

Strengthening the Contribution of Women to Household Livelihood through Improved Livestock Production Interventions and Strategies in the Teso farming System Region (ZC0186)

Presentation of Survey Results and Discussion of Way Forward

**Regional Women's Workshop Report
Serere Agricultural and Animal Production Research
Institute.
Soroti, Uganda.**

29th -31st May 2002, Soroti Medical Centre.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AWEPON	African Women's Economic policy Network
CBO	Community Based Organization
DAP	Draught Animal Power
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
LPP	Livestock Production Programme (DFID)
NAARI	Namulonge Agricultural and Animal production Institute
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NRIL	Natural Resources International Ltd
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PMA	Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture
SAARI	Serere Agricultural and Animal production Research Institute
TFS	Teso Farming System
UK	United Kingdom

Foreword

This report documents some of the key results of the grass root study conducted in the Teso Farming System region, which captured the districts of Katakwi and Kaberamaido. 205 households were surveyed, 4 focus group discussions were conducted and interviewing of key informants was done.

The objective is to enable researchers; extension workers NGOs and other stakeholders make appropriate interventions to improve the productivity of women in the livestock sector.

The study reveals that in general women livestock production skills are based on indigenous knowledge and rudimentary practices. It also shows that women are not aware of the existing policies that pertain to and affect production of livestock, this indicates that policy formulation is non inclusive and non participatory.

On the presentation of findings to various stakeholders, they were in agreement with the findings presented of the study, issues like ownership of large animals (cattle) by men and women owning the small animals (goats, poultry, women less educated compared to men, though it varied from family to family

In the workshop, both the male and female who participated actively voiced out what they want to be done in phase two and three of the project, this is documented in this report.

We are grateful to all the stakeholders, production officers, policy makers and women who responded willingly to attend the workshop. More thanks to their active participation and patience. All the facilitators are thanked including Sarah Godfrey who travelled from UK to attend this Workshop.

We finally thank Livestock Production Programme of NRIL/ DFID for funding.

The views expressed are entirely those of the contributors and participants of the workshop.

We hope the project achieves the aim for which it was designed.

Ms Akwango Damalie

Project Coordinator.

On behalf of the Project Team

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WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

DAY ONE 30th MAY 2002

Session 1: Introductions

The session opened with the singing of the National Anthem after which every participant then introduced him/herself. Project Leader welcomed and thanked all the participants and wished them productive deliberations. He introduced the project staff and asked the rest of the participants to introduce themselves. The Project Leader then welcomed and invited Dr. Beatrice Akello, who represented the Director, SAARI, to officially open the workshop.

In her speech, Dr. Akello conveyed apology from the Director, SAARI, for not attending the workshop and thanked the participants for coming. She observed that given the variance in the audience, constructive discussions were expected.

She introduced SAARI as having a mandate to carry out research in the crop and livestock production in the dry areas of the North Eastern Uganda. Dr. Beatrice noted that the Teso Farming System was a unique one, which integrated crops and livestock production and urged farmers to take this project as theirs.

She observed that in the past, research had failed to involve farmers but there was now a shift towards a participatory type of research. She noted that although the project title was “Strengthening the contribution of women to household livelihood through improved livestock interventions”, men are also included because they cannot be separated from the family set up. She told farmers that the project had a lot of experienced staff including students from Makerere, collaborators from the UK, collaborators from NAARI and scientists from SAARI.

She declared the meeting officially opened and handed over to Mr. Oluka who then invited Sarah Godfrey to make introductory remarks of the project. Sarah Godfrey introduced herself – she works for livestock production programme, which receives money from UK government and commissions it for research in developing countries. NRI- UK has been working in such projects for the last 30 years which includes the DAP at SAARI and other projects in Tanzania. She had hopes that this project would advise the farmers on the practical requirements to achieve project objectives. The project would be able to address the challenges that women face in livestock production in the Teso farming system.

One of the activities of the project was to assess the technologies and how they can be improved to meet the farmers’ needs. Sarah Godfrey also advised the project staff to link up with the NAADS and PMA and suggested that links should be made with Dan Kisauzi who works with PMA as well as with the livestock production research in East Africa. She thanked everyone.

Mr. Oluka also remarked that they were collaborating with all the relevant government institutions and emphasized that farmers were of paramount importance as far as the project was concerned.

Session 2: Workshop Goals and Expectations

The project coordinator invited contributions from the participants on their expectations in the workshop and received the following responses:

- To learn modern methods of agriculture
- To learn how to manage livestock and plan a project, how to mobilize funds for their projects.
- They expected to be beneficiaries of restocking.
- To learn what crops can be reliable for food security.

- To carry out joint planning for improvement of livestock production and experience sharing.
- To cover all crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry production aspects.

The participants also set working agreements so as to ensure that the workshop goals were achieved. These included free participation, attendance of all sessions, co-operation and respect of each other.

Mr Oluka assured farmers that all their expectations would be addressed during the workshop and project implementation.

Through many years the people in the TFS have evolved from the traditional pastoral system to mixed crop–livestock production system. Whereas the project focuses on livestock, integrated crop production cannot be avoided.

He advised them that in order to manage livestock and crops very well they needed appropriate techniques, which the project would deliver so as maximize productivity. He also urged them to contribute towards the success of the project rather than looking on.

Dr. Ossiya informed the participants that the goal of this workshop was to present the results got from the previous interactions and discuss the way forward. Through integrated and participatory approaches the project would provide skills and knowledge needed in modern livestock production. She emphasized the importance of networking in meeting the project goals.

