Proceedings of the Workshop on
Voices of poor livestock keepers in Bondo District
Held at Switel Hotel, Bondo, Kenya
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Compiled by
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Voices of Poor Livestock Keepers in the Lake Victoria Basin

VPLK Document 2
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Opening remarks  
By Henry Mugeni - District Livestock Production Officer, Bondo district

Bondo district imports almost all livestock products, despite having a high population of livestock. The district spends Kshs. 1.8 billion on food imports every year. The district has many constraints, as described in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and other reports. To tackle these problems effectively the government policy is that information flow should be pluralistic. There is no more monopoly on extension on information and extension. The government is encouraging stakeholders to come up and disperse information. This is an open invitation to all extension providers to work together. Farmer-to-farmer exchange is also encouraged. Mr Mugeni urged participants to be critical of information that the Workshop Organisers would share and to keep in mind that it was collected from specific sub locations and may not reflect the picture of the whole district.

Overview of the Voices of Poor Livestock Keepers in the Lake Victoria Basin Study  
By Njeri Muhia - Consultant, World Agroforestry Centre, Nairobi

The UK Department for International Department (DFID) is sponsoring a study on Livestock Information Research Exchange in East Africa. Previous phases of the study have identified various government programmes, NGOs and community based organizations concerned with poor livestock producers in East Africa and identified the Lake Victoria basin as an area of high concentration of poor people and livestock. ICRAF is leading a component of the study that focuses on the information and technology needs and sources for poor livestock keepers in the Lake Victoria basin.

Project activities have been implemented in parts of the Lake Victoria basin in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda in collaboration with a number of partners. Data has been collected and preliminary analysis made in four districts in Tanzania, three districts in Uganda and three districts in Kenya. The specific districts in Kenya are Vihiga, Bondo and Migori.

The objective of the study are:

a) Identify where significant numbers of poor livestock keepers are located in the Lake Victoria basin
b) Describe how those poor livestock keepers access new knowledge and technologies, with emphasis on knowledge and technologies pertaining to livestock
c) Identify what the levels of demand for new livestock related knowledge and technologies are and to what extent these information needs are being met
d) Document which civil society organizations operate in the Lake Victoria basin and to what extent they actually, and potentially, cater for the interests of poor livestock keepers
e) Suggest what ways civil society organizations can be empowered to enable poor people to better access new information and technologies

This workshop aims to share the preliminary results with stakeholders in Bondo district so as to obtain reactions to our interpretation of the results as well as
discuss what the results mean for agricultural technology development and information dissemination in Bondo district. The workshop will proceed as follows: (1) Nelson Mango will make a presentation of the main results obtained to date on behalf of the study team; (2) we will have a plenary discussion of those results; (3) the participants will break into 4 working groups to discuss specific topics raised by the study; and (4) the working groups will report back to the plenary session.

Sharing of Preliminary results from Bondo district
By Nelson Mango - Consultant, World Agroforestry Centre, Nairobi

Bondo district was carved out of Siaya district in 1999. Almost 80% of its land area is classified as arable, yet only 30% is currently under cultivation. According to the 1999 population census the population in Bondo district stands at 239,000 with a growth rate of 1.79% down from 3.8% in the 1989 census. Rainfall averages 910 mm per annum. The agroecological zone in Bondo district is described as lower midlands characterized by high temperatures, low rainfall and high evaporation. The altitude of the district ranges 1140m and 1400m above sea level. The soils are mostly clay and sandy loam. The average land holding size in Rageng'ni is 2.5ha. Over 70% of the population in the district is characterized as being poor.

Data was collected from two sublocations in Bondo district, namely

- Got Ramogi in Central Yimbo location of Usigu division. Sixteen household interviews were carried out.
- Rageng'ni in East Uyoma location of Madiany division. Eighteen household interviews were conducted.

In addition to the household interviews, modified PRAs as well as key informant interviews were carried out with CBOs, NGOs and government personnel in the study areas and at district headquarters.
The study sites in Bondo were chosen based on the following contrasting criteria

Table 1: Selection criteria of study sites in Bondo district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Agricultural potential</th>
<th>Concentration of intervening agencies</th>
<th>Market access</th>
<th>Population density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Got Ramogi</td>
<td>LM 4 (Low)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rageng’ni</td>
<td>LM 3 (Medium)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Key informant interviews by study team)

Almost all farmers in Bondo district keep livestock in some form or other. Most of the poor livestock farmers are concentrated in Got Ramogi sub location and Mageta Island. Madiany division has the highest number of intervening agencies.

