## A REPORT ON THE LAUNCH OF THE BOOK ON THE ANKOLE LONGHORN CATTLE CONSERVATION HELD ON 3/2/2010 IN SANGA NYABUSHOZI KIRUHURA DISTRICT



Herders' representatives and other stakeholders leading the official launch of the Book on the Conservation of the Ankole Longhorn Cattle.

By; Elizabeth Katushabe for Pastoral and Environment Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA) Uganda

#### Acknowledgement

Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA) Uganda would like to take this opportunity to thank all the people who took part in making the production and the launch of the book possible. We thank the Ankole Longhorn Cattle herders of Nyabushozi and other areas who made the LIFE method of documentation of their indigenous cattle possible.

PENHA wishes to appreciate the importance of its collaboration with League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development (LPP) and the Local Livestock for Empowerment of Rural People (LIFE) Network Africa, which played a major role in the documentation and launch of the book. In addition to the above, we are very grateful for the financial support from HIVOS – Novib Oxfam Biodiversity Fund, Misereor and Swedbio, without which the documentation and launch of the book on the Ankole long-horned cattle in the "Cattle Corridor" of Uganda would not have been possible.

In addition, PENHA is grateful to the different herders and local leaders who helped in the mobilization of the participants and securing the venues for the different meetings during the documentation, discussion of the draft document and finally the launch of the book.

We are grateful to the different stake holders who took part in the documentation and the launch, for example, the National Animal Genetic Resources Center & Data Bank (NAGRC) doctors, and the managers of the government farms in the area, the Uganda Wild Life Authority officials, and officials from high institutions of learning.

Finally PENHA highly appreciates the PENHA Uganda members of staff who were involved in the Ankole Longhorn Cattle Conservation concept development, organizing documentation meetings, turning the document into a book, translating the document into the local Runyankore language and finally organizing the launch of the book.

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## Background

In March 2009, Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA) in Collaboration with League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development (LPP) and the Local Livestock for Empowerment of Rural People (LIFE) Network Africa, with financial support from HIVOS – Novib Oxfam Biodiversity Fund, Misereor and Swedbio, carried out a documentation on the Ankole long-horned cattle in Nyabushozi and the "Cattle Corridor" of Uganda.

This was geared towards documenting of the current keeping practice and trend for the Ankole cattle and with the aim of developing a programme of activities and advocacy campaign, to promote the conservation of this breed among its traditional keepers.

#### Methodology

The documentation used the LIFE method where by visits were made to homes of herders from different areas and interacting with herders and other stake holders during consultative meetings held in Sanga, Nyabushozi. Schools in the area were visited and discussions were held with students and teachers.

The documentation also drew on secondary data, gathered from a variety of sources, including:

- Government conservation farms.
- The Government's Animal Genetic Resources & Data Bank Department.
- Existing publications from international, national and local governmental bodies, research institutions, individual researchers and Civil Society Organizations, as well as the Uganda Beef Producers Association, Uganda Dairy Authority, and the Uganda Wild Life Authority.

The output was a document providing an overview of literature on Ankole and the Bahima community and information about the breed from the livestock keepers' perspective and the views of livestock keepers on their future.

The document was designed into a book, written in both English and the local Runyankore languages. On the 3/2/2010, there was dissemination of the information to the herders and other stakeholders during a book launch held at Sanga sub county headquarters in Nyabushozi, Kiruhura District.

#### The problem

- It had been recognized that there is indiscriminate cross-breeding of the Ankole long-horned cattle with different exotic cattle and sooner than later, the indigenous breed shall be no more.
- In the short term, the exotic and hybrids are commercially and economically very successful, because they are grazed on smaller pieces of land, produce a lot of milk and meat and thus bring in a lot of income.

However the exotics are very vulnerable to the harsh environment and the management costs are very high as the exotics need special fodder and care. Therefore, in the long term they are not as commercially viable as they appear.

