Assessing the importance of livestock for the livelihoods of rural people in South Kivu, DR Congo

Rachel Zoza¹, Wanjiku L. Chiuri², Dieudonné Katunga Musale³ and Brigitte L. Maass³
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), ¹Bukavu/DR Congo, ²Kigali/Rwanda & ³Nairobi/Kenya

Conclusions

- Especially possessing large animals like cattle is an important wealth criterion.
- Small animals are frequently exchanged with bigger ones, such as goats, swine and even cows, indicating the potential to help their owner ascend on the so-called ‘livestock ladder’; they are most important for family nutrition.
- Both crop and livestock production are insufficient even for subsistence due to plant diseases and low soil fertility; young men have gone away to mine gold.
- Lack of access to appropriate veterinary products and other livestock services are among the major livestock challenges faced.

Background

Agriculture in the South Kivu province/DR Congo has been characterized by mixed crop-livestock production systems. The population of large livestock species, however, has dramatically decreased since the wars in the mid 1990s due to repeated armed conflicts leading to livestock pillage, population displacement, as well as lack of pasture for grazing.

Now small ruminants and non-ruminants (monogastrics) have filled this gap.

Livestock sales are used to cover necessary expenses such as medicine or school fees. Resource flows are more intense in Miti and its vicinity than in Tubimbi due to lack of infrastructure and insecurity.

A family consumed meat only once or twice a month, especially cavies. Most problems of livestock husbandry reported were related to diseases and robbery, need for improved forages was less in the minds of villagers.

But the diseases appear to be a consequence of lack of better animal nutrition and access to better life care.

Methods

To assess agricultural activities emphasizing livestock production, a participatory rural appraisal (PRA) was conducted by focus groups in two so-called ‘groupements’, Miti-Mulungu (‘Territoire’ de Kabare) and Tubimbi (‘Territoire’ de Walungu) with overall 165 community members of Miti-Mulungu and Tubimbi in March 2010. Five tools have been used to gather information, (i) the seasonal calendar; (ii) the gender daily calendar; (iii) the gender wealth classification; (iv) the village resource map; and (v) the resource flow diagram. Full report available online:
http://www.ciat.cgiar.org/ourprograms/Agrobiodiversity/forages/Pages/Publications.aspx

Acknowledgements & contacts

Ready collaboration of all the respondents in Miti-Mulungu and Tubimbi is gratefully acknowledged. Funding was provided by BMZ, Germany, the project ‘More Chicken and Pork in the Pot, and Money in Pocket: Improving Forages for Monogastric Animals with Low-income Farmers’.

Contacts. Zoza/Katunga: CIAT/CIALCA, 6 Av. Kasongo, Commune d’Iblanda, Bukavu, DR Congo; email: rashzo2006@hotmail.com & katungamusale@yahoo.fr
Chiuri: CIAT/CIALCA, PO Box 6801, Kigali, Rwanda; email: w.chiuri@cgiar.org
Maass: CIAT, PO Box 30677, Nairobi, Kenya; email: b.maass@cgiar.org

Presented at Tropentag 2011 “Development on the Margin”, 5-7 Oct. 2011 at University of Bonn, Germany