

### Suggested treatments

Treatment 1 - KC1

Treatment 2 - KC2

Treatment 3 - KC3

Treatment 4 - Unimproved indigenous chicken

The treatments are designed in a block that will be put on the ground as shown

KC1	KC2	KC3	(Unimproved Indigenous Chicken)
-----	-----	-----	---------------------------------

### Livestock Ecosystems Analysis (LESA) process

LESA is used to measure the performance of treatments as follows:



1 Observation of Chicken performance

2 Data collection from Indigenous chicken



3 Data Processing analyzing parameters

4 Data presentation to plenary members of FFBS



### Step 4 Field days

During the period of running the FFBS, field days are organized, where the rest of the farming community are invited to share what the group has learned. One or two field days can be conducted per season. During these field days, members of the FFBS are facilitators.

### Step 5 Graduation

This activity marks the end of the season long FFBS, and is usually organized by the farmers, facilitators and the coordinating office. During graduation the FFBS group farmers are awarded certificates.

### Step 6 Farmer runs FFBS

FFBS farmer graduates now have the knowledge and confidence to run their own FFBS

### Step 7 Follow up by facilitators

The facilitator will occasionally follow-up on the schools that have graduated preferably on monthly basis. The core facilitators also backstop on-going farmer run FFBS.

**Compiled by:** Otieno, M. Alaro, P., Nyambati, E. and Changwony, K.

**Editors:** Nyabundi, K.W., Mukundi, K.T. and Maina, P.

#### For further information, contact:

Director Non-Ruminant Research Institute  
(KALRO)-P.O. Box 169-50100 Kakamega

[Kalro.Kakamega@kalro.org](mailto:Kalro.Kakamega@kalro.org);

[kalropoultrykakamega@kalro.org](mailto:kalropoultrykakamega@kalro.org)

[kalropoultry@kalro.org](mailto:kalropoultry@kalro.org)

KALRO Call Center: KALRO CALL CENTRE:  
0111010100

*Design and layout by Emma. Nyaola*

**KALRO/NAV CDP/IC FFBS/  
BROCHURE No.017/2024**



## FARMER FIELD AND BUSINESS SCHOOLS (FFBS) APPROACH IN INDIGENOUS CHICKEN VALUE CHAIN



## Introduction

FFBS is a participatory extension approach, whereby farmers form a school and are given the opportunity to choose the methods of production through the discovery-based approach.

## Establishment of FFBS

It is established through a participatory process of community mobilization in order to identify a group of indigenous chicken farmers with similar interests in the value chain. FFBS can also be formed from an existing indigenous chicken farmers group.

## Membership of FFBS

The recommended membership of FFBS is 25-30 members. This allows all members to be able to participate during meetings.

## Classical steps in FFBS

### Step 1: Conduct Ground working activities

This is the mobilization stage of the FFBS methodology, which involves;

Identifying Group Facilitators' to be trained and community groups to implement the FFBS.

### Step 2: Training of facilitators;

The facilitators identified during the FFBS ground working are trained on the following:

- Indigenous chicken production and marketing.
- How to effectively deliver the indigenous chicken production and marketing topics using non-formal education methods

- Participatory technology development (PTD) on indigenous chicken value chain.
- Non-formal education methods with emphasis on what, when and how to use non formal education in FFBS.



*A training session for facilitators*

### Step 3: Establishment and running of the FFBS

The FFBS is established through a process of identifying and listing the major challenges that are ranked using a pair wise ranking procedure as shown below



Sub groups involved in problem identification and pair wise ranking

## List of problems

- Low egg and meat production due to poor feeding (PF)
- Low egg and meat production due to use of low producing breeds ( LPB)
- Low egg and meat production due to high incidences of diseases (HID)

## Pair wise ranking procedure

Each of the problems is listed in a table, along the first row and column as shown in the table below. The problems listed are given acronyms for ease of fitting them into the table. Within the table, two problems are compared at a time and the one with the highest priority is listed in the table and ranked as shown.

	PF	LPB	HID	Scores	Rank
PF		LPB	PF	1	2
LPB			LPB	2	1
HID				0	3

The problems listed in the table are counted and scored according to the number of times that they appear. They are then ranked accordingly, from the greatest to the lowest. From this example, use of low producing breeds appears most and is ranked first and hence a participatory technology development (PTD) is developed on this area

## Setting Participatory development designs to address use of low producing breed technology

Participatory technology development is a process of engaging the FFBS to design a learning process around the problem ranked first. The opportunities that can be used to mitigate the problem are identified and are referred to as treatments.