

Field Trip Report

**STRENGTHENING THE CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION.
SCWLP/LPP/DFID/SAARI**

**CONSULTATIONS WITH DISTRICT AND SUBCOUNTY
STAKEHOLDERS IN THE TESO FARMING SYSTEM TO
COLLECT ORDINANCES AND BYELAWS.**

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List of Abbreviations

DFID	Department for international Development
LC	Local Council
LPP	Livestock Production Program
NRI	Natural Resources International
SAARI	Serere Agriculture and Animal Research Institute
SCWLP	Strengthening Women's Contribution to Livestock Production
TFS	Teso Farming System

Executive summary

This report presents the findings of a field consultation trip through the districts of Soroti, Kumi, Katakwi and Kaberamaido from 10th March to 15th of March 2003 by the SCWLP/LPP Project policy team. The purpose of the field trip was to collect ordinances and byelaws at district, sub county and village levels that would be beneficial to the SCWLP-LPP Project.

After the Kabale field visit the team identified that in order to achieve output 2 of the project “to document the effects and implications of government policies on the productivity of women in livestock production in the TFS”, there was need to collect and collate both policies at national and local levels (byelaws and ordinances). This would not only facilitate the sensitization and training process of women in policy but help achieve a participatory approach in the preparation of the policy briefs/recommendations to be forwarded to the government.

During the visit the team held semi- structured informant interviews with district officials and local council officials (LCV-LCI).

Policy team was able to identify that there exists a number of ordinances and byelaws at district, sub-county and village level, which have been enacted in response to problems, identified both at national and local levels besides the task of implementing national policies.

The formulation processes of byelaws and ordinances have involved the communities through the local council system however the gender dimension of policy formulation has not been fully explored. Normally byelaws are initiated during community meetings where the communities bring up problems existing in the villages. These are discussed and forwarded to the LCIII council that sits and passes the byelaws that govern the whole community. The local council officials and the local chiefs ensure reinforcement of the byelaws and ordinances while the communities implement them.

The byelaws at village levels facilitate the smooth administrative running of villages at the Local council levels and the development work in the communities.

The enacted ordinances and byelaws affect communities, women inclusive in various ways. The policy team therefore envisages that these byelaws and ordinances could be having an effect on the productivity of women in livestock production.

1.0 Introduction.

1.1 *Strengthening Women's Contribution to Livestock Production/LPP/DFID/SAARI:*

This project is addressing the policy and livestock production challenges that women face in Livestock production in the Teso farming system, encompassing the districts of Katakwi, Kaberamaido, Soroti and Kumi. Policy provides an enabling environment.

The SCWLP- LPP-Project has documented the current status of the resource poor women in the livestock production in the agro-pastoral TFS.

Currently the project is carrying out activities that are aimed at achieving output two (Effects and Implications of government policies, (economic and agriculture, environmental) on women in livestock production in the TFS among others.

In carrying out the activities the policy team decided to make a field trip through the districts of the TFS region to collect and collate ordinances and byelaws in preparation of training and sensitization process in policy issues and development of policy recommendations to be forwarded to government.

2.0 Findings of the field trip.

2.1 *ORDINANCES AT DISTRICT LEVEL:*

2.1.1 KUMI DISTRICT:

Meeting with speaker to the LCV council Marks Obore and environment officer Okiria Otekel James

Wetland management:

Wetland were being exploited and overused due to miss management where most trees have been cut down for charcoal burning and the grass cut and used for building. The magnitude and commitment of the environment officers led to the formulation and implementation of this ordinance. Communities were mobilized and sensitized on the dangers of wetland exploitation. Resource committees were formed and byelaws at Sub County and parish in wetland management have been formed.

The byelaws are operating under the umbrella of the national policy of wetlands; 100m from the middle of the wetland on both sides should be left free from cultivation. It was established that this width could not work for most villages therefore the width was reduced to 40m on both sides.

This ordinance was applied beginning with a few pilot areas before expanding to all the sub counties.

The environment officer initiated the idea and sensitized the communities, which then implement the byelaw. The LCI councils held reinforce and monitor the implementation process.

Education:

All children of school going age should be in school and a girl child must be retained in school. The “Kumi law” helps to keep children especially girls in school.

Management services:

All adult males above 18 years should pay graduated tax. This ordinance has been formed to improve collection and management of tax collection.

2.1.2 KATAKWI DISTRICT:

Assistant clerk to council Odek Nico

Ordinances were in the process of being formulated but the costs were very high.

Food Security: There is need to sensitize people about food security.

Every one was to have a granary; no one was allowed to sell this food unless he/she asked for permission. Ordinance was to control selling of food stuffs. This was at the district level.

Movement of animals from district to district is restricted.

Elias Esaru secretary to council production gave us this information.

