

YOUTH AND LIVESTOCK

◆ IN AFRICA ◆

Youth un- and under-employment are critical issues facing Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). In spite of urbanisation and industrialisation, agriculture remains the principal employer and producer throughout SSA. Thus, a more **modern and profitable** agriculture sector (including aquaculture fisheries, forestry and livestock) is required to generate much needed decent employment opportunities for the Continent's youth.

DEFINITIONS OF YOUTH



15 - 35

African Union



15 - 24

United Nations

LIVESTOCK IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG AFRICANS

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

million TONS



MILK



EGGS



MEAT

IN 2000

14.5

1.2

7.8

IN 2012

25.8

1.9

11.6

was recorded for Sub-Saharan Africa

CONSUMPTION INCREASE BY 2030

107%

155%

UP TO 170%

MANY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS DEPEND ON LIVESTOCK:



62% MALAWI



76.7% MADAGASCAR

85% of livestock keepers are poor

◆ THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION



OVER 50%

of Africa's population is **below** 25 years old



OVER 50-70%

rely on agriculture for food, nutrition and employment



Africa has the **youngest** global population

EVERY YEAR

11 MILLION

young Africans will join the labour force over the next decade

◆ HOW ARE THE YOUTH INVOLVED IN LIVESTOCK?



Young **men** are often hired or self-employed in **herding, marketing, and slaughtering**

OTHER TASKS

- SECURITY
- PROCESSING
- FEED PRODUCTION
- TRANSPORT



Young **women** provide the bulk of household labour for **animal care and feeding**.

OTHER TASKS

- FEED PROCESSING
- ANIMAL FATTENING
- MILK PRODUCTION
- MILK MARKETING

CREATING JOB OPPORTUNITIES



IN ETHIOPIA for 1000l of milk produced

188

on-farm jobs

97% are situated in smallholder farming

26

processing jobs

96% are done by women



IN NIGERIA

10% of the population work in poultry production

82% of poultry farmers are aged 29 or less!



Opportunities for decent youth employment must be created along the

WHOLE LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN

FEED BREEDING VETERINARY SERVICES
FATTENING MARKETING PROCESSING ETC.

WHAT MUST BE DONE?

Make youth and women an **explicit target group** in livestock policies, strategies, and programmes. **Address key constraints** facing youth and women such as access to land, markets, capital and skills.

Enhance evidence on youth employment in livestock.

Adapt existing training/extension services to cater to the needs of young women and men. Proven capacity building methodologies such as Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Junior Farmer Field Schools (JFFLS) can be used for on-the-ground capacity building and outreach approaches.

Support development of youth focused SME's by creating an enabling environment for small business in the livestock sub-sector. Facilitate information sharing and networking.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SOURCES

FAOSTAT, UN Food and Agriculture Organization. <http://faostat.fao.org>.
FAO. 2011. Mapping supply and demand for animal-source foods to 2030, by T.P. Robinson & F. Pozzi. Animal Production and Health Working Paper No. 2. Rome.
FAO. 2012 Livestock sector development for poverty reduction: an economic and policy perspective – Livestock's many virtues, Rome, pp. 161.
Environquest, 2007. Avian Influenza Control and Human Pandemic Preparedness and Response Project National Baseline Survey.
Staal et al., 2008. Dairy Development for the Resource Poor Part 2: Kenya and Ethiopia Dairy Development Case Studies. ILRI, PPLPI Working Paper No. 44-2.
Sumberg, J. et al., 2013. Ghana's Poultry Sector: Limited Data, Conflicting Narratives, Competing Visions, STEPS Working Paper 56, Brighton: STEPS Centre.