

EMAUVA C.B.O

EDUCATION, MEDICINE AND AGRICULTURE UNIVERSAL ACCESS

SHORT ACTIVITY REPORT 2015

ABOUT.

Isegeretoto Organic Food Self-Sufficiency Program had a goal of supplying food for Isegeretoto School since february 2015, whereby it enabled it to reach 36% of self-sufficiency within one year. Its three aims: *facilitating Isegeretoto's food self-sufficiency*, doing *practical research* on how to reach the industrials countries' standards of living by relying on local available resources, and *teaching* its knowledge to the poor surrounding communities.

An increasing reliance on locally available means is considered to play a key role in development. As most kenyan homes have no access to the efficient but expensive western resources of living, a real development could best be achieved by finding new resources, that anyone could have access to. However, as the vegetal world multiplies itself easily, whereby making the option of owning it difficult, little attention has been put on its ability to provide meaningful agricultural inputs or health care.

The Teso district, that is located in western Kenya, has remained since Kenya's independence in 1963 one of the most marginalised districts in the country. Thus accounting approximately 80% of unemployment and preventing its population from having access to efficient *alimentation, health care and education*. The only fact to develop ways for the poorest to sustain himself without any use of money and to ensure the basic medical care by using local plants, could dramatically change people's lives.

On the left picture: *Cajanus cajan*, a perenial crop that could replace beans in terms of its high protein content, **whereby dramatically reducing the amount of work needed to produce proteins.** Protein being the main limiting nutrient for kenyans, to introduce new high-proteined food is key to improve food security.

ISEGERETOTO SCHOOL'S ORGANIC FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATE 2015

	Needs	Supply	Rate
Maize (tons)	4.6	1.6	35%
Millet (kg)	50	50	100%
Sorghum (kg)	50	0	0%
Cassava (kg)	30	30	100%
Beans (tons)	2.2	0.72	35%
Rice (tons)	3	0.3	10%
Greens grams (kg)	90	90	100%
Milk (kg)	120	40	30%
Meat (kg)	540	0	0%
Green vegetables	-	-	30%
Tomatoes (kg)	280	0	0%
Tomato paste (kg)	28.8	0	0%
Onions (kg)	280	0	0%
Cooking oil (litres)	700	0	0%
Fruits (kg)	400	400	100%
Average			36%

Note: this table takes in account products with a likelihood to be grown in Teso region. Therefore, wheat (2.5 t) and tea leaves (22.5 kg) are not taken in account, as the temperatures are too high for their cultivation in our region. Moreover, salt (240 kg) and sugar (600 kg) aren't yet likely to be produced in our school.

By taking these products in account, the food self-sufficiency rate goes down to 31%.

ISEGERETOTO'S ORGANIC FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM

The 2015 food production, which was the year of launching of Isegeretoto Organic Food Self-sufficiency Program, strived to produce a consequent part of the whole food required for the Isegeretoto's 250 students and its staff of 32 people over 9 acres of land. **In total, the program was able to produce almost 40% of the school's needs in food.** Where it wasn't able to produce a product (wheat, tea leaves, sugar and meat) because of lack of likelihood for it to be grown in Teso region (wheat and tea leaves) or because of the lack of adequate surface (meat), it intended to replace it by another product with a similar nutritional value. Salt and sugar aren't part of the production's program.

PRACTICAL RESEARCH

The use of *Tithonia diversifolia* as a fertilizer has shown very impressive results in our 6 acres of maize, as several studies have shown it to be as efficient as the costly chemical fertilizers (B. Jama & Al, 2000). The use of *Desmodium uncinatum* as part of the Push-pull technology (ICIPE, Nairobi) gets rid of the main parasites of maize, whereby providing a natural fertilizer in the form of the naturally secreted nitrates by its roots. Finally, the only insecticide being used in our farm is being extracted from the sap of three different plants before spraying it with water.



TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE SURVEYING WORK

Traditional medicine is one of the most essential remaining knowledge inherited from the Tesos' forefathers, although today's industrial medicine has come to the forefront. As a biggest part of Teso's population has a very tight access to health care, EMAUA's *Traditional Knowledge Surveying Work* aims to accumulate relevant knowledge about traditional medicinal uses, as it has been done for decades by many centres of research, among which the *World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)* based in Nairobi.

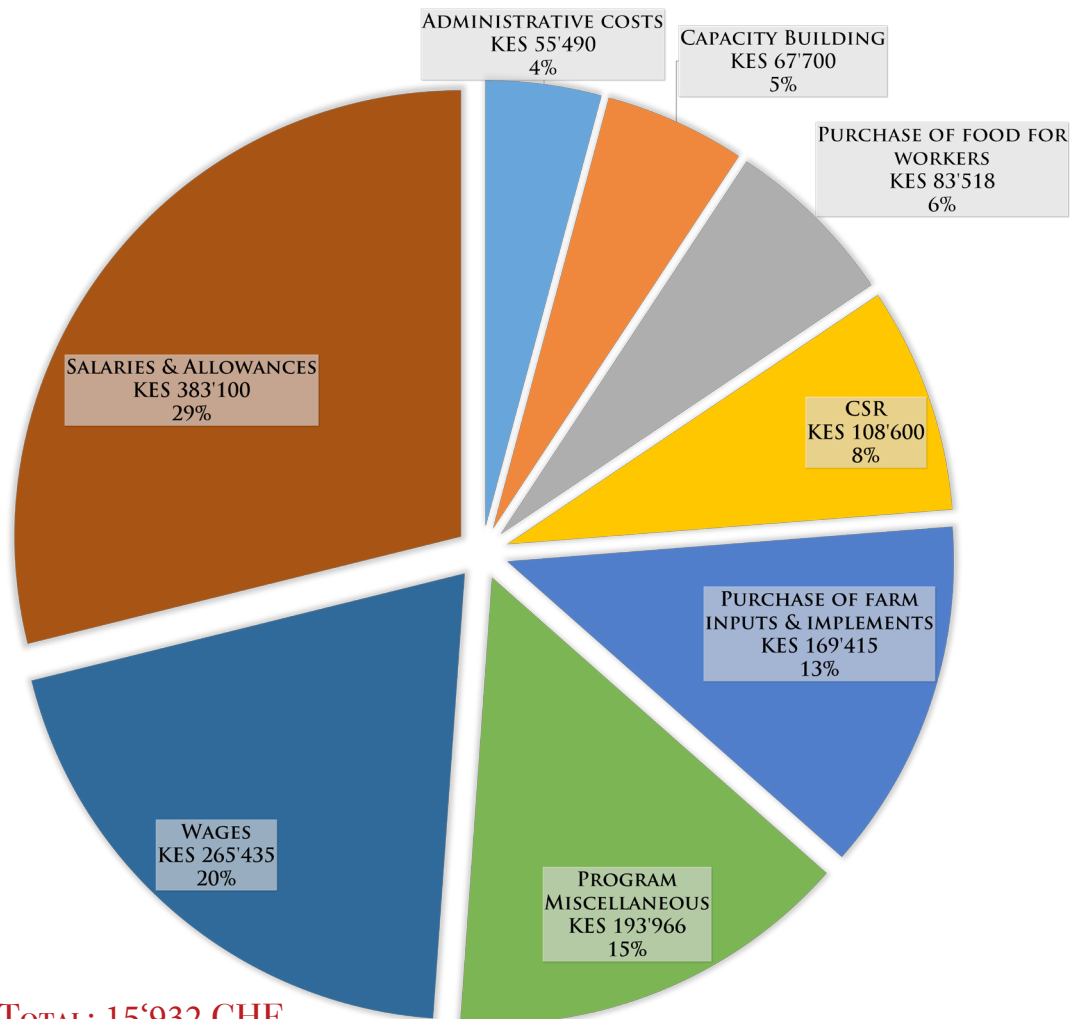
INDIGENOUS TREES REINTRODUCTION AND REFORESTATION

The *Indigenous trees reintroduction program* aims to show their importance to people, thus highlighting their very many uses. First of all, it is being shown that their use within the cultivation fields in agroforestry systems improves soil fertility. Secondly, it increases the availability of firewood to families, which is an essential condition for their living. Trees also provide medicine, building material, fodder for livestock, etc. Finally, increasing the use of trees among the cultivation fields dramatically mitigates deforestation and soil erosion.

