LIVESTOCK SECTOR BRIEF

# KENYA

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations • **FAO**

Livestock Information, Sector Analysis
and Policy Branch • **AGAL**

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Data contained in this Livestock Sector Brief are taken from official sources. Official sources are no guarantee for data accuracy and the figures reported in this brief should be taken as indicative and not be used for official purposes. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations assumes no responsibility for its accuracy, completeness and coherence.

## PREFACE

The Livestock Sector Briefs (LSB) are intended to provide a quick overview and an approximate outlook for the livestock sector of the respective country using figures and quantitative indicators originating from official sources. The LSBs are complemented by a synthesis of policy documents available in the public domain.

The majority of the data in the LSBs refer to the country as a whole and come from FAOSTAT, which is available on the internet (http://faostat.external.fao.org/default.jsp). FAO, as part of its mandate, compiles information and data on various aspects of food and agriculture from all countries. The data are analysed and interpreted to support FAO's programmes and activities and, in accordance with the basic functions of the Organization, they are disseminated to the public through publications, CD-ROM, diskettes and the Internet. The country level data are officially submitted to the Division for Statistics of FAO (ESS) by various ministries of the respective countries. For details of data collection procedures see http://faostat.fao.org/abcdq/about.htmx. The figures submitted often display inconsistencies across ministries, for example reported meat production does not always match reported meat consumption when taking into account imports and exports. FAO tries to reconcile the figures, to the effect that FAO statistics may differ from those originally submitted.

The LSBs utilise FAOSTAT data from the following domains: human population, land use, agriculture production, food supply and agricultural and food trade. These are used to derive a standard set of indicators that can quickly be compared across the countries.

Data on the economy are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators CD-Rom, which is also available online http://www.worldbank.org/data/ and is updated every year. Animal health data are taken from the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) HANDISTATUS II http://www.oie.int/hs2/. These are official data supplied by member nations.

For any feedback and comment, please contact:

Pius Chilonda - Livestock Information Analyst
Livestock Information, Sector Analysis and Policy Branch
Animal Production and Health Division
Food and Agricultural Organisation
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Tel: 00 39 06 57056691
Fax: 00 39 06 57055749
Email: Pius.Chilonda@fao.org

# 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

## Human population, land and socio-economics

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Human population | 31.5 | million |
| Population density on total land | 55.4 | persons/sqkm |
| Annual growth rate (1990-2000) | 2.3 | % |
| Population in agriculture | 23.5 | million |
| As proportion of total population | 74.6 | % |
| | | |
| Total land area | 569,140 | sqkm |
| Agricultural land | 264,620 | sqkm |
| As proportion of total land | 46.5 | % |
| Land under pasture | 213,000 | sqkm |
| As proportion of total land | 80.5 | % |
| Irrigated area | 900 | ha |
| Agricultural land per 100 people | 84 | ha |
| Agricultural land per 100 people in agriculture | 112 | ha |
| Agricultural population density on agricultural land | 88.9 | persons/sqkm |
| | | |
| GDP[1] | 10,098 | million US$ |
| GDP annual growth rate (1990-2000) | 1.8 | % |
| GDP per capita/year[1] | 322 | US$ |
| GDP per capita annual growth rate (1990-2000) | -0.6 | % |
| Agriculture, GDP | 2,594 | million US$ |
| As proportion of total GDP | 25.7 | % |
| Livestock, GDP[1] | 1,220 | million US$ |
| As proportion of agricultural GDP | 47.0 | % |
| Human development Rank | 148 | Ranking[2] |
| Human development index | 0.488 | |
| | | |
| Poverty incidence [3] | | |
| Total | 52.0 | % |
| Urban | 49.0 | % |
| Rural | 53.0 | % |

[1]Constant 1995 US$ [2] The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the fifth decimal point – from 177 countries, as compiled by the UNDP; [3] National poverty line; na: not available

Source: World Bank (2002); UNDP (2004); FAO (2005a)

- Kenya is a low income economy with livestock contributing over 12 percent to GDP. Since 1993 the government has been implementing orthodox macroeconomic policies and structural reforms, which culminated in the June 2003 Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC). This program seeks to address major macroeconomic vulnerabilities and lays the groundwork for strong economic and employment growth and poverty reduction. In particular, it intends to reduce the domestic debt to a sustainable level, to restructure public

spending in favour of poverty reduction outlays and investment, to reorganize the public sector, and to place anticorruption strategies at the top of the policy agenda.

