



USAID | **ETHIOPIA**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Report
USAID | Ethiopia Health Office
Industry Day
Bahir Dar
October 31, 2022

Prepared By: U³ Systems Work International



**U³ Systems Work
International**

December 2022



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List of acronyms

Acronyms	Meanings
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
EC	Empowered Communities
FAST	Food and Agriculture system Transformation
FTF	Feed the Future
FP	Family Planning
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IR	Intermediate Result
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunities
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
RFI	Request for Information
RFP	Request for Proposal
RMNCAH	Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health
RUTF	Ready To use Therapeutic Food
SAM.gov	System for Award Management.gov
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SBCC	Social and Behaviour Change Communication
SNNP	South Nations Nationalities and People
SNNPR	South Nations Nationalities and People Representatives
TB	Tuberculosis
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar



1. Introduction

Dr. Lydia Tesfaye (from U³ Systems Work Int.) opened the event with a self-introduction and extended a warm welcome to the attendees. She also introduced other team members of U³ systems work Int. Then, the USAID | Ethiopia Health Office team members and participants introduced themselves – mentioning their names and organizations that they represent. Dr. Lydia briefly described the agenda of the day too. A total of 35 participants, 23 of them in person and 12 of them virtually using Zoom: 16 international partners, and 19 from local organizations (11 from NGOs, 4 from CSOs, and 4 from private businesses) actively participated in the event. See annex 1 for agenda and annex 2 for the list of participants. Finally, Caraline Di Nunzio (from USAID Ethiopia) was cordially invited to set the stage and present on the importance and utility of the industry day.



2. Importance and utility of the industry day

Ms. Caraline Di Nunzio (from USAID | Ethiopia) started the session by introducing herself and gave a brief presentation on what an industry day is and why it is important. She also explained the aim of the event and the importance of creating networks. She gave a brief explanation on what is expected from the participants and tips on how to work with USAID. She mentioned that the event is an opportunity to know more about USAID and how to work as a partner. She also stated that participating in this Industry Day will not give any advantage to a partner when it comes to responding to a solicitation and any interested partner, including those that have not attended the event, can review the notes and resources from this event online. Finally, she made a crucial point to participants stressing that all discussions and exchanges during the industry days would be very important, but only what is formally put in writing on SAM.gov or Grants.gov will govern any open procurements such as request for Proposal (RFP).



3. Overview of USAID | Ethiopia Health Office

An overview of USAID| Ethiopia Health Office was presented by Sinu Kurian. She stated the primary focus of USAID | Ethiopia Health Office’s investment is Primary Health Care and Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH). She also stated that the second area USAID focuses on is family planning particularly reproductive health, the third is malaria, the fourth is Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and the final area is Tuberculosis (TB) program. She also gave a detailed description of the Ethiopian priority health impact indicators and targets for USAID investment. The USAID| Ethiopia Health Office’s programs priority considerations were also discussed.





4. Group Discussions by Activity

The in-person participants were assigned into 2 breakout sessions making sure that the different sectors are represented in each group. Virtual participants were assigned to one of the breakout sessions in which they can attend all of the group discussions and activities. In each breakout session, an introductory presentation was made by a USAID representative followed by group discussions. Questions that were received verbally from those that were present in the room were responded on the spot, while additional handwritten questions on pieces of papers from the participants were received for later consideration. Virtual participants submitted their questions using the Zoom Chat and Google Form. Question submitted on pieces for papers and virtually were responded to by USAID after the industry day and are included in this report and also posted online. Each participant was given the chance to attend discussions on the two activities in rotation. Below presented are questions and respective responses provided by USAID Ethiopia. The first section focuses on general questions and the remaining sections focus on questions raised related to each of the two activities, namely, Community Nutrition and Empowered Communities activities.

4.1. General Questions

Q1. Please clarify whether applicants must include the following three plans as annexes, since this detail will be included as part of the technical approach in the slide deck as outlined in the Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFO)? In general, there is a need to clarify which annexes are now required.

