NOMADS HOTEL MARSABIT, 14TH AUGUST-15TH, 2013

REPORT BY MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY TEAM

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# Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .................................................................................................................. 3  
ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS: ........................................................................................................ 4  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .................................................................................................................. 5  
TERMS OF REFERENCES OF CONSULTANCY ........................................................................... 6  
Methodology ........................................................................................................................................ 11  
CHAPTER ONE ........................................................................................................................................ 12  
1.0 Background...................................................................................................................................... 12  
1.1. Evolution and Development of Animal Health Services in Kenya ............................................. 12  
1.2 Status of Animal Health Services, Training and Capacity in Marsabit ....................................... 15  
1.3 Importance of Animal Health Services, Training and Capacity Building as Drivers of Economic  
    Growth in Livestock-Based Economy: The Case of Marsabit County ............................................. 16  
1.4 Expected Output after Training ..................................................................................................... 17  
CHAPTER TWO ........................................................................................................................................ 19  
2.0 Opportunities in Animal Health Services, Training and Capacity Building................................. 19  
2.1.1. STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF PARTNERS ....................................................... 19  
2.1.2 OPPORTUNITIES AND PRIORITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE CAPACITY BUILDING .......... 22  
Challenges and Proposed solutions to opportunities of Animal Health Service delivery and Production . 23  
CHAPTER THREE ..................................................................................................................................... 24  
PARTNERS AND THEIR ROLE IN ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION IN MARSABIT COUNTY ....... 24  
CHAPTER FOUR ........................................................................................................................................ 33  
4.0 Recommendation and Way Forward .............................................................................................. 33  
APPENDIX 1.PROGRAME OF THE WORKSHOP .................................................................................. 35  
Remarks: ................................................................................................................................................. 38
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is common knowledge that organizing such a forum requires ample time and thorough stakeholder consultations to ensure the appropriate target of the participant and subsequent beneficiary in the delivery of sustainable and economically viable animal health services in the vast and extensive pastoral areas of Marsabit County. In view of this, I wish to recognize the important Contributions made by REGAL-AG deputy chief of Party (ACDI/VOCA), Dr. Bonface Kaberia for facilitating the workshop and giving relevant guidance to Mount Kenya University Staff and local partners to understand the facilitative programmatic approach of the REGAL-AG programme in Exploring and identifying Opportunities for University Intervention in Upgrading Animal Health Service Delivery in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya as a driver of economic growth. Also greatly indebted are Marsabit County Governor, Amb. Ukur Yatani Kanacho, Deputy Governor, County Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Dr. James Dokhe, Team from MKU lead by Prof. John Nderitu and Dr. Kennedy Mutundu, and other partners for their support in identification and successful mobilization of the participants for the AHS providers’ workshop. Finally, I would like to extend my utmost appreciation to Steve Collins and other staffs of REGAL –AG offering administrative support in the successful implementation of the workshop and more subsequent activities lined for the County.
ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:

AHA – Animal Health Assistants.

ASAL – Arid and Semi-Arid Lands


CAHW – Community Based Animal Health Workers.

DVO – District Veterinary Officer

LO – Livestock Officers

DLPO – District Livestock Production Officer.

KLMC – Kenya Livestock Marketing Council

RAE – Rehabilitation of Arid Environments.

PACIDA – Pastoral Community Initiative Development and Assistance

ASALs – Arid and Semi-arid lands

MKU – Mount Kenya University

MCA – Member of County Assembly
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Instrumental to accelerating economic growth through livestock value chain, is the upgrading of input markets. High quality inputs markets and market based solution are key drivers for accelerating economic growth. Key to input market is the producer markets linkages in animal health services. In ASAL areas there has been non-existent skilled human resources to provide the desired animal health services and hence the mushrooming of CAHWs whose work is diseases prevention, surveillance and treatment is invaluable, however with recent enactment of VSVP act 2011 by government of Kenya which outlaws the use of CAHWs create a gap in provision of animal health services in ASALs. This coupled with very low transition rate from high school to colleges is leaving a high population of youth idle and apathy in taking pastoralism creating a time bomb. To be able to move the ASAL areas from subsistence and cultural based pastoralism to commercial based pastoralism which can create employment and support county government, several steps needs to be taken as described in this report. In recognition of the above a workshop was organized in Marsabit to bring all the actors in livestock sector in Marsabit County

The objectives of the workshop was to Identify opportunities and priorities for improving the quality of animal health service delivery, provide insights into potential tertiary institution strategies for making the livestock value chain competitive, share experiences on how enabling environment value chain actors capacity building could be done, and way forward on advancing human resource capacities for quality service delivery

The workshop made strong recommendations that were specifically targeted for various stakeholders that can be involved in increasing economic growth by means of a more inclusive and competitive livestock value chain in the pastoral based counties such as Marsabit. The recommendations constitute part of this report.
TERMS OF REFERENCES OF CONSULTANCY

This proposal is a product of work by the Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands-Accelerated Growth (REGAL-AG) programe in Marsabit County. As a means of increasing economic growth in Marsabit and other ASAL areas through inclusive and competitive livestock value chain, Regal-Ag has demonstrated the need for University interventions to respond to the gap in expertise in animal health services and production. This need is particularly acute in the ASAL regions, which has a history of low levels of tertiary education and training in livestock and related fields.

Sustainable University interventions require baseline data to inform decisions of establishing and exploiting training opportunities in the study areas. These data include acquaintance with the study area and an understanding of livestock owning community, their resource base, problems and opportunities in animal health services and production, as well as knowledge of training needs and capacity building strategies. This report outlines the objectives, workshop outcome and specific deliverables during the two day consultative workshop which ultimately will lead to the baseline study.

