

Regional Livestock Programme

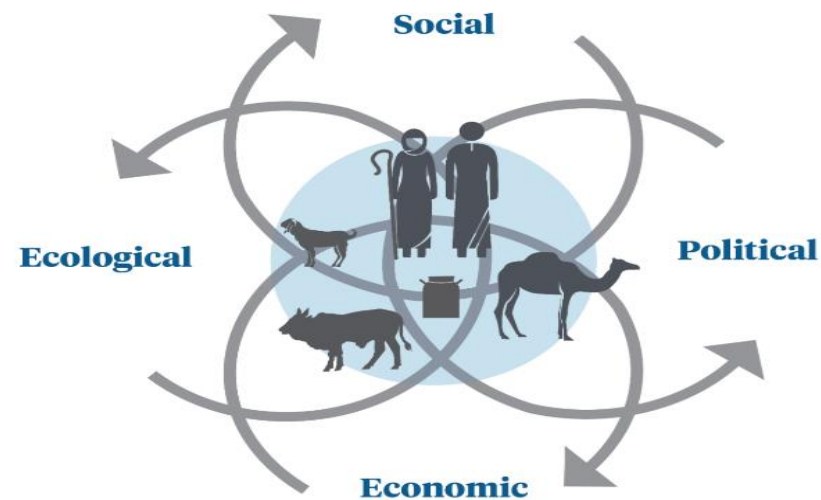
**The African Pastoral Development Project Workshop,
Naivasha, October 21, 2024**

Dr. Diba Dida Wako



LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS IN HOA

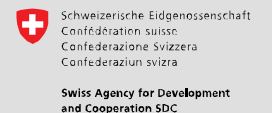
Livestock systems are **interconnected** and **interdependent** relationships between livestock and humans as well as the social, ecological, political and economic systems in which they reside and operate.





Regional Livestock PROGRAMME

Livestock	Africa	World	%
Camels	35,100,908	41,772,353	84%
Cattle	381,583,818	1,551,515,624	25%
Goats	506,159,824	1,145,385,536	44%
Sheep	419,416,726	1,321,535,792	32%
Total	1,342,261,276	4,060,209,305	33%
Livestock	IGAD Countries	Africa	%
Camels	19,073,580	35,100,908	54%
Cattle	159,046,520	381,583,818	42%
Goats	163,373,031	506,159,824	32%
Sheep	132,146,375	419,416,726	32%
Total	473,639,506	1,342,261,276	35%
Livestock	HoA (ET, KE, SO)	IGAD Countries	%
Camels	13,641,183	19,073,580	72%
Cattle	95,997,901	159,046,520	60%
Goats	95,032,005	163,373,031	58%
Sheep	71,125,531	132,146,375	54%
Total	275,796,620	473,639,506	58%



Key Challenges/Opportunities of livestock Sector

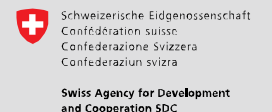


Constraints:

- Low production and productivity,
- Asymmetrical market information,
- Uncoordinated policy and regulatory environment,
- Lack of access to finance
- Low investments
- Poor sanitary standards

Opportunities:

- Export markets – proximity to gulf markets
- Urbanization – increasing demand for animal products
- Vast rangeland- mobility & low input requirement
- Regional thinking – African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)/East African Community (EAC)- Somalia joined in Nov 2023
- Livestock breeds – best breeds for red meat

