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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Animal Health Extension Guideline

Livestock Resource development sector
Livestock and Fisheries development extension



June 2025
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

"Healthy Animals, Healthy Families, Better Tomorrows"

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Animal Health Extension Guideline

June 2025

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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This Animal Health Extension Guideline is an official publication of the Ministry of Agriculture – Livestock Sector**,** developed by the Livestock and Fisheries Development Lead Executive**,** Animal Health Extension Unit**.** It is intended to guide and standardize the delivery of animal health extension services across Ethiopia.

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FOREWORD

Livestock is central to Ethiopia's rural economy and a key source of food, income, and employment for millions of farming and pastoralist communities. It contributes significantly to national development. However, the potential of the livestock sector is hindered by frequent animal diseases that reduce productivity, threaten food security, and result in economic losses.

Many livestock diseases can be avoided through simple community awareness and improved husbandry practices—making public education a powerful tool in disease prevention. Effective animal health extension is a vital, cost-effective strategy to address these challenges. By connecting veterinary knowledge with livestock keepers, extension services enable timely, practical, and preventive actions.

This **Animal Health Extension Service Delivery Guideline** provides a standardized framework to guide extension workers, veterinary professionals, and community-based service providers. It outlines institutional roles, recommended methods, and participatory approaches for disease prevention, farmer education, and integration with the One Health system.

Regional agricultural offices, development partners and other stakeholders are strongly encouraged to take full ownership of the program—integrating it into their development plans, mobilizing extension personnel, and ensuring coordinated implementation at all levels.

The Ministry of Agriculture, through the livestock resource sector, is committed to supporting its implementation to improve animal health, protect public health, and strengthen rural livelihoods.



Dr. Fikru Regasa

State Minister of Livestock Resource Development Sector

Ministry of Agriculture

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are particularly thankful to the distinguished members of the drafting team, whose expertise and hard work have been vital in shaping this guideline.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to team of technical experts participated in development of this program. We are also grateful to Animal Health and veterinary public health lead executive officer and head of desk, Livestock sector state Minister Advisor, whose leadership and strategic guidance ensured the successful coordination and timely completion of this work. Appreciation is extended to team of experts from different organizations, academic institutions and associations including International Livestock Research Institute, UNIDO Regional Office Hub-Ethiopia, Mekelle University, Ethiopian Veterinary Association, GIZ, FAO-Ethiopia, SNV-Ethiopia, SPANA-Ethiopia and representatives from regional and Federal agricultural office for their active engagement in stakeholder consultations and validation processes, which strengthened the contextual relevance and applicability of the Program. We would also like to acknowledge the financial support provided by Food System Resilience Program (FSRP), Low lands Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP), Productive Safety Nets Project (PSNP), Livestock and Fishery sector development Project (LFSDP) and PACT Project.

Livestock and Fisheries development Extension Lead Executive

Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia

ACRONYM	
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
LFSDP	Livestock and fishery development project
FSRP	Food system resilience project
EWs	Extension Workers
LS	Livestock Stakeholders
LFs	Local Farmers
PULKs	Peri-Urban Livestock Keepers
RAs	Regional Authorities
ULKs	Urban Livestock Keepers
EVA	Ethiopian Veterinary Association
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
VAHPs	Veterinarians and Animal Health Professionals

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)- A member of community Trained to support veterinarians and extension workers in delivering basic animal health services, monitoring, and disease surveillance, especially in rural and remote areas.

Animal health extension: Is defined as practical &understandable advice given to individuals group, communities, population about livestock diseases & includes their prevention, treatment, control, as well as the way they influence the well-being, health, & productivity of both humans & animals

Extension Workers (EWs)- Frontline agents responsible for disseminating animal health information and best practices to local communities and livestock owners.

Livestock Stakeholders- Individuals, organizations, and groups involved in or affected by the livestock sector, including farmers, traders, processors, and policy makers.

Local Farmers- Farmers who raise livestock within their communities, relying on both traditional and modern practices to manage animal health and productivity.

Mixed- Farming systems that combine both crop cultivation and livestock rearing, integrating both practices for sustainable agriculture.

Pastoralists- Communities and individuals who depend primarily on livestock for their livelihood, often moving with their herds to access pasture and water.

Peri-Urban Livestock Keepers- Livestock owners in areas on the outskirts of cities, who manage small-scale livestock production within densely populated environments.

Rural- Referring to communities and areas located in the countryside, where agriculture and livestock farming are primary livelihoods.

Urban Livestock Keepers- Individuals who raise livestock within urban areas, often on a small scale, focusing on production in non-traditional and space-limited environments.

Veterinarians and Animal Health Professionals (VAHPs)- Trained experts who provide clinical care, disease diagnosis, and technical guidance on animal health and welfare.

PART I: INTRODUCTION AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

Ethiopia's livestock sector is one of the largest in Africa, contributing over 70% of rural livelihoods and 49% of agricultural GDP. Despite this potential, the sector faces significant challenges, particularly from animal diseases that reduce productivity, income, and food security. Addressing these challenges requires more than treatment—it calls for prevention, awareness, and strong community support. Animal health extension services are vital in bridging veterinary science and livestock producers by providing training, advisory services, and capacity-building. Effective extension can help reduce disease outbreaks, improve herd management, and lower treatment costs.

However, dedicated structures for animal health extension remain limited, with obstacles such as low public awareness, weak infrastructure, inadequate budgets, and lack of institutional frameworks.

In response, the Ministry of Agriculture developed this Animal Health Extension Guideline, aligned with the National Livestock and Fisheries Extension Strategy. It offers tailored tools and technical content to support disease prevention through community-level interventions.

This guideline is designed for use across all administrative levels and by partners supporting smallholders, pastoralists, and commercial farmers. Institutionalizing animal health extension will help safeguard livestock resources, enhance livelihoods, and unlock Ethiopia's livestock sector potential.

2. GOAL

- The primary goal of the Animal Health Extension Guideline is to improve livestock health and productivity, which in turn enhances food security and the livelihoods of farming communities.
- Success will be measured by increased livestock production and a reduction in the incidence of animal diseases, as evidenced by livestock production reports, veterinary records, and surveys conducted among households. This goal relies on the assumption that community engagement remains strong and environmental conditions stay stable.

3. PURPOSE

This Animal Health Extension Guideline has been developed to serve as a national tool for improving animal health service delivery through extension approaches. Its main purpose is to provide practical guidance and direction for all stakeholders involved in animal health extension by focusing on the following core areas:

I. *Enhancing Animal Health and Livelihoods*: The guideline aims to promote disease prevention and control by equipping livestock keepers with knowledge and skills on proper animal health management. By doing so, it supports improved livestock productivity, food security, and rural incomes.

II. *Defining Roles and Responsibilities*: It sets out the roles and responsibilities of key actors at all levels—including federal and regional governments, woreda offices, extension agents, veterinary professionals, development partners, and private service providers—to ensure coordinated, efficient, and accountable service delivery.

III. *Recommending Institutional Setup:* The guideline provides recommendations for establishing and strengthening institutional arrangements for animal health extension—such as creating dedicated animal health extension units, assigning focal persons, and integrating animal health into the broader extension system.