Responsibilities

Mount Kenya University conducted a two day workshop on 14th and 15th August 2013. The workshop was to identify opportunities and develop strategies towards increased productivity through capacity building in animal health services in ASALs area of Marsabit and Isiolo, Kenya.

The specific objectives of the workshop were to;

- To get aquatinted in the new working area and introduce MKU and REGAL-AG
- To gather information concerning existing conventional and indigenous veterinary knowledge and the nature and extent of the animal health problems
- To obtain good understanding of the livestock owning community, for their way of life, gender roles in livestock production, tactics for survival, opinion leaders on issues of quality animal health service provision
• Identify the existing animal health service providers, other stakeholders and their responsibilities in addressing the constraints of quality animal health service provision
• Identify the opportunities and priorities in animal production delivery in the area
• To do a need analysis on infrastructural availability, personnel and weak links in animal health service provision and resources for training
• To obtain good understanding of high school education and qualifications for University/College training
• Develop logistical understanding, tools and Instruments for baseline survey in consultation with stakeholders

Workshop expected outputs

• Knowledge and familiarity of Marsabit by the team (contacts and physical addresses of persons, places and stakeholders established) as well as enhanced understanding of MKU/REGAL-AG mission and programmes in animal health and production
• Knowledge on the nature and extend of animal health problems and opportunities established
• The livestock owning community profiled and understood
• An inventory of animal health service providers, their roles, inter-linkages, strengths and weaknesses established
• An informed inventory of opportunities and priorities in animal production delivery
• An inventory of infrastructural resources, personnel and weak links in animal health service provision and training
• High school profiles and levels of education and qualifications for University/College training established
• Logistics, tools and Instruments for base-line survey determined and developed
Deliverables;

Report showing

- Inventory of animal health service providers
- Opportunities and priorities for sustainable capacity building
- Capacity needs for animal health service provider
- Potential interventions in making animal health service vibrant
The Workshop

Participants of the workshop were drawn from the community members in various fields of Education, Agriculture and Livestock and County government. Mount Kenya University professional and members of Regal-Ag were in attendance totaling to thirty persons.

Workshop Facilitators: REGAL-AG, Mount Kenya University

Workshop Presenters (Name, Organization Emails)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Title of Presentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Bonface K. Kaberia</td>
<td>Deputy Chief of Party</td>
<td>REGAL-AG,ACDI/VOCA</td>
<td>Role of REGAL-AG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Christie Peacock</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Sidai Africa Limited</td>
<td>SIDAI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. HuriaNderitu</td>
<td>Deputy vice chancellor Research and Development</td>
<td>Mount Kenya University,</td>
<td>Profile of Mount Kenya University and Role of Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Benson Kinyua</td>
<td>Manager Equity Bank Marsabit</td>
<td>Equity Bank Marsabit</td>
<td>Role of Equity Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Dominic Mureithi</td>
<td>Head of Department Animal health and production</td>
<td>Mount Kenya University</td>
<td>Training Opportunities in MKU and in Animal Health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Participants Expectations

- Understand best Animal health Practices models towards better livestock market opportunities/strategies
- Discuss Strategies for County investment in human resources and capacity development to maximize livestock potential
- Identify areas to partner in Education sector
- Identify partners
- Understand the role and mandate of REGAL-AG activities in the county
✓ Acquaintance with Marsabit area and explore ways to partner in stimulating growth and agent of change
✓ Stakeholders present to grasp the need of livestock sector for county economy
✓ To understand the nature of Partnership between REGAL-AG and MKU and SIDAI
✓ Identify need on animal health and production
✓ Identify economic opportunities from livestock development in Marsabit county
✓ To know more of REGAL-AG objectives and understand the difference between REGAL-AG and REGAL-IR
✓ Fruitful deliberations geared to enhance livestock productivity in Marsabit county
✓ Identify strategies on how health services can be extended to pastoralist who are far trading center
✓ To understand how to make best use and priorities in Animal health services and production
✓ Good marketing of livestock
✓ Change the livelihood of people in Marsabit by livestock sector
✓ Practical ideas to improve the knowledge and skills on Animal Health service providers in Northern Kenya in order to create a more stable professional
✓ Learn more about how we can increase capacity of locals/youth to take up animal health production activities in the region
✓ To understand more about the health services of our animals
✓ Good value of the Animal
✓ Increasing economic growth
✓ Improving livestock productivity
✓ Solid basis for sustained partnerships in Animal health and production for Marsabit County
✓ How to accelerate business growth through regal-Ag commercialization
✓ Understand MKU plan for the region
✓ Entrepreneurial opportunities in animal health and production
Methodology

The workshop was conducted in a participatory manner and involved:

1) Technical presentations,
2) County presentations,
3) Working group discussions and outcome/recommendations in groups,
4) Plenary presentations of work group discussions,
5) Workshop recommendations and way forward on actions to be taken.

Workshop outputs

- Inventory of animal health service providers
- Opportunities and priorities for sustainable capacity building
- Capacity needs for animal health service provider
- Potential interventions in making animal health service vibrant
- Baseline survey instruments & work plan
CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Background

1.1. Evolution and Development of Animal Health Services in Kenya
The evolution and development of Animal Health services in Kenya is a brief of the chronological development of this industry from the colonial era to date highlighting the current status of Animal Health in Kenya and particularly in ASAL areas.