Table 2: Major occupations in Bondo district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employment</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal employment</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Analysis of household data collected by study)
Some characteristics of farming in Bondo district are:

- Fishing constitutes a very important sector especially in Rageng'ni sublocation
- Tsetse fly resurgence has caused farmers to reduce livestock numbers, including donkeys
- Free grazing culture is prevalent (fencing is not common)
- Residents keep mainly Zebu cattle. Bondo district has recorded the highest number of cross breeds of all the Kenyan study sites
- There is little dairy farming in Rageng'ni, although Madiany division has about 78 dairy animals
- Goat and sheep rearing is not considered an economic activity
- Water availability and soil erosion are major threats

The major causes of poverty are cited as:

- Cost of production in relation to output
- Low adoption of agricultural innovation (use of hybrid seeds, fertilizers and boma manure)
- Failure of cash crop farming
- Lack of farm/business credit
- Lack of enterprise sustainability of projects and investment initiative
- Lack of information on marketing systems
- Inadequate and poorly distributed infrastructure
- High morbidity rate (7836 with Malaria and HIV/AIDS taking the biggest toll)
- High dependency ratio

The following were identified as challenges to crop and livestock production:

- Water availability and access
- Low purchasing power, household production and property ownership
- Low investment on crop and livestock enterprises
- High presence of NGOs and CBOs but very poor information and technology flow due to many de-motivating factors (biased leadership, danism etc)
- Lack of coordination and limited coverage and skills/knowledge among service providers

Soil fertility is a major challenge for farming (64%) followed by soil erosion (14%) and stiiga weed (11%). Bondo district is generally a food deficit area.

According to the study, the knowledge demanded by farmers at district level is about:

- Appropriate livestock medicine and animal health
- Information on approved stockists
- Application of livestock medicines, for example proper dosages
- Knowledge on identifying healthy livestock to buy. Farmers currently rely too much on livestock traders
- Management of exotic animals (all livestock)
- Sources for dairy goats
- Fodder establishment and management
- Use of herbs in animal treatment
- Training of community animal health workers
Table 3: Livestock information type demanded in the study sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of information</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feeding</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment and disease control</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock breeds and breeding</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General husbandry</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: most of the livestock kept in Bondo are local Zebu and some cross breeds. (Source: Analysis of household data collected by study)

Table 4: Expenditure on livestock in the last 3 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Got Ramogi</th>
<th>Rageng'ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100% (16)</td>
<td>100% (18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Analysis of household data collected by study)

This information is significant because it shows that though Rageng'ni is the high potential sublocation, farmers are less inclined to invest in livestock. However, in Got Ramogi where the agricultural potential is less, the farmers depend more on livestock.

When interviewed about information sought on farmyard manure, the farmers in Bondo district responded as follows:

Table 5: Information farmers have been seeking on farmyard manure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of information</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How to maintain nutrients in FYM</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making the best FYM</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If FYM gives higher yields</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use/application of FYM</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best animal for FYM</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Analysis of household data collected by study)

Information sources in Bondo district were mentioned as follows:

- From participatory surveys, most women rely on community sources of data, that is; neighbours, churches, and barazas; while men in addition use veterinary officers, extension officers and family members.
- Residents of Got Ramogi obtain more information from local sources - that is; elders, barazas, churches, schools, market centre announcements by sellers, women groups and youth groups.

Table 6: Sources of information in study sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None (no information sought)</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey respondents indicated a lack of satisfaction with the information provided by agricultural extension officers. 44% of farmers who sought information from agricultural extension workers failed to obtain the information they were looking for. In this regard, village elders and neighbours were considered more reliable sources of information.