- It was also noted that it is dangerous to lose the Ankole cattle which are well adapted to the harsh conditions in dry areas. They carry valuable genes that would be lost if the breed gets extinct and yet these genes are an important asset in light of climate change, food security and changing needs.
- Due to several changes, including increased population, a lot of grazing range land has been cultivated and some of it gazetted for wild life conservation and therefore pastoralists no longer have unrestricted access to wide areas of grazing land.

Therefore, the Ankole cattle keeping pastoral communities have resorted to selling off a significant portion of their herds of indigenous cows, and clearing bush land, so that they can graze smaller herds of exotic breeds and hybrids, which can be managed on a small acreage and yet produce more milk.

- Richer pastoralists, who can afford the necessary complementary investments, have diversified the composition of their herds and keep increasing numbers of crossbreds. But the poorer pastoralists still maintain herds of pure Ankole cows, which are resistant to disease and capable of mobility over long distances in dry seasons and times of drought.
- Accompanying the decline of the indigenous breed, there is a loss of culture and a loss of indigenous knowledge about animal breeding, which has enabled the breed to survive in this harsh environment for many generations.

#### The Main Objectives of this documentation

The overall aim of the study was to document the current keeping practice and trend for the Ankole cattle and with the aim of developing a programme of activities and advocacy campaign, to promote the conservation of this breed among its traditional keepers.

- Documenting the role, value and significance of the Ankole long-horned cattle and its keepers in the biological diversity and food security in Uganda.
- Documenting the views of herders and their families on how they see their future and their cows.
- To sensitize the pastoralists (keepers of the Ankole long-horned cow) and the rest of the population about the importance of the long-horned cow and other indigenous animal genetic resources in the conservation of biological diversity.
- Coming up with suggestions for local leaders, policy makers and other stakeholders on how best to support the keepers of Ankole cow to enable them to conserve the breed, and the genetic resources that it represents, in its natural environment.
- Saving the Ankole long-horned cow from extinction by strengthening the indigenous communities who are the managers of the breed through informing them on the Livestock Keepers' Rights Movement.

# Discussion of the Draft Book on the Ankole Long horn cattle conservation



The herders who participated in the discussion of the Ankole Longhorn conservation draft book

After collection of data, a document was made in both the English and the local Runyankore languages.

The information was then designed and laid out in form of a book which had one side in the English language and the other side in the local Runyankore language.

A one day meeting was organized and 15 of the herders who had participated in the previous consultative meetings of March 2009 were invited. The criteria used to select the participants in the draft discussion were that they had participated in the documentation; they could at least read one of the languages well and had to know the Runyankore language and culture well.

The meeting aimed at giving the herders' representatives an opportunity to read the book and edit it by making additions and deletions accordingly.

After the introductions, the participants were informed about the main objective of the meeting which was to have a corrected document of what the herders had put across during the March 2009 meetings. They were also asked on the method to be followed to have a well corrected document and they all agreed that one person, at a time should take the rest through the document and that the rest make comments accordingly.

The 11 herders who turned up for the meeting made a great contribution, especially for the Runyankore language and informed a lot on the part of the cultural beliefs and origin of the Ankole Longhorn cattle. Two people alternated to do the reading and everyone else was alert and they all contributed by making several comments whenever necessary.



A group of herders during the ALHC conservation draft book discussion

After the draft discussion, the corrections and additions and other comments were all integrated into the herders' book.

After proof reading the final book several times, the service provider was allowed to print 500 copies of the book.

### Ankole Long horn cattle conservation book launch

The launch of the Book on the conservation of the Ankole Longhorn cattle was held on the 3/2/2010 at Sanga sub county headquarters, in Nyabushozi, Kiruhura district of South Western Uganda.