1.1.1. The colonial era: Private veterinary practice
During the colonial and immediately post-independence era most clinical vet services in Kenya were provided by private practitioners and ‘Vet Scouts’. The private practitioners were confined in high potential areas, mainly in the so-called white settler areas. Vet Scouts were local livestock keepers who received informal training from local vet staff, were employed by the County Council and seconded to the government, and lived and provided clinical and other services in the villages. The provision of private animal health services were, and still are, mainly governed by the Veterinary Surgeons Act (Cap 366) and the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Cap 244). The Veterinary Surgeons Act was borrowed mostly unchanged from the British Veterinary Surgeons Act. This Act broadly limited the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery to registered veterinary surgeons, and staff under their supervision. However there are two clauses at the end of the Act added in recognition of the fact that many of the larger commercial farmers of the time provided their own veterinary services. These clauses allow anyone to treat their own animals, or those belonging to a neighbour, provided it is not done for profit. The Pharmacy and Poisons Act limits the sale of pharmaceuticals (including veterinary pharmaceuticals) to registered Pharmacists. Veterinarians are allowed to keep limited stocks of drugs for their own use while treating animals, but they are not allowed to sell them.

1.1.2. The 1970s and 1970s: free services for all
Sessional Paper No 1 (1965) ‘African Socialism’ set the scene for a massive increase in government livestock services, to be provided for free throughout the country, and massive investment in the professionalization of the veterinary service. Vet Scouts at village level were gradually phased out and replaced by Vets and Animal Health Technicians (AHTs), based at Divisional and Locational level respectively. The Private Practitioners went out of business.
Many were expatriates and left the country. Although clinical services became more accessible in the high potential areas, they did not improve much in the arid and semi-arid areas (ASAL) because relatively fewer Vets and AHTs were posted there and, without enough Vet Scouts or any other intermediaries, they could hardly reach the ASAL nomadic herds because of the vast distances, poor terrain and poor road network.

1.1.3. 1980 to 1992: structural adjustment and covert operations

From the mid-1970s and early 1980s, there was a shift in thinking away from the concept of free public services towards ideas of cost recovery within the public sector. These ideas came with the arrival of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) which were introduced in the 1980s on the insistence of donors but out of necessity because of economic mismanagement and decline during the previous decade. With respect to animal health, an obvious option was for governments to divest themselves of clinical services. As a first step, governments ceased automatic employment of veterinary graduates in 1988, as a means of forcing the graduates from the universities to enter private practice.

Under Civil Service Reform in the early 1990s, retirement and voluntary retrenchment of various cadres of veterinary staff further reduced the burden on the public purse. A number of vets lost their jobs but it was mainly diploma- and certificate-holders and other lower cadres of veterinary staff who were greatly affected. Some of them went “illegally” into private practice. The cessation of government employment left the veterinary service seriously under-staffed. It also compromised the DVS’s capacity to comply with the World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement. The problems of compliance were particularly difficult in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) where veterinary services are often scarce. This led to Kenya losing the meat export quarter to the European Union due to food safety concerns as a result of livestock diseases, especially in arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya which supply about 60 per cent of the animal meat market.
1.1.4. 2000s: liberalized government policies

At the same time governments embraced liberalization policies. Under liberalization, farmers were expected to manage their own production and marketing and to be able to pay for veterinary services. Farmers were resistant to charging, and the experience of community-managed dips was generally not positive. With the liberalization of the pharmaceutical industry in the 1990s veterinary drug stores sprung up all across countries so that it was possible for livestock-owners to acquire drugs. The supply included black market drugs of poor or unreliable quality, though the extent of this problem was never thoroughly assessed.

Many universities were established during this period both public and private. This increased the number of animal health technician with diploma and certificate as many university concentrated in training of these cadres as it was cost effective to train them as compared to veterinary surgeon. Most of these Animal health technicians (AHTs) started working privately, and others were employed by private sector companies, NGOs and cooperatives, or moved into different professions, the gradually increasing number of unemployed AHTs became a significant pressure group for change over the next few years despite lack of requisite legislation to regulate their private practice

1.1.5. 2011: enactment of veterinary surgeon and veterinary paraprofessional act 2011

The year 2011 saw enactment of the new legislation. The act provide for control over the training, business, practice and employment of veterinary surgeons and Para-professionals in Kenya and to advise the Government in relation to all aspects of animal health. The act also outlaws the CAHW meaning they cannot be allowed to practice. These together with veterinary services by state and private which have a poor record of providing services to pastoral communities compound the problems in ASAL areas. This is mainly due to problems of distance, logistical problems, physical hardship and negative attitudes towards pastoralists.
1.2 Status of Animal Health Services, Training and Capacity in Marsabit

The delivery of the veterinary services has been in the decline and in many pastoral areas where professional veterinary service has been non-existent. The lack of professional veterinary service in ASALs had not only had a negative impact in livestock production and productivity, but has also led to the emergency of unethical veterinary drug supply and use. The latter has enormous potential for drug misuse and abuse. The provision of animal health services in ASAL areas has been hampered by several factors including vast distance, poor infrastructure, nomadic nature of the pastoralist, high level of insecurity and inadequate technical personnel willing to work in the general hostile pastoral environment.