IV. *Guiding Extension Service Delivery Methodologies***:** It outlines appropriate extension delivery methods, including participatory approaches, integrated package delivery, use of locally adapted tools and materials, and continuous training and capacity-building for service providers and livestock producers.

V. *Standardizing Practices and Tools***:** The guideline offers a harmonized framework for delivering scientifically sound, locally relevant, and consistent animal health extension messages across the country.

4. RATIONALE

Livestock are crucial for rural livelihoods and food security, but many farmers currently lack access to organized animal health extension services. As a result, they often treat only sick animals instead of practicing preventive health measures, which limits disease control and livestock productivity. Weak institutional arrangements and low farmer awareness further hinder effective animal health management. Animal health workers frequently face limited capacity and insufficient educational materials to provide quality support. This guideline aims to establish a clear institutional framework, improve farmer awareness, and strengthen the capacity of extension personnel through standardized training materials. By promoting preventive care over reactive treatment, it seeks to reduce disease incidence and improve livelihoods in livestock communities.

5. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

- *Geography and production system*: The guideline targets diverse livestock and fishery sectors across Ethiopia, offering guidance for smallholder farmers, pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, as well as urban and peri-urban areas.
- *Content:* Key components of the guideline include disease prevention strategies through community awareness on vaccination, livestock identification and tracking system, breeding, animal welfare, housing, biosecurity measures, seasonal feeding and nutritional and early disease detection to reduce outbreaks and improve livestock health.
- *Livestock species***:** This guideline targets all livestock and Fishery species including cattle, sheep, goat, poultry, camel, equine, pet and \fisheries.

6. OUTCOME

- Improved knowledge and skills of farmers on good animal health practices
- Increased adoption of recommended animal health management by farmers
- Enhanced access to and utilization of quality veterinary and extension services
- Reduced incidence and spread of common livestock diseases in target communities
- Strengthened capacity of extension workers to deliver effective animal health services
- Establishment and operationalization of a functional institutional setup to support coordination, monitoring, and continuous improvement of animal health extension services

7. POLICY AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The Animal Health Extension Guideline is developed in alignment with Ethiopia's key national policies and strategies to ensure coherent, integrated, and sustainable livestock development. It supports national efforts to improve animal health, enhance livestock productivity, and safeguard public health through improved food safety and quality of primary agricultural produce.

a. National Animal Health Strategy

The guideline directly supports the implementation of the National Animal Health Strategy, which emphasizes disease prevention, control, and surveillance. By strengthening extension services, it facilitates early disease reporting, adoption of biosecurity measures, and vaccination campaigns, thereby reducing disease incidence and improving livestock productivity.

b. National Livestock and Fisheries Development Extension Strategy

The guideline is consistent with the National Livestock and Fisheries Development Extension Strategy (2019), which prioritizes capacity building, knowledge transfer, and community engagement for sustainable livestock development. It operationalizes the strategy by providing clear guidance on extension approaches, service delivery standards, and stakeholder coordination.

c. National Agricultural Policy

Aligned with the National Agricultural Policy, the guideline promotes integrated and market-oriented livestock production. It fosters improved animal health management practices essential for sustainable agricultural growth and poverty reduction.

d. National Livestock Roadmap

The guideline supports the objectives of the National Livestock Roadmap by enhancing institutional capacities and harmonizing extension efforts across regions, thus contributing to improved livestock health and productivity, key drivers of Ethiopia's economic transformation agenda.

e. National Food Safety and Quality Strategy

Recognizing the critical link between animal health and food safety, this guideline integrates principles of the National Food Safety and Quality Strategy for Primary Agricultural Produce**.** It emphasizes the role of animal health extension in preventing zoonotic diseases, promoting safe handling and hygiene practices in livestock production, and ensuring safer animal-source foods. This alignment reinforces Ethiopia's commitment to protecting consumer health and improving the quality of animal products in domestic and export markets.

f. One Health Approach

The guideline embraces the One Health framework, fostering collaboration among animal health, human health, and environmental sectors to control zoonotic diseases and enhance food safety along the livestock value chain.

8. KEY ANIMAL HEALTH FOCUS AREAS FOR EXTENSION SERVICES

This guideline highlights community awareness on animal health priority areas including; disease prevention, veterinary public health with emphasis on zoonotic diseases and food safety, promotion of animal welfare, and livestock registration and identification. These focus areas are designed to enhance disease control, ensure food safety, support traceability systems, and promote ethical treatment of animals, thereby contributing to the overall development of the livestock sector.

1) Animal Disease Prevention

This area focuses on educating livestock keepers and communities about disease prevention methods such as vaccination, biosecurity practices, early disease reporting, and proper animal husbandry. Raising awareness helps reduce the spread of infectious diseases and improves livestock productivity and public health.

2) Veterinary Public Health (Zoonosis and Animal Source Food Safety)

Veterinary public health addresses the control of zoonotic diseases—those transmitted from animals to humans—and promotes safe handling of animal products. Extension services under this area include training on hygienic slaughtering, milk and meat safety, disease surveillance, and reducing risks associated with animal-human interactions including responsible use of veterinary drug to control development anti-microbial resistance.

3) Animal Welfare

Promotes responsible care and humane treatment of animals. This includes ensuring proper housing, nutrition, handling, transport, and healthcare. Improving animal welfare not only enhances productivity but also aligns with national and international animal welfare standards.

4) Livestock Registration and Identification (LITS)

LITS involves assigning unique identities to individual animals or herds for tracking and record-keeping. This system supports disease control, traceability of animal products, breeding programs, and livestock theft prevention. It also enhances service delivery by enabling accurate targeting of veterinary and extension interventions.

PART II: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND CORE FUNCTIONS

9. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ANIMAL HEALTH EXTENSION SERVICE

9.1. Overview of Institutional Setup

Currently, Ethiopia lacks a formalized and dedicated institutional setup for animal health extension services beyond the federal level. While the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), through its Animal Health Directorate, provides overall policy guidance and technical leadership, there are no clearly defined structures, roles, or coordination mechanisms for animal health extension at regional, zonal, woreda, or kebele levels. This gap has resulted in fragmented service delivery, limited community outreach, and inconsistent implementation of animal health extension activities across the country.

To address these challenges and improve livestock health outcomes, this guideline proposes the establishment of a structured animal health extension institutional framework at all administrative levels. The proposed setup will clarify mandates, strengthen vertical and horizontal linkages, and promote coordinated action among federal, regional, zonal, woreda, and kebele actors.

9.2. RECOMMENDED STRUCTURE AND COORDINATION MECHANISM (FEDERAL TO COMMUNITY)

This recommended institutionalization is essential to ensure consistent messaging, effective disease prevention and control, community engagement, and sustainable delivery of animal health services aligned with national livestock development priorities.

I. Federal Level – Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

There is already established animal health extension unit under Livestock and fishery development extension lead executive of Ministry of agriculture.