1. Sustainability and innovation plan
2. Adaptive management: monitoring and evaluation and learning plan
3. Technical assistance, capacity building and institutional strengthening plan

USAID Response: [See amended instruction on Amendment 1](#)

Q2. Please clarify whether key personnel should or should not be identified at this stage. If not, how should specific key personnel candidates present during orals (since USAID has specified which candidates should be presenting).

USAID Response: [See amended instruction on Amendment 1BCC](#)

Q3. Please clarify whether speakers can have their own speaking notes (that are not submitted) to support their presentation. This will help with equitable presentations between virtual and in person presentations.



[USAID Response:](#) See amended instruction on Amendment 1

Q4. What are the selection criteria for USAID funding on healthcare quality improvement projects?

[USAID Response:](#) Please read Section E and other related parts of the NOFO.

Q5. Can public health sector receive funds from USAID?

[USAID Response:](#) Not currently. USAID is channeling its support to the Ethiopian people through non-governmental and for-profit (local and international) organizations. It works with (including coordination) but not through Government of Ethiopia entities to accomplish its mission of helping the Ethiopian people.

4.2. USAID Community Nutrition

Dr. Iftekhar Rashid (from USAID | Ethiopia) began each group discussions with a welcoming remark and Self introduction. After introductions were concluded, he gave a presentation on the Community Nutrition Activity which is called Feed the Future Ethiopia. Dr. Iftekhar mentioned that the activity aims to improve the nutritional status of women and children in all regions of Ethiopia except Gambela. He also described the objective to be improvement in appropriate nutritional behaviour and utilization of nutrition services by the population. He stressed the importance of using a multi sectoral approach to address optimal nutrition among mothers and children. The activity is said to be 5-year project with a total estimated amount of up to 70 million United States Dollars (USD) and it targets the first thousand days of life and adolescent girls. The floor was then opened for participants to ask questions and to get responses from USAID Ethiopia representatives.

After the brief introductory presentation, the floor was opened for participants to ask questions and get responses from USAID Ethiopia representatives. Below are the details from the group discussions.



Question and Answer (Q&A)

Q1. Is this project only focusing on under-five children or does it also include school feeding program?

USAID Response: The school feeding program is currently supported by other donors and Government of Ethiopia. Therefore, we do not cover this age group as primary target and school feeding program in this activity but we cover children up to age five years.

Q2. Regarding the Community Nutrition activity, is it a follow-on project from the Growth through nutrition project implemented by Save the Children?



USAID Response: No, it is not the direct follow on of growth through nutrition.

Q3. Is there anything this activity thinks about social marketing?

USAID Response: If the organization is from private sectors or NGO who want to include the social marketing component to this activity, it is likely possible. USAID is very supporting of social markets. We are doing it in many countries with a great success. Although social marketing is not specifically mentioned in this activity, if it can contribute to the framework of this activity it can be proposed with regards to Sub-IR 2.4 of this activity's result framework.

Q4. Can USAID please confirm the intended mechanism for the Community Nutrition activity, cooperative agreement or contract?

USAID Response: Yes, please refer to the NOFO for more details.

Q5. Given the recent developments in Tigray, will the Community Nutrition Activity still have a geographic focus in Tigray?

USAID Response: This activity will cover all the clusters of the Feed the Future (FTF) zone of influence including the parts that are in the Tigray region.

Q6. Can you clarify the colours on the map showing the regions this activity covers?

USAID Response: The orange colour is called the lowland clusters which includes the regions Afar, Somali, Dire-Dawa and Harari. The grey colour is the Jimma cluster. The blue colour is the northern cluster which includes Amhara and Tigray region. The green colour is the Lake Tana Cluster which is in Amhara region. Both Northern and Lake Tana cluster covers Amhara region.

Q7. How do you select the five clusters shown on the map?