According to the Marsabit County executive for agriculture and livestock development, from words borrowed from Dr. Willy Mutunga on the status of animal health services provision in Marsabit County, he said, “animal health services provision is from an institution so frail in its structures, so socially uprooted in its mannerisms and culture, so thin on resources, so low on its self-confidence, so segmented in its human resource formation, so unprofessionalised in its administrative cadre”. He went on to stress the importance of urgent reform in order to reverse the trend. Provision of animal health services in the county is facilitated by over 40 NGO with more than 10 NGO focusing on specifically animal health provision. Most of these NGOs offer free services and drugs thereby killing businesses of practicing veterinary professionals economically. These free offers are often short-lived and unsustainable. Currently the county has 70 technical staff in the ministry of agriculture department of livestock production with very little impact in the provision of services.
1.3 Importance of Animal Health Services, Training and Capacity Building as Drivers of Economic Growth in Livestock-Based Economy: The Case of Marsabit County

- Training Institution can develop tailor made training model in ASALs areas; like Animal production, animal health and animal Production
- Training programme to specifically to cater for form leavers and class eight drop out
- Short courses in Business and Entrepreneur courses to community members
- Mobilization of Student from ASAL areas to form Clubs and Association to spearhead advocacy and voluntarism on issues of livestock and pastoralism; NGO and Training Institutions can spearhead the process.
- University to support outreach programme focusing towards ASAL areas so as to enhance commercialization.
- Set up training Centre in the local area
- Development of new technologies (Skill development)
1.4 Expected Output after Training

- Ways in which the communities around will benefit
- Sustainability of the programs
- Opportunities for the graduates in the region
- Balancing theory. Graduates vs. opportunities

1.5 Ways in which the communities around will benefit

- Reduction in Mortality of Animals
- Increased knowledge in Animal Husbandry and therefore increased production
- Diversification in Animal Production therefore security
- Bring Services closer to the community leading to cutting of cost
- Knowledge in quality products e.g. drugs
- Self-employment for the graduates
- Improvement in other sectors of the economy e.g. Infrastructure, human health, education
- Healthy Herds
- Improved record keeping in Animal health
- Attract other types of training e.g. Education, Medicine, Law, Business Administration

1.6 Sustainability of the programs

- Training should be affordable
- Training of more trainers
- Partnerships e.g. Between Training, Finance and Government Institutions
- Training Institutions should have a campus in Marsabit County
- Mobile outreach and training to reach more remote areas
- Involve Established institutions in Animal Health e.g. ILRI, KARI
- Continued/sustained Political goodwill and support from County Government
- Policy Framework development and direction on Training and Employment opportunities
- Development of support infrastructure e.g. Abattoirs which will enhance market
1.7 Opportunities for Graduates

- Self-employment
- Access to and better utilization of credit facilities
- Secondary benefits in other sectors and general economic growth
- Opportunities for further education e.g. Postgraduate studies and Training
- Opportunities for consultancies and contracting

*Group members discussing the opportunities in Animal Health for Graduates*
CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Opportunities in Animal Health Services, Training and Capacity Building

Participants were divided into 3 groups to have brainstorm on the strengths and opportunities in each partner for quick wins in AHS delivery (presentation); the opportunities and ranking (prioritization), constraints and proposed solutions and ways in which REGAL-AG can support delivery of advanced animal health services to the livestock industry. Each group appointed a chair and a rapporteur who made plenary presentation on behalf of the group. The partners in animal health service delivery identified include:

- County Government
- Non-Governmental Organization
- Private Vets/Agrovets owners
- Financial Institutions
- Community Pastoralist
- Training Institutions like Universities and Tertiary Colleges
- Research Institution

The following are the output of discussions.

2.1.1. STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF PARTNERS

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

a. Opportunities for developing short bridging programmes to upgrades CAHWS to levels recognized by relevant legislation
b. Training programme to specifically to cater for form four leavers and class eight drop out
c. Short courses in Business and Entrepreneur courses to community members
d. Mobilization of Student from ASAL areas to form Clubs and Association to spearhead advocacy and voluntarism on issues of livestock and pastoralism.
e. University to support outreach programme focusing towards ASAL areas so as to enhance commercialization.
f. Set up training Centre in the local area
g. Development of new technologies (Skill development)
h. Capacity Building (Man power development)\
COUNTY GOVERNMENT

a. Driver; change-new energy/focus on economic empowerment
b. Devolution; Creation of policies which are locally relevant
c. Resources; Available at County level
d. Employment opportunities e.g. Technical staff
e. Training institution establishment
f. Emergency Response Department
g. Sponsor community members from every ward to offer sponsorship and scholarship and train them in specific program related to livestock industry i.e. tannery
h. Create an enabling environment i.e. offering incentives like land parcel as sign of commitment
i. Sensitize community towards commercial entrepreneur livestock culture

NGOs

a. Funding Resources
b. Capacity Building
c. Agent of change; Facilitate Approach
d. Employment; Technical Staff
e. Support in capacity building
f. Policy advocacy
g. Coordination

Sidai as an example of NGO can help in;

a. Provision of Business Opportunities so that Community members can see the need of training in Animal Health and Provision
b. Supply of quality drugs to the community

REGAL-AG

To play a catalytic role in facilitating of various sectors
PRIVATE VET/AGROVET OWNERS

a. Financial Service Providers-Credit Facility
b. Cold Chain; Solar Energy

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

a. Offer credit Facilities
b. Sponsor Education; technical training to AHA’s
c. Facilitate Approach in Marketing
d. Provision of Financial literacy service and training to the community
e. Livestock Insurance
f. Accept Livestock as Collateral for Loan Access
g. Support Agri-Business Enterprise; Marketing Linkages
h. Business grant

COMMUNITY

a. Livestock ownership/pastoralist
b. Play role in Security
c. Attitude change and perception; And embrace livestock pastoralism as an economic venture and not social status
d. Exploit rich indigenous knowledge in pastoralism so as to promote economic pastoralism
e. Establish group ranching

FARMERS

a. Improve breeding through cross breeding and selection
b. Employment opportunities
c. Contribute to growth of economy
d. Foundations of value chain in livestock
2.1.2 OPPORTUNITIES AND PRIORITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE CAPACITY BUILDING

