



RUMINATIONS

NEWSLETTER OF THE GLOBAL LIVESTOCK COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM

Egerton University Hosts PARIMA Workshop

Research, outreach and training progress presented at biennial meeting

Egerton University recently hosted the Second Biennial Research and Outreach Workshop for the Global Livestock CRSP Pastoral Risk Management (PARIMA) project. The workshop facilitated communication among scientists and development agents working in the PARIMA project region of northern Kenya and

southern Ethiopia. Over 75 scientists, government officials and development professionals attended the workshop held on the Egerton campus in Njoro, Kenya, from June 24th - July 3rd 2001. About 18 formal workshop presentations were held on June 26th and 27th. Pre- and post- workshop activities included a technical field tour of Baringo District, a short course in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), a PARIMA Outreach Review Panel meeting, and other PARIMA research and planning meetings. An evening poster session featured Egerton student research and other related work.

Professor Abdillahi Aboud, regional co-Principal Investigator for PARIMA and Dean of the Egerton Faculty of Environmental Studies and Natural Resources (FESNARS), opened the meeting with an introduction to the goals of the PARIMA project



The conference center on the Egerton campus in Njoro, Kenya was site of the GL-CRSP "Improving Pastoral Risk Management on East African Rangelands" (PARIMA) project workshop. Photo by Susan Johnson.

and objectives for the workshop. The PARIMA project deals with research, training, and outreach. Research helps to identify mechanisms of risk management processes at household and community levels, while outreach seeks to facilitate implementation of demand-driven pilot projects to improve risk management among local communities by partnering with development agents. The

workshop provided an opportunity for dissemination of current information and a forum for professional interaction.

The primary goal of the PARIMA project is to affect positive change in the welfare of pastoral and agropastoral peoples through the identification and implementation of risk management interventions that promote food security and economic growth and reduce the likelihood of resource-based conflicts. Interventions could include means to diversify pastoral economies and encourage non-livestock investment, improve marketing efficiency, enhance the availability and use of market and climate information for planning, and improve access to, or rehabilitate, natural resources for production or conservation purposes.

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Pastoralism: An Emerging Priority

By Montague W. Demment, Program Director, Global Livestock CRSP

The recent PARIMA workshop at Egerton University represented a major transition for the project from constituency building to implementation and for pastoral issues from low to high profile. The project, begun in 1997, is perhaps unusual in the degree to which research, outreach, and policy interests are being merged. Originally purely devoted to basic and applied technical research, the CRSP programs have been given more freedom to explore outreach and policy linkages by virtue of recent reauthorization guidelines of the Title XII initiative (the Congressional Act that authorizes and funds the CRSPs). The mix of research, outreach, and policy perspectives has resulted, at least in part, from the current recognition that GL-CRSP projects need to not only produce excellent research results but also actively use that knowledge to solve development problems. Timely and effective approaches are certainly needed to better deal with chronic crises that affect pastoralists in the Greater Horn of Africa.

The project has focused on risk management of pastoral peoples. At a time when these groups could attract little attention from development agencies, the

PARIMA team identified the problems of pastoralists as important to the stability of the East African region. In many of the priority setting processes pastoralists did not emerge as an important group for attention because their numbers and their per unit land productivity were not high compared to people in more mesic regions. However the team recognized that the instability of these semi-arid areas created a sink into which development dollars flowed on an increasingly regular basis.

Pastoralists have always lived in an unpredictable world, but in the past it could be argued that their less constrained access to extensive land areas was fundamental to their risk management strategies, founded on mobility and opportunistic use of natural resources. Increasing populations, both within and outside of pastoral communities, have ultimately served to reduce access to land and other key resources. This, in turn, has contributed to greater instability of pastoral systems in response to drought, and to ethnic conflict as groups often must compete over a shrinking resource base. Such powerful forces are what has steered pastoral people from development to the relief and

rehabilitation arena in the past 30 years.

One means to confront such a dilemma is the diversification of pastoral economies through interventions that involve education, provide the means for alternative investment to complement livestock production, stimulate appropriate small-scale economic diversification, and invest in the rehabilitation of key resources to restore traditional patterns of resource use where possible. In a broad sense, this is what PARIMA and its partners are trying to achieve.

The success of local ventures to strengthen and diversify local household and community economies, however, is ultimately limited by the ability of pastoralists to sell their products at fair prices; thus marketing efficiency and an enabling policy environment that confronts security problems and cross-border trade are other critical factors. Attention must therefore be given at both the micro- and macro-level if success is to be realized.

During the initial phase of the project, team members worked hard to convince the development community of the importance of pastoral peoples.

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The PARIMA workshop provided a forum for students, researchers, development workers and community leaders to discuss the issues affecting pastoralists. Pictured from left, Charles Lesingiran (Food for the Hungry International), Peter Little (University of Kentucky), Chief Joseph Ole Nasieku (Marigat, Kenya) and David Chikodzore (USAID).



The GL-CRSP Livestock Early Warning System project was represented by Dr. Robert Kaitho, left, pictured discussing the LEWS poster with Moges Abraha of the Prime Minister's Office in Ethiopia and Alemu Asfaw of FEWS.

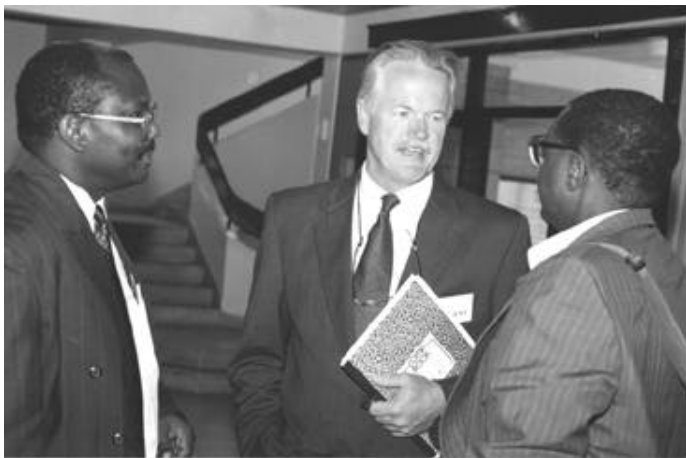
Photos by Susan Johnson

Below: Berecha Turi (left), Tefera w/Medin (center) and Belachew Hurrissa relax during a break.



This issue of Ruminations focuses on the PARIMA Biennial Workshop. More detailed information on the presentations can be found in the workshop proceedings.