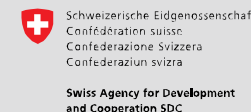
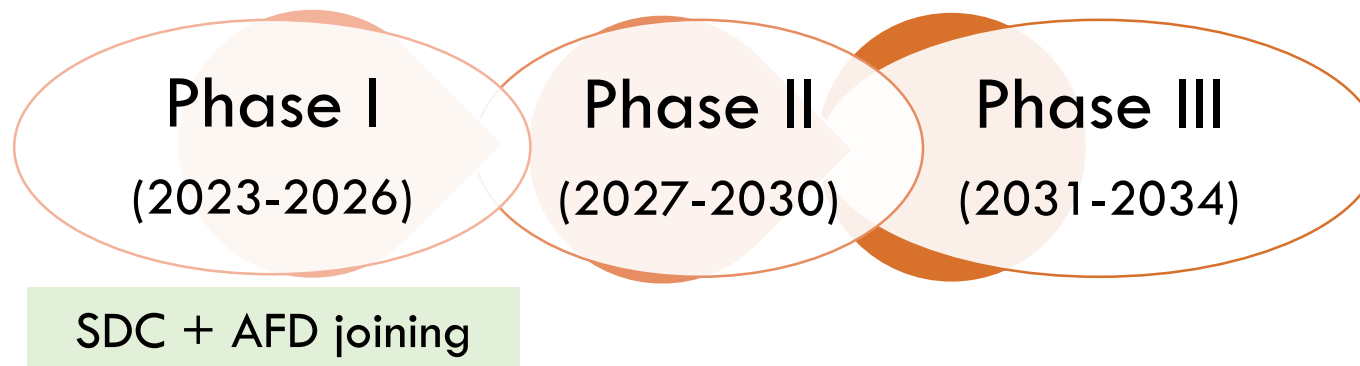


Regional Livestock Programme



12-Year Phased Investment Plan (SDC Funded)

- Vision** : **Inclusive**, regionally **competitive** and **climate resilient** livestock market systems that create **sustainable livelihood** and **employment opportunities** in the ASALs of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.



Long-term Outcome 2

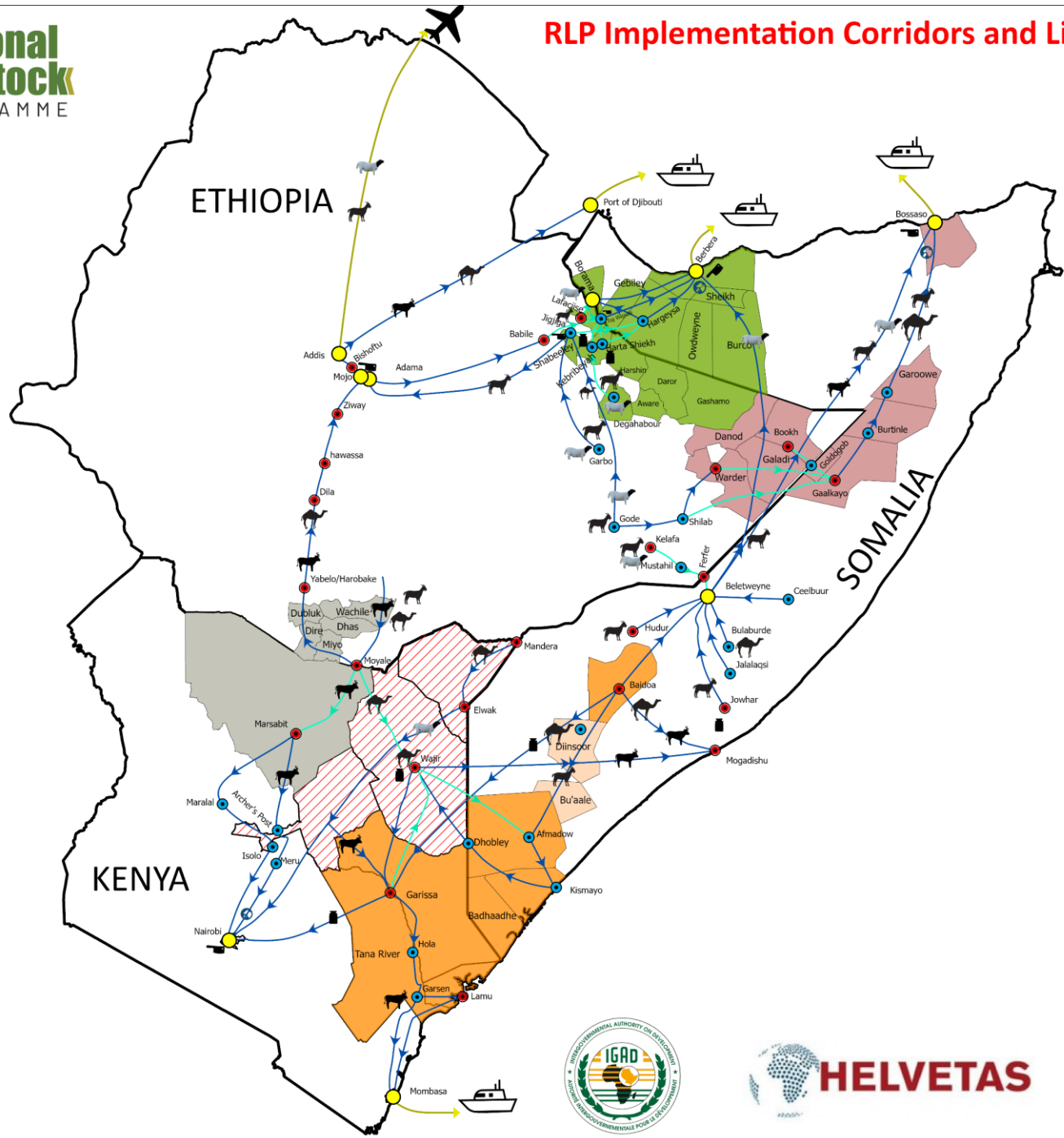
Livestock market actors have efficient and profitable engagement with domestic and international markets, especially women and youth