The participants included the herders who had participated and those who had not participated in the documentation of the Ankole longhorn cattle breed. There were local and opinion leaders, Veterinarians from the National Animal genetic Resources Center and Data Bank, Government conservation farm managers, PENHA staff from the U.K and Uganda offices, the LIFE Network Africa coordinator, the local, national and regional media people and other stakeholders. Out of the 97 participants, 41 were female.



Participants raise their books when called upon to officially launch the book

#### Programme of the day (see attached schedule)

The launch of the Book on the Conservation of the Ankole longhorn cattle started at 12:50PM because the participants arrived late at the venue. A welcome note and introductory remarks were made by Elizabeth, the PENHA staff who was also the lead facilitator of the documentation process. She invited the local leader present to bless the function and welcome the participants in the area.

**Mr. Mugyenyi Safari**, the Sanga sub county district councillor, called upon a participant to lead a prayer. He then welcomed all participants to his area and thanked them for actively responding to development meetings like this one. He called upon government to put in place policies that support the livestock sector.

**Elizabeth Katushabe** then gave the participants a brief of the objectives of the documentation of the Ankole longhorn cattle breed and thus the launch. She mentioned that there is need to reduce indiscriminate cross breeding of the Ankole cattle with exotic dairy and beef cattle. She added that with the loss of the indigenous breed, there would be loss of cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge. Further more the loss of the indigenous breed would mean loss of the adaptability traits which are very important for the climate change mitigation and food security. She also said that it was important to know that livestock keepers also have rights.

**Dr. Jacob Wanyama**, the LIFE Network Africa chapter Co-ordinator, informed the participants that the organization aims at empowering the local communities by encouraging them to continue using their indigenous knowledge which is crucial in the sustainable management of their livelihood.

He remarked that the attendance showed the interest the community had in the conservation of their way of living. He also informed them that the international community had a lot of interest in the preservation of the indigenous genetic stock to combat climate change and maintain genetic diversity in the world. He said that during the documentation, the herders mentioned the traits that were desirable among the Ankole cattle breed.

He said that the team that had participated in the documentation, particularly Dr. Evelyn Mathias from the League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development (LPP), found the main challenges in the conservation were: lack of land, herders preferring the exotics to the indigenous cattle because the former produce more milk, the government policies which aim at modernization of agriculture. This, he said, has led to changes in production systems in the area. He further mentioned that there was documented evidence that 62 indigenous breeds had disappeared from the world out of the 7,600 documented breeds. The limited documentation of these breeds also posed a challenge in recording their population trends as well as their importance in the ecology of the areas where they occur.



A cross-section of female participants listening attentively to the importance of indigenous genetics in conservation of biodiversity

**Dr.Helen Nakimbugwe** introduced the team from NAGRC&DB that comprised of Vicky Akwero, Nathan Kabahigi, Stanley Tindyebwa and Arthur Tumwine. She spoke about the following:

**The mandate of the organization** which is to spearhead livestock breeding in the country among which is the conservation of indigenous livestock breeds. Conservation per se may not be sustainable, therefore, it is important to concurrently conserve the breed while improving on it genetically and utilizing it. This improves its competitiveness with other breeds especially the exotic ones.

- **Conservation and utilization of the Ankole** is done using the Open Nucleus Breeding Strategy (ONBS). In this strategy, selection of genetically superior animals is done at a central farm (nucleus). The selected animals are multiplied and availed to farmers. The farmers also carry out breeding on their farms and later on, their genetically superior animals are availed to the nucleus for further improvement. It is called open nucleus because these nuclei or central farms allow in genetics from outside. Conservation is done using the following methods i) *in situ* (natural habitat) conservation of live animals at Nshaara and Ruhengyere ranches;

ii) *ex situ* (outside natural habitat) conservation of live animals at Maruzi ranch in Apac District ( this district is located in the northern part of Uganda).

iii) *in vitro* (outside living organism) conservation done by collection and storage of Ankole semen at NAGRC&DB headquarters in Entebbe.