The proceedings will be available on the Global Livestock CRSP web site or by contacting Dr. Layne Coppock at Lcoppock@cc.usu.edu, fax: (435) 797-3796, or c/o Department of Rangeland Resources, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, USA 84322-5230.



Dr. Montague Demment (center), Director of the Global Livestock CRSP speaks with Dr. Jean Ndikumana (right) LEWS Regional Coordinator and Executive Secretary for ASARECA AARNET, and Dr. Ephraim Mukisira (left), Assistant Director of Animal Production at KARI.



Photo Right: Dr. Joseph K. Wanjama, Director of Ag. & Livestock Production, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Kenya welcomed participants at the evening banquet. Dr. Richard Mwangi (seated right), Deputy Vice-Chancellor greeted the visitors on behalf of Egerton University. Also pictured, Dr. Layne Coppock (seated center) and Mr. Steven McCarthy (seated left).

Left: Dr. Chris Barrett presents results from PARIMA marketing research.



Below: PARIMA Co-PIs, Prof. A. Aboud, (left), Egerton University and Dr. Layne Coppock (right), Utah State University.



Left: Ms. Allyce Kureiya (left), SNV-Kenya, Mr. Francis N. Chabari (center), CDTF-CORDAID/Kenya and Mr. Sora Adi (right), Borana Lowland Pastoral Development Programme/GTZ, Ethiopia.



Right: Dr. Solomon Desta (left), PARIMA Outreach Coordinator speaks with Waktole Tiki Uma, Egerton University student.





The Ilchamus (Njemps), the Pokot, the Somali and the Borana are pastoral societies inhabiting Kenya and Ethiopia, where PARIMA's research and outreach activities are being undertaken. On each evening of the workshop, participants were honored with performances by local groups. Performance of their traditional dances and songs was thus the people's way of expressing their joy and gratitude.

Workshop participants enjoyed performances by the following groups: Ng'ambo Secondary School student troupe (above) from Baringo district, performed the Ilchamus and Pokot traditional dances. Njoro Girls Secondary School student troupe (below) from Nakuru district, performed Somali traditional Dances.



Somali men and women from the University staff, performed Somali traditional dances (above). Borana men and women from the University staff (below), performed Borana traditional dances.



Photos by John Muniu



Over 75 scientists, ministry officials and development professionals attended the workshop held on the Egerton campus in Njoro, Kenya June 24th - July 3rd 2001. Participants included the following:

- Prof. A.A. Aboud, PARIMA Co-Principal Investigator and Dean of the Egerton Faculty of Environmental Studies and Natural Resources, Egerton University, Kenya.
- Mr. Daoud Tari Abkura, Consultant, UN-OCHA, Kenya.
- Mr. Moges Abraha Gezahabre, Somai Desk Head, Office of the Prime Minister, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Alemu Adere Guddata, Manager, SORDU, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Sora Adi, Southeast Pastoral Networking and Policy Advocate, Borana Lowland Pastoral Development Programme/GTZ, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Zerihun Alemayehu, Head, Coop Prom. Bureau, Office of the Prime Minister, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Dadhi Amosha, PARIMA Outreach Counterpart for Ethiopia, Oromia Agricultural Development Bureau, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Alemu Asfaw Manni, Food Security Economist, USAID/FEWSNET, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Mohamed Awer, Project Coordinator, UN Office of Project Services (UNOPS), Kenya.
- Dr. Chris Barrett, PARIMA Co-Principal Investigator and Associate Professor in Applied Economics, Cornell University.
- Mr. Mulugeta Shibru Behailu, Assistant Project Coordinator, CARE, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Wossen Bellete, 1st Secretary, Min. of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Francis N. Chabari, Emergency Programme Manager, CDTF-CORDAID, Kenya.
- Ms. Miriam Cherogony, Manager Rural Services, K-Rep Development Agency, Kenya.
- Dr. Henry Cheruiyot, Asst. Director, KARI, Kenya.
- Mr. David Chikodzore, Regional Advisor, USAID/Kenya.
- Dr. Layne Coppock, PARIMA Lead Principal Investigator and Associate Professor Rangeland Resources, Utah State University.
- Dr. Montague W. Demment, Director, Global Livestock CRSP, University of California, Davis.
- Dr. Solomon Desta, Post-Doctoral Fellow for Outreach, PARIMA Global Livestock CRSP, Kenya/Ethiopia.
- Dr. Cheryl Doss, PARIMA Team Member and Faculty, Yale University.
- Mr. Moses Otiali Esilaba, Graduate Student, Egerton University, Kenya.
- Mr. Abdub Omar Galgalo, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Kenya.
- Dr. Getachew Gebru, Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, PARIMA, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Tezera Getahun, Program Manager, Action for Development, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Magole Otaye Haibor, Chief, Marsabit, Kenya.
- Mr. Galma Halake, Rangeland Supervisor, EEC-MY/NCA, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Mohamed B. Halake, Drought Management Officer, Arid Lands Resource Management Project, Kenya.
- Mr. Goromela Ezekiel Hamisi, Livestock Research Officer, LPRI Mpwapwa, Tanzania.
- Mr. Sebastian E. Heath, AAAS Fellow, USAID/Washington.
- Mr. Belachew Hurrissa, Department Head, Livestock Marketing Mgt., Ethiopia.
- Mr. Abdidaad Ibrahim, Area Coordinator, Pastoral Concern Association, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Abdullahi Dima Jillo, Graduate Student, Egerton Univ., Kenya.
- Mr. Godana Doyo Jillo, ALRMP, Kenya.
- Ms. Susan Johnson, Program Coordinator, Global Livestock CRSP Management Entity, Univ. of California, Davis.
- Dr. Robert Kaitho, GL-CRSP Livestock Early Warning System Regional Research Coordinator, ILRI, Kenya.
- Mr. Steven Kariuki, Finance & Administrative Manager, Pastoral Integrated Support Programme, Kenya.
- Dr. George A. Keya, Centre Director, KARI, Marsabit, Kenya.
- Mr. William K. Kimosop, Senior Game Warden, Lake Bogoria Game Reserve, Country Council of Koibatek/Baringo, Kenya.
- Ms. Allyce Kureiya, Project Coordinator, Netherlands Dev. Org. (SNV), Kenya.
- Dr. Francis K. Lelo, Chair, Department of Environmental Sciences, Egerton University, Kenya.
- Ms. Felekech Lemecha, Livestock Researcher, Oromia Agric. Dev. Bureau, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Charles Lepitan Lesingiran, Supervisor, Food for the Hungry International, Kenya.
- Dr. Frank Lusena, PARIMA Team Member and Lecturer, Department of Natural Resources, Egerton University, Kenya.