Photograph 1: Participants who attended the Women’s Regional Workshop at Church of Uganda Medical Centre Soroti from the 29th – 31st May.

Session 3. From concept to Understanding the needs of female livestock farmers in the Teso Farming System Region. By Dr. Sarah Ossiya.

Dr. Ossiya observed that the productivity of livestock was low although there was high potential for improvement. The greatest opportunity was the presence of SAARI in their vicinity - that strengthens the research in livestock.

Salient issues to think about:

The project is highly participatory in that the beneficiaries and other stakeholders have been involved in understanding the structure

Beneficiaries / other stakeholders should be action oriented, understand the structure, identify action points and respond by action.

Empowering women:

There was need to clearly articulate the needs and concern of women for example the need to have control in the decision making process.

There was need to raise social, economic, political awareness and participation of women in development.

She illustrated that “the project will not give the women fish, but instead it will teach them how to go fishing”.

Active/Ripple Effect

There will be selection of core groups, which will be trained. These groups will then have the responsibility to train other learning/participating groups their aspirations, experiences and challenges.

Formal and Informal dissemination processes will be used so as to get sustainable impact.

Low cost and high impact interventions within reach will be used, as the groups will be given opportunity to learn and grow.

Phase 1: Understanding the structure

Objective analysis of challenges, constraints, threats, weakness, opportunities, potential, strengths and enhancers will be done and projections made.

To maintain structure there will be need to improve technology and the policy framework (how, means, enabling environment etc). Unique selling points, dissemination of technical knowledge and restocking as a key entry point are other key issues in maintaining a statuesque.

Phase II: Improving Production

This phase will include:

- Highly participatory/learning process
- Technology skills transfer to selected groups
- Selection process
- Empowerment in understanding and assessing policy issues
- Feed back to researchers (skills/technology/policy)
- Adaptation of suitable technologies/skills
- Submission of policy recommendations
- Formulation of suitable strategies

Phase III: Dissemination

Phase III will involve:

Empowering other groups through informal channels, neighbour to neighbour and community programs.

Formal channels used will include audiovisuals, radio and television programs /documentaries. Print Newspapers demonstrations and workshops/seminars will also be used.

Feed back to technology generators/policy makers will be done.

The presenter emphasized the point of feedback because this gives the researchers an opportunity to redesign their technologies.

These two phases, II and III must be done together in order to succeed.

Key stakeholders include:

- Beneficiaries
- Other livestock keepers
- Research institutions
- Government agencies
- NGOs/CBOs.

She finished by thanking all the participants.

Questions:

Participants wanted to know whether it would be possible for them to go to SAARI after the workshop to see the new technologies.

They also wanted to be informed on how they would internalize and own the project and how the project was going to help men, since emphasis was on women.

Responses to questions raised:

Dr. Ossiya re-directed the same questions to them and they gave different answers.

Men were accused of not allowing women to attend meetings because they (men) were always sceptical of what was going to be discussed. To ensure that the women/farmers own the project, at any level of project activity men should always be involved. One of the objectives of this project was women empowerment.

Session 4: Importance of Livestock production in the Teso Farming System.

Mr. Oluka James reviewed the importance of livestock production in the TFS. The trend in animal populations has been gradually increasing since the losses that occurred in the 80's. One advantage of the local breeds is that they were well adapted to local conditions and were very important in the provision of useful products. He said that it was better to improve the performance of the animals but this should not compromise the adaptability characteristics of local breeds. However livestock numbers were increasing steadily. The project puts emphasis on women because they had an impact in our livestock production. Women need to have total control and ownership, decision, allocation and utilization of livestock and resources in order for women to get empowered.

TFS was one of the 5 farming systems in Uganda.

Importance of Livestock in the TFS:

- Labour
- Draught power for crop cultivation and increases food security and household income.
- Nutrition: milk and milk products (ghee, yogurt) mainly from cattle good for children and expectant mothers.
- Meat – all species but small ruminant and poultry sources were most important.
- Cash and capital: cash is obtained from sales of animals and their products wealth accumulation through crop production and the farmers to improve their Livelihood use stocked animals.

There are various advantages of keeping different livestock – goats, sheep and cattle.

Issues of culture:

The Iteso tend to keep animals for marriage, it is up to the project to emphasize and train farmers to keep livestock for food security and the market. We have inadequate numbers, but have ways of improving these animals for example through improved pastures

Session 5: policy issues and livestock production

Mrs Wangusa deliberated to make participants understand the influence of policies on the productivity of women in the TFS. She started with defining key concepts.

Gender was defined as a social designation or classification of roles, responsibilities, rights and power relations; noting that these differ from community to community and change over time. For example, what may be gender-correct in America may not be gender-correct in Teso.

She pointed out the need to understand gender roles: if they hinder or promote livestock production.

It was observed that although there was a National Gender Policy with regard to agriculture/livestock, participants were not aware of it and concurred that there was a knowledge gap to be filled in the next workshop.

She explained that there was need to understand the National Gender Policy to ascertain whether what was to be done was in accordance with it or not.

Participants also examined the roles of men and women in the household and in livestock production and concurred that women carried out more roles in the household whereas men had more roles in livestock production. There was, therefore, a need to define the re-distribution of these roles which would likely shift as women own livestock.

Policy:

Policies are guidelines that help in decision-making.

A course of actions (by people) designed to enable a set of activities achieve a goal/program. In Uganda, the public policy makers are: legislature, Judiciary and the Executive.

The policies that were relevant to the project were: -

- The Gender Policy
- The Agriculture
- Economic policy.