USAID Response: It was identified few years back and during previous cycle of programming. It was done jointly with the government of Ethiopia. We used a methodology to identify the high need woredas for our nutrition interventions and Feed the future team work with Ministry of agriculture and health together in identifying the areas.

Q8. Is the northern part of Ethiopia covered on this cluster selection as mentioned in Seqota declaration?

USAID Response: It is not a hundred percent saying as Seqota declaration woredas and Seqota declaration woredas change with time but our FTF number and area remain the same. We work closely with the Seqota declaration team and this activity is also discussed extensively. There could be some areas that could overlap but many areas do not overlap.



Q9. Does this activity cover only the development areas or does it also cover emergency areas such as Tigray, Afar and Amhara with regard to both nutrition support and restoration?

USAID Response: This project is simply going to be a developing project. It will work in a very strong coordination with humanitarian nutrition projects. USAID has humanitarian nutrition works in Afar, Amhara, Tigray and some parts of Oromia. We are doing mobile health and nutrition support, distributing ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and System for Award Management (SAM). So this activity will work with those activities closely. But, it will not implement humanitarian nutrition support directly. Restoration is also for the Public Health system. So this activity is not an emergency food distribution or malnutrition management. It will be a restoration of damaged facilities so that the health services can continue working.

Q10. Can I have more clarifications on the regions this activity covers? It is not clear on the map.

USAID Response: More or less this activity covers all regions except Gambella. It is not fully confirmed yet for Gambella.

Q11. Will this activity be implemented, in the five clusters that were mentioned in the presentation, by one partner or more than one partner? And how many woredas will the implementation of the activity cover?

USAID Response: USAID's intention to handle these whole activities is as one project. The way how implementing partners of the activity want to split the work depends on the applicant's capacity and choice of the work process. The implementing partner of the activity can be one organization or five to six organizations or 1 prime partner and 10 local organizations. It's all up to the applicants. About the woredas to be covered in this activity, we currently have 122 target woredas in the five clusters. But the number of woredas might change due to multiple reasons including splitting of the woredas.

Q12. This project is mainly focusing on the health elements. How can the local organizations and other CSOs participate in the project if they don't directly engage on the health sector?

USAID Response: Yes. It is a health-focused project and if you have capacity in health, Nutrition, civil society work or any kind of service provision, there is no restraint. When you are applying for this project, it has many other components not only service delivery. There is a social behaviour change component and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) is not only from health, it happens from many other thematic areas. When the Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFO) is published, you need to see where you can contribute and evaluate your capacity and strain's.



Q13. What do you mean by private sector? What is the requirement for private sectors to work as partner?

USAID Response: The private sector is basically registered as private entity or company. NGO's can also be privately owned and registered as NGO in this country. If you are private company, it depends on the type of company you are leading. But this opportunity is also opened for private sectors, CSOs and NGO as long as your work can contribute to results of this activity.

Q14. My project is working on providing free medical service mainly focusing on women health problems like fistula and I want to expand the scope of our project to cover more zones than we are covering now. Therefore, how can I expand my project and receive a funding?

USAID Response: If you can see in your program, there is some kind public health nutrition component you can apply for this project considering your present working zones in Amhara. If we are going cover fistula in any of our future programs, we will also be looking for local implementers for the community level component.