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A Brief History of Kenya's Egerton University

Egerton University started as an agricultural school in 1939, when it admitted the first three students in makeshift premises.

Today, it is an acknowledged degree awarding institution with a reputation as a center of excellence in agriculture. It also offers various courses in education, natural and applied sciences, arts and social sciences.

The first three students of the institution were ex-World War II British servicemen who required basic training in agriculture prior to settling in Kenya highlands. The mode of instruction at Egerton Agricultural College remained informal until the mid-



1940's when a formal nine-month certificate course was introduced. The school was subsequently elevated to an Agricultural College. A diploma programme was initiated in 1949 and in 1955, the Government handed the management of the college to a

Board of Governors through an Act of Parliament.

In 1986, the college was elevated to a constituent college of the University of Nairobi and in 1987 it was granted University status by an Act of Parliament.

The University has three campuses. The main campus (Njoro Campus), is located 180 kilometers northwest of Nairobi and 30 kilometers from Nakuru on a 1445-hectare piece of land donated by the Lord Maurice Egerton of Tatton (1874-1958), (320ha in 1939 and 1,125ha in 1958). Situated at an altitude of approximately 2,250 meters, with

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PARIMA Workshop Participants (continued)

Dr. Tim Leyland, Advisor for Community Based Animal Health Projects and Unit Head, OAU/IBAR Cape Unit, Kenya.
Mr. Gollo Huqqa Liben, Development Director, Norwegian Church Aid, Ethiopia
Dr. Peter Little, PARIMA Co-Principal Investigator and Professor of Anthropology, University of Kentucky.
Mr. Steven P. McCarthy, Chief of Party/ACE, VOCA Ethiopia.
Mr. Calum McLean, Drought/ASAL Advisor, USAID/Kenya.
Dr. John McPeak, Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, PARIMA -- Kenya.
Mr. Hussein A. Mahmoud, Doctoral Candidate, PARIMA GL-CRSP.
Dr. Fesseha Meketa, Gov. Liaison Officer, Save the Children, Ethiopia.
Dr. Tafese Mesfin, Pastoral Development Advisor, FARM Africa/Eparda, Ethiopia.
Mr. Eliud G. Michura, Student, Egerton University, Kenya.
Mr. Ali Hassan Mohamed, District Agricultural Livestock Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya.
Dr. Jon Moris, Professor of Anthropology, Utah State University.
Dr. Ephraim A. Mukisira, Asst. Director Animal Production, KARI, Kenya.
Mr. John Mullenax, Agriculture Advisor, USAID/REDSO.
Dr. Jean Ndikumana, A-ARNET Coordinator and GL-CRSP LEWS Regional Coordinator, ILRI, Kenya.
Ms. Immaculate Nduma, Graduate Student, Egerton University, Kenya.
Dr. Peterson Mwangi Njiru, Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya.

Mr. Omechi Jeremiah Onchera, District Development Officer, Government of Kenya.
Mr. Joseph Olenasieku, Chief, Marigat, Kenya.
Dr. Sarah Ossiya, Research Scientist Rangeland Ecology and Management, National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), Uganda.
Ms. Sharon Osterloh, Graduate Student, Cornell University.
Mr. Alemayehu Redda, Dept. of Animal Genetic Research, Institute of Biodiversity Conservation and Research, Ethiopia.
Mr. John K. Tangus, Graduate Student, Egerton University, Kenya.
Mr. Belete Tefera, HR Coordinator, Norwegian Church Aid, Ethiopia.
Mr. Woktole Tiki, Student, Egerton University, Kenya.
Dr. Daniel K. Too, Head, Dept. of Natural Resources, Egerton University, Kenya.
Mr. Ahmed Tuba, Deputy Head, Oromia Co-op Promotion Bureau, Ethiopia.
Mr. Berecha Turi, Deputy Bureau Head, Oromia Agriculture Bureau, Ethiopia.
Mr. Girma Ambessu Tufa, Borena Zone CPD Head, OCPB, Ethiopia.
Mr. Tefera W/Medin, Deputy Head, Boran Zone ADD, Ethiopia.
Dr. Joseph K. Wanjama, Director of Agriculture and Livestock Production, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Kenya.
Mr. Harun Maina Warui, Research Officer, KARI, Kenya.
Mr. Beruk Yemane, Senior Expert, Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya.

Group Photo by John Muniu

Trust and Social Relations in Market Networks

By Hussein A. Mahmoud, University of Kentucky and Egerton University

The following research is being carried out as part of a PhD degree program in anthropology at the University of Kentucky and is funded by the Global Livestock CRSP and the National Science Foundation.

Livestock trading based on social relations and networking feature prominently in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia. This research project examines social relations of livestock trade in northern Kenya. The study explores how trust operates in the context of economic and other uncertainties; encourages certain kinds of social relationships, including those based on ethnicity; facilitates livestock trade; and reduces market transaction costs. It relies on both qualitative and quantitative research methods, including survey, key informant, and case study techniques.

The study is based in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia, specifically in the livestock markets based in Moyale, Kenya, and in the six administrative units in southern Ethiopia, namely Moyale, Mega, Yabello, Negelle, Arero, and Hagere Mariam. Outside northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia, the study is also based in Njiru livestock market in Nairobi. Njiru market is an important terminal market for northern and north-eastern animals, including those from southern Ethiopia and Somalia.

Preliminary findings show that

in the study area, the trust relationship in livestock trade is an important factor. This relationship is dependent upon three important factors: socio-economic status (wealth), age and ethnicity.

Socio-economic status. The amount of wealth a trader or a herder possesses in terms of livestock seems to influence his decisions to give out livestock on credit. This tendency has been observed among wealthy Boran traders based in southern Ethiopia. The study indicates that big Ethiopian livestock traders give livestock on credit to Kenyan traders. The wealth status of a Kenyan trader does not seem to hinder him as a beneficiary of that credit facility.

Age. The age factor relates to Kenyan traders. The data indicates that Ethiopian livestock traders tend to screen Kenyan traders based on their ages as one criteria for determining credit. There is a tendency for Ethiopian livestock traders to prefer giving livestock credit to older traders rather than younger traders. The assumption here is that younger Kenyan traders have not accumulated enough capital (social and financial) to buttress

against trading losses and, therefore, are considered a high credit risk.