## Human population trends

Values expressed in 1,000

| Population segment | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Total | 16,368 | 23,585 | 30,549 | 31,540 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| Rural | 13,732 | 17,762 | 19,584 | 19,457 | 2.6 | 1.0 |
| Urban | 2,637 | 5,823 | 10,965 | 12,083 | 8.2 | 6.5 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

## Trends in agricultural[1] land

Values expressed in sqkm

| Land type | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Total | 255,800 | 260,000 | 263,600 | 264,620 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Cropped[2] | 42,800 | 47,000 | 50,600 | 51,620 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Pastures | 213,000 | 213,000 | 213,000 | 213,000 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

[1]The sum of area under arable land, permanent crops and permanent pastures

[2]Arable and permanent crops

Source: FAO (2005a)

- About 45 percent of the total land area is agriculturally productive; the other parts, mainly used for pastoral farming, are semi-arid to arid, and characterized by low, unreliable and poorly distributed rainfall. Access, control and management of land have been traditionally administered by indigenous communities, but the customary law has suffered through statutory allocation of land to individuals or government institutions. Today the largest consolidated quantities of land are in the hands of national and foreign corporations. The government intends to: 1) undertake inventories of the nature of tenure arrangements, resource planning activities and land use; 2) investigate and, where necessary, halting any ongoing adjudication processes particularly in tribal land areas, until the necessary land reforms are legislated; 3) establish credible land control boards that are acceptable and respected by the local communities.

# 2. LIVESTOCK RESOURCES

## Livestock populations

Values expressed in 1,000

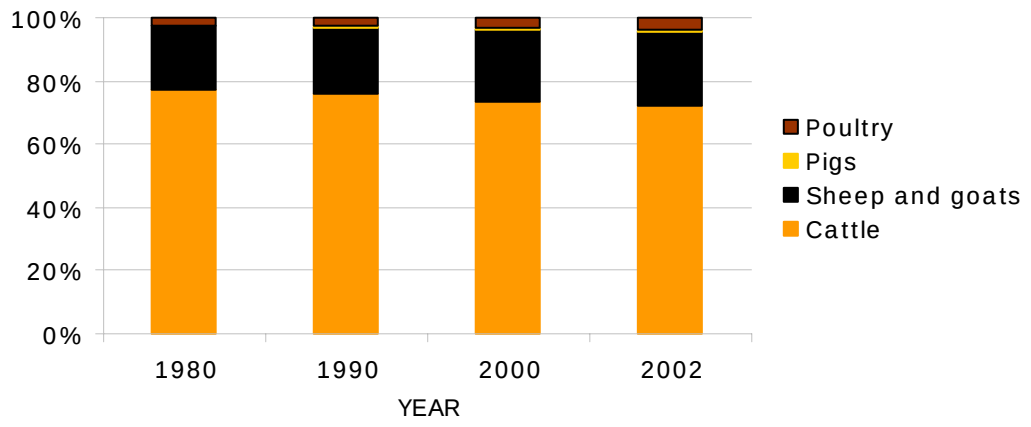
| Species | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Cattle | 10,000 | 13,793 | 11,706 | 11,500 | 3.3 | -1.6 |
| Sheep and goats | 13,000 | 19,236 | 17,944 | 18,660 | 4.0 | -0.7 |
| Pigs | 74 | 128 | 311 | 332 | 5.6 | 9.3 |
| Poultry | 16,400 | 25,228 | 26,291 | 27,902 | 4.4 | 0.4 |
| Total LUs | 6,479 | 9,098 | 7,973 | 7,961 | 3.5 | -1.3 |

**LU:** *Livestock unit*; **conversion factors:** cattle (0.50), sheep and goats (0.10), pigs (0.20) and poultry (0.01)

Source: FAO (2005a)

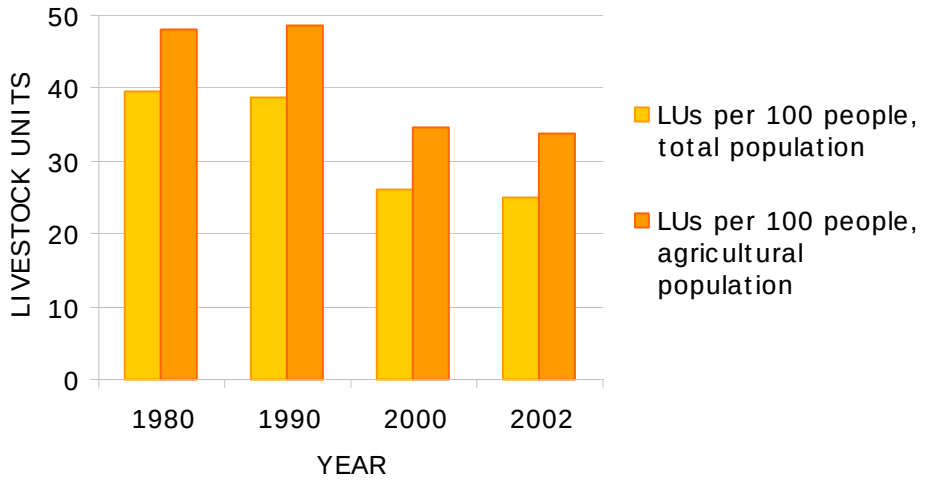
- Kenyan livestock sector is dominated by small producers. The livestock population is concentrated in the arid and semi arid lands (ASALs), which cover about 75 percent of the total land surface. In ASALs the livestock sector accounts for 90 percent of employment and more than 95 percent of family incomes. In spite of good natural potentials, however, these areas have the highest incidence of poverty (about 65 percent) and very low access to basic social services, such as infrastructure and education facilities.