In agriculture, policies that would affect the project would be:

- Liberalization of agriculture and trade
- Diversification of production and
- Export promotion

As an example, liberalization of agriculture and trade might bring in imports of products, which would compete with our livestock products e.g. tinned meat or milk. Therefore, there is need to gear production so as to compete in the liberalized market. Diversification, for instance, would be important to enable us compete.

We also need to know the policies on land/soils and trade with regard to ownership, allocation and usage.

Our project aims at satisfying the local market for milk first and then foreign markets (export) finally. How are we going to diversify? Is going to affect us?

Food security:

She lamented the unfortunate absence of a National Food Policy as this threatens food security in the country.

Mrs. Wangusa noted that policies can be public, private / international. In subsequent meetings these should be considered because they affect the women in one way or another.

In conclusion, she explained that many policies conflict. The project would study the various policies and could contribute in trying to harmonize them.

Session 6. Presentation of preliminary results of the survey on animal production issues

Brian Owoyesigire presented highlights of the findings of the survey carried out in the TFS during phase 1 of the project.

The survey captured socio-economic, gender and production issues in the districts of Katakwi and Kaberamaido, Northeastern Uganda. Sampling was done at parish level. A sample of 205 respondents was used.

Livestock ownership:

Men generally owned large animals (cattle) while women owned small animals (goats and poultry). The percentage variation shows that men and women have different perception on ownership.

Livestock feeding:

The major feeding practice in the TFS was communal grazing where 93.5% of the farmers communally grazed their animals. 2.1% feed on improved pastures and 4.3% feed the animals on crop residues.

Some crop residues such as cassava peelings were poisonous

Most goats and some cattle were tethered.

Water for Livestock

Water sources included wells/springs, swamps, lakes and streams

Most cattle were watered in swamps while most goats are watered in boreholes and calves at home. Women do most of the watering

About 38 percent of the farmers pay for water (small fee of 500 Uganda shillings as cost for maintenance)

Livestock Diseases and control:

The commonest diseases registered included, ticks and tick bone diseases, foot and mouth disease, cough, worm infections and calf scours. The mortality rate was 40.6%.

Livestock Breeds and Breeding methods:

All breeds of cattle were indigenous Small East African Zebu while some of the goats kept were cross breeds though most of them kept indigenous breeds.

Animals breed indiscriminately. Castration of livestock was practiced by 38% of the farmers interviewed. And there was no direct relationship between education and castration of livestock.

Calf management:

Farmers carry out restricted suckling of the calves then leave them to roam around in search for food.

No case of bucket feeding was reported but the calves are given some crop residues.

Housing:

Cattle are kept in open kraals while goats sleep in shades or verandas. Poultry are kept in the kitchen houses or on trees.

Results of veterinary visits:

The veterinary staff had not visited about 53% while only 51% had been visited. This affects livestock production.

In conclusion the livestock populations are still low in the TFS due to rustling by Karamojong herdsmen and high mortality rates especially in young stock.

Recommendations:

1. Restocking should continue due to low population of cattle. So farmers, CBOs, government agencies in the TFS do restock.

2. A sound extension system was needed so as to disseminate livestock technologies to farmers.
3. Develop and disseminate technologies that are suitable for example Cassava peels may be dangerous.
4. Create more water points, this limits amount of water taken by animals.
5. Introduce nucleus breeding schemes

Discussions

One farmer asked if there was another way of improving production apart from castration.

Responding to the question, Dr. Ossiya informed participants that one of the common problems was that a bull could be used to mate sister, daughter or even mother. Participants were advised to get only good breeds from reliable sources; cross breeding confers high breed vigour – improved production. Serere has already got selected good breeds, which are good and adapted bulls and goats.

Also reacting to issues of livestock production, Dr. Rose Omaria observed that the results presented show a high dependence on communal grazing which is difficult to improve the pastures (only 2.1%) yet only 3% utilizes crop residues. She observed that communal grazing land was diminishing and this threatens future livestock production in the TFS. She linked the high prevalence of ticks and tick-borne diseases to communal grazing. She wondered why there were no recommendations on livestock nutrition yet in the presentation nutritional issues were underscored. She encouraged farmers to grow pastures to improve livestock feeding.

Mr. Oluka thanking participants for their contributions closed day one.

DAY TWO 31ST MAY 2002

Mr. Oluka welcomed the participants for Day Two of the workshop. It was opened by a word of prayer, Mr. Olupot Kokas chaired the morning session.

Session 7 Betty Esenu: Preliminary results: the socio-economic background of women in livestock production in the TFS.

The Teso Farming System (TFS) region is experiencing food scarcity and poverty after the five year period of insurgency. The TFS is a unique system where use of animal traction is a unique practice, integrating crop and animal production. Livestock improves livelihoods of farm families contributing significantly to the food basket

According to World Bank report, women contribute 80% of food. Women contribute 50% of labour in livestock production. Therefore there is need to improve the women's participation in livestock production so as to strengthen their contribution to household livelihood through improved livestock interventions and strategies.

Problem:

Past situation: insurgency, cattle rustling decreased population of livestock in TFS, as a result there was food insecurity, and poverty. Men dominate ownership and decision-making regarding livestock. Women despite their contribution to livestock production and food security own only small stock and have no control in decision making regarding sell and disposal of livestock apart from a few exceptions.

Current situation:

Restocking process to restock the TFS region with the goal of improving food security and reducing poverty is in place.

Restocking is an entry point for women in livestock production. Socio-economic problems still exist for example control, ownership of resources and decision making plus low productivity.

Objective:

To provide a better understanding of gender roles in livestock ownership and production and how they can impact on household food security in the TFS, so as to identify strategies for enhancing food security through livestock production.