Ethnicity. Ethnicity also is an important factor in livestock trading relationships. There is evidence that tasks (trucking, broker activities, and so on) associated with the ethnicity. At the same time one finds some trading partnerships across ethnic groups. The relationship between ethnicity and trading partnerships needs more study.

The preliminary findings indicate that the majority of livestock traders are Burji, comprising about 63% of livestock traders from northern Kenya. Boran, the largest ethnic group in both northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia, comprise about 20% of the traders. Gabra, Garre, and Arsi make up 13%, 1%, and 1% of total traders, respectively.

The research has also found that formal banking institutions are not popular among livestock traders from northern Kenya, whether based in Nairobi or northern Kenya. Less than 20% of traders maintain a bank account. Instead, livestock traders transfer cash from

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Dr. Francis Lelo offered a short course in Participatory Rural Appraisal to workshop participants following the PARIMA workshop. Photo by Susan Johnson.

Post-Workshop Activities Include PRA Short Course

By Dr. Francis K. Lelo, Chair, Department of Environmental Sciences, Egerton University

At the conclusion of the PARIMA workshop, approximately 20 participants were given the opportunity to take a shortened course in Participatory Rural Appraisal. Egerton University has been running the PRA training course since 1989. For PARIMA participants, Egerton University offered the course at a reduced rate and Dr. Montague Demment, Director of the Global Livestock CRSP graciously sponsored the students.

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Trust and Social Relations in Market Networks

Nairobi to Moyale through informal means.

Language plays an important role in facilitating livestock trade in southern Ethiopia as well as northern Kenya. Based on the preliminary findings, there are eight languages spoken by traders in the study area. About 77% of livestock traders in the study area can speak at least three languages.

The major constraints in livestock trade in the area include insecurity in the region and unstable and highly unpredictable trucking costs. In a period of 4 months (February to May 2001) trucking prices for animal transport varied from 30,000 to 70,000 Kenya Shillings, with a mode of about

Kenya shillings 50,000. The most important factor that determines livestock trucking cost from Moyale to Nairobi is the volume of animals in the market at Moyale.

Research is ongoing and in the next year, the project will examine the impact of political insecurity, the role of women in cattle trade, the interaction between wholesalers and butchers in Nairobi, trader's buying relations with herders and the role of trader associations. ❖❖

More detailed information on the preliminary findings for this research project can be found in the proceedings or by contacting Dr. Peter Little, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0024. E-Mail: pdLitt1@pop.uky.edu.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as a development planning tool emerged during the 1970s and 1980s. It was a response to two phenomena; the frustration the “development agencies” had experienced with traditional top-down models, and secondly due to accelerating global change and greater awareness of the value of local knowledge. Change agents were also craving for good and timely information. In Africa, the years of independence had not delivered the good life the people expected. Most of the research was still bogged down by large questionnaire surveys, which were not only costly and generated information that was late, but the outcomes only benefited a few, usually the elite. In quickly organized rural visits, usually to districts nearest to towns, outsiders collected information about rural people's conditions. The people had no idea what the information was used for, and their lives were never

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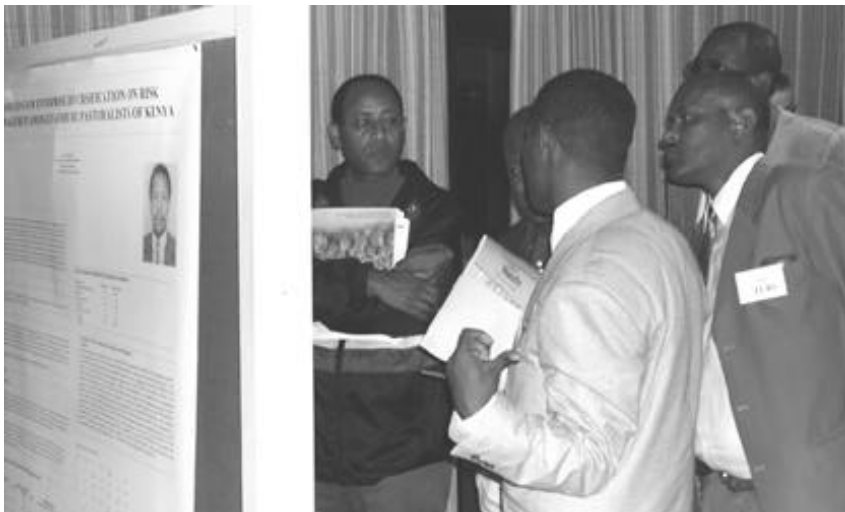
Egerton students, Moses Esilaba and Eliud Michura were among the students presenting posters.

One of the highlights of the workshop was the poster session which showcased the work of students and gave participants an opportunity to learn more about the GL-CRSP program.



Ms. Immaculate Nduma, Egerton University student.

Below: Chief Joseph Ole Nasieku of Marigat, Kenya (left) and Mr. Omechi Jeremiah Onchera (right), with the Gov. of Kenya add their names to a GL-CRSP mailing list.



Student Poster Sessions

- *Destitution and Coping Strategies among the Kampi Turkana of Baringo, Kenya*, by Mr. Nato Nyongesa Godfrey
- *Indigenous Institutions in Resource and Risk Management Among Borana Pastoralists of Southern Ethiopia*, by Mr. Waktole Tiki Uma.
- *Enterprise Diversification and Risk Management Amongst Samburu Pastoralists of Kenya*, by Mr. John K. Tanguis.
- *Influence of Gender and Education on Household Risk Management among Herders of Lower Baringo District, Kenya* by Mr. Eliud G. Michura.
- *Influence of Formal Education on Investment in Livestock and Asset Diversification among the Il Chamus Herders of Baringo, Kenya* by Mr. Clement Isaiah Lenachuru.
- *Influence of Extension Services on Livelihoods of Settled Households among Rendille Pastoralists of Northern Kenya*, by Ms. Immaculate N. Nduma.
- *Resource Use Conflict Resolution in Pastoral Communities in Samburu District, Kenya* by Mr. Moses Otiali Esilaba.



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Participatory Rural Appraisal Short Course Offered Workshop Participants

changed thereafter. Another feature of traditional rural information gathering is over reliance on men as the main sources.