- Devolution; Policies, Land and Resources
- Input Supply Chain like SIDAI
- Financial Institutions to offer credit facilities
- Set up of training institutions
- Utilizations of Solar Energy; establish solar fridges
- Devolve System of Government
- Willingness and Commitment of Actors
- Existence of unexploited market like locals and bordering state
- Existence of Manpower and Human Labor
- Availability of Livestock
- Existence of Land
- Vast land to support extensive production
- Many value chains
- Rich cultural practice
- Improving and preservation of genetic

*Group member enlightening participants on the opportunities of AHS*
### Challenges and Proposed solutions to opportunities of Animal Health Service delivery and Production

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>SOLUTIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staffing; Few technical staff</td>
<td>County Government to recruit more Vet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical staff are not Practicing</td>
<td>Investment more in Private Vet sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya Veterinary Board not recognizing Community Based Animal Health Workers(CBAHWs)</td>
<td>Upgrade CBAHWs/AHA’S Through Training and Advancement of courses which is the source of opportunities for the establishment of University in Marsabit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of Business skills for unemployed AHAs</td>
<td>-Establish</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Increase human resources capital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infrastructure challenges/Mobility; poor road network and no network coverage</td>
<td>-Maintain Roads and on aspect of network coverage; Governor to lobby for setting up of the network provider since he has a direct contact with the relevant authority concerned</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illiteracy; Resistance to change</td>
<td>Create awareness by providing information</td>
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<td>Creation of dependency by NGOs/free Vet services</td>
<td>-Unified donor funding strategies</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Coordination/priorities of county</td>
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<td>Insecurity</td>
<td>-Security surveillance in monitoring; increase security personnel</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Animal identification</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harsh Weather conditions</td>
<td>Pasture management; ranching for dry grazing season and development of water point to keep drought resistance animals</td>
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<td>High dropout from livestock production</td>
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<td>Insufficient proper delivery services in animal production</td>
<td>Embracing new technologies</td>
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<td>Limiting cultural practices</td>
<td>-Awareness Creation through Outreach Programmes Organized by Training Institutions like Mount Kenya University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marketing livestock product</td>
<td>-Commercialize in farming in animal production</td>
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<td>Exploitation by middle-men</td>
<td>-Value addition</td>
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<td>Poor policy guideline</td>
<td>Market coordination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of technical knowledge in Animal Health and Production</td>
<td>Formulation of farmer friendly policy</td>
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CHAPTER THREE

PARTNERS AND THEIR ROLE IN ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION IN MARSABIT COUNTY

A. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The role of financial institution is paramount in entrepreneurial development of pastoral communities such as the one in Marsabit County. During the workshop it was established that the financial institutions can offer the services listed below to pastoral farmers to achieve accelerated growth in commercialization and economic development of the communities themselves and the county in general through livestock industry;

✓ Offer credit Facilities;

Equity bank representative in the workshop noted that the financial institution can offer credit facilities to farmers using livestock as collateral to their loans if professional and improved management structures are put in place as suggested by Regal AG and other partners in the workshop.

Financial institutions can also finance the franchise model championed by Sidai Africa to enable the communities of Marsabit access to quality drugs and animal health and production services. Through partnership with Sidai Africa limited, financial institution can provide grants to professional that are not employed to be able to finances the franchise model of business.

✓ Sponsor training in the field of animal health and production

In the group discussions members and opinion leaders suggested that the financial institutions also will have a role of financing technical training to the youth in the field of animal health and production. These trainees will thereafter offer animal health and production services to farmers in Marsabit County.

✓ Facilitate Approach in Marketing

Marketing of livestock product and by-product was listed as one of the major constraints that the farmers face and hence lose a lot of their investment through cartels and middle men. Members in all groups of focused discussions reiterated the importance of financial
institutions in assisting farmers in marketing their products and financing industries that will enhance value addition to the products thereby increasing the value of the product on the ground hence fetching the farmers’ adequate returns.

- Provision of Financial literacy service and training to the community
  It was established in all presentations that many pastoral communities have inadequate knowledge on economics and finance. This has led to the communities not accepting banking and other forms of financial services. The farmers in the county keep animals not as business provision but as a cultural practice. It was suggested that financial institutions will have major role in educating and sensitizing the communities on the importance and benefits of financial services such as banking and transforming their mindset to commercialization of livestock industry vis-à-vis cultural satisfaction and practice.

- Livestock Insurance
  Many opinion leaders emphasized the need for the financial institution to engage and develop a reliable livestock insurance policy that will cushion the farmers from unprecedented and unforeseen natural disasters like drought and flooding that often affect the county leaving the farmers with barely all animals dying. This plan will see the farmers being compensated on their losses and therefore able to restock.

B. COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The county government through the deputy governor promised support and conducive environment for the program facilitated by Regal AG in partnership with Mount Kenya University and noted that this will provide a platform for development and commercialization of animal health and production sector in the County. He noted that the livestock industry is the major source of livelihood for the communities in Marsabit County.

In the workshop the county government was tasked to undertake the following roles to enable the program to kick off and become sustainable thereby empowering the pastoral communities.
✓ Driver of change-new energy/focus on economic empowerment
Devolution has given the county the necessary resources to champion their own policies and therefore, Marsabit County should focus more on livestock sector as their strength and empower communities in the region towards better and economically viable livestock production methods. In this focus therefore, the county should invest more on training professionals and developing infrastructure that will stimulate economic growth of the sector.

✓ Devolution; Creation of policies which are locally relevant
The county government was also challenged to develop relevant policies in consultation with all relevant stakeholders that are going to be friendly to local and foreign investors in the livestock industry and at the same time protecting the farmers from exploitation.