The sample area and size:

Katakwi and Kaberamaido districts were chosen because this is where cattle rustling occurred most and the incidence of poverty and food insecurity highly prevalent.

Seven sub counties from Katakwi and three from Kaberamaido were selected. More sub counties from Katakwi were selected because it is a larger area. From each sub county, three parishes were picked, and then 10 villages picked from each parish. From each village 3 households were picked. A total of 205 respondents were used.

Results:

In general male farmers had received more formal education than the women in both districts. 40% and 30% female farmers in Katakwi and Kaberamaido districts respectively had no formal education while only 15% males from Katakwi and 24% males from Kaberamaido had no formal education. The majority of the farmers had primary education i.e 54% men and 51% women Katakwi and 58% men and 50% women Kaberamaido district. Only a few farmers both males and females had received secondary or tertiary education.

As we look at this table, the project has to consider how and why does education level affect livestock production.

A question, why women were less educated was posed to the participants?

We discussed about livestock ownership. Women mainly own small animals like goats 25%, sheep and 20% poultry while men in addition to dominating the large stock 67% they own the small stock 40% goats as well. There was joint ownership of all types of livestock. 33% cattle, 45% goats and children owned 7% of the poultry.

Decision to sell or dispose off of animals was male dominated.

Percentages totals of the decisions made by the various categories on the sell and disposal of each form of livestock

	Cattle	Goats	Poultry
Men	67.23	26.05	16.81
Women	10.08	25.21	36.97
Joint	22.69	31.93	35.29
Children	0	1.68	10.92

Land:

In livestock production, land is very important.

Situation on the ground. Men own more land than women.

Gender roles in livestock production:

Men take the majority role in herding 35%, milking 57%, treatment 50% and construction of housing 57%. Women do most of the watering 20%, 19% tethering and 35% cleaning.

Children do mainly tethering 12% and cleaning of the kraal. There are a significant number of roles that are shared between man and woman man and children and woman and children.

Restocking:

The major entry point for both men and women into livestock production has been crop production and small businesses such as local brew sales. The second in importance for women has been the restocking agents while men it has been through marriage

Stocking problems:

The major problems expressed by women were conflict in ownership and decision-making and lack of labour while men expressed diseases and cattle rustling.

Marketing problems:

The biggest marketing problem expressed were, low prices for their products, distant markets especially for women, poor storage facilities and lack of infrastructure.

Conclusion and recommendations:

Men have received more education than the women in general. The marketing problems the farmers face needs to be addressed by the concerned authorities.

With a few exceptions women do not have control over decision making despite the fact that they are involved in restocking and contribute significantly to livestock production. They are faced with more restocking problems compared to the men and face a greater challenge in improving and maintaining food supply in their households than the men do. Women are the main food producers and since livestock contributes significantly to food security in a home in the TFS, the issue of gender in livestock ownership and production need to be addressed if the goal of ensuring food security and alleviation of poverty in the TFS household is to be realized. The policy makers, restocking agents and researchers need to consider gender issues in their operations

Dr. Rose Omaria:

Looking at your results, men own large animals why do women own small livestock? Given the option to own large animals, would the women be in position to look after them?

Betty Esenu:

This study as carried out to discover ...problems farmers face. Women can own livestock (small) especially with the chance to own through the restocking agencies.

Dr. Rose Omaria:

Asked the question because there was, a local NGO which gave some women cattle and some of these women (especially widows) transferred the animals to the men, who enjoyed the benefits of the animals – milk, animal traction because they could not manage to herd them. So we need to look at the issue of ownership at different angles.

Dr. Sarah Ossiya:

Let us ask the women and men the questions. Question: can the women keep the animals when given chance?

(Farmer man)

The issue of women benefiting and being able to manage the animals was not a big problem, since women do who graze animals themselves.

Married woman:

I also herd, I do my garden work in the morning, come back to release the animals, bring them back and continue doing other domestic work. Another one told participants that when

her husband is busy, like building a house, she takes the animals for grazing, bring them back and tie them, and then do her domestic work (cooking).

Dr. Ossiya:

This study has a lot of information on land utilization, this is one of the issues, we found out from the research, so, we decided that we select (pick) on some of it. The rest of the information will be delivered in the final report.

Session 8 Livestock technologies and interventions

Dr. Omaria Rose:

Dr. Omaria informed participants that livestock production research was carried out both at SAARI and NAARI and in the Medium-Term Plan livestock research was addressing issues concerning dry season feeding of ruminant livestock and improvement of performance of indigenous livestock. For that reason, her emphasis was on feed resources for livestock.

She, however, stressed on the need to improve the local animals, which are adaptable to the local environment rather than introduce exotic breeds, which require high standards of management. Farmers concurred and cited the following experiences:

- One farmer from Bululu said, they had 5 Borans but 2 had died.
- Farmers also said the Ankole cattle had high milk output than the Teso cattle most of them die due to climatic conditions.
- One farmer from Aliat said, “Send A Cow” had given them 5 Friesian Crosses, but only one was alive.
- Farmers also noted that the Ankole cattle were tall which was a problem to breed using our local Small East African Zebu (SEAZ) bulls. They also added that, the bulls from Masindi could be able to breed the Ankole cattle.

Feed Resources:

Dr. Omaria explained the importance of pastures in livestock production and in the improvement of soil fertility and control of erosion and advised that while selecting the pasture species it was important to consider those that were palatable and adaptable to local conditions.