PRA evolved in the search for practical research and planning approaches that could support

more decentralized planning and more democratic decision making. It puts value to social economic diversity, and starts from where the people are, working towards sustainability. PRA enhances community participation in decision making on issues that affect their lives. If

used well PRA can enable local people to undertake their own development planning, analyze their own situation, prioritize their needs and generate action plans to address the issues in a systematic manner. PRA can give voice to the voiceless.

PRA uses many baskets of tools, such as spatial mapping, historical timelines, key informant and focus group discussions, livelihood mapping, institutional analysis, matrix ranking, and seasonal and gender calendars. These methods are flexible and friendly to both literate and illiterate members. Experiences have shown there are advantages to methods that are flexible rather than rigid, visual rather than verbal, based on group rather than individual analysis, and that compare rather than measure. A major learning for outsiders has been that local people have a far greater capacity to use these methods and to conduct their own analysis than had been assumed.

The PARIMA project's outreach work is fundamentally based on participatory processes starting with PRA. This "action research" is allowing the team to test predictions and develop useful intervention concepts that will improve the livelihoods for pastoralists in East Africa. 🌱

The PRA training is offered in three week sessions. In 2002 the training dates will be from 1-21 Sept. For more information, please contact Dr. Francis Lelo, Co-ordinator PRA Programme, Egerton Univ. Email: lelo@africaonline.co.ke or environ@egerton.ac.ke.

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Kenya's Egerton University

an excellent climate, and in an ideal locality. This campus provides a conducive academic atmosphere.

The second campus (Laikipia College Campus) is located near Nyahururu town some 45 kilometers from Nakuru, on a 365-hectare piece of land formerly occupied by Laikipia Teachers College. This college, inter-alia, offers Bachelors degree in Education (Arts). The third campus (Kisii College Campus) is situated in Kisii town on a 24-hectare piece of land formerly occupied by Kisii Teachers College. The postgraduate Diploma course in Education is offered to aspiring secondary school teachers in this college. The Faculty of Commerce is also hosted on this campus.

Since its inauguration Egerton University has continued to expand. Currently, the University has the following programmes: Twenty

undergraduate degrees, six diplomas, fifteen masters (six in sciences and nine in arts), one post graduate diploma (in education) and four doctorates. It has 43 departments in eight faculties with 3,181 staff members (academic, administrative and support), and 8,096 students pursuing various undergraduate and post-graduate diploma and degree programmes.

During the last year's graduation ceremony, the University conferred degrees to a total of 2,198 graduates in 18 degree and four diploma disciplines.

The university has acquired a teaching facility in Nakuru town, which is expected to be fully operational in September 2001. The facility will offer self-sponsored programmes in Computer Science, Business Studies, Commerce, Health Professions, Economics, and Education. 🌱

Observations from the Ethio-Kenya Joint Border Administrative and Commissioners Committee

By Ato Wossen Belete, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia

The interstate relations between Ethiopia and Kenya are excellent and characterized by good-neighbourliness, peaceful coexistence, and mutual trust. As such, this is quite exemplary in the Greater Horn of Africa region, which is conflict-ridden.

The governments of the two countries have instituted joint mechanisms to manage and regulate their cooperation and issues of mutual concern. These are mainly the Joint Ministerial Committee and the Joint Border Administrators and Commissioners Committee, henceforth referred to here as the Joint Border Committee.

The Joint Border Committee has been functioning since 1963, when Kenya became independent, and holds its meetings alternately in the two countries. So far 20 meetings have taken place, and the last one was held in Awassa, Ethiopia, in November 2000.

The composition of the Joint Border committee is drawn from:

- Border administrators, provincial commissioners, and district commissioners;
- Immigration authorities;

- Defense and security officers;
- Police officers; and
- Representatives from Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

Representatives from the Ethiopian and Kenyan Ministries of Agriculture and Health also attend these meetings. The agenda items of the Joint Border Committee usually address: Border security cooperation, cross-border pastoral conflicts, illegal trafficking of arms and terrorism, immigration issues, boundary inspection and maintenance, and human and livestock health issues. The objective of undertaking joint collaborative efforts in the field of human and livestock health is to (1) conduct exchange of information, and (2) harmonize policy and practice to benefit pastoral communities living along the border. The issues treated in the discussions include livestock health, immunization and control of disease outbreaks or epidemics, pest control, and livestock movements.

The need to involve traditional pastoral elders and renown community leaders in the deliberations of the Joint Border Committee was felt to be very important. For this purpose, Joint Border Administration and Security sub-committees were established at a special meeting on 5th May 2000 in Moyale (Ethiopia). These sub-committees are set up in adjacent border localities. The localities on the Ethiopian side are Moyale, Kadadume, Dolo and Omorete/Fijij. On the Kenyan side are Moyale, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, and Turkana. These

subcommittees are expected to meet at least once in a month and report to the main Joint Border Committee.

I believe that the participation of administrative and security officers, as well as pastoralist community representatives, in these sub-committees is very crucial for the prevention, management, and resolution of cross-border pastoral conflicts. What is needed is a grass-roots, community based approach for the mitigation of such conflicts. Due to their frequency, human casualties, and great loss of livestock, cattle raids or cattle rustling activities have increasingly become an issue of great concern to both the Ethiopian and Kenyan governments. Of course, cattle rustling is an ancient practice and has cultural roots. But what is happening at present is on a grand scale and has alarming consequences.

To illustrate, I would like to cite two incidents. The Kokailieleret cattle raid of 22 March 1997 is a case in point. In this border incident armed Geleb tribesmen of Ethiopia crossed into Kenya and attacked the Turkana. In the ensuing skirmish, 41 Turkana were killed as were 16 Kenyan GSU policemen. About 3000 goats and sheep, and 2800 cattle, were stolen. The Gelebs also sustained casualties, but the exact figure is not on record.

This incident created a public outcry in Kenya. Both the Ethiopian and Kenyan governments swiftly convened a meeting of the Joint Border Committee in Addis Ababa to

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Ato Wossen Belete serves as First Secretary to the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For several years, he has worked as a member of the Ethiopian delegation to the Ethio-Kenya Joint Border Administrative and Commissioners Committee. Among other things, this committee deals with border security cooperation and cross border pastoral (ethnic) conflicts.

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investigate the incident and diffuse this dangerous situation. The Ethiopian Government, in full sympathy with the affected Kenyan pastoralist community, purchased some livestock with funds from its own treasury and handed them over to Turkana representatives in a public ceremony on 4th August 1997.

The other recent incident that can be mentioned is the one involving Kenyan Gurri against Kenyan Ajouran. In this incident, which took place in Kenya on 30th November 2000, 10 people died and 5000 head of cattle and 900 camels were stolen.