✓ Resources; Available at County level
County government will receive their own share from the central government and therefore will have funds to invest in various fields. The workshop members challenged the county government to channel reasonable amount of funds to livestock sector as their major priority because their major economic activity is livestock husbandry.

✓ Employment opportunities e.g. Technical staff
It was established in the discussions that the county government has an important role in creating and employing professional staff especially the youth in the field of animal health and production thereby offering impeccable services to the farmers and livestock industries.

✓ Training institution establishment
Training is an important component to create adequate human resource capital in the sector. This responsibility lies entirely with the county government. The government should liaise with tertiary institutions and facilitate opening of campuses and colleges to offer training services within the county.

✓ Sensitize community towards commercial entrepreneur livestock culture
✓ Sponsor community members from every ward to offer sponsorship and scholarship and train them in specific program related to livestock industry i.e. tannery
✓ Create an enabling environment i.e. offering incentives like land parcel as sign of commitment, Infrastructure development through security, communication.
C. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)
   a. SIDAI AFRICA LTD

Background
Sidai Africa Ltd is a social business offering quality veterinary and livestock services through a network of branded franchises owned by qualified personnel focusing on preventing disease and financial viability.

FARM AFRICA is a UK charity, founded in Kenya in 1985, that has supported marginalized and under-served farmers and pastoralists through grassroots projects in Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda and Southern Sudan. Lessons from these projects, and the work of other organizations, have guided the design of the Sidai business model.

Sidai has recruited a strong commercial senior management team and board with many years of experience of running successful businesses in Kenya. This combination of commercial acumen and grassroots development experience provides a solid base for the company.

Roles of Sidai Africa
There is need for county man power development plan linked to the needs of the pastoral economy. Sidai Africa is a social enterprise operating in the livestock sector in Kenya. Our aim is to revolutionize the way that livestock and veterinary services are offered to pastoralists and farmers in Kenya creating a more sustainable model of livestock service delivery.

Founded in 2011, Sidai Africa Ltd is a registered company. By 2015 it aims to have established a network of at least 150 franchised and branded Livestock Service Centres in Kenya. Each franchise will provide quality animal husbandry and health goods and services to farmers and pastoralists. All Sidai centers will be owned and run by qualified veterinarians, livestock technicians and other livestock professionals. Quality standards will be overseen by Sidai so customers can be confident that they are buying quality products and that they will also experience the highest standards of professional service.

A scalable and sustainable model of service delivery
Sidai is a commercial company that charges farmers a fair price for all its products and services. In this way Sidai will generate revenues to support its delivery of services to underserved communities in more challenging locations in the long term. Sidai believes that this is a more sustainable solution to the challenges of service delivery in rural areas. Sidai’s approach
contrasts with many of the short-term donor-funded initiatives supporting veterinary service delivery often in an emergency situation. Many of these project-based initiatives use subsidies and handouts which undermine the viability of locally-based private sector service providers who could provide a long-term solution. Sidai believes that Kenya needs more sustainable models of service delivery that do not require repeated donor support.

Sidai uses a franchising business model which is widely recognized as a very efficient method of expanding a successful business quickly and ensuring a consistent quality of goods and services. Franchising also reduces the risks associated with establishing new businesses giving them a much greater chance of success.

Sidai wants to take services close to livestock keepers, wherever they are. Sidai will offer a range of on-farm services including packages in preventative health care and improved production:

- insemination, pregnancy diagnosis, farmer training in feeding and management;
- raising healthy calves
- mastitis control through hygiene
- improved milk and egg production;
- tick-borne disease control through vaccination and optimal acaricide use;
- improved feed production, storage and
- feed supplementation using molasses urea blocks

**What we hope to achieve**

The incomes, welfare and household security of 300,000 livestock-keeping households in Kenya will be significantly improved by gaining access to affordable livestock products and services from a quality-controlled, franchise business network of 150 outlets.

Sidai is currently working with the government and development agencies to strengthen existing animal health service providers in north-east Kenya to enable them to join the Sidai network. This will offer development agencies a unique and sustainable infrastructure through which they can access communities.
Sidai will be able to provide the following services:

- Procure and distribute drugs
- Procure and distribute fodder and feed supplements such as molasses-urea blocks
- Distribute vaccine through an effective cold chain and provide vaccination services
- Provide training on animal health to pastoralists
- Provide data on disease incidence, mortality and morbidity rates, movement of livestock and people, assessment of the drought situation and community needs
- Serve as a transaction point through which targeted support to communities can be transferred through vouchers or card systems
- Monitoring, evaluation and ex post follow-up of project interventions

One of the groups deliberating on the Opportunities for Animal Health Delivery
b. USAID/Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands – Accelerated Growth (REGAL-AG)

The main goal of REGAL-AG is to stimulate increased economic growth by means of a more inclusive and competitive livestock value chain. REGAL-AG seeks to ensure pastoral and agro pastoral communities have secure access to natural resources with pastoralists participating more profitability in livestock value chain to enhance livestock productivity and to stimulate new and viable economic activities within the communities.

REGAL-AG Components

- Improving the enabling Environment
- Improving market Linkages
- Improving Livestock productivity
- Expand existing & develop new input and service markets
- Expand livestock-related economic opportunities

The approach of REGAL-AG is facilitative and inclusive Value Chain Development

By inclusiveness REGAL-AG seeks interventions targeting four situational groups-moving away, branching out, hanging in and stepping up from pastoralism. Gender integration focused on female empowerment and Putting community institutions as drivers of change. The program also targets Active inclusion and integration of government. It further puts focus on learning platform that engages multiple stakeholders to improve on the human resource capacity.