Livestock research activities undertaken by NARO include:

- Forage development eg. Chloris, panicum etc
- Pasture seed production
- Develop alternative feed resources.
- Crops residues eg. Maize and sorghum stoves, groundnuts haulms etc.
- Industrial by-products eg. Sunflower/cotton seed cakes.
- Use of multi-purpose trees (MPTs) e.g calliandra, sesbania etc. These have many uses:- feed, fire wood, shade, reforestation, soil improvement, hedges.

Dry season feeding:

These included:

- Silage and hay -making and feeding strategies.
- Crop residues and by-products were potential animal feeds.

To complement her presentation, Dr. Omaria had organized an exhibition of some of the technologies generated by NARO the previous day in which she exhibited the following:

- Pasture legumes: plants and seeds of Centrosema, Siratro, Desmodium, Lablab and Stylo.
- Pasture grasses: Napier grass, plants and seeds of Chloris, Panicum and Bracharia
- Multi-purpose trees: Calliandra, Leucaena, Sesbania and Glyricidia
- Feed-conservation technologies: Silage and hay making Posters plus Napier grass silage and calliandra leaf hay.

Photograph 2 . Project Technician explaining Pasture Utilisation and Management exhibited during the Workshop.

Discussion:

Dr. Ossiya raised her concern for the spread of Cymbopogon afronadus, in some parts of Teso. This is a weed that has become a problem in South-western Uganda and in Teso, people were ignorant of the damage it could cause to the rangelands. She appealed to participants to sensitize others on the dangers of this weed and urged them to uproot and burn.

Session 9: Radio communication as a means of dissemination

By Dr. Sarah Ossiya

Stages in the project:

1st – understanding the status

2nd – selecting and testing interventions, to their meet needs.

3rd- adaptability beneficial and sustainable interventions

4th- empowering others – through dissemination.

Why talk of radio today?

- Radio is a powerful media to disseminate information
- Farmers were asked whether they have radios
- Some had and others did not have.

Why don't women listen to radios?

- No time to listen to radios
- Listen to only interesting programs.

A study was conducted in Kampala district of the farmers who keep livestock in town and in rural areas. They were asked what their major source of information in livestock production was. These were the results found:

- 1st – neighbours and friends
- 2nd- radios
- 3rd – parents
- 4th – Newspapers.
- Radio is important part in dissemination of information.

- Boran – Kenya, Masai – Tanzania (these groups were helped to make radio programs in livestock production).
- Programs made were of their own interest.
- Within a year, women made 30 programs these included interviews and music in 1st year. They used technical people but later worked alone. For the Masai, the radio that helps them in Kenya is KBC.

They interviewed government officials, NGOs, individuals etc. they visited farmers and interviewed them and their voices were heard on radio on their plans for example on Aids, education of girl child, water shortages, raids etc.

Benefits of radio programs to women:

- Empowered women and community on their issues
- Response from government and development agencies e.g. assistance.
- They acquired a polling operation in their locality, which never used to be there.
- Community started organizing themselves to help themselves.

How to start community program:

1. Clarify the goal for example Dissemination of livestock production skills.
2. Do you know your audience for instance, do women, youth, know their language, education background etc.
3. Know the logistics program coordinator with expertise, groups making programs, financial support (NGO, CBO, and Church) listening groups.
4. Identify suitable radio stations e.g. voice of Teso, verities etc.
5. Identify your supporters e.g. government, donors, NGOs, religious organizations etc.
6. Feed back for improvement.
7. It must focus on issues at hand – discuss things relevant to our programs which can solve.
8. Have good information
9. Use clear message – interesting things.
10. The program must be positive suggests solutions and actions that the audience can take to improve their situation. Programs, which inspire fear, are not developmental.
11. Program must have music – for relaxation.
12. Program must be well planned to draw audience attention.
13. Have a strong identity so that people are attentive to listen. Have a good signature tune, appealing presentations and presentation style.

How to make radio program:

Steps:

1. Train the program making groups to know how to interview people.
2. Choose topics and messages which are interesting – get communities, NGOs, government e.g. program on improving breeding in Teso.
3. Get women to improve breeding.

4. Discuss on how to make a program and produce the program layout.
5. Go out with them and interview.
6. Take the cassettes to be cleared by radio stations.
7. Listen to the program before sending out to radio stations.
8. Translate into appropriate languages for easy understanding.
9. It is possible to listen to information without charge.
10. Have listening groups
11. Listen to the program and discuss it.
12. Give a feedback whether good or bad.
13. It is the listening groups to go to other people to know how the program was.
14. They will help the community solve a problem at hand.
15. Listening groups can correct the program.

Why:

- Women have their own problems.
- Women feel they are left behind.
- Gives opportunity to speak up.

If you have a problem do you go to someone who cannot help you? No. Women make programs; other women can listen to their fellow women.

- Makes women gain respect and leadership.

Session 10: Presentation of group discussions

Group 1

Topic 1: Activities of the project during the first phase (understanding the Status Quo)

How the project was conceived

It was taken as Teso farming system region area.

They said that let it get established in their areas first since insurgency and cattle rustling hit them. The project aim is to improve women livelihood in livestock production.

How it was conducted

Through surveys, sharing ideas, and workshops.

Most people were not interviewed during the survey

Only few households were visited.

The selection and choice of districts, counties, sub-counties, parishes

- Both women and men were selected
- Since the districts chosen were two; Katakwi and Kaberamaido even more sub-counties would have been chosen in Kaberamaido.
- Women should be more than men but men should play a very small role. More men were interviewed as head of household than women.

The results presented

- They are happy since they have learnt from hear but during the survey and workshop, most of them were not approached

Responses:

District Environment officer. To cover all the four districts, may be the best, depending on the funds available.