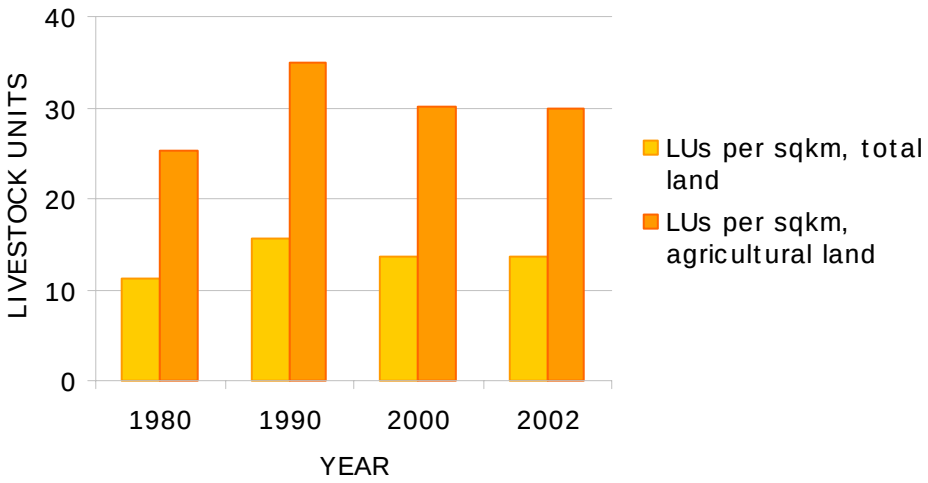
## Contribution of different species to total livestock units




Source: FAO (2005a)

## Selected indicators of livestock resources



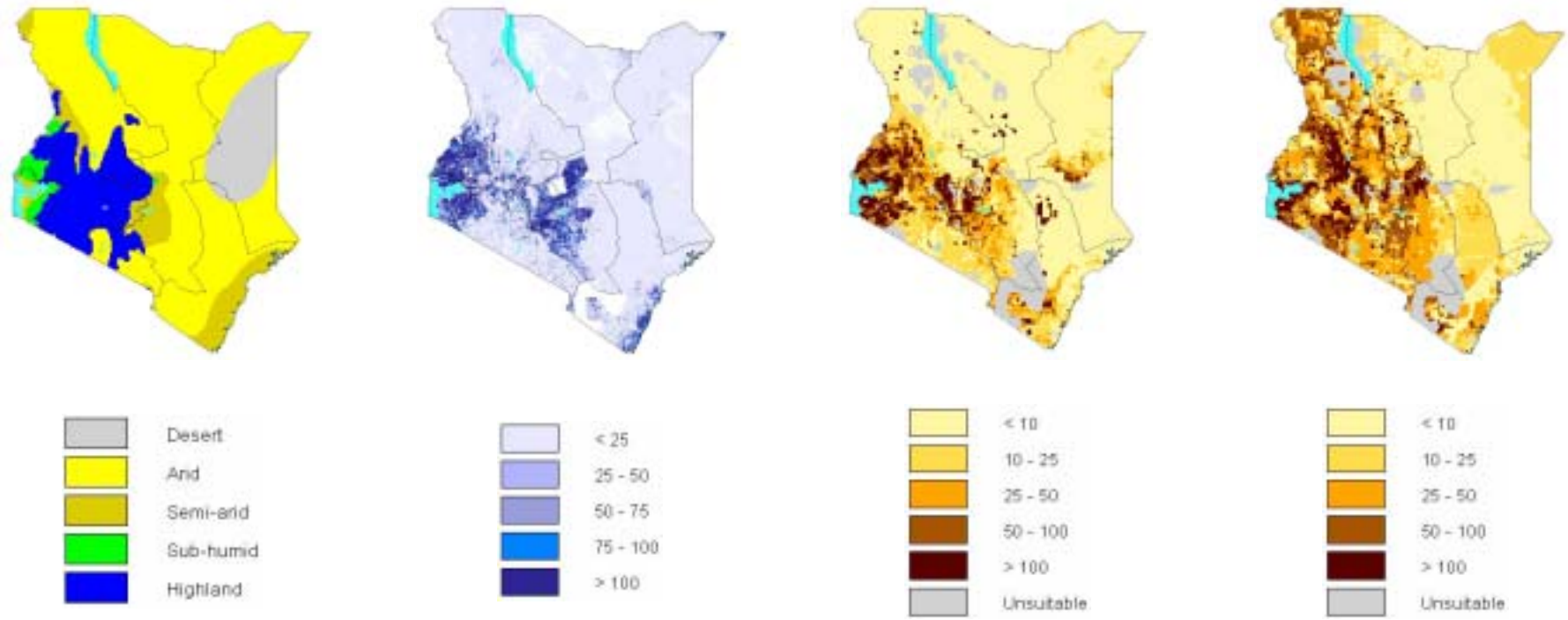




Source: FAO (2005a)