REGAL-AG seeks to engage Facilitative value chain development to widen the market for products and by-products within the livestock industry. This also Stimulates changes in a market system without taking a direct role in the system.
Other roles of REGAL-AG include

- Funding-financial resources
- Capacity Building
- Agent of change as shown by the Facilitative Approach
- Employment for technical Staff
- Support in capacity building
- Policy development and advocacy
- To play a catalytic role in facilitating of various sectors

D. COMMUNITY/FARMERS

The communities or pastoralist in Marsabit County are the owners of livestock and therefore they are in the driving sit for any constructive improvement in their livelihoods. The workshop pointed out that the communities must be ready to learn and give up on negative cultural activities that hinder economic growth in livestock sector and the county in general. The executive cabinet for agriculture, livestock and fisheries indicated that negative cultural practices such as stealing animals for marriage that really pulls the industry downwards. The community should play a role in enhancing security by curbing cattle rustling. They should also embrace an attitude change and perception hence adopting livestock pastoralism as an economic venture and not a social status.

The community should also embrace youth and women empowerment as a tool for indiscriminative economic and social growth within the county.

E. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The main role of tertiary institutions as established in the opinion leaders workshop is human resource capacity building (Man power development) that will provide technical support to livestock industry in Marsabit County.

Other roles include;

i. Training Institution can develop tailor made training model in ASALs areas; like animal health and animal Production. The training programs should be developed specifically to cater for form leavers and class eight drop out.

ii. Short courses in Business and Entrepreneur courses to community members
iii. Mobilization of Student from ASAL areas to form Clubs and Association to spearhead advocacy and voluntarism on issues of livestock and pastoralism; NGO and Training Institutions can spearhead the process.

iv. University to support outreach program focusing towards ASAL areas so as to enhance commercialization.

v. Set up training Centre in the local area as opposed to towns to ensure the human resource capacity built benefit the communities within the locality

vi. Development of new technologies through research (Skill development)
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Recommendation and Way Forward

“In USA Texas states is one of the richest states and the economy depends on Livestock Products; Marsabit can rise to the occasion if it utilizes the resources it has”. Quote by Dr. Boniface Kaberia.

1. Bridging courses to students who do not meet minimal University requirements so that they can get admissions to the training Institutions
2. Livestock trade fair shows and exhibitions to be promoted and enhanced at County level
3. Primary and Secondary schools to embrace and promote 4K clubs so as to promote pastoralism
4. Exchange programme of case studies; where animals and bull are showcased
5. Programs that can help identify superior breeds adapted to the areas
6. High School career Awareness in Animal Health
7. Move the partnership to the next level
8. University to waiver the fee for the students wishing to join the University to pursue training in Animal Health
9. The workshop report be published and circulated wider to inform other willing stakeholder that are planning to invest in Marsabit area
10. Training institution establishment be fast tracked in ASAL areas
11. Livestock marketing be promoted
12. MKU should start offering courses immediately while awaiting acquisition of land Marsabit County should be considered in admission qualification cut off mark due to low level of education in the area
13. Scale up the networking among participating groups
14. Optimize exploitation of the existing opportunities
15. Training on livestock production to communities and animal health stakeholders
16. Establishment of constituent college (MKU) for ASAL students, with Agribusiness as an entry point and with other courses to include Peace and Conflict studies, Natural Resource Management and Environmental Studies
17. Invite MKU and other training institutions to participate in the Marsabit County Investor Conference scheduled later in the year

18. Expanding livestock related economic opportunities for all stakeholders

19. Empowerment and development of education program to strengthen the pastoral production system by all partners

20. All inclusive workshop to include all gender presentation of 1/3 rule

21. Creation of Awareness to the communities on the training project (popularizing he idea to the greater community members)
# APPENDIX 1. PROGRAMME OF THE WORKSHOP