Dr. Ossiya S.

Covering all 18-sub counties in Katakwi 18x15 is very big. Looking at NAADS initiative, considered only four districts in Uganda. So it is impossible to consider all the sub counties. It is also good for us to start with the existing groups and may be forming a few.

District Environment officer:

Men should be involved but a small ratio.

Dr. Ossiya:

Should consider the roles of men in the project not just the number of men compared to women. Issue of water and pasture being a problem is due to poor management.

Group 2:

Topic 2: Activities of the project during the second phase (improving livestock productivity)

What women want to see in the 2nd phase?

- All the four districts – Kaberamaido, Soroti, Kumi and Katakwi.

How many women groups should be formed?

- One group per Sub County, 15 members per group.

Should we women allow men in our groups?

-Yes it's good. But it should be left to women groups to decide the number of men to consider in each group.

What type of inputs do you want?

- Breed improvement is needed because almost all our animals are local. Training in livestock management
- Pasture development.
- Milk conservation technology.

What problems do you anticipate?

- Shortage of grazing land/pastures
- Shortage of water
- The men may divert the project
- Theft/rustling
- Disease out break
- Lack of cooperation in groups
- There may be lack of funds to support the project

Production constraints:

- Lack of skills
- Uncontrolled breeding
- Lack of extension workers, very far from the farmers.
- Diseases
- Labour shortage
- Lack of funds

Cattle and goats/ constraints in livestock production (ranked)

Cattle	Cause	Copying mechanism	Potential intervention
Disease	Caused by ticks	Spraying	Spraying timely
Drought	Shortage of water	Use of boreholes	Digging wells
Pasture	Caused burning	Sparing some bushes/ Introduction of grass that can withstand.	Silage and hay making
Poor breeding	-	Look around for better breeds within the villages	Install a village scheme where improved bulls are trained
Poor housing for animals	- Laziness - Lack of knowledge on housing - Lack of money to purchase building materials	Shifting of kraals	Fencing of kraals with a wire

Goats:

Are destructive to crops and trees around the compound.

Group 3**Topic 3: Activities of the third phase (Dissemination)**

- Which means of dissemination are the women interested in?
- Which radio stations, newspapers do they listen to, read?
- What are their main sources of information

- What do women think of making radio programs/being part of listening groups?
- Who should make the program?

Their views

Mobilize the women in the locality where one comes and sensitize them about the women's livestock project.

Meeting places like churches, beer parties, schools, radios and newspapers

Veritas, Voice of Teso, Etop

Radios and newspapers and from those who have ideas about women's livestock

Organise plays and request airtime, may be once a week in Voice of Teso or Veritas most particularly Sundays at 2.00 p.m.

Women should make programs for the Radio plays they have prepared.

Response.

Farmer:

Having listened to the presentations, the presenter must have brought back exactly the facilitator's views.

Dr. Ossiya:

I think I have noticed the same. We asked thatquestion expecting to get a feedback. We don't want to impose a programme on you.

Environment Officer:

Commenting on what you have said, I feel using Etop may leave out Kaberamaido; I suggest radio may be suitable.

Comment: how about the pastures, do they have only English names?

Dr. Ossiya:

Some of these pastures are foreign, so we cannot have the names. We can as well name them.

Group 4

Topic 4: Workshop

Provide your views regarding the Regional Workshop 29th – 31st May 2002 in Soroti on the following areas:

- The choice of venue
- Accommodation and meals
- Topics presented
- The way presentations were made
- Were farmers given adequate chance and time to participate in the discussions
- The pastures and demonstrations
- The interpreter's work
- The findings about the status quo as issues presented by Makerere students.

Their views

The venue is very good

Reasons:

- It is hygienic
- There is enough water
- There is security
- There is enough accommodation and facilities
- We have mosquito nets
- Meals are well prepared and enough/balance diet. Except that the catering department was not well organized in the work

Topics presented

The following are topics we have understood very well:

- Socio-economic background on women in livestock production
- Influence of policy on the productivity of women in TFS.
- Improving productivity (livestock)

Interesting topics

- The influence of policy in livestock production
- Women empowering women
- Dissemination of livestock production skills

The way presentations were made

- Good, because the facilitators were clear/audible
- Farmers were given enough time
- The establishment of pastures was not clear, because there were many people around the samples and time was not enough.
- The value/importance of pastures is known now.

Interpreter's work

- He interpreted the right information (very good interpreter)

Findings

- The findings are true but it varies from place to place and from family to family.

Session 11. Aliat Farmer's Experience:

Photograph 3... Aliat farmer, Arengo Mary narrating her experience.

She thanked the resource persons and greeted everyone.

- I am a farmer from Aliat Kumel
- A tree starts from a root.
- Roots creep and the project so called Aliat which means roots, it started in 1998
- We are registered.
- Pay 2,500/= membership fee
- Pay 3,000/= annually as a member
- Learnt how to manage cattle.

- Initial members – 90
- Plant Napier and legumes.
- Members build shades for the cows, water trough, and feed.
- Trained for 1 year on management of cow and pasture management – for pasture conservation.
- Copy notes.
- We learnt how to make manure out of dung and urine.
- We learnt to make kitchen gardens and sack moulds within the compound.
- Sack moulds – easy to manage, stones accrues the soils.

Kitchen garden:

- 3 m diameter
- Radius 1.5 with a path
- Mix composite with soil
- Grow greens at home
- The path is used for watering
- All the house and compound refuse deposited in the kitchen garden
- Water every day 2 jerry cans.