Structure of lead Unit: Livestock and Fisheries development Extension

Lead executive- Animal Health extension unit

Key responsibilities:

To implement the Animal Health Extension service, the Animal Health and Development corps from federal to kebele will carry out the following Main activities;

a) Adoption of new applicable technologies from other countries.
b) Collaborating stake holder engagement with the federal government, sector offices, regional bureau offices/agencies, and non-governmental organizations
c) Conducting biannual evaluations of program implementation with all regions/stakeholders.

d) Design and develop the training system for animal health extension
e) Identify, compile and best animal health extension practices at national level
f) Conducting studies that assist in improving animal health extension service performance
g) Coordinate with higher education or research institutions to ensure the integration of animal health extension into their teaching programs.
h) Develop national animal health extension policies, strategies, and packages
i) Prepare technical guidelines, training manuals, and IEC materials
j) Coordinate national-level extension campaigns and messaging
k) Facilitate capacity building for regional extension teams (training of trainers) and certify based on Form 9 of annex part
l) Establish national M&E framework for animal health extension
m) Coordinate with national research institutions, academia, and development partners
n) Advocate for integration of extension into livestock development programs
o) Mobilize national and external resources for extension programs
p) Develop standardized, expert-reviewed media content and messages.

q) Coordinate national radio/TV campaigns in collaboration with media houses (e.g., Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation).

r) Work with One Health and emergency teams to push outbreak alerts or seasonal messages.

Existing Structure:

- Animal Health Extension Unit under the Livestock and Fisheries development Extension Lead executive

Staff:

- Veterinary public health extension officer (1)
- Animal disease control and prevention extension officer (1)

II. Regional Level – Bureau of Agriculture (Livestock Sector/office)

Well established structural arrangements of animal health extension is recommended at regional and sub-regional level complimentary to the federal agricultural office.

Structure of lead Unit**:** Animal Health Directorate→Animal Health Extension Unit

Key responsibilities:

- Customize federal strategies and materials to regional context
- Develop regional work plans and monitor implementation at zonal and woreda levels

- Train and backstop zonal and woreda extension experts
- Coordinate animal health campaigns across zones
- Collect, analyze, and report animal health extension data to federal MoA
- Integrate animal health extension into regional development and emergency programs
- Facilitate regional coordination platforms with NGOs, academia, and private sector
- Support resource mobilization for regional extension services
- Translate/adapt content into local languages (Afan Oromo, Tigrigna, Somali, etc.).
- Partner with regional TV/radio stations to schedule programs.
- Monitor community feedback and tailor messaging accordingly.

Staff: Two Animal Health extension officers (under Veterinary department)

III. Zonal Level – Zonal Livestock and Fishery Office

Similar to Region, Animal health extension structural arrangement should be available for monitoring, coordination and facilitation of extension service at Woreda and below.

Structure of lead Unit: Zonal Animal Health Department (directorate)→ ANIMAL HEALTH EXTENSION OFFICER

Key responsibilities:

- Supervise and support woreda animal health extension experts
- Coordinate zone-wide extension activities and awareness campaigns
- Consolidate reports and feedback from woredas
- Facilitate distribution of technical materials and tools to woreda offices
- Support logistical arrangements for vaccination and community outreach programs
- Conduct joint supervision visits with region or woreda experts
- Link woreda staff with research centers, NGOs, and private actors
- Support the local dissemination and contextualization of regional or national animal health messages through FM radio, mobile outreach, loudspeaker announcements, and community platforms.
- Liaise with local FM radio stations and community broadcasters to schedule or rebroadcast regional/national messages.
- Provide feedback to the regional office on message effectiveness, language clarity, and local impact.
- Coordinate community discussion forums or listening groups after radio/TV broadcasts to reinforce understanding.
- Support distribution of printed IEC materials (flyers, posters) that accompany media campaigns.

- Mobilize logistics and coverage during high-priority campaigns (e.g., outbreaks, vaccination drives).

Staff: One Animal Health extension officer

Note: Zones may not have independent staffing in all areas—flexible structure depending on capacity.

IV. Woreda Level – Woreda Livestock and Fishery Office

Structure of lead Unit: Woreda Livestock and Fishery Office→ANIMAL HEALTH EXTENSION EXPERT

Key Responsibilities:

- Develop woreda-level animal health extension plans aligned with national/regional priorities
- Coordinate with DAs, veterinary clinics, and CAHWs for service delivery
- Deliver training and technical messages to kebele focal persons and community groups
- Facilitate and monitor outreach campaigns (e.g., vaccinations, deworming, hygiene education)
- Conduct field visits, disease surveillance, and data collection
- Provide regular reports and updates to the zonal office
- Identify community challenges and advise on local interventions

- Strengthen linkages between veterinary clinics, farmers, and public health actors
- Organize community listening sessions (e.g., at schools, markets, or during meetings) following scheduled broadcasts.
- Use local noticeboards, loudspeakers, and market day announcements to amplify messages.
- Translate technical terms into local dialects during community meetings or post-broadcast discussions.
- Coordinate with kebele DAs and vet clinics to ensure consistent messaging and answer community questions.
- Collect feedback from community members and report to zonal/regional offices for message improvement.
- Partner with local schools or churches/mosques to spread awareness through trusted platforms.

Staff: At least 1 Animal health extension expert

V. Veterinary Clinic Level

Veterinary clinic is the main extension Service and training point. In addition to routine veterinary service, all animal health service providers should provide practical extension service for all animal attendants every morning.

Structure of lead Unit: Veterinary Clinic→*Animal Health workers*

Key Responsibilities:

- Link with woreda animal health extension expert
- Host awareness sessions and outreach campaigns
- Offer referral, reporting, and basic education support
- Collaborate with animal health extension staff for training and demonstrations
- Host community awareness events on zoonosis, biosecurity, and animal welfare
- Collect and report disease outbreak data and treatment outcomes
- Support local emergency response (e.g., disease outbreaks, climate impacts)
- Act as a practical learning site for farmers, DAs, and CAHWs

Staff: All animal health workers

VI. Kebele Level – Development Agent (DA) or Animal Health Extension Focal

This is the first-line extension agent, local mobilizer, and community educator

Structure of unit:

- Assign or designate Animal Health DA (or focal person) with animal health and animal production background

- May also supervise/coordinate Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) where applicable

Key Responsibilities:

- Conduct community meetings and awareness sessions on animal health topics
- Deliver messages on disease prevention, zoonoses, animal welfare, and food safety
- Mobilize communities for vaccination, deworming, and surveillance campaigns
- Identify and report animal health problems to the woreda office
- Support identification and registration of livestock
- Follow up on adoption of improved animal husbandry practices
- Maintain communication with local leaders, CAHWs, and clinics
- Deliver training and awareness programs on animal health extension to farmers and pastoral
- Coordinating and advice community on animal disease prevention, control, and treatment.
- Establish an animal health extension communitys' small group structure within the village, with one community leader per team, to enhance communication about animal health extension.