Table 7: Sources who failed to satisfy farmer information needs (across all study sites)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural extension officer</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family member</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary officer</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbours/other farmers</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village elders</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following were identified as challenges to Community Based Organizations (CBO) to provide information and knowledge for poor farming communities (experiences from Madiany):

- Staff capacities in CBOs, NGOs and government are all dwindling
- Very large number of diverse CBOs that are not well coordinated; each has a small geographical coverage
- Existing NGO/CBO networks are not fully utilized due to lack of trust among leaders and community groups, e.g. clans
- High reliance on donors for sustainability of group initiative
- Most organisations working with farmers do not develop Memorandum of understanding (MOUs) with farmers, leaving room for misunderstanding and bad feelings
- Most CBOs and larger organisations do not share information, neither do they have information sharing mechanisms
- Social factors which de-motivate the community groups (competition among sub-groups, corruption)
- Extension providers should provide messages specific to circumstance of each location
- Increased use of networking and pluralism in provision of extension and research services are advocated to increase cost-effectiveness, equity and efficiency of agricultural development
- Need to institutionalise more participatory learning approaches

Comments on Nelson's Presentation
Discussion yielded the following points:
1. Farmers' constraints - The participants argued about what is really meant by "high cost of production". They pointed out that in reality people apply few inputs and therefore they are operating with low cost of production.

2. Market constraints - There is an inconsistency between high reliance of inputs and lack of markets.

3. An observation was made on the point that sheep and goats are not considered an economic activity. The participant pointed out that the tradition in Luoland was that people accumulated chickens, then moved on to sheep and goats, and then to cattle, but now it seems that livestock production needs to start with cattle. The same thing with water management - need to start with big infrastructure projects rather than small water harvesting projects. This is the prevailing attitude.

4. Soil fertility and soil erosion continue to be serious setbacks to agricultural production.

5. Stockists seem to be a potential source of information for farmers.

6. One farmer noted that most farmers are not trying to commercialise and thus marketing is not really a problem.

7. One participant felt that dairy goats are a good idea and should be introduced. This is a good method of eliminating poverty because "poverty is hanging us."

8. To control the resurgence of tsetse flies and general livestock diseases it is important to identify people who can be trained in animal health practices and services. One way is the use of Community Based Animal Health Workers - the government policy is to make use of jobless trained animal health workers, for example Madiany has registered private community based animal health workers (CBAHWs) (15 in the district) and a private veterinary officer is based at the vet office.

9. Tsetse control - Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA) is working very well, communities do tsetse control with little input from the veterinary office. There are now 65 spray pumps in the district.

10. Farmers need to change their attitudes. One participant felt that farmers are very resistant to change practices, for example most farmers are uninterested in FAO field schools because they don't get money. He emphasised that "Unless we work, we will still be poor"

Research challenges
- Medicinal plants for treating livestock diseases
- Apparent quandary - agencies tend to select areas that will bring quick impact and successes, but this exaggerates the bias away from very poor areas.

OUTPUTS FROM WORKING GROUPS

GROUP ONE

Task 1: Define what a community based organisation (CBO) is?
A registered body/forum at grassroots/community level set to address felt needs and challenges. A community is a group of people living together, know each other and experience a common concern. In some instances a CBO is an umbrella organisation.
Task 2: What are the roles of CBOs?
> Identify the community problems as relates to livestock
> Source solutions to the problems
> Draw community action plans
> Strategise on implementation of the Community Action Plan (CAP)
> Coordinate community activities to other agencies
> Play an important role in project sustainability (promote project ownership)
> Enhance community mobilisation
> Create social harmony within the community

Task 3: Case study question on two CBOs.
The table below depicts two different CBOs in Bondo district. One is performing very well and its members are happy, and the second is a poorly performing group. How would the experiences of Group one be up scaled to the whole district?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Good trustworthy leadership</td>
<td>- Untrustworthy biased leadership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Members drawn from a particular village i.e. one clan</td>
<td>- Members from different villages and sub-clans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Positively influential and outgoing leaders and members.</td>
<td>- Reserved, biased and authoritative influential personalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Enforcement and adherence to group by laws and rules.</td>
<td>- Loose rules (loose enforcement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High group initiative efforts.</td>
<td>- High expectation from donors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- All information discussed by the group Committee or members before action is taken.</td>
<td>- Members complain of leaders Making certain vital decision without members' involvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Most activities initiated without donor support.</td>
<td>- Most activities initiated with donor involvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Look for various donors and trainers directly on their own.</td>
<td>- Rely centrally on one channel for donor access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Members committed to attend community or external forums where information is exchanged.</td>
<td>- Over-reliance on donor for new information. Member's not enthusiastic attendants of public forums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Open to share and exchange with other groups.</td>
<td>- Closed and secretive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to up scale the good experiences to the whole district;
> A forum should be created to bring all the stakeholders in the district on board
> Coordination of donor/financial support from a central desk
> Creation of resource centres by professional groups for easy access of technical information
> Diversify sources of funding to increase stakeholder contribution e.g., local authorities, livestock traders in animal health delivery

