



URBAN HARVEST

Local Participatory Research and Development on Urban Agriculture and Livestock Keeping in Nakuru-supported by Department for International Development, Livestock Production Programme (DFID-LPP)

Feedback Workshop Held at Menengai Social Hall, 26th January 2007

Background

The Local Participatory Research and Development on Urban Agriculture and Livestock Keeping project in Nakuru was initiated in 2005 to work with urban and peri-urban farmers including livestock keepers and youth groups involved in waste recycling to improve their livelihoods, contribute to urban food security and health.

Partnership and Study Area

The project was implemented by Urban Harvest-International Potato Centre in collaboration with Municipal Council of Nakuru, Kenya Green Towns Partnership Association (KGTPA), University of Nairobi (UoN), Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock and Fisheries Development and farmers.

The project was implemented at:

Kaptembwo, Nakuru East, Menengai and Kivumbini wards of Nakuru municipality. These wards were selected because of the presence of urban agriculture, human and livestock population density, land sizes and levels of income. These four sites formed a transect that cut across the town West to East and South to North and also captured the income gradient of the residents of Nakuru.

Methods and Approaches

Participatory Urban Appraisal (PUA) was carried out in each of the four wards and a total of 213 household surveys conducted. Milk samples were analysed at Egerton University for Brucella antibodies and Aflatoxin (AFM1) while bovine tuberculosis was tested using single comparative intradermal tuberculin test administered at the cervical region. Manure samples were analysed for Cryptosporidia oocysts at the University of Nairobi



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Outputs

- (i) A scoping study on livestock husbandry and its interactions with crop production and waste recycling, including an inventory of practices and opportunities for improvements was carried out.
- (ii) Perceptions of the health risks associated with livestock keeping, solid and liquid waste handling and re-use was done.
- (iii) The prevalence of brucellosis and Aflatoxin M1 in milk, bovine tuberculosis and the potential risk of cryptosporidia to people handling manure was established.
- (iv) Urban agriculture (UA) and livestock keeping policy and by-law review process was initiated and a draft UA by-laws produced under the Department of Environment



- (v) Training courses;
 - (a) 43 participants were trained on mushroom production, processing, utilization and marketing.
 - (b) 35 participants were trained on livestock keeping, vegetable production through intensive gardening, value addition and marketing and waste recycling and re-use were conducted.

Key Findings

Farming practices

- ❖85% of the 213 interviewed households practiced mixed farming.
- ❖The animals kept include cattle, chicken, sheep and goats ducks and pigs
- ❖50,000ton of manure is produced annually and only 4% is re-used for agriculture

Health Risks

- ❖2.6% of the 117 milk samples were found to be positive for Brucella antibodies.
- ❖5.1% of the 117 milk samples were detected to contain AFM1.
- ❖6.1% of the 97 animals tested for Bovine tuberculosis were positive.
- ❖25.8% of the 128 manure samples were positive for Cryptosporidia oocysts.

Recommendations

- ❖Studies on organic waste recovery for enhanced UA
- ❖Training on health risks pathways and mitigation strategies
- ❖ Completion of the UA by-laws participatory formulation process for ease of facilitating and regulating of UA by the Municipal Council of Nakuru