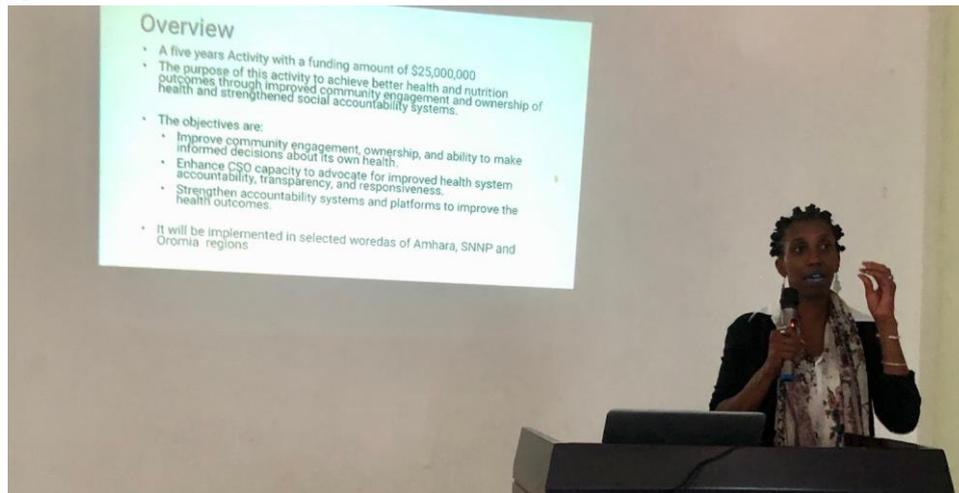
Q15. Is the winner of the Food and Agriculture Systems Transform (FAST) project already known?

USAID Response: The winner of the FAST project isn't announced yet. It will be announced soon.

4.3. USAID Empowered Communities

Each session started with a presentation on the Empowered Communities activity by Suzie Jacinthe (from USAID | Ethiopia). She described that the purpose of this activity is to achieve better health and nutrition outcomes through improved community engagement and ownership of health and strengthened social accountability systems. She mentioned that the activity is a five-year project with a funding amount of 25 million USD. The geographic scope for the activity was mentioned to be in three regions of Ethiopia namely Amhara, SNNP and Oromia.

She also stated that all the participant lists who participated in the three Industry Days happening in Addis Ababa, Hawassa and Bahir Dar will be available for any connections they want at the U³ Systems Work International website for this project. The floor was then opened for participants to ask questions and to get responses from USAID Ethiopia representatives. Below are the details from each of the group discussions.



Q&A

Q1. What is the difference between social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) and empowered communities?

USAID Response: SBCC refers to the healthy behaviours, message development and communication channels for health literacy. But an empowered community is a bit different. Within the social accountability framework, its emphasis is more on accountability. It's not that because social accountability isn't here but we are building it firmly using the tools to change where we are in terms of health today, where we plan to go and what is the messaging that needs to be taken to the district's health officials and health facility in terms of what might be needed to change the health outcomes. So empowered communities is about advocacy while SBCC is about changing behaviours.

Q2. Will this activity integrate with community nutrition and other activities?



USAID Response: There are activities with geographically overlapping activities. Empowered communities will overlap geographically with quality health care, healthy behaviour and community nutrition. Those activities are only in the health office; our mission is in several technical offices. So, there could be activities in non-health technical offices that are in the same area with this activity.

Q3. Are gender and social norms included in the design of the project?

USAID Response: Gender norms are in all our activities. We are required to address gender and when we say gender we mean women, girls, boys and men. When we say gender, we are asking to go beyond sex disaggregation data as mentioned on the solicitation referring to how do you change gender norms and what do you have as an idea to change.

Q4. How do you include social accountability in the design of these project?

USAID Response: Social accountability is giving patients voice and feedback to the health service providers so that the services feel more responsible. Social accountability refers to how the community, patients and local leadership outside of a health centre talk together to ensure that clients are getting the best care they need. That is why it is included.

Q5. Sidama region is excluded from the “Empowered Communities” Project. Is there any justification (Considering severity of problems in the health sector unlike reports?) or is it included in SNNPR wrongly while it is administratively separate regional state?

USAID Response: The geographic coverage is under reviewing; it is not final yet. However, the USAID EC activity will give a priority based on gaps. Moreover, due to the limited resources; our georgic coverage will be limited, and the gov’t and other donors can scale up to other regions and SNUs.

Q6. Are those activities (Community nutrition, Empowered Communities and Quality healthcare) being applied to similar geographical areas? How do you plan to integrate these activities?