10
Create quality control of livestock by stakeholders to avoid bringing in diseased animals from other districts

**GROUP TWO**

Task 1: Who is a livestock keeper in Bondo district?
- One who owns livestock
- One who rears other people's livestock
- One who looks after other people's livestock, i.e. Jakwath

The livestock owned/reared include cattle, sheep, goats, chicken, bees, donkeys and pigs

Task 2: What distinguishes people as poor livestock keepers (indicators)?
- Livestock type
- The breed
- Production
- **Quality**
- Condition
- Feeding methods/types
- Type of housing structure
- Chronically sick livestock

Task 3: How do livestock keepers become poor or non-poor?

Livestock keepers become poor due to the following factors:
- Inability to use (sell) livestock resources when the situation arises due to cultural expectations
- Death of livestock
- Low animal production
- Theft of livestock
- Cultural ceremonies such as funerals and weddings
- Culture that dictates which type of livestock you should keep
- Inbreeding of livestock

If the following factors are dealt with, the livestock keeper will move to a state of being non-poor.

**GROUP THREE**

Task 1: What information do livestock keepers in Bondo district need?
- Feeds and feeding methods
- Housing
- Types of livestock
- Breeds and breeding methods
- Disease control
- Selection (criteria)
- Marketing
- Record keeping
- Credit facilities (sources of financing)
- Cost of production (economics of production)

Task 2: Are they getting this information?
- Yes. Farmers who know and would want to use the information normally get it.
Task 3: How can the caps be filled?
Packaging of the idea of keeping livestock as a commercial entity (source of income). The current social norms, culture and beliefs related to livestock need to be reviewed. The focus should be directed towards building upon local animals, and local skills with a greater commercial perspective.

Task 4: Identify who will fill the gaps
This calls for participatory involvement of:
- Livestock farmers (community)
- NGO's, the government, CBOs, etc as facilitators

GROUP FOUR
Task 1: Are there ways or methods for reaching poor people that would be more effective (e.g., schools, church groups, markets)?
Yes. The following can be used:
- Community crush pens
- Home visits
- Farmer field schools
- Use of opinion leaders/village leaders
- Field days and on farm demonstrations
- Funeral ceremonies - some participants felt that funerals are emotionally charged environments and may not be suitable for extension messages.
- Agrovet shops
- Women groups
- Location agricultural shows

Task 2: List the alternative methods that would have good potential
The ways of strengthening these methods are:
- Establish farmer to farmer visits (exchange visits)
- Capacity building on technical packages for village elders/opinion leaders. Village elders - train in leadership and in use of technical packages in ways they understand
- Qualified personnel should manage Agrovets shops - they provide brochures in shops and pharmacies. Animal health assistants associate with stockists. The District Veterinary Officer registers and licences stockists already
- Establish Location agricultural shows which can among other things give farmers little bits of inputs as prizes
- Community crush pens - Create exchange visits between communities to expose them to the community crush pen concept
- Farmer field schools - add more schools. There are now 20 in the district and these appear to be successful.
- Field days and on-farm demonstrations - demonstrate specific practices of interest to farmers
- Funerals - good for announcements of what will happen, not really for extension of new techniques
- Emphasising the importance of livestock in the school curriculum particularly in areas where they are prevalent
Task 3: Are there any successful experiences in Bondo district?
Yes. These include:
> Community participation, e.g. community crush pens of FITCA project. Crop section of FITCA not doing well.
> Farmer to farmer visits e.g. in Madiany
> Result oriented demonstrations
> Announcements in funeral ceremonies/chief barazas
> Farmer field schools successful in Busia and Bungoma, and has just started this year in Bondo. A distinct advantage over the NALEP focal area approach is that the facilitator never leaves the FFS. Farmers get trained in things of interest and then demonstrate to other farmers in the neighbourhood.
> Stockists in towns are getting licences from District Veterinary Officers, but in most rural areas, people just start. Even human suppliers of human drugs are dealing this way. This needs to be controlled.
> Farmer field days - have not really worked or had an impact.
> Focal area approach - questions whether there has been any success with this. No evidence of real impact in past focal areas. Gains are not sustained.
> Chief barazas cannot be ignored

Conclusions and Overall Summary of the workshop
Brent Swallow, World Agroforestry Centre, Nairobi