On the left picture: Aserwa and Omuse, the coordinator, preparing and pouring our natural insecticide into the sprayer. After a visit to the World Agroforestry Centre of Nairobi, we discovered that plants containing insecticide substances are easy to be found in nature.

HOW IS THE MONEY BEING USED?

FINANCIAL REPORT 2015



TOTAL: 15'932 CHF

In 2015, the main activities having been carried are the food production for Isegeretoto school, and the practical research having led among others to improve the use of *Tithonia diversifolia* as a fertilizer. It's only by the end of the year that we could create time to implement the teaching part of the program. In 2015, EMAUA used a total of 15'932 CHF to run its activities, with 4% of administrative costs. The association Isegeretoto in Switzerland practically did the fundraising to run EMAUA's activities.

Therefore, 29% of the funds went to the salaries of our full-time workers, whereby a new, unexperimented worker would receive monthly 62 CHF (minimum) and the coordinator, Omuse Okou 105 CHF (maximum). Julien Kauer, as Isegeretoto Association's president, didn't receive any salary. Casual workers (20%), who usually work half-a-day according to the local habits, receive 1.7 CHF a day as it is practiced in our region for farm workers. Because of the lack of resources, we weren't able to increase it to 2-2.50 CHF. However, we were providing them with a breakfast as it was for most of them the only way they could eat in the morning.

Food for workers (6%) is provided to workers (breakfast and lunch) as the price of food is extremely high compared to their purchasing power. If ever an employer doesn't provide food for workers, there's a high likelihood for the worker not to eat any meal in the day.



Farm inputs and implements (13%) include the farming implements (seeds, tree seedlings, farm tools, etc.), the hiring of 1.5 acres of land, the buying of bags of *Tithonia diversifolia* that casual workers packed for us from the surrounding area, etc. The other 8 acres of land that EMAUA cultivated were made available for free by Isegeretoto School.

Staff capacity building (5%) includes teachings provided to members of our team concerning: permaculture, natural soap production and the use of medicinal plants by teso traditional healers.

Program Miscellaneous (15%) include mainly : **community education (4%)** concerns our work of teaching communities countrywide in Kenya; **local travel within Kenya (3%)** mainly concerns our *traditional knowledge surveying work*. As we believe in the power of science to facilitate discoveries that can change poor people's lives, we also believe that these discoveries cannot be done without a deep synergy with traditional knowledge. Thus, our group did a persistent work of seeking for inheritors of this knowledge countrywide in Kenya.

Administrative costs (4%) include the registration fee as a C.B.O and the taxation of international money transfer from Switzerland to Kenya.

On the left picture: Obwa, EMAUA's manager, with J. Kauer and B. Imwene, while teaching a group of 74 high-school's students about the interest of local available resources to produce food and medicine. As we mainly concentrated on the production for the school, the 2015 expenses on community education is much lower that expected for 2016.



WHO WE ARE

ASSOCIATION ISEGERETOTO BOARD MEMBERS (SWITZERLAND)

President: Julien Kauer
Secretary: Winstone Oku
Treasurer: Oku Kaunya

STAFF

Coordinator: Omuse Okou
Manager: Michael Obwa
Other full-time workers:
Christine Tata
Eunice Mukade
Leonard Aserwa
Evans Chemiat
Basirio Epidi

EXTERNAL ADVISORS

Edward O. Kaunya (general consultant)
Marc Roetlisberger (finances)
Olivier Kauer (contact in Switzerland)