## Agro-ecological zones and densities of livestock species (2000)

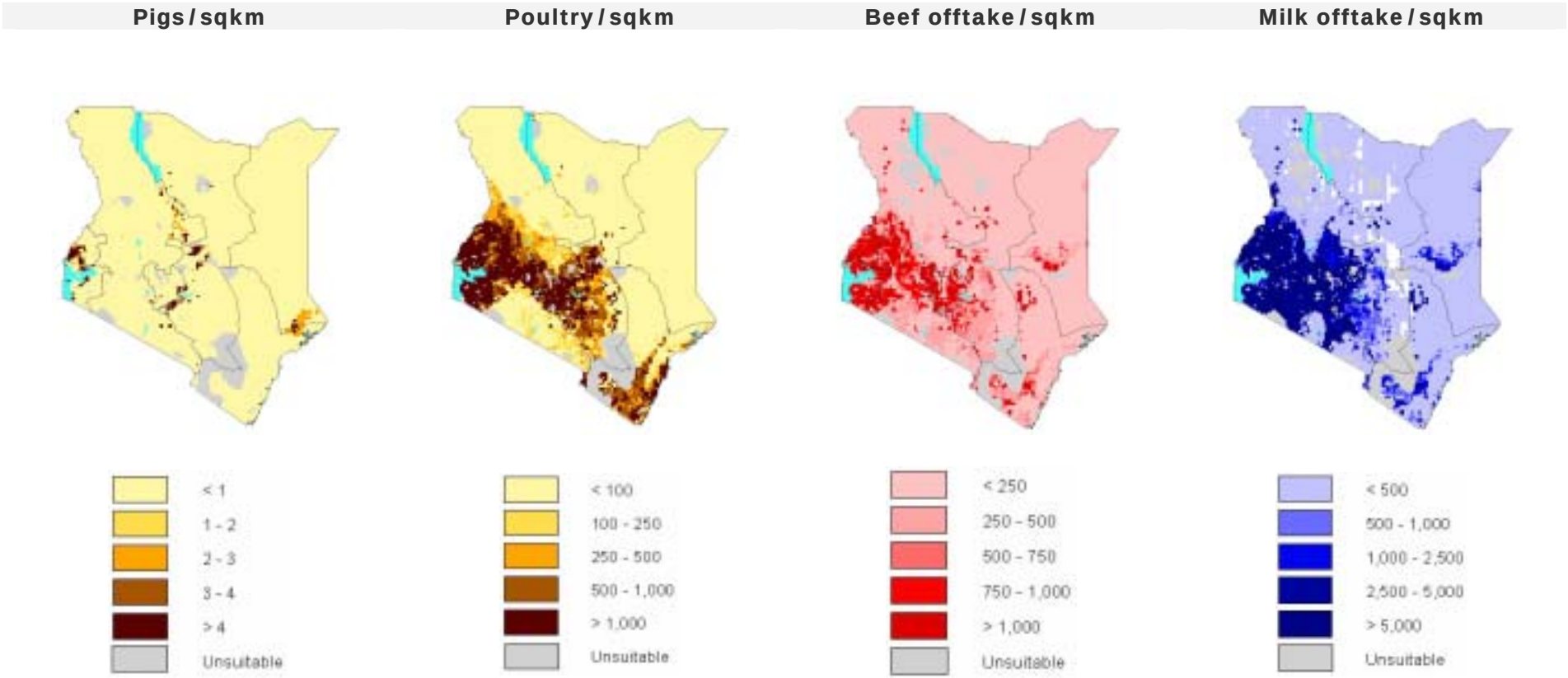
Density calculated on total land area[1]

| Agro-ecological zones | People / sqkm | Cattle / sqkm | Small ruminants / sqkm |
|---|---|---|---|




[1]Densities for livestock populations and production are based on total land suitable for livestock production

Source: FAO (2001); LandScan (2002), FAO (2005b)




Source: FAO (2005b); FAO (2003)

- The vast majority of cattle are kept by pastoralists in mixed herds; and only five percent of smallholders practicing arable agriculture keep either ruminant or non-ruminant livestock. Small-scale dairy farming activity is mostly found in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces and the Coastal lowlands, with a higher concentration of smallholder dairy farms in peri-urban areas. There are also a limited number of large-scale dairy farms owned both by private firms and public institutions.

# 3. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

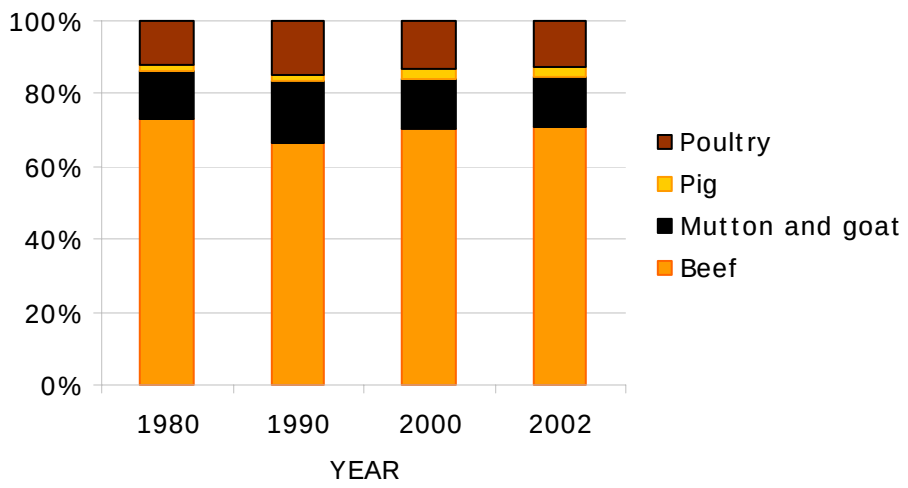
## Trends in annual production of meat, milk and eggs