- Intellectual property Rights are not well catered for in the Animal Breeding Act, 2001. However, they will be accorded more importance when the Act is revised. In the Act, there is a section where it is mentioned that a breed can be patented by its originator or discoverer. The originator is one who by ancestry identifies with the breed, the one whose forefathers through their traditional knowledge and values have through the ages made selection on the breed, leading to its present appearance and production. The discoverer is the one who discovers the breed through, for example, discovering a unique useful gene in a certain strain of the breed. Documentation of breeds by indigenous livestock keepers is very important in case of claims to the ownership of the breed by the originator or discoverer. A good example is the neo-contentious issue of the Red Masaai sheep patent of the worm resistant gene which has been discovered in it. Benefit sharing between the originator and discoverer should be encouraged in such circumstances.



Dr. Helen Nakimbugwe from National Animal Genetic resources Centre & Data Bank, explaining to the herders the importance of conservation of indigenous breeds like the Ankole longhorn cattle

**Mr. Patrick Rubagyema** from the Ankole Cow Conservation Association (ACCA) spoke about the inception of the association through cultural rediscovery of the Long Horn cattle. He mentioned about the research he did with Mr. Charles Mucunguzi in increasing the awareness for the need for documentation of indigenous knowledge. He also talked about the Lake Mburo National Park initiative for culture conservation that is proposing utilization of some land of the National park, for rearing the Long Horn cattle. This initiative is in collaboration with NAGRC&DB that is supposed to settle on a Memorandum Of Understanding with ACCA and Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA).

He also mentioned that ACCA was receiving some support from UWA and the McArthur Foundation and with such assistance they were registering some benefits like high milk production from their Ankole cattle for example 7 litres of milk daily from one cow.

**Mr Kees Maxey** from the PENHA London office gave introductory remarks about the organization that put special emphasis on recognition of indigenous knowledge in rural communities. He further mentioned that he found herders

using herbal medicine in livestock rearing from one of his recent travels to Ethiopia. He also mentioned that the generated document would be posted on the PENHA website for easy access by all interested parties.

#### The Official Book Launch

The participants, led by Isaac Kabandize, the Local Leader (LC3) chairman of Kanyaryeru sub-county, were called upon to officially launch their book that was printed in both English and Runyankore languages. The two languages are important for use by the herders that generated the information in the book as well as other stakeholders that were present like the media (The East African newspaper, The New Vision newspaper, Orumuri newspaper and Radio West) The lead facilitator of the launch, called upon the media to make balanced reporting when talking about the importance of the indigenous breeds like the Ankole longhorn cattle.

Out of the 500 copies of the books, 207 books have been distributed and the rest are yet to be distributed to different stakeholders as follows: the members of Parliament of the areas within the cattle corridor, the high institutions of learning veterinarians and researchers who were consulted during the documentation, Uganda Wildlife Authority staff, the students of L.Mburo S.S.S, the herders of Ngoma sub-county and students of Ngoma S.S.S. Nakaseke district who were consulted and other herders who still rear Ankole longhorn cattle, other local leaders of the different sub counties that rear Longhorn cattle within the cattle corridor of Uganda, Ankole cultural leaders and other stake holders.

#### WAYFORWARD

After the launch of the book, the participants were called upon to suggest the way forward for the conservation of the Ankole longhorn cattle and here below is what they said;

- Look for good bulls, among those who still own good ones, for selection since it is very hard these days to come by a really good bull.
- The national Animal genetic resources center should carry out research for well selected bulls.
- Government should look for market for the Ankole's good milk and good meat.
- Commercial value addition on the Ankole cow- there should be different prices for their products.
- Ankole cattle are wise / clever, so NAGRC services for semen collection should be brought nearer to the people.
- Government should provide land so that people who know more about the good qualities of the Ankole cattle do the selection of the best Ankole cattle and graze them on this land

- ACCA should encourage members with big land to rear the Ankole longhorn cattle.
- Sensitization campaigns should be carried out throughout the country to educate all stake holders about the value of the Ankole longhorn cattle.
- I love Ankole longhorn cattle, the exotics are just for milk and if there is market for the Ankole cattle, I would do away with the exotics.