USAID Response: There are activities such as empowered communities, quality healthcare, healthy behaviours and community nutrition that geographically overlap in our health office. We also have several other technical offices in USAID. Therefore, all the applicants who could win these awards also have to make bridges where it is appropriate to non-health activities at USAID that happen to be in the same area.

Q7. How are persons with disabilities addressed in the empowered communities’ framework? Are there any specific targets for disability inclusion and targeting of persons with disabilities?



USAID Response: One of the key components of this activity is community engagement and ensuring their voices are heard, mainly that of the disadvantaged members of the community. Hence, in this activity all citizens are represented, including women, girls, youth, minority ethnic groups, and disadvantaged members of the community including persons with disabilities (PWD).

Q8. Is this result framework only specific to RMNCAH? Can an organization which provides health services directly to women and children apply for this activity?

USAID Response: The fund coming from the US congress is attached to specific health outcomes. This fund is for family planning, maternal health and child health. Hence, this activity generally includes strengthening and building the community voice to make the available health related services better and giving services to children. So doing some other activities rather than RMNCAH-N is not possible; it has to fit with this specific activity.

Q9. What makes USAID change its mind to directly work with private partners as well as local partners? The door was not open for local partners before or even if it was open, it is not easy to access it because of a lot of criteria to fulfil.

USAID Response: We fund and work with local organizations; we have been doing this from the beginning. Over the last years, there have been different ways that USAID named its effort to actually work with more local partners. I can probably say we have gotten better and better in trying to be structurally flexible. As you all know, we are government with bureaucratic rules and paperwork. But we have tried to figure out which processes we have can be adopted, simplified and eased to actually open the door for private organizations and private sector.

Q10. As a very grass root community organization, the organization I am representing is trying to make a big impact with less investment. Therefore, would that be good enough for USAID to take us into consideration?

USAID Response: There are points of entry for local organizations on consortium level and implementation level that is within the applicants how they propose the program to USAID. There is also a possibility with in the applicant to have short term contracts or grants with local organizations that are not formally part on the activity.

Q11. How far or how large is the impact that USAID brought in implementing the project through a long chain of partners engaged including the international up to community level?

USAID Response: USAID uses an open competition to award the implementing partners (for both local and international). The prime partner will directly work with the community/local actors to achieve the intended results.



Q12. Does USAID still consider including a result area for non-state actors to deliver family planning and RMNCAH services for Empowered communities' activity?

USAID Response: Yes, USAID expects the “how” part from the applicants.

Q13. Have you evaluated the partners that are engaged in implementing different USAID health projects in Ethiopia?

USAID Response: USAID is also required to have evaluations. All of our money comes from the US congress. So we have to basically budget for application process in a year and at the end of the year, we have to report what we have used in the last year and what we get as a result. So in order to do that we are required to evaluate whether it is a local or international partner for all our activities who are willing through setting a baseline at the beginning of the activity based on where they are operating. There will also be a midline evaluation and there is also final evaluation. It will all be attached to the solicitation.

Q14. How can local CSOs be attractive enough to be prime recipients of USAID grants? As always, there is international organization in the middle but the sector maturity, geographical presence, direct stakeholder partnership rest with local CSOs.

USAID Response: This solicitation will be open for both local and international. Local partners can also apply as a consortium. USAID usually encourages new, underutilized, and local partners to apply.

Q15. Does this activity have funding for restoration of health facilities?

USAID Response: This one has a crisis modifier in it. There has to be prioritization based on the resources. We do not have the funding envelope to address all the restoration pieces, so we will not be able to cover them all but we might be able to do a little bit of them

Q16. Is the Request for information (RFI) released for this program?

USAID Response: The RFI for this program will come out next month for application and all our solicitations for assistance are found on Grants.gov.

Networking- Break

After the end of the first break out session, the participants and USAID representatives were on break time aside networking.