1,000 metric tonnes

| Product | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Meat, total | 286.3 | 356.2 | 444.5 | 452.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Beef | 192.5 | 215.0 | 287.0 | 295.0 | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| Mutton and goat | 35.5 | 56.4 | 56.6 | 57.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 |
| Pig | 3.8 | 5.6 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 7.4 |
| Poultry | 32.3 | 47.9 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 4.0 | 1.2 |
| Milk, total | 1033.8 | 2487.0 | 2844.0 | 2841.0 | 9.2 | 1.4 |
| Eggs, total | 19.7 | 42.0 | 59.5 | 60.7 | 7.9 | 3.5 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

## Composition of total meat production




Source: FAO (2005a)

## Carcass weights and percentage slaughtered by species

| Species / year | Carcass weight (kg / animal) | | | | Percentage slaughtered / year | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Cattle | 125.0 | 114.5 | 110.0 | 159.1 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 22.3 | 16.1 |
| Sheep | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 29.9 | 23.6 | 27.1 | 28.6 |
| Goat | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 20.0 | 27.5 | 28.0 | 28.3 |
| Pigs | 65.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 50.0 | 80.0 | 62.8 | 52.8 | 68.6 |
| Poultry | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 164.0 | 158.2 | 175.0 | 164.9 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

## Milk yields and proportion of dairy animals

| Species / year | Milk yield (kg / year) | | | | Percentage milked | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Cattle | 460 | 495 | 570 | 672 | 20.0 | 34.0 | 40.1 | 34.8 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

## Egg yields and proportion of laying birds

| Species / year | Eggs (kg / year) | | | | Percentage laying | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Chicken | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 50.0 | 69.4 | 94.3 | 90.7 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

## Estimated feed used for livestock production

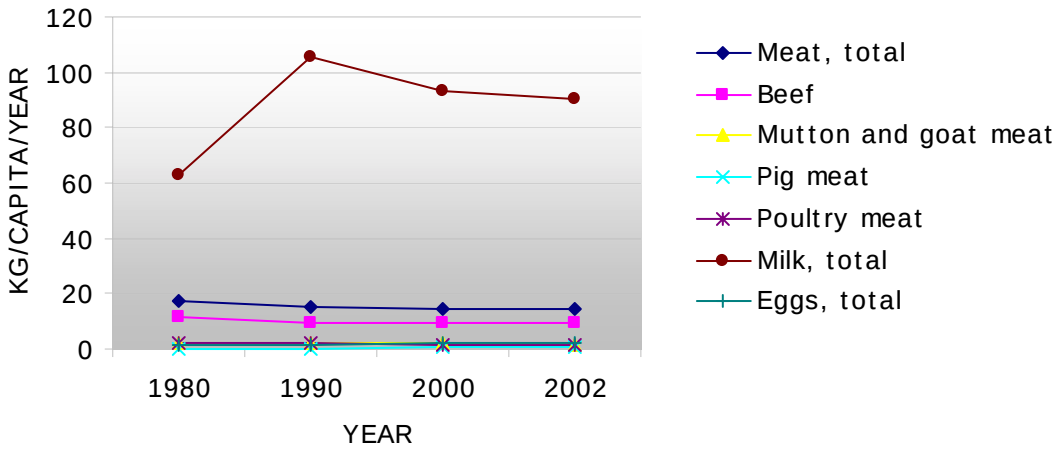
1,000 metric tonnes

| Product | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Maize | 100.0 | 90.0 | 80.0 | 80.0 | -1.0 | -1.2 |
| Barley | | | | | | |
| Sorghum | 20.0 | 11.1 | 8.3 | 7.2 | -5.7 | -2.9 |
| Millet | 7.2 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | -2.5 | -4.1 |
| Wheat | | | | | | |
| Brans | 181.4 | 191.3 | 326.9 | 306.5 | 0.5 | 5.5 |
| Rice Paddy, equivalent | | | | | | |
| Roots and Tuber, dry equivalent | | | | | | |
| Pulses | | | | | | |
| Oil crops | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -23.3 | 12.6 |

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

## Trends in annual per capita production of meat, milk and eggs




Source: FAO (2005a)

- In the last two decades per-capita livestock production and productivity have been stagnant, as the above tables and figures display. The Kenya Rural Development Strategy points at a number of production and productivity constraints to be addressed: 1) poor governance in key agricultural institutions, particularly the cooperative sector, and lack of a comprehensive legal framework to guide formulation of consistent policies; 2) lack of capacity by the private sector to take over functions previously performed by the state, incomplete markets and weak marketing systems; 3) poor or insecure access to land and to farm credit, high cost of farm inputs, and heavy taxation of farmers through local authority taxes and other levies; 4) high prevalence of HIV/AIDS affecting agricultural productivity; 5)

low level of public funding and inefficient use of public resources resulting in inadequate and inefficient rural infrastructure; 6) inappropriate technology and inadequate funding for research and extension services.