Long-term Outcome 1

Livestock producers have improved sustainable production, productivity and competitiveness, especially women and youth

Long-term Outcome 3

Regional, national and subnational policy frameworks and enabling environment is inclusive and supportive to livestock market actors

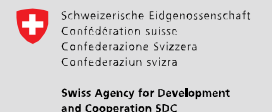


- Legend**
- Feeder/Primary market
 - Secondary Market
 - Terminal market
 - Route
 - Inflow
 - Outflow
 - ⊙ Quarantine
 - ✂ Export Abattoir
 - 🐄 Milk
 - 🐪 Camel
 - 🐄 Cattle
 - 🐐 Goat
 - 🐑 Black-headed sheep
 - Moyale Corridor
 - ▨ Ken-Wajir Camel Milk Corridor
 - Tog Waajale Corridor
 - Galkaayo Corridor
 - Afmadow Corridor-Direct impact
 - Afmadow Corridor-Market Influence Area

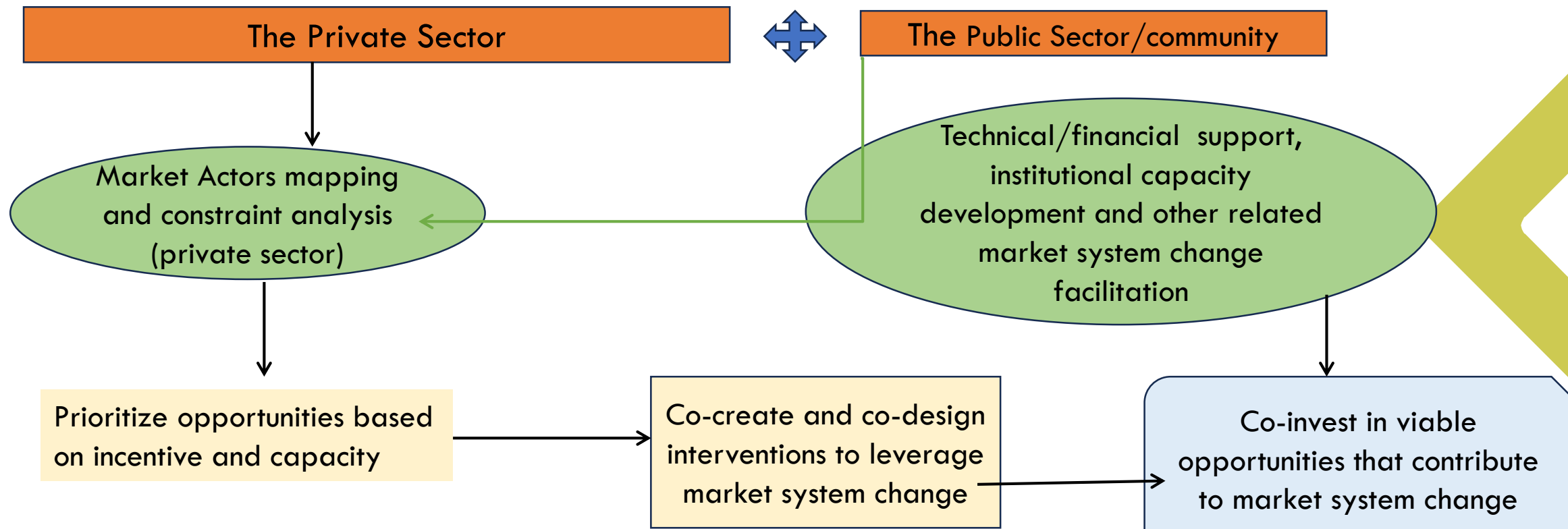
Intervention Priorities and approaches



- Following Market System Development (MSD) Approach:
 - Facilitate improved access to and use of production inputs at last mile
 - Facilitate improved access to market (livestock and livestock products)
 - Facilitates improved policy and enabling environment to support competitiveness and growth of livestock markets



Process to be followed for market system change facilitation



Outcome 1: Livestock producers have improved sustainable production, productivity and competitiveness, especially women and youth



Rangeland health and governance systems



Animal health & nutrition inputs



Shock monitoring & response
**In-built crisis modifier*



Animal Health: Current Situation



- **High mortality** & morbidity rates from preventable diseases.
- Donors and governments provide **emergency vaccination** services - rather than proactive routine vaccination.
- **Free vaccination** services – very expensive for the government to sustain.
- Vaccination **coverage very low!**