5. Working with USAID

The session began with a brief presentation on how to work with USAID by Caraline Di Nunzio (from USAID | Ethiopia). In her presentation, Caraline described the priorities of USAID | Ethiopia, barriers for the application process, evaluation of local versus international organisations, steps for registration, teaming, and tips for the application process. Following the presentation, participants were asked to pose their questions and responses were provided by USAID | Ethiopia representatives.

- **Presenter:** Caraline Di Nunzio



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- **Participants:** 11 participants from local and International NGOs, CSOs, professional association, academic institutions and private sectors
- **Other USAID Team members:** Sinu Kurian, Dr. Iftekhar Rashid, Suzie Jacinthe
- **Place:** Delano Hotel and Spa
- **Duration of presentation:** 27 minutes
- **Total Duration:** 49 minutes



Q&A

Q1. What are your criteria for the selection of new organizations who are looking for sub granting?



USAID Response: Sub granting with USAID needs a teaming relationship where you propose with another company and have a joint proposal or application together as a team. Sub-granting is actually where different organization have the contract or the grant and they will solicit for grantees to work with them and support their project or activity. There are some requirements they have to follow for the sub grant but that wouldn't directly go through USAID.

Q2. Why does not USAID use a way of dividing the notes for experienced international organizations for consortium and non-experienced but emerging civil societies?

USAID Response: We work with direct local organizations as recipients and international organizations. We don't usually engage on separating two paths for local and international organizations, but we are giving it a thought and we sometimes engage in it. There are recent coming opportunities like TB, Family Planning (FP) and Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs just for local organizations.

Q3. We know USAID had been working with limited Local NGOs. But how prepared is USAID to ease, simplify and provide access of direct application to work with local grass root organizations for more impact?

USAID Response: It is prepared to engage with new and underutilized partners including local organisations

Q4. Is there any requirement that needs to be included in our proposal? Can you provide us with templates?

USAID Response: Generally, we don't have predetermined or fixed templates. You should refer to the proposal instructions on our website (usaid.gov) and that will give you the format on how to structure it.

Q5. Is there any cross cutting issue for USAID that needs to be included on the proposal?

USAID Response: Yes. There is a cross cutting issue but read carefully the solicitation because it should indicate if we are specifically looking for cross cutting measures. We have programs in all different regions in Ethiopia and we don't want to duplicate efforts when we go forward. Therefore, It should be specifically layered out before looking for something as a cross cutting measure.

Q7. We are working on youth and social accountability. If possible, can USAID advise us on how we should submit a proposal?

USAID Response: Please refer to USAID's website for details

Q8. What are the focus areas of USAID for the purpose of preparing proposals?



USAID Response: Explained in the presentations.

Q9. Is this application invitation accessible for all; including those who do not have prior experience with USAID?

USAID Response: Yes.

Q10. How do you ensure the meaningful participation of representative organizations of persons with disabilities in the co-creation phases?

USAID Response: USAID has Gender and inclusivity policy that considers this and other factors in its operation.

Q11. Does the call permit us to apply in consortium?

USAID Response: Yes.

6. Sharing perspectives with USAID

This session started following the presentation of working with USAID. The participants were grouped into private and local organisations, and they were given the opportunity to discuss their previous experience with USAID and concerns they have on the application process.

6.1 Local partner organisations, excluding private sectors

- **Participants:** 10 participants from local organisations including local NGOs, CSOs
- **USAID Team members:** Suzie Jacinthe, Caraline Di Nunzio
- **Place:** Delano Hotel and Spa
- **Total duration of discussion:** 35 minutes



Q&A

Q1. Do we have any chances to receive technical assistance from USAID for our capacity building?

USAID Response: We don't give technical assistance for people who apply for USAID solicitation. There will be a formal assessment that you have to go through. This assessment gives us the sort of action and recommendations plan that the organization has to meet in order to be funded with USAID money.

Q2. Is there a restriction on applying to different activities? One as a prime partner and the other as a consortium (one organization in 2 or three activities)?