- The Livestock Marketing Division of the Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a 6-year 27 US$ million Livestock Development Program proposal that includes the following measures: 1) developing a clear policy on milk production, processing, and marketing that takes in account health and safety standards; 2) promoting animal health by reactivating and expanding dipping, breeding and clinical services, including monitoring and control of animal diseases; 3) promoting dairy goats as an emerging source of milk and other small stock activities such as poultry and bee-keeping; 4) supporting the development of facilities for milk handling such as collection and cooling centers; 5) encouraging the private sector and local authorities to establish small abattoirs and meat processing facilities.

## 4. CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, MILK AND EGGS

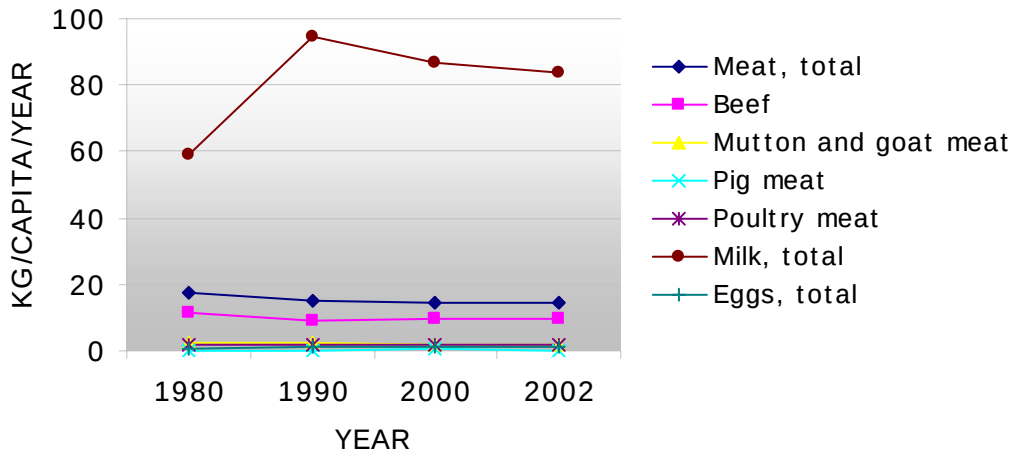
### Trends in annual consumption of meat, milk and eggs

1,000 metric tonnes

| Product | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Meat, total | 284.4 | 354.3 | 443.9 | 452.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Beef | 191.3 | 213.2 | 287.0 | 294.9 | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| Sheep and goat | 35.5 | 56.4 | 56.8 | 57.0 | 4.7 | 0.1 |
| Pig | 3.5 | 5.6 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 4.8 | 6.8 |
| Poultry | 32.2 | 47.9 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 4.0 | 1.2 |
| Milk, total | 968.6 | 2,235.0 | 2,645.0 | 2,640.5 | 8.7 | 1.7 |
| Eggs, total | 15.2 | 32.3 | 45.8 | 46.7 | 7.9 | 3.6 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

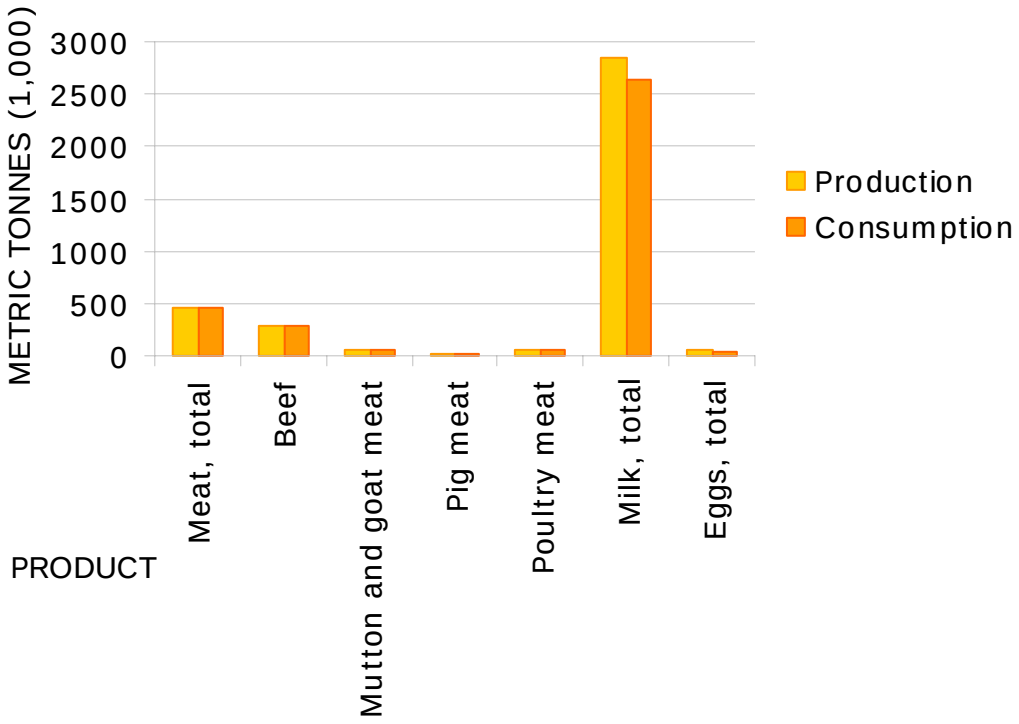
### Trends in annual per capita consumption of meat, milk and eggs




