

# Impact of Drought on Livestock in the IGAD Member States



**ICPALD**

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# Background



OCCUPIED ASAL  
(IGAD)

70%



OCCUPIED LAND  
MASS (AFRICA)

40%



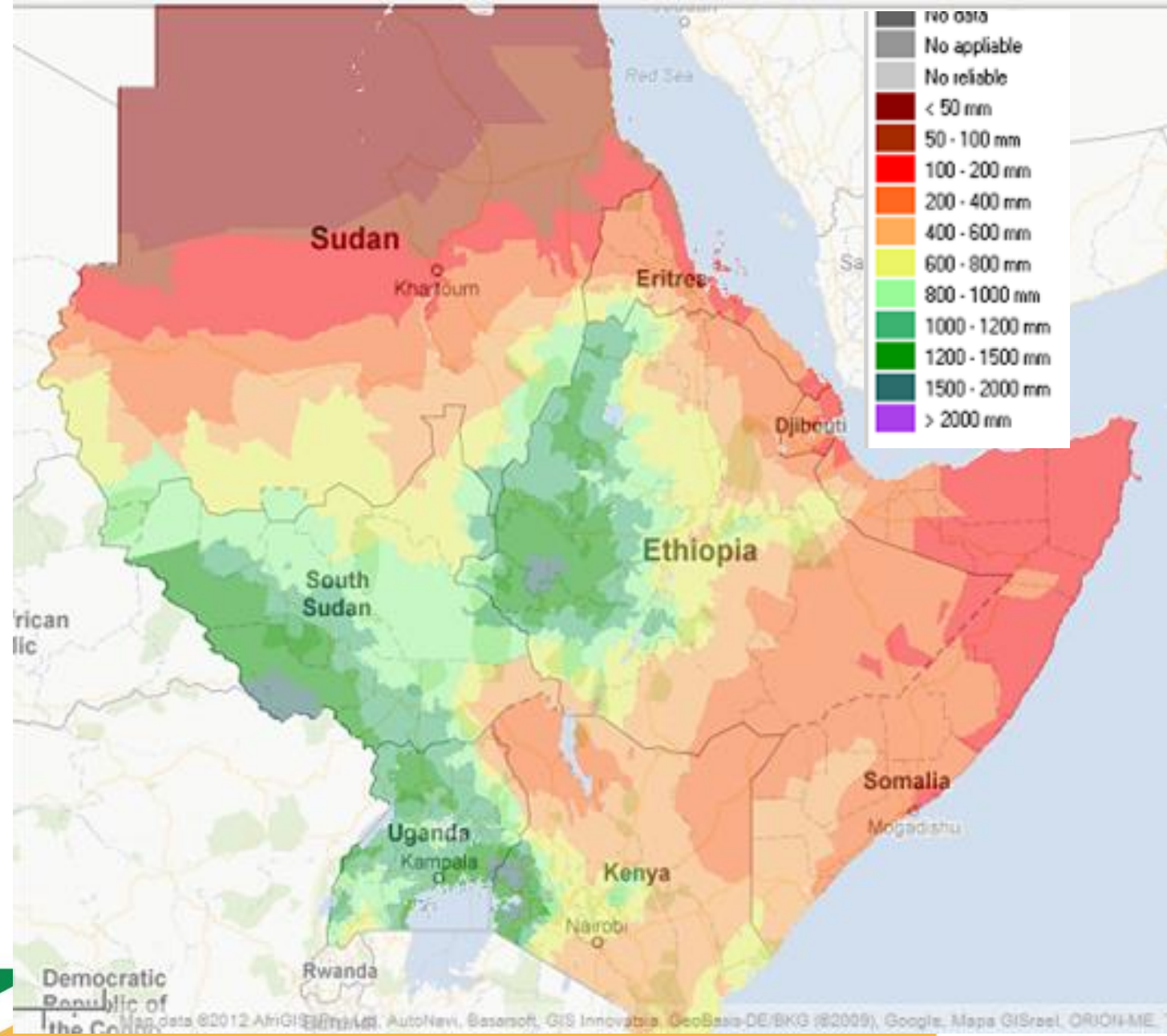
TOTAL LIVESTOCK  
POPULATION (IGAD)

532 Million



CONTRIBUTION TO  
GDP

20-30%



# Live Animal Export 2019: Example

Name of exporting MS	Total export Heads **	Value USD (MIL)	Remark
Ethiopia	****		
Djibouti	737,448	64.5	
Somalia	3,167,614	276	
Sudan	4,199,859	367	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,104,921</b>	<b>707.5 million</b>	