USAID Response: There is no restriction for applying as a prime partner or work as a consortium for a given activity. However, to apply for solicitation you're investing your own time and money. Application for this award takes a lot of hard work and time. So it is better if you choose one activity that you can work on your very best effort.

Q3. Would it be fair if both local and international NGO are given the same or equal chance on the grant?

USAID Response: In this solicitation the award is of course open for all organization. But there are awards which are only for the local organizations so that they can compete with each other. For example, HIV related award is given for a local organization. The solicitations are designed based on what we need; sometimes it may be for local organizations only or for an international organization or it can also be for a consortium.

Q4. Would you give us some brief virtual induction on the application template?



USAID Response: There will not be any kind of induction on the application template. The application will be clear on the solicitation itself and those are the things that we are allowed to check against. But if you find an organization which has been successful on the award, that may be one option to see a former proposal so that you can learn from it.

Q5. Is there any technical support or training on writing proposals?

USAID Response: No, there is no technical support for writing proposals. However, you can use tips on YouTube, take online courses and training about proposal writing.

6.2 Private Sectors

- **Participants:** Zemera multimedia & promotion and Mogassa environmental & community developmental organization
- **USAID Team members:** Sinu Kurian, Dr. Iftekhar Rashid
- **Place:** Delano Hotel and Spa
- **Total Duration:** 20 minutes



Participant 1 (Zemera multimedia & promotion): The representative of the private sector explained that their company works on multimedia and promotion. He stated that they work to disseminate information using social media and broadcasting. He also mentioned that he had been previously engaged on projects that involve maternal health in the health sector. He stated the major challenges they face as a company are lack of governmental support and information on how to get funding opportunities.



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Participant 2 (Mogassa environmental & community developmental organization):

The representative of this private sector explained that their organization works on free provision of medical equipment and drugs for health centres and health posts of selected areas. He also mentioned that their second priority area is provision of food supply on drought affected areas.



7. Annexes

Annex 1: Schedule of the Industry Day in Bahir Dar

Schedule

Bahir Dar, October 31, 2022

Time	Event	Person Responsible
7:45 - 8:15	Registration	U ³ Systems Work Int.
8:43 - 8:50	Introductions	Dr. Lydia Tesfaye (U ³)
8:50 - 8:56	Setting the Stage	Caraline Di Nunzio
8:57 - 9:16	Overview of USAID Health office Overview	Sinu Kurian
9:18 - 10:25	<u>Breakout sessions: Activity Discussions</u> (2 simultaneous discussions ,30 minutes each- 10 min presentation followed by 20 min discussions each participant attend 2 discussions) 1. FTF Ethiopia Community Nutrition Activity 2. USAID Empowered Communities	<i>Dr. Lydia Tesfaye (U³)</i> Dr. Iftekhar Rashid Suize Jacinthe U ³ Systems Work Int.
10:30 - 10:45	Break (Networking)	U ³ Systems Work Int.
10:50 - 11:25	Working with USAID	Caraline Di Nunzio
11:25 - 11:38	General Q&A	USAID Representatives
11:43 - 12:15	<u>Breakout sessions: Sharing Perspectives with USAID</u> (2 simultaneous discussions) 1) Local Partner Organisations(one group) 2) Private Sector(one group)	USAID Representatives U ³ Systems Work Int.
12:15 - 12:25	Networking	U ³ Systems Work Int.
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch (Networking)	U ³ Systems Work Int.