- It is possible to identify specific areas of Bondo where poverty and livestock are concentrated, for example, Got Ramogi. This means that livestock research and development agencies can target activities to areas of high poverty and livestock keeping within specific parts of the lake basin.
- Resurgence of tsetse flies is a major challenge to livestock keeping in the district. However, it is interesting to note that some of the participants in the workshop saw tsetse/Trypanosomiasis as a symptom of a poor livestock sector rather than as a cause of the poor livestock sector. In this view, the underlying causes of livestock diseases and marketing problems are the levels of disinterest and cultural conservatism in the district.
- Water availability and soil erosion are high priorities and these relate to livestock production - water is a key input into livestock production and long walks to water sources are a major cause of soil erosion.
- There is an apparent inconsistency in our study findings. Some people noted problems with marketing livestock products, yet the district is a large net importer of livestock products. Improved information about local livestock markets may or may not help to resolve this inconsistency.
- It is important to have a priority to reduce threats to animal health, particularly to poor people and poor areas like Got Ramogi. This can be done through training community animal health workers, supporting tsetse control and livestock disease treatment.
- One can see the inter-relations between livestock and the other community problems and priorities. For example, the communities ranked water supply as the most important problem. Water is a key input to livestock production and poor water supply leads to excessive livestock movement and soil degradation.
There is a challenge to find optimum amount and processes for coordination of extension providers. Coordination may assist in the scaling up of successful experiences, but many extension providers will be wary of excessive control by government authorities. Voluntary associations (such as the association of private animal health workers) and forums for information sharing should be strongly encouraged. NGOs and CBOs might adopt a self-enforcing code of conduct regarding:

- Sharing information on best practice
- Ethics in working with community groups
- Participatory learning

The study indicates that church groups may be the best way to channel information to poor women and that market centres/market agents may be the best way to channel information to men and more market-oriented households. It is interesting to note, however, that the Working Group on new approaches to information sharing did not discuss the potential role of church groups or schools.

To facilitate the sharing of information there could be coordination through voluntary forums, for example District forums, agricultural shows, private animal health providers. Coordination should have an aspect of regulation, for example the products of stockists and in the movement of animals from district to district.

It is a challenge to get people used to the idea that the government extension service is limited as a source of information.

- Training for stockists a good idea.
- It is interesting to note that in Bondo district bees are considered as livestock. Extension providers in the district might consider adopting a greater emphasis on bee keeping.

There was a real disparity of ideas in the room on dealing with social factors, poverty, reaching out to women and the poor people, use of church groups, and use of schools. This suggests that the group of extension providers might really benefit from more frequent interactions.

- From the definitions emerging of who a livestock keeper is, we can conclude that a poor livestock keeper is a more slippery concept than we thought. Loan / care taking arrangements are important.
- The workshop noted some promising developments in extension provision in the district, especially farmer field schools, the FITCA community crush pens, private health care providers and stockists working together. The NALEP focal area approach was not considered a success in this district.

District Veterinary Officer's final comments
Dr Stephen Orot
The DLPO thanked the organisers and participants for their shared input in the workshop, which he said, was an illumination of the current status of the livestock sector in Bondo district. He then called upon the DVO to give a vote of thanks.

Mr Orot thanked everyone for coming to share their ideas on the livestock sector. He continued to say it was a fitting exercise to see poverty along the lake Victoria basin in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania being discussed with a view to finding common solutions or interventions. Based on his experience in other districts, he noted that although some of the best minds intellectually came from the region.
near the lake, implementation was not very good. This he said is because people here are very proud and argumentative and this attitude makes it difficult to improve livestock. He also noted that as opposed to other districts, people here do not value livestock in terms of how well they manage them. This is probably what has led to the society becoming a consumer society while they have the potential of exporting some of their livestock products.

He commended the organisers for the workshop and said he would like the information from the other districts so as to compare with Bondo district. In particular he would like farmers to change their attitude to farming and agriculture in general. He argued that it was possible for the people to change. For example, he cited the FITCA Project has successfully involved the community in tsetse control programme, which is more effective than the previous government intervention, which was solely done by the Veterinary department. He noted that when services are privatised, a community could do the job better than the government, for example, the successful AI services being delivered by Bondo Breeders Association.
Some agencies providing services to farmers in Bondo:

- Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project - improving the community infrastructure in fishing villages
- Lake Basin Development Authority - river training to enable an expansion of irrigated farming in the Yala swamp
- KEMRI and CDC - working with constituency AIDS control committees to raise awareness
- Madiany community development programme (MCDP) - a CBO with a structure that brings together 7 different groups and programmes referred to as the sub-groups. Most of the sub-groups have integrated activities that include infrastructure development, trading, farming (crop and livestock), civic education and health. For example, they market foot pumps for irrigation and manage Uyoma water development project
- MOARD in livestock health, feeding, and livestock management
- FITCA (Farming in tsetse controlled areas) is a project of the African Union/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) - livestock improvement with emphasis on tsetse control
- Kenya Finland Livestock Development Programme (LDP)- Bull scheme for upgrading local zebu cattle, cow-to-cow scheme for women groups, encouraging the establishment of community based animal health assistants (CBAHA)
- FAO - Training extension personnel to implement Farmer field schools
- Bondo Livestock Breeders Association - provide AI services in collaboration with MOARD
- Stockists, traders and markets
- Friends, relatives, neighbours, women's groups, school/youth groups, farmer cooperatives, dip committees, agroforestry committees
- Radio was mentioned as a medium of agricultural information in all the research villages
- Action Aid
- CARE
- Kenya Danish Health Research (KEDHAR)
- Kenya Female Advisory and Development Organization (KEFEADO)
- Young Men Christian Association (YMCA)
- Africa Now - had wanted to introduce pump irrigation for small-scale farmers and groups. Also had the objective of promoting Bee keeping. Not yet started.
- Sustainable Agriculture and Aid in Africa-International (SANA) - surveyed areas for water pans/ponds about a year ago but with no implementation yet
- Kenya Red Cross
- Maendeleo ya Wanawake
- Kenya Charity Sweepstake
- International Community for the Relief of Starvation and Suffering (ICROSS) - registered as a national charity. Its activities include home based care especially to those affected and infected with HIV/AIDS, sanitation (VIP) latrines and capacity building for community health workers. It relies on staff from the Ministry of Health.
- Sustainable Community Oriented Development Programme (SCODP) - based in Madiany divisional headquarters. Stockist of agricultural inputs (seeds and pesticides, mainly for crops and less for livestock), work closely with MOARD, have one extensionist/salesman in the division
- SAGA - credit institution that supports small traders
- Inter Diocesan Christian Community Services (IDCCS)
- Victory Family Health Programme (VFHP)
- Catholic Relief Services
- Christian Catholic St. Francis Mission Charity (CCFMC)
- Christian Child Fund Project (CCFP)
- Got Ramogi Alternative Medicine - an umbrella organization which has not quite taken off
- Uyoma farmers cooperative society
- Lagrotech - trains farmers, give crop seeds on subsidized loans
- Mama na Dada International - an NGO involved in home based care for the sick, HIV/AIDS awareness, girl child education, vocational training for youth and women on income generating activities, guiding and counselling mothers
- Bondo, Rarieda, Usigu and Madiany farmers group (BRUM) - a district based CBO composed of farmer trainers, farmer followers and interested farmers for the purpose of developing self-reliance and helping farmers produce their own food (crop seeds and pest control).
- KARI, ATIRI, programme
- Care for the Earth - poultry, organic farming, dairy farming
- Community Based Nutritional Programmes (Danish funded -excavating ponds)
- Plan International
- Double Joy Children's Home - missionary (education, clinic)
- Bondo Livestock Development Agents (BLDA) - an association of private animal health providers in Bondo district
- Bondo Town Council
- Bondo Country Council
Workshop on Voices of the Poor Livestock Keepers in Bondo District held at Switel Hotel, 22\textsuperscript{nd} January 2003, Bondo, Kenya

**PROGRAMME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
<th>Moderator/Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 am</td>
<td>Welcome address</td>
<td>Henry A Augeni</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction of Participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 am</td>
<td>Background on <em>Voices of poor livestock keepers in the lake Victoria basin</em> study</td>
<td>Njeri Muhia</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45 am</td>
<td>Sharing of preliminary results from the study - Part I</td>
<td>Nelson Mango</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td><em>Sharing</em> of preliminary results from the study - Part II</td>
<td>Nelson Mango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 am</td>
<td>Working groups on thematic issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15 pm</td>
<td>Summary of issues on opportunities and constraints to new information and technologies</td>
<td>Brent Swallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td>Workshop closing</td>
<td>Stephen Orot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Workshop on voices of the poor livestock keepers in Bondo district, 22\textsuperscript{nd} January 2003

Participant list

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