The causes of this conflict risk on pastoralists as I see them are as follows:

1. The proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the sub-region. After the collapse of central authority in Somalia and the fall of the Dergue Regime in Ethiopia, the sub-region is awash with weapons of all kinds. Pastoralists have gained easy access to these weapons;

2. Traditional or cultural values that encourage livestock-rustling;

3. Lack of deterrence by law enforcement agencies, inadequate military presence, and ineffective border patrolling due to remoteness of the area; and

4. Lack of conflict early-warning mechanisms. In this regard, lack of police radio communication can be mentioned.

Some of the measures recommended by the Joint Border Committee to mitigate these conflict situations are as follows:

1. Encouraging traditional conflict settlement and peace meetings between border communities. This is being implemented by the formation

of Joint Border sub-committees;

2. Disarming of civilian populations and pastoralists. I understand nation-wide registration and licensing of firearms is much better in Kenya than in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian authorities are in the process of effecting nation-wide firearms control;

3. Arrest and punishment of criminals engaging in violent livestock raids;

4. Joint police or military patrol of the common border and effecting

police radio communication; and

5. Branding of livestock to easily identify and return stolen cattle.

I believe that addressing the security and conflict risk component of pastoralists is essential to promote their welfare. The approach of the PARIMA project in diversifying incomes and reducing vulnerability to drought and market risks can also help prevent the tendency of pastoralists to resort to violent means to improve their livelihood. 🇪🇹

Update on Isiolo-Moyale Road Project and Cross-Border Trade

By Ato Wossen Belete, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia

The Isiolo-Moyale Road is the missing link in the Trans-Africa highway stretching from Cairo to Cape Town. As compared to the Ethiopian portion of the road, the condition of the Isiolo-Moyale road in Kenya is very poor and is a hindrance to trade, tourism and the development of pastoral areas in northern Kenya.

As a regional high-priority project, Ethiopia and Kenya are collaborating to solicit the necessary funds from the European Union (EU) to finance the upgrading of the road. The pre-feasibility study of the project is already completed through financing by the EU. What remains now is the feasibility study, technical design, and final construction of the road. I hope that within the coming few years the project will be completed.

Concerning cross-border trade, the two countries had signed a Trade Protocol in July 1997 in which they committed themselves to promote cross-border trade and stamp-out illicit or contraband trade. The visa regime between the two countries was abolished a long time ago and this has facilitated free movement of people. Both countries are also members of the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA). According to the rules and regulations of COMESA, both countries are moving towards the creation of a free trade area. Ethiopia and Kenya, in the past years, have progressively reduced tariff rates. The expectation is that within the coming few years a zero tariff rate will be applied in both countries for goods originating from their territories. 🇪🇹

A Field Tour of the Baringo District

Following the PARIMA workshop, over 50 participants remained for a field tour of the Baringo District in Kenya. Guides, Prof. A.A. Aboud, Mr. F. Lusenaka and Mr. C. Lenachuru, led the group on an interesting and informational tour of the district.

The first stop was a visit to the Rehabilitation of Arid Environment (RAE) project office. Mr. Paul Parsalaach gave a short presentation on the project, followed by a guided tour of community land reclamation efforts and individual land reclamation efforts in Salabani area.

Land reclamation involved resting of large chunks of denuded lands to allow grass re-growth for two or more growing (rainy) seasons. Where the denuded lands are barren, grass re-seeding is undertaken. The overall objective is to reclaim the lands' productivity so that

more livestock can be supported. *Cenchrus ciliaris* and other indigenous grasses are used, so as to capitalize on their adaptability to the local climate and conditions. Live fence, made from *cactus* spp. and other thorny shrubs, and an electric fence from solar sources, are used to exclude livestock from the rested

Live fence, made from cactus ssp. (above) and electric fence from solar sources (right) are being used to exclude livestock from rested lands while under reclamation.

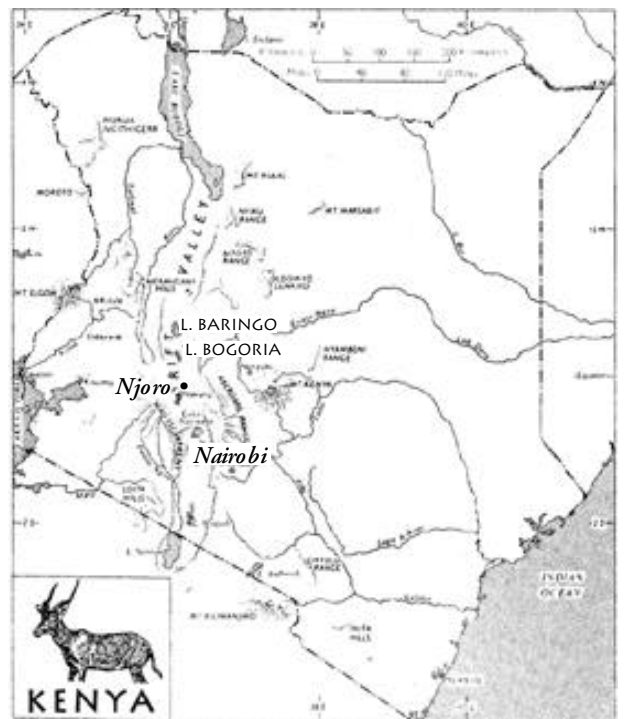


Land reclamation involved resting large chunks of denuded lands to allow grass re-growth for two or more growing seasons. Communities that volunteered their communal lands for reclamation exercises were soon followed by individual farmers. The farmers appreciated the significant amounts of grasses that resulted from the reclamation in such a short period of time and undertook the reclamation of their own private farms.

Participants from Ethiopia and Kenya were able to see first hand the degradation around Lake Baringo and the successful reclamation projects implemented by the RAE project.



Mr. Paul Parsalaach, below left, gave an informative tour of the community and individual land reclamation efforts which are part of the Rehabilitation of Arid Environment (RAE) project.



lands while under reclamation. Small leguminous forage plants are inter-sown with the grass to provide protein feed to livestock when the reclaimed land is opened for grazing. Besides providing grazing, the pastures also serve as cover that protects the land from wind and water erosion, and so degradation, and also provide thatching material for roofing the household houses. Thatched roofs are particularly a necessary cooling mechanism in these hot and arid regions.