**Marsabit Animal Health Upgrading Partnership Stakeholders’ Workshop Program**

## Day 1: Wednesday 14th August 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>FACILITATOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 – 09:00am</td>
<td>Registration, Courtesy Call to Governor for Briefing</td>
<td>MKU and REGAL (Chris Ogom &amp; Brian Ayugi), REGAL-AG/MKU/Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 09:15am</td>
<td>Introductions, Expectations and Welcome Remarks</td>
<td>Livestock Specialist &amp; Regional Manager, REGAL-AG (Dr. AreroHelkano)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:15 – 09:30am</td>
<td>Workshop Objectives &amp; outputs</td>
<td>Deputy Chief of Party, REGAL-AG (Dr. BonfaceKaberia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30 – 10:00am</td>
<td>USAID/Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands – Accelerated Growth (REGAL-AG)</td>
<td>DCOP REGAL-AG, (Dr. BonfaceKaberia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:15am</td>
<td>Remarks on state of Livestock Production and Animal Health in Marsabit County</td>
<td>The County Director of Veterinary Services (Dr. Stephen Mutahi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.15 – 10.30am</td>
<td>Remarks on Education and Training in Marsabit County</td>
<td>County Cabinet Minister for Education (Mr. Stephen Labarakwe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 – 10:45am</td>
<td>Opening Speech, Chief Guest, The Governor of Marsabit</td>
<td>His Excellency, Governor UkurYattani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45 – 11:15am</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 11.30am</td>
<td>Partnerships, Business and Entrepreneurial Opportunities in Animal Health and Production</td>
<td>Marsabit Equity Bank Manager- Mr. Kinyua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 – 12:00</td>
<td>Mount Kenya University Profile and Training Opportunities</td>
<td>Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research &amp; Development, MKU) Prof. HuriaNderitu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 01:00pm</td>
<td>General Discussion (Drawing from above presentations)</td>
<td>DCOP REGAL-AG (Dr. BonfaceKaberia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 00 – 02pm</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:00 – 03:00pm</td>
<td>Group Discussions</td>
<td>Dr. Kennedy Mutundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03:00 - 04:00 pm</td>
<td>Group Reports</td>
<td>Dr. Kennedy Mutundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04:00 – 04:30 pm</td>
<td>Health Break &amp; Departure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05:00 – 06:00 pm</td>
<td>Internal Consultations</td>
<td>MKU/REGAL-AG/EQUITY BANK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DAY 2: Thursday 15th August 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 – 09:00 am</td>
<td>Recap of Day 1</td>
<td>DCOP, REGAL-AG, (Dr. Bonface Kaberia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 09:30 am</td>
<td>Evolution of Animal Health Service Provision &amp; Training Opportunities in ASALs</td>
<td>Head of Department, Animal Health, MKU (Dr. Dominic Mureithi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30 – 10:30 am</td>
<td>Group Discussions (3)</td>
<td>Sr. Lecturer in Animal Health, MKU (Dr. Hamisi Wainaina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 -11.00 am</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 -12.00 am</td>
<td>Group Presentations</td>
<td>Sr. Lecturer in Animal Health, MKU (Dr. Hamisi Wainaina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.00 – 12:30 am</td>
<td>Way Forward</td>
<td>Dean, School of Social Sciences, MKU (Dr. Kennedy K. Mutundu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 01.00 pm</td>
<td>REGAL-AG Evaluations</td>
<td>DCOP REGAL-AG (Dr. Bonface Kaberia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 00 – 02.00 pm</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:00 – 03.00 pm</td>
<td>Consultation Meetings (Role of County government in Training program and ensuring success)</td>
<td>County Government, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03:00 -04.00 pm</td>
<td>Baseline Survey Planning</td>
<td>MKU/REGAL-AG</td>
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## APPENDIX 2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ADAN MOHAMED</td>
<td>EQUITY BANK</td>
<td>0704827053</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>HON LECHEKU ARIGELLE</td>
<td>MCA</td>
<td>0202590042</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EVA DARARE</td>
<td>COMMUNITY MEMBER</td>
<td>0725808541</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DAUD TAMASOT</td>
<td>MCA</td>
<td>0710123037</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>FATUMA LENGURU</td>
<td>BUSINESS</td>
<td>0725218170</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>AGA GALGALO</td>
<td>COMMUNITY MEMBER</td>
<td>0721501560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>QUMPARE GUYO</td>
<td>DPLO</td>
<td>0720036477</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>IMBRAHIM CEWE</td>
<td>PRINCIPAL HIGH SCH.</td>
<td>0723316682</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>JALA BARAKO</td>
<td>PRIVATE VET</td>
<td>07725574373</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CHANGAYO ORKHOBESLE</td>
<td>VET DEPT. MARSABIT</td>
<td>0711764498</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>GOLICHA FORA</td>
<td>COUNTY GOVT.</td>
<td>0722378024</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>HON. OMAR A ALI</td>
<td>D. GOVERNOR</td>
<td>0722843085</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>BENSON KINYWA</td>
<td>MANAGER EQUITY</td>
<td>0722999798</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>BONAYA RACHA</td>
<td>ELDER, COMMUNITY</td>
<td>0725364041</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>STEPHEN LABARANI</td>
<td>E.C EDUCATION</td>
<td>0706385905</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>GARACHA ADI</td>
<td>E.C FINANCE</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>DR. CHRISTIE PEACOCK</td>
<td>CHAIRMAN SIDAI</td>
<td>0702999232</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>DR. BOKU BODHA</td>
<td>SIDAI</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>DR. THOMAS MUSEMBA</td>
<td>SIDAI</td>
<td>0702170696</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>SALA DADIO</td>
<td>CITIZEN RADIO</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>AYUGI ODHIAMBO</td>
<td>MKU</td>
<td>0724580033</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>DR. KENNEDY MUTUNDU</td>
<td>MKU</td>
<td>0722474141</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>PROF. HURIA NDERITU</td>
<td>MKU</td>
<td>0722308581</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>DR. HAMISI MULISI</td>
<td>MKU</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>DR. BONFACE KABERIA</td>
<td>REGAL-AG</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>DR. DOMINIC MURIITHI</td>
<td>MKU</td>
<td>0721955658</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>OGOM CHRISTOPHER</td>
<td>REGAL-AG</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>MOHAMED HAJI</td>
<td>REGAL-AG</td>
<td>0721244425</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX 3. PARTICIPANT EVALUATION FINDING AND FEEDBACK

At the end of workshop each participants was given evaluation form to provide feedback which will guide future strategy for similar workshop and program. The table below represents participants view on various aspect of the training;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Introduction &amp; overview of REGAL-AG</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Official opening sessions</td>
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<td>3. Understanding the various Animal Health Partners role in Upgrading</td>
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<td>4. Partnerships, Business and entrepreneurial opportunities in Animal in Animal health service sector</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>5. State of Livestock production, animal health and County dream for the same</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Evolution of animal and current need for training opportunities for enhancing livestock based economy</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Group facilitation</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Workshop facilitation</td>
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<td>9. Partners presentation</td>
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<td>10. Workshop Presentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Choice of venue</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
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</table>

Remarks:
Participants generally viewed the workshop as a good as majority of them felt they really benefitted from training especially in the understanding of opportunities for upgrading animal health and the role of partners. Some participants seem to view facilitation approach as fair owing to large volume of information that was being shared with limited time. Further sensitization for such group need to be done to bring them on board. Most participant viewed time for the workshop to be too short. They recommended more days.
Most participants had the view that the more partners needs to be involved in such of forum to enable more contribution of ideas and participation.