Source: FAO (2005a)

- The reduction of per-capita income due to poor economic performance has brought about a decline in milk and meat consumption. Per-capita calorie availability decreased as well, and chronic under-nutrition, which affects over 10% of children, is today primarily associated with insufficient dietary intake rather than poor health.

## Production versus consumption for meat, milk and eggs (2002)




Source: FAO (2005a)

# 5. TRADE IN LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

## Trade in agricultural and livestock[1] products

Values in million US$

| Product | Exports | | | | Imports | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Total | 2,030 | 2,211 | 2,743 | 3,281 | 2,837 | 2,667 | 3,757 | 3,670 |
| Agricultural | 693 | 688 | 1,022 | 563 | 214 | 221 | 500 | 390 |
| % agricultural | 34.2 | 31.1 | 37.2 | 17.2 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 13.3 | 10.6 |
| Livestock | 32 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| % livestock | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

[1]Total trade in goods and services expressed in current US$. Source: World Bank (2002) Agricultural trade refers to all agricultural products, while livestock trade refers to trade in livestock products and live animals. Source: FAO (2005b)

## Export/import 'dependency' for livestock products

| Product | Exports as percentage of production | | | | Imports as percentage of consumption | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Meat, total | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| Beef | 0.52 | 0.85 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Sheep and goat | 0.07 | 0.18 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.36 | 0.09 |
| Pig | 9.36 | 0.66 | 5.26 | 4.46 | 0.59 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.25 |
| Poultry | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Milk, equivalent | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 9.59 | 0.04 | 0.56 | 0.35 |
| Eggs, total | 0.39 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.01 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

| Product | Net exports as percentage of production | | | | Net imports as percentage of consumption | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Meat, total | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Beef | 0.51 | 0.84 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sheep and goat | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0.07 |
| Pig | 8.83 | 0.65 | 5.24 | 12.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Poultry | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Milk, equivalent | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.35 | 0.00 | 0.45 | 0.28 |
| Eggs, total | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

- Kenya runs a deficit on its trade balance. Main agricultural imports include wheat, rice and fertilizers; agricultural exports include tea, coffee, horticultural and fishery products. Kenya is a net, although modest, importer of meat and milk. The government has recently formulated a comprehensive strategy paper that seeks to set up an overall co-coordinating authority with the aim of increasing exports. The authority is to be called the National Export Strategy Council. An agriculture sector committee will handle agricultural sub-sectors, including tea, horticulture, livestock and livestock products, and fish and fish products.

- Imports of live animals require health clearance certificates issued at the port of entrance stating that the animal is healthy. All animals for export to Kenya must be held for 21 days in approved quarantine facilities which must be regularly inspected by the veterinary authorities of the exporting country and subject to inspection by the veterinary officer from Kenya, where necessary.

- Kenya is a member of the Common Market for East and South Africa (COMESA), which aims at establishing a full free trade area among most of south and southeast African countries; it is member of the Tripartite Commission for East African Cooperation, that intends to harmonize tariffs and customs among Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; it is member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), that plans to establish a continent-wide custom union by 2004; it is member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since 1 January 1995.

## Trade in live animals

| Species | 1980 | | | 1990 | | | 2000 | | | 2002 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade |
| **Quantities (count)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 1,847 | 42 | 1,805 | 11,215 | 0 | 11,215 | 36 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheep and goats | 11,550 | 3,300 | 8,250 | 2,200 | 512 | 1,688 | 450 | 0 | 450 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pigs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 190 | -184 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poultry (1,000) | 209 | 1,206 | -997 | 171 | 68 | 103 | 1,247 | 101 | 1,146 | 905 | 75 | 830 |
| **Value (1,000 US$)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 595 | 112 | 483 | 2,280 | 0 | 2,280 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 8 | -7 |
| Sheep and goats | 389 | 86 | 303 | 95 | 29 | 66 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | -1 |
| Pigs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 186 | -185 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Poultry (1,000) | 169 | 1,002 | -833 | 90 | 311 | -221 | 193 | 163 | 30 | 210 | 259 | -49 |
| Total | 1,153 | 1,200 | -47 | 2,465 | 340 | 2,125 | 217 | 349 | -131 | 212 | 268 | -56 |