Land reclamation, as advocated and taught by the RAE project, starts at the community level. Some communities volunteered their communal lands for reclamation exercises involving the participation of the community members through the guidance and supervision of the project. A number of individual farmers who appreciated the communal efforts, then

undertook their own reclamation of their private farms. In both the community and individual efforts, significant amounts of grasses resulted from such reclamation in as short a period as eight months.

The second tour stop, which coincided with a flat tire of one of the vehicles used by the group, was at the livestock auction yard at Marigat, where a weekly (every Thursday) auction sale was going on. The market arrangements are that individual subsistence farmers needing cash for any reason, would bring one or two, or a few

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No field trip would be complete without a flat tire.

heads of cattle, sheep and goats to sell. While the small stock are sold by the owners to willing buyers, on one to one bases, the cattle are auctioned, usually in groups of small herds. The buyers are usually livestock traders who would in turn sell the stock to butchers in urban centers.

Numerous other commodities are brought to market on Thursdays, including chickens, clothing, traditional medicines and medicinal herbs, toiletries, mats, blankets, ropes, baskets, plastic containers, foods, fruits and vegetables from the nearby irrigation scheme, soft drinks and lunches, and so on and so forth. The sellers pay a small fee to the County Council government for participation in the whole day market.

The third stop was at the Lake Baringo Community-based Land and Water Project (LBCL&WP) compound, also in Marigat, for lunch and presentation about the Project by Mr. Mohamed Awer, the Project Coordinator of the LBCL&WP.

In between “nyama choma” (goat roasted meat) lunch, Mr. Awer explained that Lake Baringo is one of the great Rift Valley lakes but faced with the danger of drying up.

Through geological and human activities in the lake’s tributaries, the water inlet is slowed down and reduced, and coupled with silt deposits, very little water is being held in the lake. Experts give it only ten years before it dries up completely. If this happens, Awer explained, the district and the national economies will be affected given the tremendous economic contributions made by the lake. The lake-based tourist hotels and businesses, and the involved workers would be affected. The

many fishermen, fishmongers and fish industry related workers would be hard hit. There are also numerous farmers who depend on the lake for irrigation and general farming, the people who derive their water needs from the lake and the tributaries, for both domestic and livestock use, and many others that would suffer the consequences of the lake’s drying up.

It is these threats on the lake, the people and the economy of the district and the country that the LBCL&W Project is set to address. The Project intends to mobilize communities and catalyze activities that will arrest the degradation processes and enhance the recovery of the lake.

After the lunch and the LBCL&W Project presentation, the group traveled to Lake



Lake Baringo Community-based Land and Water Project Coordinator, Mr. Mohamed Awer, explains how the project is addressing the threats to the lake.



Livestock graze within the boundaries of the Lake Bogoria Game Reserve (left). There are no fences in and around the Reserve to restrict the movement of livestock or wildlife. Game Warden William Kimosop (below right, pictured with Dr. A. Aboud below left) sees the minimizing of human-wildlife conflicts as one of the greatest achievements of the Reserve.

Bogoria Game Reserve, where the Senior Game Warden, Mr. William Kimosop accredited the lake as a great attraction to tourists because of the flamingoes, the geysers and the small herbivores. He suggests the greatest achievement of the Game Reserve is that human-wildlife conflicts have been minimized due to the management's appreciation and acceptance of the co-existence of the two. There are no fences to curtail movements of the livestock or wildlife in and around the Reserve, and the co-existence is harmonious and healthy to the ecosystem.

Lake Bogoria is well known for the thousands of flamingoes that constantly visit and live on the lake for considerable long periods of time. This in fact is the major tourist attraction. The geysers and small herbivores are also important visitor attractions, especially among the locals.

Finally, the group made a brief stop at the nearby Lake Bogoria Lodge to see how geyser water could be put into practical use.



The lodge has harvested the hot water from one of the geysers in its compound, and drained it into a swimming pool that the lodgers can enjoy, especially during the cold evenings.

The Lake Bogoria Game Reserve sees such innovations to be profitable as income generating activities for the communities living around and in the neighborhood of the Reserve, since harmonious human-wildlife co-existence is important for the well-being of both. Mr. Kimosop is working towards this co-existence by mobilizing the communities to benefit from it. 🌿

All photos by Susan Johnson.



Flamingoes and geysers make Lake Bogoria a popular tourist attraction.

PARIMA Outreach Review Panel Meets to Evaluate and Rank Proposals for Pilot Risk Management Interventions

The PARIMA project of the Global Livestock Collaborative Research Support Program, has an Outreach Unit which operates in southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya. The Unit implements its program in partnership with grass roots development organizations involved in pastoral issues in the project area. PARIMA's effort to create the network of the partners began in 1997/8 and has been evolving and maturing since then.

The main objectives of the outreach unit are to (1) assist development organizations in incorporating risk-management perspectives within their field programs; (2) serve as a catalyst to promote adoption of improved risk-management strategies by pastoral and agro-pastoral households; (3) disseminate current and previous research results and positive risk management development experience from elsewhere to partners in the region; and (4) facilitate funding and monitor implementation of community-driven risk management interventions and document experiences to guide future, broader-based development initiatives.

The Outreach Coordinator, Dr. Solomon Desta, is based in east Africa and works in Ethiopia and Kenya. Dr. Desta oversees

implementation and administration of the outreach program. In directing and managing the program, an Outreach Review Panel (ORP) assists the Outreach Coordinator.

The ORP consists of ten members (five Kenyans and five Ethiopians). The people were nominated from among participants attending the First Biennial PARIMA Research and Outreach Workshop for Kenya and Ethiopia held in Addis Ababa during July 1999. The members are very experienced in pastoral development issues. The purpose of the ORP is to periodically review community risk management proposals and recommend funding priorities.

A day before the formal sessions began for the Second Biennial PARIMA Research and Outreach Workshop at Egerton, the ORP members held a meeting to discuss various issues related to the outreach program. The members were updated on what the program achieved and constraints it encountered over the past two years. Dr. Layne Coppock, Principal Investigator of PARIMA, and Dr. Solomon Desta, Outreach Coordinator, briefed panel members on the successes the program registered in establishing a well-defined organizational structure for outreach in Ethiopia and the structure that is evolving for

Kenya. Drs. Coppock and Desta have also mentioned the achievements recorded in terms of increasing awareness among local communities, development agents, and policy makers concerning risk management principles, and the benefit of risk management intervention to improve human welfare.