#### Challenges

The PENHA staff and the LIFE Network Africa co-ordinator, were involved in a motorcar accident on the 2/2/2010 while on the way to the venue of the launch. The driver's fingers were dislocated, PENHA administrator's finger was dislocated, the lead facilitator's hand and toe were bruised, and the LIFE Network Africa's co-coordinator's head was hurt. However luckily they managed to continue with the organization of the launch and it took place as had been scheduled.

The turn up of anticipated participants was affected because some herders who heard about the car accident, did not come because they thought that the launch would not take place

#### Conclusion

The launch was successful with turn up of 97 participants being more than 65% of the expected 150 participants and the 41 female participants being 48%. The lists of participants of the launch are attached at the end of the report

The participant's suggestions on the way forward, showed that they appreciate the importance of conserving the indigenous breeds.

The media contributed a lot in the sensitization campaign for example the function was aired over the daily news by Radio West, a mainly Runyankore local radio, based in the Ankole region and with a national listenership and it also aired the same function over a monthly feature programme on sustainable agriculture and cultural conservation, the Orumuri newspaper, a national Runyankore news paper produced an article about the launch and, The East African, a regional news paper, reported about the launch in a feature article. The articles are attached at the end of the report.

From lessons learnt from other herders in India, the way forward, shall include encouraging the herders in Uganda to form Ankole cattle breeders associations and also to send out messages about the importance of the cattle through the media especially over radio.

#### ANNEXES

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE MEETING TO DISCUSS THE DRAFT DOCUMENT OF THE LONG HORN CATTLE HELD IN SANGA, NYABUSHOZI COUNTY KIRUHURA DISTRICT

#### 8th December 2009

No	Name	Sex	Occupation	Address/Tele phone Number	Sub county & District
1	Gumisiriza Godwin	М	Teacher	Kanyaryeru Primary School, 0772690833	Kanyanyeru, Kiruhura
2	Kabandize Isaac	M	LC 3 C/Person,	Kanyaryeru subcounty,07 72535362	Kanyanyeru, Kiruhura
3	Birungi Margaret	F	Secretary	Sanga, 0776037770	Sanga
4	Arinaitwe Betty	F	Ag. Sub county chief,	Sanga, 0756 795131	Sanga
5	Nuwamanya M Bright	М	P/Chief, Kanyaryeru	S/county, 0774 393348	Kanyanyeru, Kiruhura
6	Kuteesa Sam	М	Councillor LC 3	0774 633578	Kanyanyeru, Kiruhura
7	Mugyenyi Fredie	М	V/C/Person LC3,	0782 197687	Kanyanyeru, Kiruhura
8	Kiiza Yafes	М	Councillor LC 3, Kibega	0782 176003	Kanyanyeru, Kiruhura
9	Rubagyema Patrick	M	Project Assistant Cultural Values for Conservation Project	L.Mburo N.Park P.O. Box 880, Mbarara, 0392967967	Sanga Sub county, Kiruhura
10	Mucunguzi Amos	М	Councillor, Nombe,	0702 374161	Sanga Sub county, Kiruhura
11	Tibasiima Edward	М	C/man LC2	0701 727454, Kanyaryeru	Kanyanyeru, Kiruhura
12	Elizabeth Katushabe	F	Project Officer , PENHA Uganda	0772 444 137	Kanyanyeru, Kiruhura

#### LIST OF NAMES OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE LAUNCH OF THE BOOK ON THE ANKOLE LONG HORN CATTLE CONSERVATION HELD ON 3/2/2010 AT SANGA, NYABUSHOZI, KIRUHURA DISTRICT OF WESTERN UGANDA

