

Fact Sheet Series

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PEACE, PROSPERITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION



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BUSINESS CASE OF RESILIENCE-ENHANCING TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES ALONG THE LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN IN IGAD CLUSTER 1 (KARAMOJA)

A. BACKGROUND

Livestock is one of the major renewable resource endowments of the IGAD Member States (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda). The region has one of the highest ruminant livestock concentrations in Africa and in the world. Its percent share from Africa is about 44.5% of the cattle, 38.6% of small ruminants and 71.4% of the camel population. The predominant livestock in Karamoja cluster in the order of preference in the livestock value chain are cattle, sheep, goats and camels.



Livestock trade routes

B. LIMITATIONS TO RESILIENCE INNOVATIONS IN LIVESTOCK KEEPING



Livestock in the market. Chepareria West Pokot, Kenya

The livestock sector in the IGAD region suffers from severe effects of climate change that has contributed to increased frequency of drought since the beginning of the 21st century. Drought effects have subjected pastoralists to frequent movements with their livestock in search of water fodder and animal feed as a coping and survival strategy. Furthermore, the sector is adversely affected by many transboundary animal diseases (TADs) listed by the World

Organization of Animal Health (OIE). These diseases have contributed to high incidences of livestock losses through mortality, reduced production/productivity, lost trade because of livestock trade bans, high costs of TADs control and management among others.

Because a large part of livestock value chain activities is informal, it has been difficult to generate data, spread information and technologies, implement enabling incentives and organise multi-stakeholder partnerships. The situation is made worse by inadequate policy and budgetary support from government, including for infrastructure development, less emphasis on the traditional pastoral resource management systems, and conflicts.

C. RESILIENCE INNOVATION EFFORTS AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN KARAMOJA CLUSTER (IGAD CLUSTER 1)

Observations from the Karamoja Cluster combined with consultative meetings and key informant interviews, focused group discussions as well as field observations conducted in Karamoja Cluster (Karamoja region in Uganda, Turkana and West Pokot counties in Kenya) and from secondary data about South Omo in Ethiopia indicated that efforts by the governments of the three countries, together with investment from development partners have introduced and promoted some resilience-enhancing innovative technologies and good practices. They include:

Constraint	Innovation	Scalability ² by smallholder farmers			Comments from farmer interactions	Opportunities for private sector involvement
		Low	Med	High		
Low livestock productivity and long production cycles	Improved communities livestock breeds (cattle and shoats)			X	These hold the promise of improved breeds over a number of cycles with resultant advantages of faster growth to market weight, quality meat and more milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of certified Sahiwal bulls, Gala goat bugs, Dorper rams for cross-breeding with traditional and indigenous cattle and shoats • Supply of certified semen and artificial insemination services at private veterinary level

Transboundary animal diseases	Animal health service provision			X	Effective disease management, insurance cover, vaccination and treatments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock insurance cover • Veterinary drug shops • Vaccines & cold chain infrastructure • Animal health service provision by public and private veterinarians
Low quality of Animals and meat products	Programmed up-scaled nutritional feeding and conditioning restricting range grazing at the tail end of the livestock growth cycle			X	Resultant advantages of rapidly added weight to market and greatly improved animal and meat products and consequently better prices	Establishment of feedlots for concentrated feeding and seasonal off-take of livestock from pastoralists and livestock trade routes during droughts
Marketing and exporting	Establishment of cross-border primary/ secondary livestock markets			X		Business opportunities and market related support services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Handling and weighing • Veterinary services • Auctions • Pasture • Water • Catering services
Value addition of livestock products	Slaughterhouse facilities		X		Beneficial to farmers but considered capital intensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments in local and export slaughterhouse facilities
	Hides and skins processing		X		Beneficial to farmers, traders and tannery owners but capital intensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in tanneries • Investment in processing to wet blue • Investment in hides and skins collection centres • Investment in transport trucks

Erratic rainfall and drought	Livestock off-take consolidation and export of live animals		X		Expensive for smallholder farmers who are not organised in a farmer group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of livestock off-takes • Quarantine holding for export of live animals
	Water trucking	X			Expensive for pastoralists with large herds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water tankers for water trucking • Boreholes for selling water • Water ATM cards
	Milk dairy value addition by communities and individual farmers with support of governments and development partners	X			Possible in Lelan, West Pokot County, Kenya. Study the milk potential in Uganda and Ethiopia Cold chain and hygiene is a challenge due to regional weather conditions Traditional cow milk output is low so consolidation and logistics need to be managed	Establish milk collection, cooling and value addition centres especially of traditional products such as fermented and camel milk that have longer shelf lives

D. POLICY ADVICE

- Member States should strengthen policies and laws that will enhance cross-border trade in livestock and livestock products;
- Member States should review policies and laws to attract private sector investment in index-based livestock insurance, local and export slaughterhouses as individual entrepreneurs or through public private partnership approach;
- Policies and laws should be reviewed or enforced to favour processing of hides and skins to finished leather products instead of exporting them raw.



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