Progress has included several types of outputs that have focused so far on awareness-raising and capacity building among pastoralists and development agents. First, the Outreach Coordinator has made a number of community visits and discussions on various sources of shocks and risk management strategies with pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in both southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya. He has also organized and facilitated two awareness-raising and information-sharing workshops for development agents and policy makers in Yabelo and Negele in southern Ethiopia. The PARIMA Outreach Unit has also co-hosted with CIFA (Community Initiatives Facilitation and Assistance) of Kenya a cross-border information-sharing and problem-solving workshop for pastoralists, development agents, livestock traders, and policy makers in Moyale, Kenya. The PARIMA Outreach Unit, in

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Members of the PARIMA Outreach Review Panel at the recent PARIMA Biennial Workshop. (Left to right): Dr. Layne Coppock (PI-PARIMA, Utah State University); Ms. Felekech Lemechaa (Ethiopian ORP Member, OADB); (front) Dr. Tafesse Mesfin (Ethiopian ORP Member, FARM AFRICA); Dr. Fisseha Meketa (Ethiopian ORP Member, Save the Children-USA); Ms. Allyce Kureiya (Kenyan ORP Member, SNV-Isiolo), Mr. Sora Adi (Ethiopian ORP Member, Borana Lowlands Pastoral Development Project/GTZ-GoE); (kneeling) Mr. Dadi Amosha [Ethiopian ORP Member, Oromia Agricultural Development Bureau (OADB)]; Dr. Montague Demment, (Director, GL-CRSP); Ms. Miriam Cherogony [Kenyan ORP Member, Kenya Rural Enterprise Project (K-REP)]; Dr. Solomon Desta (Outreach Coordinator, PARIMA); Mr. Boru Halake (Kenyan ORP Member, Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP)); and Mr. Godana Doyo [Kenyan ORP Member, ALRMP], . Photo by Susan Johnson.

collaboration with Volunteers in Cooperative Action (VOCA) of Ethiopia funded a capacity-building effort where more than 40 development agents from southern Ethiopia were trained in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Methods. The PRA team of Egerton University, led by Dr. Francis Lelo, conducted the training. The idea is that once development agents are well-grounded in PRA, a level field is created whereby community-generated risk management proposals, based on PRA, can be facilitated by local development agents and then reviewed by the ORP for funding consideration.


Both Drs. Coppock and Desta emphasized funding problems the Outreach Unit has faced to implement a similar level of activities in Kenya. The Ethiopian side has substantial funding support from the USAID Mission to Ethiopia, and recently two community-driven

projects have been initiated using Mission funds. The ORP members pointed out the need for PARIMA to diversify its portfolio for sources of outreach funds and not to depend solely on USAID resources.

Following the briefings, the panel members discussed draft criteria prepared by the Outreach Coordinator for community proposal evaluation, ranking, and prioritization of funding. After reviewing and modifying the draft criteria, panel members unanimously approved the Community Proposal Review Document. Subsequently, the ORP employed the agreed criteria to evaluate and rank another six community proposals (5 from Ethiopia and 1 from Kenya) that had been recently submitted to PARIMA for funding consideration. All six proposals scored above the minimum expected value for funding

eligibility. Hence, given the available funding, project implementation will follow in ranked order of assessment scores.

It was suggested to use an e-mail based communication system to facilitate regular interaction between ORP members and to maintain more efficient communication. It was also suggested to find out a cost-effective way to hold ORP meetings at least twice per year. The ORP members and their home organizations have shown willingness to share costs with PARIMA to hold meetings. The PARIMA believes that the ORP is the best mechanism to promote African ownership of the outreach program.

Dr. Montague Demment, Director of the GL-CRSP, attended the ORP meeting and we are thankful for the insight and comments he made during the deliberations of the outreach program. 

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Egerton University Hosts Pastoral Risk Management Project Workshop

Successful implementation of risk management interventions has local and regional aspects. Local aspects include building awareness and opportunities so people can be educated and empowered to better deal with the climate and socio-economic shocks they routinely face. Regional aspects include issues such as markets, infrastructure, and trade and how these, in turn, control the success of local risk-management initiatives.

The workshop also provided a forum for participants to comment and contribute to the direction of the PARIMA project in terms of research, training, and outreach.

The PARIMA team updated participants on current research findings and outreach and training activities. Break-out groups were used to provide feedback for research, while a plenary discussion provided the forum for debate on outreach and training. Guest presentations informed the participants on the current pastoral development environment. This included a representative from the Ethio-Kenya Joint Border Administrative and Commissioners Committee, who commented on policy matters with respect to cross-border security cooperation, cross-border conflict mitigation,

and prospects for improving trade between the two countries. (See page 12 for related article). Scientists representing Tanzania and Uganda also gave excellent presentations on pastoral risk management issues in their respective countries. The PARIMA project seeks to expand into Tanzania and Uganda on a small scale to better regionalize research and outreach activities. ❖❖

Proceedings of the workshop are being prepared and will be available on the Global Livestock CRSP web site or by contacting Dr. Layne Coppock at Lcoppock@cc.usu.edu, fax at (435) 797-3796, or via the post c/o Department of Rangeland Resources, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, USA 84322-5230.

Ruminations

Director: Montague W. Demment
Newsletter Editor: Susan L. Johnson

Published quarterly by the Management Entity, Global Livestock Collaborative Research Support Program, University of California, Davis, California 95616, USA.
Telephone: (530) 752-1721, Fax: (530) 752-7523.
E-Mail: glcrsp@ucdavis.edu
WWW: <http://glcrsp.ucdavis.edu>

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Pastoralism: An Emerging Priority

The project found strong support from the USAID Ethiopian Mission which has taken a regional lead in recognizing that the instability of pastoral areas represents a national problem. Mission support has been crucial for the expansion of the outreach activity of PARIMA. The Mission then crafted the Southern Tier Initiative Strategic Objective focused on the southern and southeastern rangelands drawing strongly on the PARIMA project for its conceptual framework. Subsequently, REDSO and the USAID Kenya Mission have begun a process of drafting regional strategies for pastoralists. The PARIMA team, composed of a number of individuals who have

unique experience and knowledge of the region, has been recently invited to play a role in this process. The Ethiopian Mission also provided support for a large Ethiopian contingent to attend the Egerton workshop.

The successful workshop at Egerton University represented a natural progression built on professional insights, experience, and creativity that has created a foundation for translating knowledge into productive intervention concepts. In the process, the profile of pastoralists in the Greater Horn of Africa is being raised by PARIMA and other dedicated professionals within and outside of USAID. ❖❖