- The **private sector** mostly provides **clinical services** and sell veterinary drugs to the herders .
- Private sector clinical services – **unprofitable** due to high cost of operation in the arid lands due to low population density.

Sub-Saharan Africa-losses **\$9 billion annually** to diseases; approximately 35% of this is in IGAD Countries

For every head of cattle going to the market, one is lost to disease; for every two small ruminants taken to the market one is lost to disease.



Example Cost of free vaccination: 5 Counties in Northern Kenya



Public Sector

Item	USD (m)
Vaccines	11.3
Logistics/per diem	9.9
TOTAL COST	21.2 M

Private sector

Item	USD
Vaccines and logistics	13.9
Revenues	16.5
PROFIT	2.6 M



Routine Vaccination: Public – Private Partnership



Donor and Government Resources to build the infrastructure:

- ❖ Crushes
- ❖ Cold chain – cold rooms/fridges/freezers
- ❖ Quality control
- ❖ Community mobilization

Public Sector	
1.	PPR
2.	FMD
3.	RVF
4.	CBPP
5.	Rabies

Private Sector	
1.	CCPP
2.	Enterotoxaemia
3.	Sheep and goat pox
4.	Lumpy skin disease
5.	Camel Pox
6.	Anthrax
7.	Black quarter
8.	Hemorrhagic Septicemia
9.	Bluetongue



Outcome 2: Market actors have efficient and profitable engagement with domestic and international markets, especially women and youth



Coordination of functional actors, market intelligence



Increased public & private investment



Products and services for businesses (B2B)

Outcome 3: Regional, national and subnational policy frameworks and enabling environment is inclusive and supportive to livestock market actors



Pastoralist mobility and transboundary resource management



Cross-border animal health systems



Disaster preparedness and coordination around climate-related events



Coordination and alignment of trade policies