\*\*\* \* Ethiopian export data is captured in Djibouti ; Somalia and Sudan export

# Meat Export 2019: Example

Name of exporting MS	Total export Meat Volume Ton	Value USD	Remark
Ethiopia	20,000	140 million	The major portion is meat of goat and sheep
Kenya	5,267	37 million	
Somalia	927	6.5 million	
Sudan	14,470	101 million	
<b>Total</b>		284.5 million	

# Drought in IGAD region

- Slowly building due to poorly performing four rain seasons, since late 2020
- Government declarations
  - **Kenya** (Sep 2021, national disaster), **Somalia** (Nov 2021, state of emergency), **Djibouti** (Feb 2022, drought alert issued by Min of Agriculture) and **Ethiopia**
- Community response to drought, among others
  - Exhausted resources in their area (Water and range)
  - Panic mobility in search of fresh pasture and water
  - Selling animals, purchasing feed for animals
- During same period, other compounding impacts
  - Floods (SS & Ethiopia), local conflict, desert locust, Covid-19, macro-economic shocks
- **The resilience building effort helped to absorb the first rain season shock**

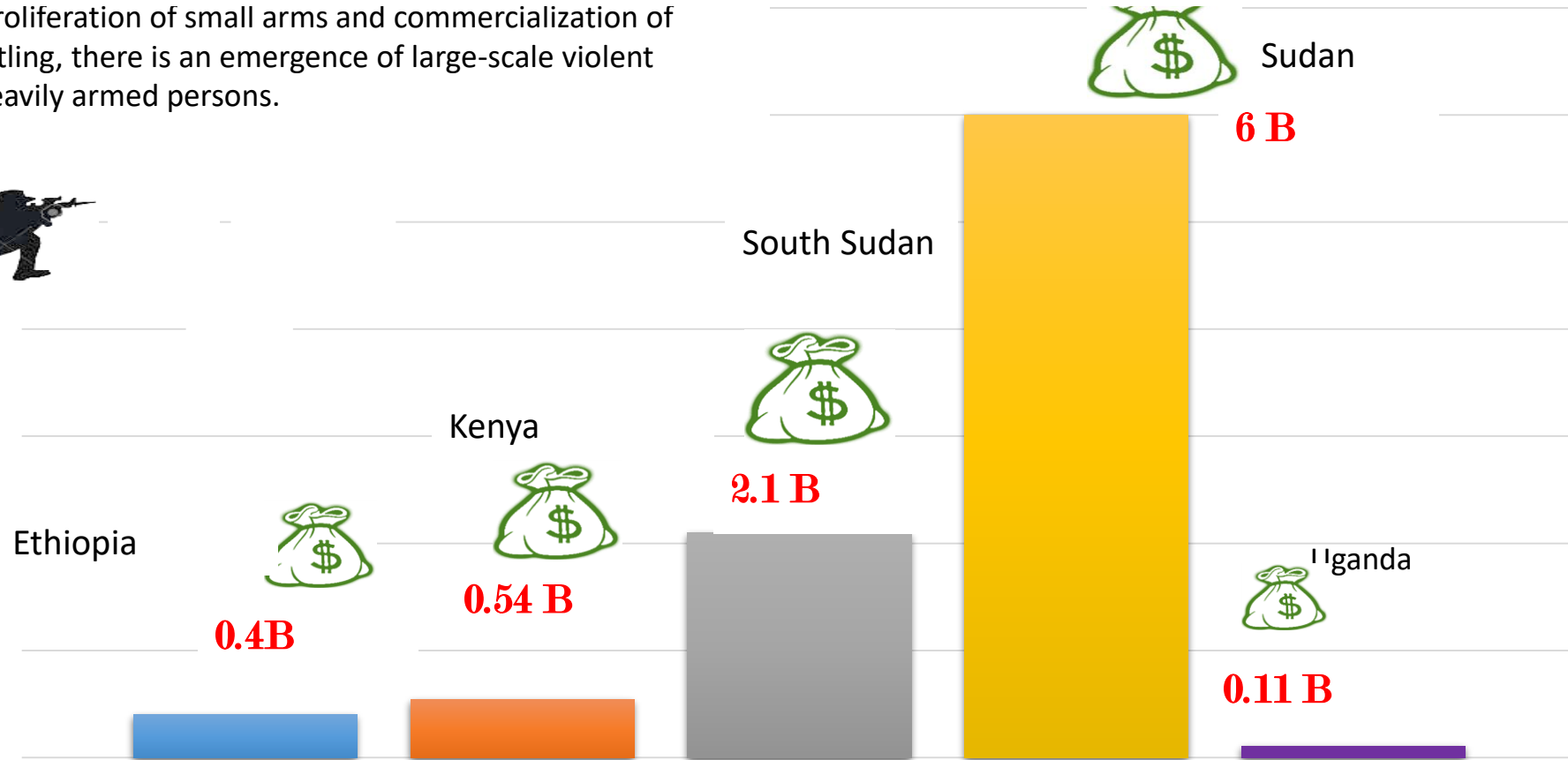
# Direct Effect on Livestock: Example

Losses reported (early this year)