Branding all animals is a must --- ordinance passed at district level for identification and security against cattle rustling.

2.2 BYELAWS AT SUB COUNTY LEVEL:

2.2.1 Usuk Sub County:

No byelaws

2.2.2 Achowa subcounty

Oria Okwi Joseph LC II chairman
Wetlands /Environment

1. No burning bush and where the fire has destroyed you pay. Penalty depends on the extent of destruction
2. No cutting of trees but in case of cutting a tree then one has plant another tree.
3. No encroachment on wetland
Leave animal corridors. No growing crops in the animal corridor.

Penalty:

To cut trees for charcoal you pay 100.000 per month, cutting an old dry tree is permitted
The byelaws originate from LC I councils/ committees who forward them to the sub county council through the LC I.

Every household must have food reserves.

Quarantine of the sick animals.

2.2.3 Abarilela subcounty:

Vice chairman LC III (Ojinga Solomon, Kongai Samalie and Okiring Andrew)
councilors.

Unnecessary burning of bush is not permitted.

No cutting down trees

Preservation of wetlands, do not plough 50 m from the swamp reserved as cattle corridor.

UPE— all children of school going age should be in school.

2.2.4 Asamuk subcounty:

Mrs. S. Alemo Onyait, Secretary Production LC III council
Emangu Micheal –Acting subcounty chief.
Esemu Basil.

2.2.5 Kaberamaido subcounty: Esau Milton Acting S/C chief

Obote Opoi Albert--- LC III chairperson

Byelaws made 1992-1997
5 development sectors

1. Production (agriculture and environment)
2. Health
3. Education
4. Road maintenance
5. Water

Production:

Every family must have at least 1 garden of cassava to ensure food security. Sell of food could be done as a last resort to guard against food security. This was difficult because people did not have alternatives.

The people were advised by the sub county officials to grow short-term crops such as maize, pineapples, tomatoes, onions and long-term crops such as oranges, guavas and paw paws to sell so as to get family income.

The challenge was the seeds for planting.

Every household is required to have a granary called askari to store food as a food reserve. To use this food one needs the permission from the LCI council.

Environment:

Bush burning is prohibited. Burning is organized communally where necessary between the months of March and April. This is done at parish level and the people whose areas are to be burnt have to clear areas under the fruit trees such as oranges and mangoes to avoid burning them.

Health:

Every child in the immunization age must be immunized. The mobilization, sensitization and enforcement are being done by the sub county health workers and the LCI council. Every home must have a pit latrine, good sleeping house, good kitchen, clean compound, dustbin, drying rack and animal house. Regarding the implementation of this by law they had achieved more than 35%.

Education:

Parents must build teachers houses within the parish. Penalty involves a fine of a chicken. All children of school going age must be in school. No fishing for children in school during weekdays except Friday evening and weekends. The vice chairpersons at the LCI council have the responsibility to head the reinforcement team.

Road maintenance:

Local community access roads must be maintained at communal level. The LCI councils mobilize and monitor the implementation of this byelaw.

Water:

Every body using the water sources should participate in cleaning of the water source in case wells and pay maintenance fee in case of boreholes. The communities have formed water source committees and these in conjunction with the LCI councils help enforce and monitor the implementation of this byelaw.

Some byelaws were formed due to conflicts that arose in the community such as animals eating neighbors' crops.

If animals feed on neighbors' crops the culprit is required to pay the equivalent of the damage the animals have done to the crops. If it is a pig, the animal is slaughtered and divided into half between the culprit and the affected person.

Normally byelaws are initiated during community meetings where the communities bring up problems existing in the villages. These are discussed and forwarded to the LCIII council that sits and passes the byelaws that govern the whole sub county.

2.2.6 Alwa Sub County:

LCIII chairperson Ochu Alloysious

Byelaws:

No drinking beer from 6.00a.m-1.00pm

Sanitation: everyone is expected to clear bush and/or rubbish around their structures after every two weeks.

Every household should have a pit latrine, animal houses, feeder road, and a good compound. The household is given 6 months after which the LCIII council makes a follow up and then action is taken in case of violation.

Production:

No charcoal burning in the forest reserves and encroachment on the forests is prohibited. The parish chiefs and the LCI council reinforce and monitor the implementation of this byelaw.

Violation of this law leads to prosecution

Education:

Every child of school going age must be in school. This law is monitored and enforced by the LCI council

Every school should provide midday meals to the children. This law is monitored by the school management committee.

Process of making the byelaws:

The communities meet and express their problems to the LCI council. The LCI council informs the area councilors who deliver the message to the sub county authorities. The LCIII council then discusses and enacts the law.

2.2.7 Kalaki sub county:

LCIII councilor Ojang Michael

Education:

Every child of school going age must be in school

Community should contribute to the building of the school. Violation of this law leads to the penalty of a hen.

