforming Soil Health and Fertility Management for Sustainable Increased Agricultural Productivity Organized in Celebration of the 2015 International Year of Soils.

- 4. National Consultation Workshop on Forage and Forage-Seed Industry Development for Improved Livestock Production and Productivity – 30 November 2015, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- 5. Cascading the Permagarden Method in Ethiopia TOPS NRM case study series May, 2016
- 6. Permagarden training 23 – 25 March 2016 Hawassa, SNNPR, Ethiopia
- 7. Information Communication Technology – Agriculture sector FTF Quarterly Learning Meeting Capital Hotel, Addis Ababa – 30 March 2016
- 8. Reducing Post Harvest Losses: Feed the Future Quarterly Meeting Capital Hotel, Addis Ababa – 16 June 2016
- 9. Inputs to the Country Development Cooperation Strategy – FTF Quarterly Learning Meeting Capital Hotel, Addis Ababa – 4 October 2016
- 10.Improved Backyard Poultry Production first meeting of the Micro - Poultry Group Harmony Hotel, Addis Ababa – 2nd November 2016
- 11.Resilience: New Perspectives and Learning – FTF Quarterly Learning Meeting Capital Hotel, Addis Ababa – 13 January 2017
- 12.Further Experience with Backyard Poultry Production Second meeting of the Micro - Poultry Working Group Harmony Hotel, Addis Ababa – 7th February 2017
- 13.Conservation Agriculture Experience Sharing and Networking Workshop – 2nd June 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- 14.The sixth planning, monitoring, and evaluation (PME) biannual forum proceedings

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT

AED – Agricultural Extension Directorate	IFPRI – International Food Policy Research Institute
AKLDP – Agriculture Knowledge, Learning, Documentation and Policy project	IPs – Implementing Partners
ART-TF – Agricultural Research and Technology Task Force	IRs – Intermediate Results
ATA – Agriculture Transformation Agency	LEGS – Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards
CIMMYT – International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	MoANR – Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
CSO – Civil Society Organization	MoFEC – Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
DFAP – Development Food Assistance Programs	MoLF – Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
DFID – Department for International Development (UK)	NDRMC – National Disaster Risk Management Commission
DRM-ATF – Disaster Risk Management Agriculture Task Force	PAPTF – Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Task Force
EDRI – Ethiopian Development Research Institute	PME – Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
EHF – Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund	PPD – Planning and Programming Directorate
EIAR – Ethiopian Institute of Agriculture Research	PPP – Public Private Partnership
ELWF – Emergency Livestock Working Group	PSDTF – Private Sector Development Task Force
ENGINE – Empowering New Generations in Improved Nutrition and Economic opportunities	PSNP – Productive Safety Net Programme
ESWG – Emergency Seeds Working Group	RED&FS – Rural Economic Development and Food Security
EVA – Ethiopian Veterinary Association	RJOCFS – Rural Job Opportunity Creation and Food Security
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	SAG – Strategic Advisory Group
FAW – Fall Armyworm	TF – Task Force
FH – Food for the Hungry	TOPS – Technical and Operational Performance Support program
GoE – Government of Ethiopia	ToRs – Terms of Reference
GuC – Grants under Contract	UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
GTP2 – Growth and Transformation Plan II	USAID – United States Agency for International Development
HRD – Humanitarian Requirements Document	USAID ALT – Ethiopia Office of Assets and Livelihoods in Transition
	WRS – Warehouse Receipt System

The USAID/Ethiopia Agriculture Knowledge, Learning, Documentation and Policy project was part of the U.S. Government's Feed The Future program in Ethiopia. The Project led or contributed to substantial improvements in policy and practice across a range of initiatives and programs related to agriculture, livestock and pastoralism, climate change adaptation, nutrition and gender-equity, in both the development and humanitarian sectors. Over a five year period the Project covered Ethiopia's three main agro-ecological zones in the high and low rainfall mixed farming highlands and the pastoral areas. The AKLDP Team, that included specialists in agronomy, agriculture, livestock, food security, and crop and livestock marketing, provided technical and collaborative learning support to partners in government, the development community and the private sector. The Project's analysis, reviews and evaluations were widely disseminated and valued, and capacity built across the agriculture and related sectors. The project was implemented by the Feinstein International Center at Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Tufts University.