Through teaching:

- Trained on how to manage the cow
- Give a name to a cow
- Call its name before entering its shade
- A cow bellows when it hears you
- Local cows
- Provide mineral licks.

Management:

- Take animals for pastures
- Bring it to its shade when its hot
- Milking – wash the cows’ udder and your hands.
- Trained on how to milk
- After milking wipe out the udder with a towel
- Healthy cow – spray
- Healthy cow rarely falls sick
- Chop grass and mix with other legumes
- A well fed animal produces high quality milk
- We can detect sickness in calves and animals on heat.
- Besides cows, sheep, chicken, piggery, goats.

Advice:

If you get a project in your area, work hard to maintain it. Kitchen garden helps the women farmers to be self-reliant.

Competition:

- Best farmers went to Kampala to get prizes
- Got prizes – map of Uganda with a clock in it and a cow
- Golden cup
- Bicycles
- Wall clocks
- Certificates
- Project 4 years old
- Last year got the 3rd position in Uganda.
- Some groups with 14 years did not win any prize
- We are called Soroti groups
- It you get a project, don't be lazy
- Are allowed to contribute ideas in meetings.

Supplement:

- Kitchen garden in front of the kitchen for growing vegetables.
- Use pegs and grass to prevent soil spillages outside
- Manure from chicken droppings can be used for making manure.

CLOSING REMARKS

Sarah Godfrey.

Thanked all the people in the meeting especially farmers. Thanked Dr. Ossiya and the District Officials.

“Thank you all the presenters, researchers, organizers of this workshop, translators, who enabled this workshop to take place”. This project is reaching end of phase 1 which had interesting issues and difficulties yet little money available. This workshop will lead to phase two of the Project that includes;

Training of women groups in improved technologies in livestock production and building a place for multiplying pastures. It was interesting listening to the presentations of students. It is encouraging that farmers agreed with that.

Dr. Ossiya:

Thank you so much Sarah for your remarks. I am pleased to say we have some one who is interested in the project (Sarah Godfrey); we have support from NRI, UK.

She called upon District Veterinary Officer Soroti to close with Honourable Alice Alaso's closing remarks, which reads:

“I have the great honour and privilege to once again be part of the workshop especially at its closing stage.

I wished to personally be with the participants unfortunately my doctor has not allowed me to travel. I beg that you fully understand.

In the last workshop, we interacted a lot on Gender Issues in as for as livestock farming was/is concerned. And indeed we all appreciated that Ugandan women need to venture into order to have an improved livelihood.

This time round, I wish to address my self to policies of the Government of Uganda in the area of Agriculture and try to develop deeper on how we (the Ugandan) women livestock keepers are to benefit.

The background to this Government policies as presented to the peoples Representatives in Parliament are summed up on:

1. The Poverty Eradication Action Plan 2001 – 2003 (PEAP). Is a government matter plan which seeks among other things to raise the income of the poor by modernizing agriculture, stimulating economic growth and providing useful agricultural linkages it also includes interventions in other sector.
2. The Plan for Modernization of Agriculture: this on its own is a strategic plan, focusing poverty eradication. The vision is to transform agriculture and therefore change the livelihood of over 80% of Ugandans a majority of whom are women.
3. The National Agricultural Advisory Services Programme (NAADS) is an attempt to improve on the delivery of extension services to the farmers.

NB: All these 3 put emphasis on Gender mainstreaming these policy frameworks provide a great opportunity for the betterment of livestock farming by the Ugandan woman farmer. However the following issues need to be highlighted before any benefits can accrue:

1. The issue of land ownership needs to be addressed. The co-ownership of land with spouses will empower the women to plan and work with total commitment without fearing possible loss of output. I wish to appeal to the community, government and stakeholders, men and all women to appreciate co-ownership of land as something that will increase productivity and not a social risk. In any case co-ownership does not mean women will sell the land!
2. The Government Programme of restocking needs to be reviewed and evaluated. In most areas, the restocking programme was plagued with corruption and the few women who benefited were those related to the implementers. This on its own undermined the initial idea of Gender mainstreaming which would have brought women, widows, youth etc on board.
3. The North and Eastern parts of the country, the question of internally displaced people needs to be expeditiously handled by Government. Unless the camps are resolved, and the people of Katakwi, Gulu, Kitgum and Pader get back to their homes, the question of agricultural modernization, and overall poverty eradication shall not be achieved.
4. The Disarmament Programme in the Karamoja region needs to be successfully achieved. Government should explore all possible ways to ensure that gun trafficking from Somalia and Ethiopia is stopped that the Karamojong hand over their guns and that both the Karamojong and their neighbours are safe. Without this guarantees, improved livestock keeping and modernized agriculture cannot be attained. It is important that the regional perspective to disarmament be pressed.
5. While a lot of research and other agricultural developments have been made, the dissemination of their findings is not yet. A lot of awareness has been raised among the women and farmers as a whole on improved goats and cocks but no one yet knows where to find this and give to the farmers. My appeal is that let this information be availed and we in the political leadership will ensure that the women groups benefit from this agricultural development.

6. NAADS is already being piloted in some districts and sub counties. It is important that women, who have for along time not benefited from extension services, form themselves into formidable multi faceted groups, which can be used to access extension advice. It is worth noting that women often form groups for purposes of obtaining loans only and this is not sustainable. A group should be registered at least with the sub county and if possible the district for purposes of recognition. Groups should also be managed transparently and have regular meetings. Conflict should be resolved as soon as they arise.
7. Women farmers have been left behind for a long time due to their reluctance to attend community meetings where all Government programmes are highlighted. Women normally sit back and “wait” for whoever told them to form the group. This attitude does not foster development. We need to venture into the unknown ant get out of our “cocoon”.