Annex 2: List of participants – Industry-day - Bahir Dar– Oct 31, 2022

No	Name	Organization	Organization Type	Email	Mode of attendance
1	Daniel Mekonnen	HOPE WALKS Ethiopia	International partner	daniel.mekonnen@hopewalks.org	In person
2	Dessie Kassa	Amref Health Africa In Ethiopia	International partner	Dessie.Kassa@amref.org	In person
3	Dr. Sisay Mellese Deboch	Pathfinder International	International partner	smellese@transformphc.org	In person
4	Eden Tesfahun	Simien Mountains Mobile Medical Service	International partner	tesfahuneden@gmail.com	In person
5	Elsabeth Belay	HOPE WALKS Ethiopia	International partner	elsabeth.belay@hopewalks.org	In person
6	Endashaw Abera	HOPE WALKS Ethiopia	International partner	endashawu.abera@hopewalks.org	In person
7	Eyuel Demisse	Pact	International partner	edemissie@pactworld.org	In person
8	Hana Haile	Save the Children	International partner	Hana.Haile@savethechildren.org	In person
9	Molla Daniel	Humedica e.V	International partner	BahirDar.Coordinator@humedica.org	In person
10	Rekebnaha Gedamu	Messianic Jewish Alliance of America (MJAA) Ethiopia Relief	International partner	rekebnahag@yahoo.com	In person
11	Tigabu Tiile	Save the Children	International partner	Tigabu.Tiile@savethechildren.org	In person
12	Ayele Amha	Meseret humanitarian organization Bahir Dar project office	Local NGO	ayelearnha@gmail.com	In person
13	Aynaleh Eyassu	Beza Posterity Development Organization (BPDO)	Local NGO	ayalneheyasu02@gmail.com	In person
14	Getahun Deguye	Sidaama Development Association	Local NGO	gdeguye@gmail.com	In person
15	Hiwot Tibebe	Vision for Sustainable Development	Local NGO	hiwottibebe2121@gmail.com	In person
16	Mulu	NAPHAD	Local NGO	muluhailu.m@gmail.com	In person
17	Nigatu Desta	Fana Addis Tiwulid Ethiopia	Local NGO	fanaaddist@gmail.com	In person
18	Yilkal Adane	Save Your Holy Land Association	Local NGO	yilaadane16@gmail.com	In person
19	Abebaw Getu	Inter religious council of Ethiopia (IRCE)	CSO	abebawg1941@gmail.com	In person



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No	Name	Organization	Organization Type	Email	Mode of attendance
20	Ayele Fantaye	Progress Integrated Community Development Organization	CSO	ayelefanta16@gmail.com	In person
21	Mulugojjam Teklu	Agar Ethiopia Charitable Society	CSO	muluteklu12@gmail.com	In person
22	Ashagire Zeleke	Mogassa environmental and community development organizations	Private Business	ashagrizeleke@gmail.com	In person
23	Tarekegn Fetene	Zemera Multimedia And Promotion	Private Business	tarekegnf199@gmail.com	In person
24	Kris Jovet Garcia	Child Fund International Philippines	International partner	kgarcia@childfund.org	Virtual
25	Maria Barrios	Action Against Hunger	International partner	mbarrios@actionagainsthunger.org	Virtual
26	Matewous Birara	Child Fund	International partner	matibirara@childfund.org	Virtual
27	Melaku Tekle Zengeta	Light for The World International	International partner	M.Tekle@light-for-the-world.org	Virtual
28	Samuel Mulugeta	Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI)-Global	International partner	samuel_mulugeta@dai.com	Virtual
29	Asfawosen Nega	New Millennium Women Empowerment Organization	Local NGO	nmhdo2u@gmail.com	Virtual
30	Dagne Girma	Progress Integrated Community Development Organization (PICDO)	Local NGO	dagnegirma21@gmail.com	Virtual
31	Dessie Mulatu	Megbare Senay Children and Family Support Organization (MSCFSO)	Local NGO	dessiemulatu81@gmail.com	Virtual
32	Eshetu Nigussie	Integrated Community Education and Development Association (ICEDA)	Local NGO	iceda2020@gmail.com	Virtual
33	Menbere Zenebe	Kembatti Mentti Gezzima-Tope (KMG) Ethiopia	CSO	mzenebe@kmgethiopia.org	Virtual
34	Ernest Okot	MedX International Co.	Private Business	ernest@medx.international	Virtual
35	Vitrishna Vaibhavi	Dimagi	Private Business	vvaibhavi@dimagi.com	Virtual