**Net trade**: Exports less Imports

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

## Trade in livestock products

| Product | 1980 | | | 1990 | | | 2000 | | | 2002 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade |
| **Quantities (metric tonnes)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meat, total | 1,587 | 56 | 1,532 | 2,049 | 40 | 2,010 | 706 | 228 | 478 | 645 | 138 | 508 |
| Beef | 1,006 | 34 | 973 | 1,818 | 3 | 1,815 | 70 | 16 | 54 | 118 | 52 | 65 |
| Mutton and goat | 24 | 0 | 24 | 99 | 36 | 63 | 27 | 204 | -176 | 14 | 52 | -38 |
| Pig | 360 | 20 | 340 | 37 | 1 | 37 | 603 | 2 | 601 | 507 | 27 | 479 |
| Poultry | 58 | 0 | 58 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Other | 138 | 1 | -140 | 82 | 0 | -82 | 0 | 1 | -1 | 0 | 1 | -1 |
| Milk, equivalent | 2,361 | 92,930 | -90,569 | 4,679 | 932 | 3,747 | 2,841 | 14,694 | -11,853 | 1,945 | 9,223 | -7,279 |
| Eggs, total | 76 | 83 | -7 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 31 | 54 | -23 | 31 | 5 | 26 |
| Hides and skins | 8,484 | 43 | 8,441 | 1,093 | 207 | 886 | 9,679 | 251 | 9,427 | 6,437 | 305 | 6,132 |
| **Value (1,000 US$)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meat, total | 4,309 | 77 | 4,232 | 4,902 | 17 | 4,885 | 873 | 298 | 574 | 1,380 | 202 | 1,178 |
| Beef | 2,961 | 43 | 2,918 | 4,361 | 6 | 4,355 | 101 | 36 | 65 | 217 | 71 | 146 |
| Mutton and goat | 82 | 0 | 82 | 308 | 9 | 299 | 56 | 236 | -180 | 30 | 89 | -59 |
| Pig | 814 | 34 | 780 | 162 | 2 | 160 | 705 | 6 | 699 | 1,122 | 28 | 1,094 |
| Poultry | 201 | 0 | 201 | 49 | 0 | 49 | 11 | 18 | -7 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| Other | 251 | 0 | -251 | 22 | 0 | -22 | 0 | 3 | -3 | 0 | 3 | -3 |
| Milk, equivalent | 747 | 14,556 | -13,809 | 1,351 | 485 | 866 | 1,440 | 5,420 | -3,980 | 1,000 | 3,101 | -2,101 |
| Eggs, total | 200 | 481 | -281 | 36 | 0 | 36 | 39 | 201 | -162 | 63 | 27 | 36 |
| Hides and skins | 25,587 | 74 | 25,513 | 1,044 | 160 | 884 | 6,493 | 98 | 6,396 | 3,675 | 168 | 3,507 |
| Total | 30,843 | 15,188 | 15,655 | 7,333 | 662 | 6,671 | 8,845 | 6,017 | 2,828 | 6,118 | 3,498 | 2,620 |

**Net trade**: Exports less Imports

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

# 6. LIVESTOCK HEALTH

## Total number of cases/outbreaks of selected diseases reported in all susceptible species

| Disease | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| African swine fever | (11/1994) | (11/1994) | (11/1994) | (11/1994) | 1537/3 | (08/2001) | (08/2001) |
| Avian Influenza[1] | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Bluetongue | .../... | .../11 | .../... | (1999) | (1999) | (1999) | (1999) |
| BSE[2] | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| CBPP[3] | .../... | .../12 | .../9 | .../16 | .../18 | .../19 | .../21 |
| Classical swine fever | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Foot and mouth disease | (08/1996) | .../105 | .../139 | .../95 | .../54 | .../48 | .../87 |
| Lumpy skin disease | (08/1996) | .../5 | .../3 | .../1 | .../1 | .../21 | .../1 |
| Newcastle disease | .../1 | .../3 | .../3 | .../5 | .../11 | .../10 | .../2 |
| Peste des petits ruminants | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Rift Valley fever | .../... | .../111 | .../14 | (1999) | (1999) | .../1 | (09/2002) |
| Rinderpest | (12/1996) | (12/1996) | (12/1996) | | 2/1 | (10/2001) | .../1 |
| Sheep and goat pox | (1989) | (1989) | (1989) | (1989) | (1989) | (1989) | |
| Swine vesicular disease | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Vesicular stomatitis | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |

[1] Highly pathogenic avian influenza; [2] Bovine spongiform encephalopathy; [3] Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

no./no. number of cases/outbreaks, ... no information, - disease not reported, 000 disease never reported; (month/year) date of the last reported occurrence of the disease in previous years

Source: OIE (2004)

- The Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) is responsible for controlling major animal diseases, but restricted funds limit its actions. The government plans to: 1) strengthen the animal health delivery system by providing mobile animal health clinics and screening units and disease surveillance mechanisms; 2) strengthen disease control measures in partnership with regional animal health programs; 3) create strategic Disease Free Zones to facilitate the export of live animals; 4) increase cross-border disease surveillance and management mechanisms.

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