- Community leader should have direct contact and communication mechanism with community as well as animal health worker or extension agent to share information in both direction
- Regular discussion platform should be established among the community and with local animal health worker on animal health extension.
- Ensure that all livestock health extension packages available within the development unit are fully integrated and implement other animal health activities.
- Ensure that all livestock health extension packages available within the farmers/pastoralist are fully utilized and conduct other livestock health activities.
- Prepare animal health extension plan by community participation for the development unit to be make approved
- Support local farmer training sessions on animal health extension and nutrition
- Regularly gathering, monitoring, supporting, and evaluating members of development unit.
- Gathering, compiling and interpretation of animal health information data.
- Ensuring the local animal health extension plan is implemented by the development unit

- Conducting outreach based on local conditions and the community's needs, facilitating animal health extension services and creating awareness about animal good husbandry for farmer or pastoralist.
- Providing daily open access to animal health clinics and delivering services available at these clinics.
- Participating in monthly work evaluations at Kebele clinics to assess the performance of animal health packages, identifying gaps in quality and service delivery.
- Training, monitoring, and supporting communitys' small group structure leaders and members, ensuring they are competent in their roles and effectively managing the communitys' small group structure networks.
- Collect data on disease outbreaks and monitor the effectiveness of interventions.
- Deliver messages, train farmers, facilitate campaigns
- Report to woreda expert
- Provide extension service certificate to beneficiary (using form 11 of annex part)

Staff: Animal Health DA (preferably), CAHWs, Animal health worker

VII. Community Level – CAHWs, Community Leaders, Livestock Keepers

Wider community is Service receivers and frontline participants in animal health extension.

Engagement Structure:

- Establish Community Animal Health Committees if appropriate
- Link CAHWs with DAs and clinics
- Facilitate training, reporting, and community mobilization

Key Responsibilities:

- Participate in training, community dialogue, and outreach events
- Adopt improved practices (biosecurity, hygiene, vaccination, proper disposal)
- Report signs of disease and unusual livestock behavior
- Assist with livestock registration and disease surveillance
- Support peer learning and act as local influencers
- CAHWs (where active) provide basic services and refer complex cases

The following figure (Fig1) shows recommended institutional setup of animal health extension within agricultural offices (from Federal to Community level).

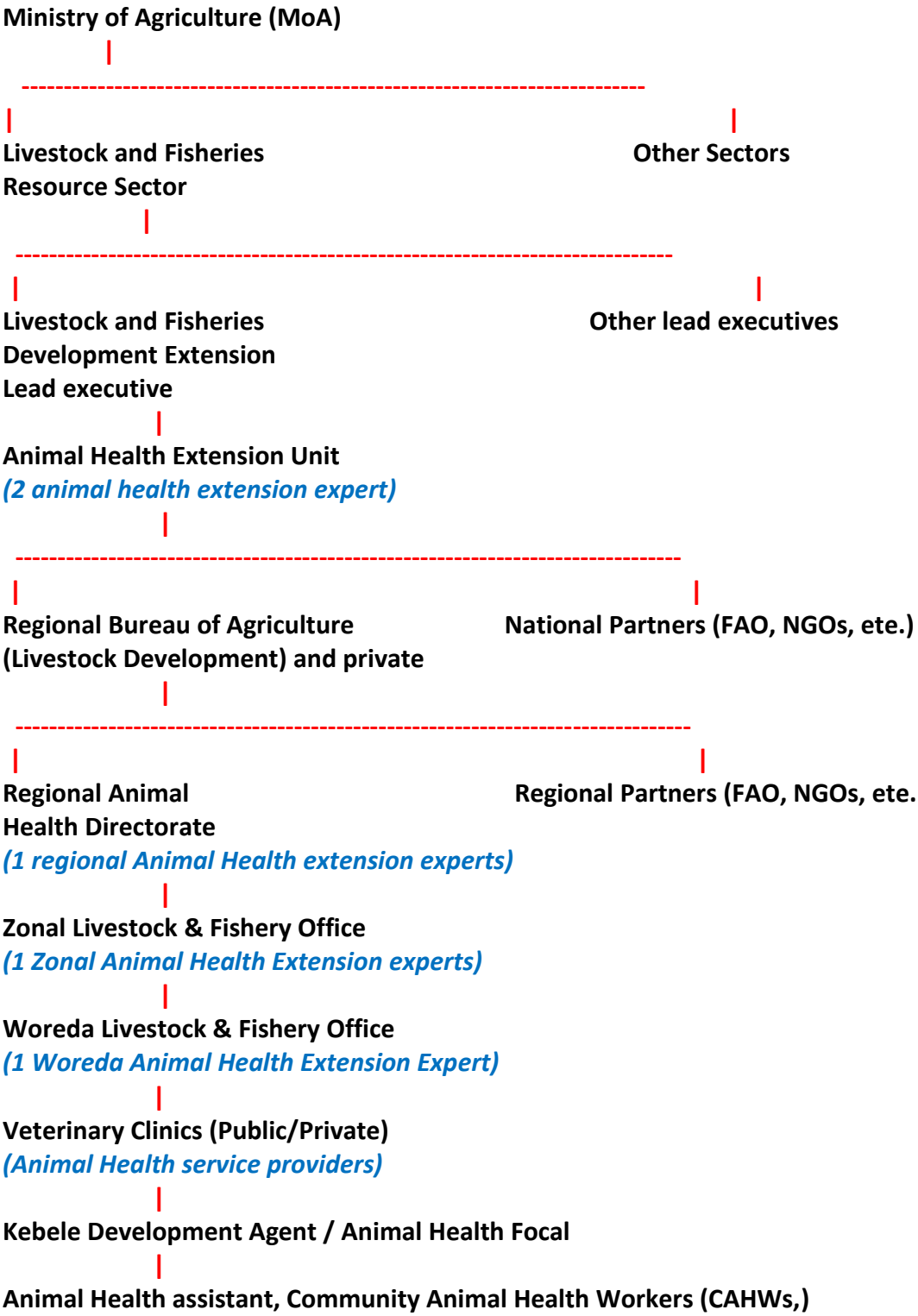


Fig 1: Recommended institutional setup of animal health extension

Coordination Mechanisms

- Animal Health Extension Technical Working Group (TWG) at federal and regional levels.
- Joint Review Meetings across levels (quarterly or biannually).
- Integrated Planning and Reporting System within existing livestock data systems

9.3. EMBRACING A PLURALISTIC ANIMAL HEALTH EXTENSION SYSTEM

Traditional extension systems in Ethiopia have historically relied heavily on government-led services. However, the growing complexity of livestock production, increasing animal health challenges, and the need for localized, timely services have made it essential to involve a broader range of stakeholders. The pluralistic animal health extension system embraces a multi-actor approach that brings together public institutions, private service providers, NGOs, academic institutions, and community actors to deliver coordinated, inclusive, and efficient extension services.

Table 2: Core Actors of pluralistic animal health extension system and their Roles

Actor Type	Role in Animal Health Extension
Public Sector (MoA, BoA, Woreda Offices)	Lead coordination, policy development, oversight, monitoring, evaluation, strategy and educational material development, and public awareness
Private Veterinary Service Providers	Deliver clinical services, support awareness campaigns, and conduct trainings
NGOs & Development Partners	Technical support and Funding of community awareness programs, develop IEC tools, capacity building, and pilot innovations, pilot projects in targeted regions or woredas, Align their programs with national and regional extension priorities, Promote One Health integration where zoonotic disease is involved
Academic and Research Institutions	Generate and validate animal health technologies and extension messages
Farmer Organizations & Cooperatives	Disseminate good practices, support member training, and feedback on extension service quality

Coordination and Integration Mechanism

The pluralistic system emphasizes:

- Joint planning, supervision, and resource sharing
- Harmonized training tools and messaging
- Clear referral and feedback linkages between actors
- Community platforms for validation and accountability

Coordination will be facilitated at **federal, regional, zonal, and woreda levels** through regular stakeholder forums and technical working groups.