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Address/Telephone Number
110.	Name	UCA	occupation	Address relephone Number
1	ROBERT TURYAREEBA	М	HERDER	RWABARATA
2	MAGURETI KAMARUNGA	F	HERDER	0775 687178
3	ANEK BETTY	F	HERDER	0772 665580
4	ANNA KOBWAMBU	F	HERDER	0752 423339
5	ANEK FLORENCE	F	HERDER	0777 669088
6	KIHEMBO	F	HERDER	0776 384722
7	ROSE NAYEBARE	F	HERDER	0781 573013
8	JOYCE BUGEIGA	F	HERDER	0779 553651
9	JOYCE BWASIRINI	F	HERDER	
10	BARONGO YAKOBO	М	AI TECHNICIAN	RUHENGYERE F/S 0776 448550
11	BAGWANGI DAVID	М	HERDER	0772 627200
12	KABAHIGI NATHAN	М	FARM MANAGER,	NSHAARA RANCH 0772 255144
			NSHAARA RANCH (NAGRC)	0701 810014
			(	
13	KATOGOGA ERICK	М	HERDER	0755 079172
14	NUWAMANYA BRIGHT	М	P/CHIEF & HERDER	0774 393348
15	KABANDIZE ISAAC	М	C/PERSON LC3	0792 535462/0772 535462
			KANYARYERU	
16	MUGYENYI FREDIE	М	LC3 V/C/PERSON	0782 197687
17	NTUNGIRE STEPHEN	М	HERDER	0751 98 3566
18	BAZANTA E	М	HERDER	0701 727403
19	KIHUMURO J	F	HERDER	0774 030645
20	NUWEMUHWEZI C	F	HERDER	0773 719352
21	MUCUNGUZI AMOS	М	HERDER	0702 374161
22	KAHAMAHO YOSAM	М	HERDER	0775 226923
23	JASTINA KAKABIMBA	F	HERDER	MPANGA MUSHANJU
			1	

24	FAIBI KEMIREMBE	F	HERDER	KANYARYERU
25	JOVANIS KENKAGA	F	HERDER	OMUKAKU, 0783 389292
26	MUGYENYI SAFARI	М	HERDER	0772 880441
27	FLORENCE K KAFAMAISHO	F	HERDER	0782 401463
28	KURIBANZA ROBERT	М	HERDER	0752 801466
29	TANYIMA ERIC	М	HERDER	0712 368367
30	RWANYEKIRO KURISITOFA	М	HERDER	0772 053498
31	BIRUNGI MARGARET	F	HERDER	0776 037770
32	GAREBIRE EDITH	F	HERDER	0782 571261
33	BWERERE JOY	F	HERDER	0775 530541
34	SPC KAMUGISHA ABEL	М	SPC SANGA	0712 654957/0702 543070
35	NDUHO NORMAN	М	TEACHER	0776 948514/0712 162840
36	KEMBAGA MARGARET	F	HERDER	0774 098191
37	BWERERE ROBERT	М	C/MAN LC1 KANYARYERU	0782 402755
38	KIIZA YOFES	М	COUNCILLOR	0782 176003
39	RWOMUHANDA I	М	CPI RWABARATA REPRESENTATIVE	0756 766570
40	KARIHIZE JE	М	HERDER	0773 805285
41	ARTHUR TUMWINE	М	VETERINARIAN	NAGRC & DB, P.OBOX 183 ENTEBBE, 0702 405849
42	DAN KIMOSHO	М	JOURNALIST	0782 005979
43	PATRICK KABATEREINE	М	RADIO WEST	0776 248873
44	KUTEESA SAM	М	HERDER	0774 633578
45	BEINOMUGISHA F	М	TEACHER	BISHEESHE
46	ARINAITWE BETTY	F	A/G S/COUNTY CHIEF	0756 795131
47	AIDAH KIRABO	F	HOUSE WIFE	0756 572163