May I also on a personal not thank the participants for their kind attention and remind them to among other things support the education of the girl child.

I thank the organizers for this great opportunity and I do pledge to work with you to empower our women livestock farmers”.

May God bless you all.

Alaso Alice Asianut - MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE SOROTI DISTRICT.

Dr. Ossiya thanked the DVO for the remarks. She is grateful for what Hon. Alaso has said. It is interesting that some NAADS coordinators are available. Agriculture is changing in Ugandan Research System. The project should be able to work with NAADS and learn from other NGOs.

Thanked every one for their patience, contributions she notices that the project will move to the next phase due to the expressed enthusiasm.

The Project Coordinator thanked all the participants and the organizers of the Workshop.

She was grateful to specially the farmers who accepted their invitation to

Attend the Workshop, more so this being a season with a lot of gardening work. She also thanked Resource persons for facilitating the workshop, Sarah Godfrey, Translator and all who have contributed to the success of the workshop.

She wished all the participants safe journey home

The Project coordinator declared the workshop closed at 8.00 pm.

APPENDIX I

PARTICIPANTS OF DFID- LPPSCWLP REGIONAL WORKSHOP HELD ON 29TH - 31ST MAY, 2002 AT MEDICAL CENTER, SOROTI.

NAME	DISTRICT	SUB- COUNTY	VILLAGE
1. Achiku D.C	Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Apokor
2. Olinga Kezekia	Katakwi	Omodoi	Achuna
3. Akol JF	Katakwi	Usuk	Usuk
4. Ojulong Peter	Katakwi	Acowa	Ameroe
5. Oguti Ester	Kaberamaido	Alwa	Odingoi
6. Oketu Raymond	Kaberamaido	Alwa	Awasi
7. Eyabu David	Katakwi	Asamuk	Mugana
8. Ochalo Solomon	Katakwi	Asamuk	Okoona
9. Eswilu Winnie	Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Omor
10. Ayuno Grace	Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Atanga
11. Aoko Dinnah	Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Apokor
12. Atiang Angella	Katakwi	Omodoi	Aguya
13. Amuge Paulina	Katakwi	Asamuk	Akobo
14. Alunga Victor	Katakwi	Acowa	Tabora
15. Isenyi Rose	Katakwi	Acowa	Ameroe
16. Ajibo Imelda	Katakwi	Asamuk	Okoona
17. Atim Annet	Katakwi	Usuk	Akisim
18. Audo Petelina	Katakwi	Morungatuny	Ococia
19. Abulo Margaret	Katakwi	Morungatuny	Ococia
20. Asinai Dinnah	Kumi	Mukura	Kumel
21. Achangada . F	Kumi	Mukura	Kumel
22. Arengo Mary	Kumi	Mukura	Kumel
23. Irangolet Victor	Katakwi	Katakwi	Alogwook
24. Idiamat Christine	Katakwi	Katakwi	Alogwook
25. Akullo Florence	Kaberamaido	Kaberamaido	Townboard
26. Ibeno Annet	Kaberamaido	Alwa	Palatau

NAME	DISTRICT	SUB- COUNTY	VILLAGE
27.Ameru Joyce	Kaberamaido	Bululu	Obur
28.Achom Grace	Katakwi	Wera	Sugur
29.Awayo Beatrice	Kaberamaido	Kaberamaido	Agullu
30.Asio Easter	Katakwi	Wera	Sugur
31.Abedi Juventine	Soroti	Olio	SAARI
32.Okello Lillian	Kaberamaido	Kaberamaido	Apili
33.Atiang Margret	Katakwi	Omodoi	Moru
34.Eunyu Pamella	Kaberamaido	Bululu	Obur
35.Egwayu Francis	Kaberamaido	Bululu	Ocelekura
36.Okello Patrick	Soroti	Olio	SAARI
37.Ebiyau Grace	Soroti	Olio	SAARI
38.Olokojjo Betty	Soroti	Olio	SAARI
39.Ebulu C.K	Kaberamaido	Kaberamaido	Acanpii
40.Dr. Rose Omaria	Wakiso	Busukuma	NAARI
41. Otim K	Soroti	Soroti	Municipal
42. Ogom B.S	Katakwi	Katakwi	Town council
43.Obuo Peter	Soroti	Olio	Kakus
44.Dr.Eyudu Peter	Soroti	Soroti	Soroti
45. Wangusa Hellen	Kampala	Kampala	AWEPON
46.Apio Josephine	Soroti	Soroti	Olio
47.Oule Herbert	Soroti	Soroti	Dist ENV. Officer
48.Dr.Obwona O.K	Kumi	Kumi	D.V.O
49.Ekweu James	Soroti	Soroti	Journalist
50.Emuria Paul	Soroti	Kyere	NAADS
51.Epero Joseph	Soroti	Pingire	NAADS
52.Owoysigire Brian	Kampala	Kampala	MUK
53.Dr. Ossiya Sarah	Kampala	Kampala	Muk

NAME	DISTRICT	SUB- COUNTY	VILLAGE
54.Esenu Betty	Kampala	Kampala	Muk
55.Sarah Godfrey	U.K	U.K	U.K
56.Oluca James	Soroti	Olio	SAARI
57.Dr.Akello Beatrice	Soroti	Olio	SAARI
58. Onyait Samuel	Soroti	Soroti	KASO
59.Olupot Kokas	Soroti	Soroti	Church of Uganda
60.Akwango Damali	Soroti	Olio	SAARI