PART III: SERVICE DELIVERY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

10. METHODOLOGY FOR ANIMAL HEALTH EXTENSION SERVICE DELIVERY

10.1. APPROACHES AND DELIVERY MODES

10.1.1. Mixed Farming and High-Potential Areas

In crop–livestock systems, the following delivery modes are recommended:

- Group-based training sessions at Farmer Training Centers (FTCs)
- On-farm demonstration of animal health practices
- Veterinary outreach services during designated animal health days
- Peer-to-peer learning through model farmers
- Collaboration with licensed private veterinary service providers

Service Providers: Development Agents (DAs), animal health professionals, NGOs, and private practitioners.

Application of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in Animal Health Extension

Farmer Field Schools (FFS) are an interactive, participatory, and group-based learning approach originally developed for integrated pest management in crops. Over time, the FFS model has been successfully adapted to livestock and animal health contexts, making it a valuable tool in animal health extension. It empowers livestock keepers by building their knowledge and skills through experiential learning and collective problem-solving in their own environment. By focusing on local priorities and farmer engagement, it enhances sustainable animal health practices and improves livestock productivity and livelihoods. Integrating FFS into national animal

health extension strategies can significantly strengthen community-based animal health systems.

Implementation Steps:

i. Stakeholder engagement – involve communities, local vets, and extension officers.
ii. Capacity building – train facilitators in FFS methodology and animal health.
iii. Group formation – identify and mobilize interested livestock keepers.
iv. Baseline assessment – identify key animal health challenges.
v. Participatory planning – co-design curriculum and activities.
vi. Session delivery – implement learning sessions over a livestock production cycle.
vii. Monitoring and evaluation – track changes in knowledge, practices, and animal health outcomes.

10.1.2. Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Areas

Given the mobility and livelihood patterns of pastoral communities, context-specific delivery methods include:

(i) **Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (PFS/APFS):**

These platforms allow herders to collectively learn animal health practices, observe outcomes, and adopt proven solutions.

- Engage with herders to identify their key challenges and explore potential solutions collaboratively.
- Design and implement hands-on learning sessions where herders can carry out comparative experiments.
- This enables them to observe, analyze, and make informed decisions about different practices.

- Facilitators should incorporate special topics into the learning process, focusing on practical skills such as disease recognition, basic first aid, and improved feeding techniques.
- Demonstrate herders Pastoral Ecosystem analysis as a participatory tool to empower herders through "learning by doing" activities.
- This approach encourages herders to take an active role in analyzing their environment and driving the learning process.

(ii) **Printed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials**

1. Develop posters, leaflets, and charts with visual and local language content.
2. Distribute through CAHWs, chief's offices, schools, and shops.
3. Focus on practical topics such as common diseases and vaccination schedules.

(iii) **Radio Programs**

- Broadcast animal health messages in local languages.
- Cover topics such as disease prevention, vaccination dates, and market information.
- Partner with trusted community radio stations for wider reach.

(iv) **Mobile Phones and SMS**

Use mobile phones to send disease alerts, weather forecasts, and service announcements.

Create

- Use accessible social Medias like WhatsApp/telegram groups and Facebook for community dialogue with extension workers.
- Ensure messages are concise, relevant, and in local languages.

Service Providers: CAHWs, pastoral DAs, NGO facilitators, and woreda livestock offices.

10.2. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Animal health information must be disseminated using locally appropriate, diverse channels that suit the audience and context:

- Use of local languages for radio programs, extension materials, and public messages
- Posters, leaflets, flip charts, and pictorial guides for low-literacy communities
- Interactive methods such as village drama, storytelling, and livestock-focused radio segments
- Mobile loudspeaker announcements and SMS alerts for timely communication
- Community dialogue platforms and livestock development committees for participatory discussions

Key Communication Principles:

The success of animal health services greatly depends on the attitudes and behaviors of extension workers. Their attitude and behavior directly influence community trust, service uptake, and the sustainability of interventions.

Clear and Simple Language

Avoid Technical Jargon: Rural farmers and livestock keepers may not be familiar with technical terms. Using clear, simple, and local language helps make the information more accessible.

Use Analogies: Relate complex concepts to everyday experiences. For example, explain how a specific disease in animals is similar to a common human illness, using language they understand.

Active Listening

Understand Local Practices: Rural communities often have their own traditional methods of managing animal health. Listen attentively to their concerns, practices, and experiences. This helps build trust and ensures that advice is culturally relevant.

Respond Appropriately: When a community member shares concerns or questions, show understanding and empathy before offering solutions. This fosters a positive relationship.

Two-Way Communication

Engage in Dialogue: Encourage open discussions rather than one-way lectures. Ask questions, seek feedback, and allow community members to express their needs and concerns about animal health.

Use Community-Based Approaches: Involve local leaders or respected farmers in discussions. This can help create trust and reinforce the credibility of the message being delivered.

Visual Communication

Use Demonstrations: Practical demonstrations (such as showing how to properly vaccinate or treat animals) are highly effective in rural settings. Seeing the practice in action helps farmers understand how to implement it.

Posters, Pictures, and Charts: Visual aids can be very useful in reinforcing key messages. Use simple, well-illustrated posters and charts to show symptoms, treatments, or preventative measures for common animal diseases.

Cultural Sensitivity and Local Context

Respect Local Knowledge: While providing new information, be mindful of local knowledge and traditions. Blend modern animal health practices with the traditional methods that are working well in the community.

Adapt to the Rural Context: Understand the specific challenges rural farmers face, such as access to veterinary services, transportation, or funding. Tailor your communication to these realities.

Storytelling and Case Studies

Share Success Stories: Use storytelling to share successful animal health practices from other farmers or communities. Personal success stories are more relatable and can motivate others to adopt similar practices.

Use Local Examples: Tailor your stories and case studies to the local context, showing how improved animal health has benefited similar farmers in the area.

Building Trust and Rapport

Respect and Patience: Rural farmers may be hesitant to trust new ideas or advice, especially if they have had negative experiences with outside experts. Be patient, respectful, and consistent in your communication.

Long-Term Relationships: Establishing a rapport over time is critical. Regular visits and follow-ups to see how the advice has been implemented show that you care about the community's well-being.

Use of Local Media

Radio and Community Announcements: In rural areas, radio can be an effective tool for reaching a large audience. Provide information through local radio stations or community announcements about animal health issues, vaccination schedules, and disease prevention.

Mobile Phones and Text Messages: If mobile phone coverage is available, consider using text messages for reminders about vaccination days, disease outbreaks, or important animal health information.

Empathy and Emotional Intelligence

Show Genuine Concern: Farmers in rural communities often have a deep emotional attachment to their animals. Demonstrating empathy toward their concerns and showing that you care about both the animals and their livelihoods helps strengthen your communication.

