


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

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- 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 agro-pastoralism-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 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 traders- setting 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 threats- involvement 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.