Maintenance of feeder roads is a must for every adult. Penalty is as above

Immunization of children is a must. The LCIII council checks the registers in the health centers for the culprits. There are outreaches carried out to mobilize and sensitize the communities. Two people per parish are sponsored for the training to mobilize and sensitize people in community based health issues. LCI council reinforces this law.

No loitering animals are allowed. If caught the culprit is given a warning but if this persists then the person found guilty is prosecuted.

Contribution towards the maintenance of the borehole is a must. The fee depends on the number of people using the borehole in the area. No collecting water if you failed to pay.

Every prospect seller of any animal must have a permit from the LCI before taking the animal to the market.

Payment of taxes is a must. The parish chiefs reinforce this law.

Bush burning is prohibited.

Every household should have a pit latrine. The secretary health LCI council mobilizes and reinforces this law. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the household in the community have latrines.

The process of making the byelaws

Through the LCI council the people in the villages express the existing problems. At parish level people formulate byelaws which are forwarded to the sub county /LCIII council which sits and passes the byelaws. The council meets after every two months. The LCIII council forwards these byelaws to the district.

2.2.8 Tubur sub county:

The council had not sat down to formulate or pass any byelaw apart from one. Family assets/produce belongs to the whole family. Therefore a man is not supposed to sell any asset/produce without the consent of the wife. If violation occurs the culprit is taken to the Sub County or LCIII court and charged.

2.2.9 Kyere sub county:

No roaming animals are allowed. If caught the culprit is warned but the same offence occurs then the animal is confiscated. Clearing of feeder roads is a must. Penalty of the violators is equivalent to the number of the man labor hired to clear that part of the road.

2.2.10 Nyero sub county:

Children should be given midday meals

Every household should have a main house, animal house, pit latrine and a good compound

2.2.11 Malera sub county:

LCIII chairperson- David Okwakol and the sub county Chief Akol Joseph were found at the sub county headquarters.

No byelaws enacted yet. The council is in the process of making byelaws concerning the issues of insecurity caused by cattle rustling and food insecurity due to drought.

2.2.12 Mukura sub county:

UPE Every child of school going age must be in school. If the child does not attend school then the parent is summoned to the sub county to explain

Sanitation – every household must have a pit latrine and a road leading to the house.

Food security- every household must have some food reserve. This byelaw is being monitored by chiefs and the LCI system.

Environment:

Wetlands forests and land use

No cultivation on the wetlands

No cutting trees is permitted unless permission is granted.

Formulation of byelaws:

Communities normally initiate this where there exist problems. The communities forward the problems to the sub county through the LCI committee where the problems are debated and passed.

2.3 BYELAWS AT PARISH LEVEL:

2.3.1 Kachabule Parish:

LCI chairman Ikara Micheal

There was a problem of loitering animals and there fore the LCI council called a village meeting to for discussion and to come up with a solution to this problem.

A byelaw *restricting loitering animals* was formed and is now being implemented by the community and monitored and enforced by the LCI council committee.

Penalty: if goats, cattle and sheep are found loitering, the culprit must pay 10000/=

For pigs the culprit is warned then if violation continues the animal is killed.

Every household must get involved in the cleaning of feeder roads. This law is enforced by the LCI committee. A fine of chicken or goat depending on the number of times the person has violated is given.

Water source management:

There was a problem of animals sharing water with the people.

A byelaw was passed where *no body was allowed to water animals in the water source.*

Every household was contribute 500/= towards the fencing of the water source. The culprit pays a fine of 5000/=. A water source caretaker is selected to monitor the maintenance and implementation of this byelaw. The LCI committee help enforce the byelaw.

2.3.2 Kalapata Parish:

LCI chairman Onaba Francis

Every household must have a pit latrine with a washbasin, drying rack, kitchen, bathroom, dustbin and a good compound. This law came from the district.

Every household must get involved in road maintenance. Penalty is a chicken taken from the culprit's home.

Everyone owning an animal must control ticks

UPE- Every child of school going age must be in school. There is a task force in place helping in the monitoring and enforcement of the byelaw.

Nobody is allowed to cultivate across animal pathways to the grazing and watering points.

No loitering animals are permitted in this parish
Penalty is charged according to the extent of the damage. Refusal to pay the owner of the crops, the culprit is taken to the LCI council court and is charged.

No using cows for ploughing.

No ploughing on Sunday

No cultivating on wetlands.

2.3.3 Kokorio parish:

LCI chairman- Osekenye Joseph

Seed multiplication byelaw

10 people at a time are given 1 basin of groundnut seed for multiplication. *Each farmer must bring two basins to a task force selected to manage this project.*

Every adult should go through an adult literacy course organized by the parish
All adults are registered at the LCI council office therefore the secretary for education monitors those who are attending and not attending. If violation occurs the culprit is summoned by the LCI council to explain.