Understand Community Dynamics: Recognize the social and economic pressures that farmers face. Acknowledge their hardships and help them see how improving animal health can lead to better outcomes for their families.

Encouraging Participation and Ownership

Involve the Community in Solutions: When discussing animal health issues, engage community members in the decision-making process. Ask for their input on the best ways to implement solutions in their

area. This increases their sense of ownership and commitment to the outcome.

Train and Empower Local Leaders: Identify local champions or community leaders who can help spread the information to others. Providing training to these individuals can amplify your message and ensure it reaches a wider audience.

10.3. GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION CONSIDERATIONS

To ensure equitable access to animal health services, gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches must be integrated, including:

- Scheduling trainings and meetings to accommodate women's roles and time constraints
- Engaging female DAs, CAHWs, and livestock champions
- Including youth in training programs and digital extension platforms
- Considering pastoralist clan structures and indigenous knowledge systems in service design
- Promoting inclusive decision-making at community and service planning levels

Goal: To ensure no group is excluded from benefiting due to gender, age, literacy, mobility, or social status.

10.4. INTEGRATION WITH ONE HEALTH APPROACH

The delivery of animal health extension services must align with the One Health framework, promoting cross-sector collaboration and community-level awareness of interlinked health issues:

- Educating communities on zoonotic diseases and transmission pathways
- Promoting food safety practices, waste disposal, and animal handling hygiene
- Engaging both human and environmental health professionals in joint campaigns
- Encouraging local-level coordination between veterinary and public health teams
- Introducing concepts such as antimicrobial resistance (AMR), climate change, and ecosystem health

Focus Areas: Rabies control, brucellosis prevention, anthrax awareness, and safe slaughtering practices.

10.5. LINKAGE WITH OTHER EXTENSION SYSTEMS

Animal health extension services should be aligned with broader agricultural and rural development systems to ensure integrated delivery, resource optimization, and improved outcomes. Recommended linkages include:

- Crop extension programs (e.g., fodder production, integrated pest management)
- Natural resource management (e.g., rangeland restoration, water conservation)
- Nutrition extension (e.g., promotion of animal source food consumption)
- Climate-smart agriculture (e.g., early warning systems for drought and disease)
- Engagement with cooperatives and rural innovation platforms
- Shared use of infrastructure (e.g., FTCs, PTCs, vet clinics) and staff across sectors

Coordination Mechanisms: Joint work planning, integrated supervision, multi-sector training, and monitoring reviews.

PART IV: OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND SYSTEMS

11. INFRASTRUCTURE, TOOLS, AND FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

Effective animal health extension service delivery depends on the availability and functionality of essential infrastructure and tools. These include:

- Veterinary clinics and posts at woreda and kebele levels
- Farmer Training Centers (FTCs) **and** Pastoral Training Centers (PTCs**)**
- Mobile vet units for pastoral/agro-pastoral areas
- Cold chain storage facilities for vaccines and biologicals
- Animal quarantine and holding facilities in border and market areas

- Extension message materials (manuals, posters, flip charts)
- Radio broadcasting equipment for local extension programming
- Tablets or smartphones for DAs and animal health workers for data collection and e-extension
- Public address systems for mobile awareness campaigns

- Motorbikes, bicycles, or vehicles for mobile outreach
- Fuel support and maintenance services

- Animal handling kits and first-aid kits for field personnel
- Cold boxes and vaccination equipment
- Sample collection kits and PPEs (for zoonotic disease prevention)

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF EXTENSION SERVICE

12.1. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Evaluation indicators for Animal Health Extension Services help measure the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of the services provided to pastoral communities. These indicators can be both **qualitative** and **quantitative**, covering various aspects such as service delivery, community engagement, animal health outcomes, and sustainability.

Below is a list of potential evaluation indicators categorized by key themes:

- ❖ Percentage of communities reached within a specified time frame (e.g., 90% of targeted communities served in the last 6 months).
- ❖ Number of animal health consultations provided (including both individual consultations and group-based sessions).
- ❖ Geographic coverage: Percentage of targeted regions where the service operates.
- ❖ Reduction in the mortality rate of livestock
- ❖ Number of training sessions held (e.g., on disease prevention, livestock management).
- ❖ Percentage of farmers and community members who demonstrate knowledge
- ❖ Number and types of educational materials distributed

- ❖ Satisfaction levels of beneficiaries
- ❖ Percentage of service delivery costs covered by community contributions
- ❖ Reduction in costs due to reduced animal mortality and improved disease control.
- ❖ Improved food security due to better animal health and increased livestock productivity.
- ❖ Reduction in the number of households facing animal-related crises (e.g., drought or disease-related livestock deaths).
- ❖ Integration of animal health services into local government systems and policies
- ❖ Regularity and quality of data collected on animal health
- ❖ Number of disease outbreaks detected early through monitoring.
- ❖ Availability of data on livestock health and services, enabling decision-making
- ❖ Percentage of services utilizing digital technology
- ❖ Number of disease outbreaks reported

- Number and percentage of livestock keepers reached with extension messages
- Frequency of animal health training sessions conducted
- Number of CAHWs, DAs, and vets trained or supported

- Percentage of kebeles served with functional animal health extension structure
- Client satisfaction levels with services received
- Number or percentage of registered livestock in the area

12.2. MONITORING AND REPORTING MECHANISMS

Monitoring should be **systematic, periodic, and inclusive**, using both quantitative and qualitative methods.

Mechanisms include:

- Routine field visits and supportive supervision at all levels
- Use of checklists and mobile-based monitoring tools
- Monthly and quarterly reporting formats aligned to indicators
- Mid-year and annual performance reviews (zonal, regional, federal)

Reporting

There should be formal regular reporting system of animal health and veterinary public health extension as part of routine reporting. To maintain consistency, standardized forms and checklists are utilized during reporting.

The report of animal health extension service should be supported additional evidences like;

- Video: A video showing extension service
- Signature of participants: The beneficiaries full name, address and signature who received extension service
- Total number of beneficiary
- Date and time of extension service
- Name and address of extension service provider
- Title of extension service (Learning content)
- Standardized filled reporting format

Reporting principles

- Promote **two-way communication**: feedback from higher levels to lower levels is critical for motivation and corrective actions.
- Establish **clear deadlines** for submission at each level to maintain timely data flow.
- Integrate reporting timelines into **annual work plans** and performance agreements.

