Innovative restocking and Livestock distribution by World-renew-Jeniffer Waiyego



Back ground on World-Renew work

- World Renew area of focus has been in the Northern arid and Semi arid lands-Isiolo, Turkana, Pokot counties
- Until 2009 World Renew major area of focus was agriculture and food security programming
- During the 2009 drought response in Kenya ,World Renew reached approximately 10,000 hh with food aid and emergency livestock care



- Local livelihood analysis of community's livelihood
- During the response there was the realization the beneficiaries had lost substantial number of animals as a result of recurrent droughts.
- shift in 2009 when World –Renew started focus on livestock to strengthen the community livelihoods
- Livelihood rebuilding through use of livestock distribution of herd reconstruction was considered by World –Renew for beneficiary communities

Internal and external influences on pastoralism

- Pastoralist communities are no longer so dependent on the traditional system i.e. market systems are being established for instance we continuous modernization, some are dropping out of the system
- There is increasingly demarcation of land and change of the land tenure system-from communal land ownership to private land ownership-as a result there is privatization of global commons
- Increased episodes of drought that is seeing many of the pastoralist communities transit from the nomadic way of life to a transhuman settlements

Factors influencing pastoralism continued

- Disease out breaks coupled by low numbers of veterinary professionals
- Transition of some of the pastoralist from pastoralism to agropastoralism-More pastoralist are adopting sedentary lifestyle



World-renew interventions

- Livelihood rebuilding through what was dubbed "goat for assets was adopted" which was integrated with long term development planning.
- Beneficiary communities worked on community assets such as water pans, roads
- □ World renew –facilitated them to acquire livestock
- Targeting was not necessarily for the most vulnerable but rather those who already had some livestock , have rearing skills and knowledge



Why restocking?

- Nearly 70% of all poor people in Kenya are livestock keepers, pastoralist being particularly reliant
- Disaster result to substantial loss livestock-Restoration of the animals in post disaster phase is a valuable way of rebuilding their livelihoods.
- Michael Sherraden (1991) has argued that building assets has far more potential to enable people to escape poverty, sustainably since this extends beyond the financial to social and psychological realms
- Livestock forms a means of generating capital as well as food



Livestock fairs as a model of restocking and livestock distribution

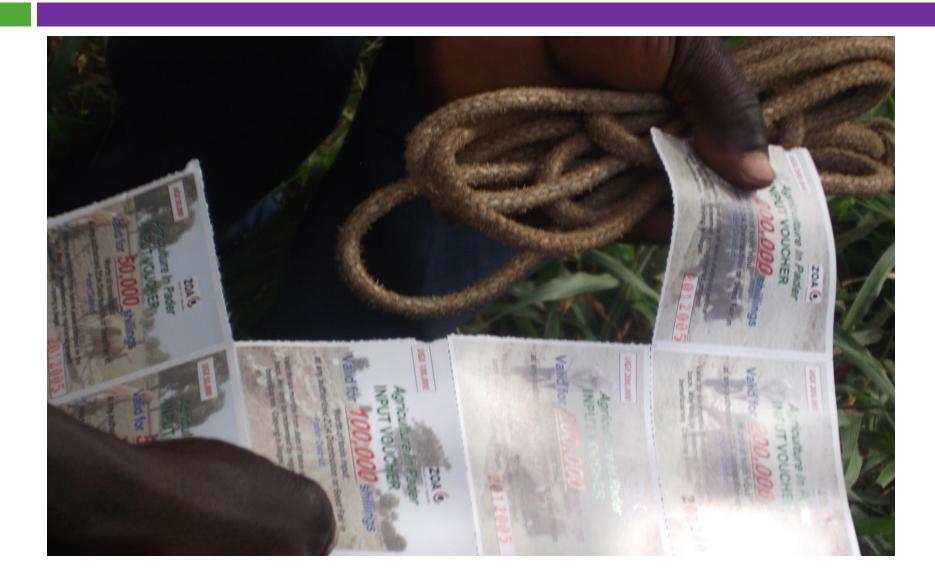
- □ Livestock fair –Kind of market where traders display their animals and individuals come to buy as in a normal market.
- Livestock fairs provide livestock recipients the opportunity to choose animals; species, sex, age
- Livestock fairs in Pader –Uganda ,where communities displaced by conflict were facilitated to acquire draught animals for rehabilitation.
- Livestock fair in Isiolo and Turkana district where 1,500 hh were facilitated to acquire livestock species of their choice.



Livestock fair for draught animals in Northern-Uganda



Vouchers for trade



Some of the beneficiaries display their animals after the fair



Community water pan constructed through goat for assets project



Why livestock fairs?

Gender : Both men and women were able to participate equally, women procuring less valued livestock such as poultry
50% of women onted for chicken due property comparable and conder

50% of women opted for chicken due property ownership and gender roles

- Compared to classical distribution ,livestock fairs give the recipients a feeling of ownership
- Spreading of the benefits among the other members of the community who are not necessarily project participants- approximately 50 peasant livestock traders benefited .
- Indigenous animals were acquired by the project participants

Why livestock fairs?

- □ Facilitates participation of project participants(selection of species
- Allows diversification of livestock species
- Facilitates strengthening of local markets and complemented with other activities such as animal health clinics, project participants also procured items such as ropes,
- Environmental impact; livestock fairs don't increase pressure on the land since of the animals are circulated within the same location.

Challenges that were anticipated during the fairs

- Fluctuation of market prices as a result of manipulation by traderssetting of a ceiling price for the different species in agreement with traders and project participants
- Spread of disease as a result of movement of livestock across county boundaries as well as across markets-inspection of animals ,preventive care-mass vaccination of animals against Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia
- □ In security : Detailed security assessment

Congregation of a large flock of animals can pose security threatsinvolvement of stakeholders in the county as well as hiring of security personnel

Anticipated challenges continued

 Selling animal bought in the fairs soon after buying(Season of the fair, provision of complementary livelihood support and branding of the animals),Project beneficiaries we supported with 50% ration for a period of 8 months

Lessons learnt and challenges

- Influence of culture on livestock fairs-case of "clannish" as seen in Tharaka-certain clans would not buy from specific clans due to superstitions
- Livestock fairs planning and implementation requires a lot of fore planning.