



Sustainable Agricultural Livelihood Restoration, Rehabilitation and Resilience in Kenya

Guidelines on Sustainable Ruminant Feeds and Nutrition Security for Kenya

CHAPTER 4 STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS TO ADDRESS RUMINANT FEED AND NUTRITION INSECURITY

4.2 Pillar 2: Feed access

Feed access to ruminants can be influenced by physical, social and economic factors. The following are the strategic interventions to address the challenges of feed access to ruminants:

4.2.2 Intervention 2 Consider social concerns in feed access

- 4.2.2.1 Promote gender equity
- i. Promote gender mainstreaming and inclusivity in feed production, access and utilisation decision making
- ii. Encourage gender-balanced participation in feed related trainings
- iii. Encourage gender balance in land ownership, access, utilisation

4.2.2.2 Combat drug and substance abuse

- i. Implement rehabilitation programs for drug and substance addicts.
- ii. Sensitise the youth on feed-related income generation activities to reduce idleness
- iii. Provide alternative livelihood opportunities for drug peddlers and illicit brew distillers

4.2.2.3 Improve the skills and knowledge of farmers and other stakeholders

- i. Train farmers on modern technologies on feeds and feeding
- ii. Translation of training materials, brochures, and fliers in local languages
- iii. Use of local trainers to conduct the training
- iv. Use of demonstration and model farms
- v. Use of vernacular print, TV and radio programs to upscale agricultural technologies
- vi. Use of lead and champion farmers
- vii. Use of ICT and social platforms for skills dissemination

4.2.2.4 Address retrogressive cultural practices

- i. Sensitise the community against segregation and discrimination on access and utilisation of community feed resources
- ii. Elimination of cattle rustling practices and security restoration (beefing up security and peace-building initiatives)
- iii. Encourage schooling for modern education and religious affiliation to minimise negative cultural beliefs (e.g., witchcraft).
- iv. Sensitise the community against ethnic-based segregation and discrimination on access and utilisation of community resources



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- v. Discouragement of retrogressive community practices such as burning of pastures during conflict
- vi. Unplanned burning of pasture land for tick control
- vii. Cutting of trees due to lack of ownership of community land- tragedy of the commons
- viii. Overdependence of the rangeland for pasture without alternative sources of feeds