Table 2: Reporting Levels and Responsibilities

Reporting Level	Reports To	Reporting Frequency	Report Type/Content	Responsibility
Community Level	Kebele Animal Health Worker / Kebele Extension Supervisor	Monthly/As needed	Community-level activity reports, disease alerts, outreach summaries	Collect local data, report livestock health status and community feedback
Kebele Level	Woreda Livestock and Fishery Office	Monthly	Consolidated community reports, intervention updates, vaccine usage	Aggregate community data, support field workers, verify reports
Woreda Level	Zonal Livestock Office	Monthly	Woreda summary reports, challenges, resource needs, training updates	Compile woreda-wide data, analyze trends, report resource status
Zonal Level	Regional Livestock Bureau	Quarterly	Zonal progress reports, performance indicators, disease surveillance	Review woreda reports, coordinate zonal activities, escalate issues
Regional Level	Federal Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Quarterly / Biannual	Regional program performance, financial reports, strategic updates	Compile regional data, policy feedback, plan adjustments
Federal Level	National Livestock Sector Steering Committee / Ministry Leadership	Annual	National animal health extension status, strategic outcomes, impact reports	Aggregate national data, national planning, donor reporting

Types of Reports

- *Routine Activity Reports*: Detailing extension activities, trainings, outreach, livestock health monitoring.
- *Disease Surveillance Reports*: Immediate reporting of outbreaks or suspicious cases.
- *Monthly/Quarterly Summary Reports*: Aggregated data on service delivery and impact indicators.
- *Special Reports*: Case studies, success stories, challenges, and resource needs.
- *Financial and Resource Utilization Reports*: Tracking budget and input usage at regional and federal levels.

12.4. FEEDBACK AND LEARNING LOOPS

A functional animal health extension system requires feedback integration for continuous improvement. Recommended strategies:

- Community feedback tools: suggestion boxes, SMS lines, town hall meetings
- Client satisfaction surveys conducted annually
- Joint learning forums and reflection sessions at regional and woreda level
- Action planning based on feedback findings (linked to next planning cycle)

- Integration of lessons into national extension updates and material revisions

12.5. Recognition, Incentives, and Motivation Mechanisms

This is used to promote quality service delivery and improve the motivation, retention, and accountability of animal health extension personnel through structured recognition and incentive mechanisms.

Recommended Strategies

a) ***Performance-Based Recognition***

Introduce structured systems to recognize high-performing extension staff, including:

a. Certificates of merit or commendation
b. Public acknowledgment during review meetings or events
c. Inclusion in exposure visits, professional training, or national forums

b) ***Non-Monetary Incentives***

Offer practical, non-cash incentives such as:

a. Veterinary kits, bicycles or motorbikes for mobile services
b. Branded uniforms or field gear (e.g., jackets, boots, bags)
c. Access to refresher training or certification courses

c) ***Monetary Incentives (where feasible)***

Advocate for:

a. Performance-based bonuses or allowances linked to service coverage or client feedback
b. Project-based or donor-supported top-up incentives

d) ***Community-Based Recognition***

Encourage communities to:

a. Recognize outstanding DAs or CAHWs during local events
b. Provide letters of appreciation or community testimonies

e) ***Integration into HR and Appraisal Systems***

Align performance evaluation with HR appraisal at regional and woreda levels to:

a. Link good performance to career progression or promotion
b. Identify gaps for supportive supervision or mentorship

f) ***Feedback-Driven Reward Mechanism***

Use feedback from monitoring tools (e.g., community scorecards, supervision checklists) as inputs for recognizing individual or team contributions.

Implementation Guidance recognition and motivation:

- Develop clear **performance benchmarks** and criteria for recognition.
- Establish a **review committee** at woreda and regional levels to validate performance.
- Ensure **fairness, transparency, and consistency** in incentive allocation.

- Link incentives to **measurable extension outcomes** (e.g., community coverage, vaccine uptake, disease reporting rates).

12.6. Accountability System

Establishing accountability system is important to establish clear roles, responsibilities, and mechanisms that ensure all stakeholders in animal health extension services are held accountable for their duties and commitments.

Key Components

a. Clear Role Definition: Ensure all extension service providers—from federal to community level—have documented responsibilities and performance expectations.
b. Regular Monitoring and Reporting: Implement systematic monitoring tools and reporting schedules to track progress and identify gaps.
c. Transparent Feedback Mechanisms: Enable beneficiaries and community members to provide feedback on service quality and provider performance through accessible channels.
d. Supervisory and Supportive Oversight: Conduct regular supervisory visits that combine performance assessment with coaching and problem-solving.
e. Performance Evaluation Linked to Accountability**:** Integrate evaluation outcomes with corrective actions, capacity building, and recognition or sanctions where appropriate.

f. Documentation and Audit Trails**:** Maintain records of activities, feedback, and decisions to support transparency and institutional memory.
g. Community Engagement and Social Accountability: Involve community committees and leaders in oversight to foster shared responsibility.

Implementation Guidelines of accountability system

- Develop clear accountability frameworks and communicate them widely.
- Use checklists, scorecards, or dashboards to facilitate regular review.
- Provide training on accountability standards for all extension staff.
- Encourage a culture of openness, learning, and responsiveness to concerns.
- Establish escalation procedures for unresolved complaints or misconduct.

PART V: ADAPTATION AND REFERENCE MATERIALS

This section provides guidance on how to adapt the national Animal Health Extension Service Delivery Guideline to regional, zonal, and local contexts, ensuring sustainability, ownership, and long-term institutionalization.

13. ADAPTATION AND TRANSLATION TO REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXTS

Animal health extension services must be context-specific and responsive to the diverse agro-ecological zones, livestock production systems, and cultural practices of Ethiopia. This is to ensure inclusivity, all training, communication, and guideline-related content should be accessible in local languages and adapted for diverse literacy levels. Accordingly, this guideline can be customized to the local context and translated to regional languages without leaving the concept and objective of the original document for easy and effective implementation. In some cases Ministry of Agriculture can support the contextualization process where required.

Recommendations

- *Conduct Regional and Woreda-Level Consultations*: Engage local livestock experts, extension agents, elders, and community leaders to identify context-specific needs and delivery preferences.

- *Align with Local Livestock Systems*: Adapt guideline activities to suit pastoral, agro-pastoral, and mixed farming systems using locally relevant extension tools and approaches.
- *Incorporate Local Knowledge and Indigenous Practices*: Where appropriate, integrate validated indigenous animal health practices into training materials and community messaging.
- *Apply a Flexible Implementation Framework*: Allow regional bureaus and woreda offices to innovate in delivery methods while adhering to the national strategy and indicators.
- *Translate Core Extension Messages*: Translate key animal health messages and materials into major local languages (e.g., Afan Oromo, Somali, Tigrigna, Amharic, Afar, etc.).
- *Use Multiple Communication Formats*: Disseminate messages using audio (radio, mobile), visual (posters, flipcharts), and oral (drama, storytelling) tools suited for the local population.
- *Develop Context-Specific Materials*: Produce regionally adapted training manuals, posters, radio scripts, and digital content based on livestock species, disease risks, and mobility patterns.
- *Utilize Local Influencers*: Engage respected elders, women leaders, and religious leaders in dissemination of customized animal health practices.

14. SUSTAINABILITY AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION CONSIDERATIONS

To ensure sustainability and institutionalization of animal health extension service, it is important to embed animal health extension into existing institutional frameworks.

Institutionalization Measures

- ✓ Integrate into Regional and Woreda Livestock Systems
  Formalize animal health extension units at regional, zonal, woreda, and kebele levels with designated staff and budgets.
- ✓ Incorporate in Training Curricula
  Mainstream the guideline into pre-service training curricula for DAs, veterinarians, and CAHWs at agricultural training institutions.
- ✓ Legal and Policy Integration
  Align animal health extension roles with national livestock and extension policy frameworks.
- ✓ Embed in Planning and Budgeting Cycles
  Ensure the guideline is reflected in regional and woreda annual work plans and resource allocations.