- Kenya, over 1.6 million livestock deaths across all species by May, 2022 estimated loss 426.4 million USD
- Ethiopia, lost 1.5 million ( reported in May 2022); estimated loss 422 million USD
- Somalia lost 0.7 million animals; estimated loss 180.3 million USD
- Total loss in the three MS estimated to **one billion USD**
- Upsurge in animal diseases – weak body condition and panic mobility

# Example: Economic Impact of Cattle Rustling

Caused by proliferation of small arms and commercialization of livestock rustling, there is an emergence of large-scale violent raiding by heavily armed persons.



Source: Social and economic loss of cattle rustling (country reports)



# Summary: Impact of Drought

- Loss of household asset – livestock death
- Loss of household food - milk
- Loss of income for household and the countries – sale of livestock and livestock products
- Loss of production gains – reduced reproduction
- Rangeland grasses degradation – long-term impact due to poor seedbank in the soil and failed grass seeding (some species)
- Conflict and tension: Disruption
- Overall: the drought has ramification on progress towards SDG, national development goal



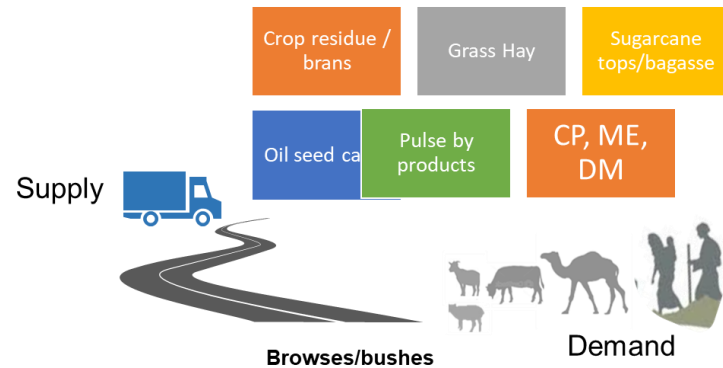
# Outlook

- The Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASALs) of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia
  - March-April-May 2022 rain Poorly performed
  - June-July-August 2022 is not main rainy season for ASALs
  - October-November-December 2022, is short rainy season (may not be enough to fill surface water structure)
- Rangelands forage: already affected by 4 drought (seedbank and uprooted Rhizomes)
- The drought impact on livestock will continue to May 2023 and we need to intensify our effort and call for action to save life and livelihood.

# Some Regional Efforts by IGAD

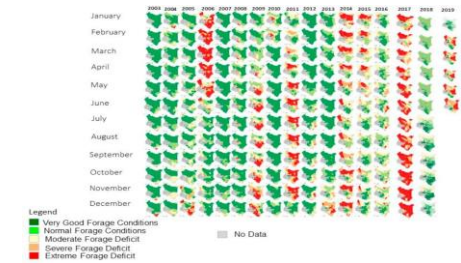
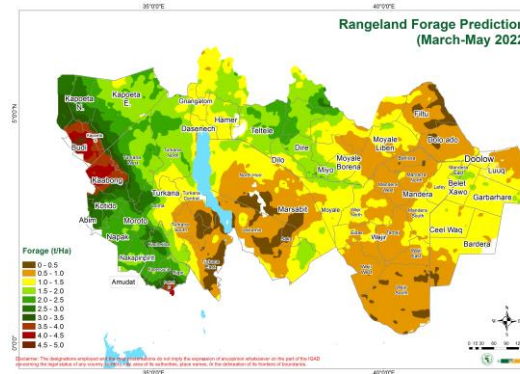
## Development of Early Warning Tools

### Feed Inventory and Balance Sheet



### Forage Condition Index – Time Series

### Predictive Livestock Early Warning System (PLEWS)



# Proposed Recommendations

- Investment in water and feed – enhance absorptive capacity
- Support rangeland recovery after drought – reseeding after major drought
- Streamline and scale up range of insurance products
- Market orientation in production - emergency destocking/slaughter
- Local breed reproduction centers: to supply for recovery and reduce burden (PPP)
- More effort to diversify livelihoods



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Thank You