48	NYEBESA WILSON	М	HERDER	AKAKU, 0783 385708
49	JESCA TAREMWA	F	HOUSE WIFE	MPANGA MUSHANJU, 0702797013
50	MBONGOYA AIDAH	F	HERDER	KANYARYERU
51	GIRODESI MUZIRI	F	HERDER	0702 231588
52	TINDYEBWA STANLEY	М	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OFFICER	0782 320507
53	KARIYO COLLEB K	М	HERDER	0782 107985
54	MWESIGYE PATRICK	М	S/C GISO /HERDER	0772 182705
55	MUGISHA STEPHEN	М	HERDER	0701 801741
56	MANUEL KYEISHE	М	HERDER	0774 230060
57	TAYEBWA KWISOMA	М	COUNCILLOR NOMBE 2 PARISH	0772 633351
58	MATSIKO ABEL	М	HERDER	0752 908206
59	MUGISHSA GEOFREY	М	HERDER	RWABARATA
60	MUSHAIJA ABAT	М	HERDER	0757 406770
61	JAMES KITAMA	М	HERDER	0774 230200
62	FRANK BEHANGANA	М	HERDER	0753 287688
63	TAYEBWA FRANK	М	HERDER	0783 046165
64	MUZIRINGANI YEREMIA	М	HERDER	0782 677683
65	AMSALE SHIBESH	F	REGIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR	0772 369367
66	JOHN LIVINGSTONE	М	ECONOMIST/PENHA	
67	BARNABAS NUWAMANYA	М	LIVESTOCK ADVISOR / RANCHER	0772 402430
68	NAYEBARE RUTH	F	HERDER	0702 878333
69	MPAGI B	М	HERDER	
70	BAGABO GEOFREY	М	HERDER	RWABARATA
71	RUSHAIJA ERNEST	М	HERDER	0753 475410
72	TUMWINE JUSTUS	М	HERDER	0775 224879
73	KAMUNTU FARIDAH	F	HERDER	KIBEGA
74	TUMUSIIME JOY	F	HERDER	KANYARYERU
75	MUHANGUZI JAMES	F	HERDER	0701 498305
76	KEIJUGO SAMUEL	М	HERDER	0782 548601

77	KABAROKORE WINNE	F	HERDER	0757 134672
78	JANE KAMURORWA	F	HERDER	0775 227590
79	SABITI ERIC	М	HERDER	0782 761338
80	NUWABIINE FLAVIA	F	COUNCILLOR	0753 233580
81	KASANDE JOY	F	HERDER	KANYARYERU
82	NYAKATO FLAVIA	F	HERDER	0712 634419
83	TANDEKA FLORAH	F	HERDER	0702 869787
84	KOBUZARE JOVIA	F	HERDER	0783 682395
85	BIRUNGI FLORENCE	F	BUSINESS WOMAN	0779 172100, AKAKU
86	MADAMU GURESI	F	HERDER	0776 316102
87	TIIMWE SAM MARINGI	М	HERDER	0772 612674
88	FRED TURYAKIRA K	М	JOURNALIST, NEWVISION	0772 888665
89	KAMATUNGO LIBERATOR	F	HERDER	0773 958614
90	MUGISHA	М		0775 467290
91	RUBAGYEMA PATRICK	М	PROJECT OFFICER, CULTURAL VALUES & CONSERVATION PROJECT	L.MBURO CONSERVATION AREA P.O. BOX 880, MBRA, 0702 967967
92	GEORGE KASHOKYE	М	HERDER	0772 423273
93	KEES MAXEY	М	PROJECT OFFICER FOR UGANDA, PENHA U.K.	PENHA U.K P.O.BOX 494, I LANEY HOUSE PORTPOOL LANE, LONDON
94	HALIMA ABDALLA	F	JOURNALIST, THE EAST AFRICAN	0772 384862
95	MARY LOUISE NASSUNA	F	ADMINISTRATOR/FINA NCE OFFICER, PENHA UGANDA	0772 350306
96	ELIZABETH KATUSHABE	F	PROJECT OFFICER, PENHA UGANDA / HERDER	0772 444137
97	WANYAMA JACOB	М	CO-ORDINATOR, LIFE NETWORK, AFRICA	0245 736520043
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Schedule for the Ankole Long Horn Cattle Conservation Book Launch on
3/2/2010 in Sanga, Nyabushozi