Sustainability Strategies

- ✓ Strengthen Local Capacity

  Invest in continuous capacity building and mentorship for extension personnel.
- ✓ Promote Ownership and Accountability

  Empower local institutions and community structures to lead planning, monitoring, and feedback processes.
- ✓ Mobilize Resources and Partnerships

  Leverage government funding, donor support, NGO partnerships, and private sector engagement to sustain service delivery.
- ✓ Document and Share Learning

  Regularly compile and disseminate best practices, innovations, and lessons learned to guide future adaptations and policy decisions.

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16. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Extension service reporting, monitoring and evaluation formats

Form 1: Daily Animal health extension service reporting format

Address: Region _____ Zone:_____Woreda_____Kebele_____ Name of Village/clinic or farm:_____

Place of extension service (select one): Vet clinic _____ Farm_____ At meeting_____ Other (specifiy)_____

Title of extension service (animal health topic):_____

Number of participants (Farmer/pastoral/animal owner) _____ Date of extension service_____

Name of expert (extension provider):_____ Phone number_____ Signature_____

Attendance sheet of extension service participants (beneficiary community)

S.N	Name	Kebele/town	Village	Phone number	Number of ani-mal	Signature of participants	Date

Name of supervisor/leader: _____ Phone number:_____ Signature_____

Form 2: Weekly Animal health extension service reporting format

Address: Region _____ Zone:_____Woreda_____Kebele_____ Name of Village/clinic or farm:_____

Places of extension service (Select): Vet clinic _____ Farm_____ At meeting_____ Other (specifiy)_____

Total Number of participants (Farmer/pastoral/animal owner) _____

S.N	Topics of extension	Date of extension service	Place of extension	Name of Extension service provider	Number of participants	Signature of expert
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

Name of supervisor/leader: _____ Phone number:_____ Signature_____

Form 3: Monthly Animal health extension service reporting format

Address: Region _____ Zone:_____Woreda_____Kebele_____ Name of Village/clinic or farm:_____

Places of extension service (Select): Vet clinic _____ Farm_____ At meeting_____ Other (specifiy)_____

Total Number of participants (Farmer/pastoral/animal owner) _____

Name of experts (extension providers): 1 _____ Phone number_____ Signature_____

2 _____ Phone number_____ Signature_____

3 _____ Phone number_____ Signature_____

Name of supervisor/leader: _____ Phone number:_____ Signature_____

Form 4: Quarterly Animal health extension service reporting format

Address: Region _____ Zone:_____Woreda_____Kebele_____ Name of Village/clinic or farm:_____

Places of extension service (Select): Vet clinic ____ Farm___ At meeting_____ Other (specifiy)_____

Total Number of participants (Farmer/pastoral/animal owner) _____

Name of experts (extension providers): 1 _____ Phone number_____ Signature_____

2 _____ Phone number_____Signature_____

3 _____ Phone number_____ Signature_____

Name of supervisor/leader: _____ Phone number:_____ Signature_____

Form 5: Annual Animal health extension service reporting format

Address: Region _____ Zone:_____Woreda_____Kebele_____ Name of Village/clinic or farm:_____

Places of extension service (Select): Vet clinic ____ Farm___ At meeting_____ Other (specifiy)_____

Total Number of participants (Farmer/pastoral/animal owner) _____

Name of experts (extension providers): 1 _____ Phone number_____ Signature_____

2 _____ Phone number_____Signature_____

3 _____ Phone number_____ Signature_____

Name of supervisor/leader: _____ Phone number:_____ Signature_____

Form 6: Animal health extension service Evaluation format for woreda supervisor (can be used for weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual evaluation)

Address: Name of region ----------, Name of zone: ----------Name of Woreda: ----------

S.N	**Name of health post/kebele**	**Total number of livestock**	**Total Household**	**Major KIPs of extension service**								**Performance in percentage (%)**
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	i	
				Number of extension benefited people	**No. of people who implemented extension service**	**Percentage of benefited population**	**Number of animals vaccinated**	**Number of health issue addressed**	**Number of registered animal**	**Number of community based disease report**	**Number of farm visited**	

Name of supervisor/leader: _____ Phone number:_____ Signature_____

Form 7: Animal health extension service Evaluation format for zone supervisor (can be used for weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual evaluation)

Address: Name of region ----------, Name of zone: ----------

S.N	Name of Woreda	Total number of live-stock	Total Household	Major KIPs of extension service								Performance in percentage (%)
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	i	
				Number of extension benefited people	**No. of people who implemented extension service**	**Percentage of benefited population**	**Number of animals vaccinated**	**Number of health issue addressed**	**Number of registered animal**	**Number of community based disease report**	**Number of farm visited**	

Name of supervisor/leader: _____ Phone number:_____ Signature_____

Form 8: Animal health extension service Evaluation format for rrgional supervisor (can be used for weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual evaluation)

Address: Name of region ----------, Name of zone: ----------

S.N	Name of zone	Total number of live-stock	Total Household	Major KIPs of extension service								Performance in percentage (%)
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	i	
				Number of extension benefited people	**No. of people who implemented extension service**	**Percentage of benefited population**	**Number of animals vaccinated**	**Number of health issue addressed**	**Number of registered animal**	**Number of community based disease report**	**Number of farm visited**	

Name of supervisor/leader: _____ Phone number:_____ Signature_____

Form 9: Certificate of training of Trainers

CERTIFICATE OF TOT

This is to certify that…….has successfully completed the Training of Trainers (ToT) on the topic entitled as ‘’…….....……’’ held from (date) …… to ……at (place)…..... provided by (training organization)……..……in collaboration with …….. (Office/organization). This training was conducted to build capacity and enhance the knowledge and skills of trainers in delivering effective health extension services

_____ _____

Training providing Organization

Collaborating office

Issued on the date: _____ Stamp

Form 10: Certificate of Capacity building training

CERTIFICATE OF CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING

This is to certify that (name of trainee)…….has successfully completed the Capacity building Training on the topic entitled as ‘’…….....…….’’ held from the date …… to ……at (place)……..... Provided by (training organization) ……..……..……in collaboration with (Supporting Organization)…….....….. This training was conducted to build capacity and enhance the knowledge and skills of trainers on the topic mentioned above

_____ _____

Training providing

Organization Collaborating office

Issued on the date: _____ Stamp

Form 11: Certificate of extension service

CERTIFICATE OF ANIMAL HEALTH EXTENSION SERVICE (TRAINING)

This is to certify that (name of trainee)…….has successfully attended and completed the Training of Trainers on the topic entitled as ‘’…….....……’’ held on the date ……..…… for …… hours and……minutes provided by Dr/Mr/Ms (trainer)…… This training was conducted to enhance the knowledge and skills of the animal owner on the topic mentioned above.

Region ….…… Zone ……..….Woreda …… Village ……

_____ _____

Name and signature of trainer Approving officer

Issued on the date: _____ Stamp