All children of school going age should be in school. There is a task force to monitor the children who don't go to school.

Every household must belong to the funeral group and every group (5 households) should contribute 1000/= when a person dies in the parish. Each person contributes 200/= towards burial expenses.

Every household should have a pit latrine, drying rack, bathroom and good compound.

Every adult in the village must participate in the cleaning s byelaw.

No one is allowed to plough in the swamps. The culprit is sent to the LCIII council to answer to the charge.

Loitering animals are not allowed. LCI council handles such cases and the culprit is charged according to the amount of damage.

The byelaws are formulated during the community meetings where the people voice their problems. The LCI council then forwards these byelaws to the sub county where they are debated, passed and endorsed.

2.3.4 Alogok parish:

LCI chairman- Okee Simon Peter

Every member of the village is not allowed to work when someone is dead in that parish. Every person is expected to work at the funeral.

No ploughing on Sunday is allowed.

No body is allowed to cultivate in wetlands as required by the law from the district.

UPE- All children of school going age must be in school. No school children are allowed to go to the market on Friday which is the market day.

No ploughing across village roads

Every household must contribute towards the repair of the water source.

Every household must have a pit latrine, compound and drying rack.

Bush burning is not allowed in the parish.

The process of making byelaws

The community through the LCI meets to find out the existing problems. Byelaws are formed after discussions and debates. The LCI committee forwards these byelaws to the sub county where they are discussed and endorsed.

Violation of any of these byelaws may result in a beating, charges of goats or chicken.

2.3.5 Mugana Parish:

LCI chairman- Ekudo James

Roaming animals are not allowed. Penalty for loitering animals differ according to the type of animal found. If it is goats the culprit is charged 5000/= and the pigs are killed.

All visitors must be reported to the LCI secretary for defense on arrival in the parish. This law is for security purposes.

No ploughing 30m from the centre of the wetland on both sides. This is a national policy though the distance of 100m as required has been adjusted after careful consideration.

No one is supposed to work on the day of burial of any diseased in the parish. If any one is arrested the mourners decide the fate of the culprit.

All children above 6 years of age must be in school. If a child is found loitering without any reason the parent is summoned to the sub county to answer the charges.

Every village must construct 3 houses for the teachers in that parish. Every adult must participate and failure to do so the person is required to pay an equivalent in monetary terms.

2.3.6 Olelai Parish:

LCI chairman- Emitu Joseph

Excessive drinking of alcohol is forbidden in the village. The culprit is taken to the LCI court and charged.

Every visitor to the area plus the purpose of the visit should be made known to the LCI defense secretary.

Loitering animals are not allowed. If found the animal is slaughtered and divided into half if the culprit denies the charges but in case of agreement then the person pays the equivalent of the amount of destruction.

No body is allowed to water animals in drinking places used by the people. If found the owner of the animals pays a fine of 5000/=.

Every household must clear feeder roads to their homes once a year.

Every household must have a pit latrine and bathroom. Penalty involves confiscation of a goat, which is given to the people who dig the pit.

All children of school going age must be in school. The vice LCI chairperson takes the responsibility of reinforcing this law. The culprits are to be taken to the sub county for charging.

Process of making the byelaws

The LCI council calls village meetings. The issues concerning the villages are then discussed and the people decide on the byelaws to abide with. The LCI council endorses the laws and forwards the copies to the sub county and police offices in the sub county.

2.3.7 Abalanga Parish:

LCI chairman- Ekolu Naphtali

All adults above 18 years must participate in road clearing. The culprit must pay a hen

No loitering animals which destroy crops are allowed. The damage is normally accessed by the LCI council and the culprit is made to pay.

Children of school going age must go to school. The parent is given warning twice after which he/she is referred to the sub county.

Every adult must participate in the maintenance of wells. If one does not get involved physically then an equivalent of the money should be paid usually 1000/=. In case of boreholes, the users must pay 500/=. Failure to do this, one is denied the access to the borehole water. If there arose a big problem, the households are required to pay 200/= for the repair.

Process of making the byelaws

Community meetings are called to discuss the existing problems in the village. The meeting passes byelaws, which are forwarded, to the sub county through the LCI council. The LCIII council checks if the byelaws do not conflict with the national policies. The byelaws are then passed and endorsed by the sub county, which forwards copies to the district and the village councils.

3.0 Conclusion

A field trip to collect ordinances and byelaws at district, sub-county and parish levels was conducted through the Teso Farming System region

A number of ordinances at district level and several byelaws exist at sub-county and parish levels.

The formulation of byelaws and ordinances is in response to the existing problems in the communities besides implementing the national policies.

The formulation process has involved the communities who initiate and implement the byelaws and local councils who reinforce.

The objective of the field trip has been achieved.