Time	Content	Facilitator
10.00 – 10.20 a.m.	Welcome note from Local leader/ sub county staff	LC3 C/man / CDO
10.20 a.m. – 10.45. a.m.	Welcome note and objectives of project	Elizabeth
10.45 a.m. – 11.15 a.m.	PENHA and pastoralism	Kees
11.15 a.m. – 11.35 a.m.	Importance of LIFE method in the conservation of indigenous animals	Wanyama
11.35 a.m 11.55 a.m.	NAGRC comments – importance / values of the Ankole Longhorn cattle	Dr. Nakimbugwe / Dr. Tumwine
11.55 a.m. – 12.20 p.m.	A note from Ankole Cow Conservation Association (ACCA)	Patrick Rubagyema
12.20. p.m. – 12.30 p.m. noon	Book Launch	LC3 C/man / CDO
12.30 noon – 01.00 p.m.	The way forward	Elizabeth
01.00 p.m.	Refreshment	Refreshment
02.30 p.m.	Departure	Departure



The East African newspaper article about the launch of the book on the Ankole longhorn cattle conservation



Orumuri (local newspaper) article about the launch of the Book on the Ankole Longhorn conservation

Translation of the Orumuri article

## **THE SIGNIFICANCE OF REARING THE ANKOLE LONGHORN CATTLE:** By Fred Turyakira

The herders of Kiruhura have started a campaign for the conservation of the Ankole Longhorn cattle.

The Ankole longhorn cattle, brought by the Abachwezi have started decreasing in number, following the cross breeding of the Ankole longhorn cattle with the Frisian in order to increase their income through the sale of milk.

The Herders of Sanga, being supported by Elizabeth Katushabe, the Project Officer for Pastoral and Environment Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA) Uganda in collaboration with League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development (LPP) and Local Livestock for the Empowerment of Rural People (LIFE), have decided to come up with means of returning the Ankole cattle on the farms of Ankole region. The herders, during the launch of the book on the conservation of the Ankole cattle, at Sanga, last week, requested Katushabe to contact the National Animal Genetic Resources Centre & Data Bank to bring the Ankole cattle bulls' semen nearer to them in order to help them to conserve the indigenous cattle. This is because they no longer have good selected bulls.

The Ankole cattle are found in Nyabushozi, parts of Mbarara, Ntungamo, Isingiro, Bushenyi, Rukungiri, Buganda, Bunyoro, Kasese, Luwero, Naseke, Nakasongora, Masindi, Karamoja and neighbouring countries like Karagwe (Tanzania) and Rwanda.

#### The advantages of the Ankole Cattle

The Ankole cattle is easier to look after than the exotics because they can survive under any condition and can be owned and managed by anyone, including the poor. The maintenance cost is little since they survive on only grass and water and Nkore has good grass. If well looked after, an Ankole cattle can live for 30 years.

If given good care, an Ankole cow can produce 8 litres of tasty milk.

They are used to pay dowry during marriages, they are exchanged to make friendship, and they are used for cleansing sins when one commits a crime,

Culture: the hides for clothing, horns are used to produce beads, trumpets, and violin.

The milk has high butter content and the meat has low cholesterol. The ghee is very good and is used to make a special sauce "eshabwe".

The Ankole cattle live longer, they rarely fall ill, they are resistant to hunger and drought compared to the exotics.

We get money from them by selling them, their milk, hides for making shoes, bags, belts and drums, the horns – they make buttons, violin, beads, smoking pipe, bangles and glue from the hooves.