



Project Highlights

KENYA

“Emergency animal health, commercial and slaughter destocking in northeastern and upper eastern and western Kenya”

Project code: OSRO/KEN/104/USA

Donor: The United States of America

Contribution: USD 1 200 000

Implementation: 01/07/2011— 31/03/2012

Target areas: Northern, upper eastern and northwestern Kenya

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Objective: To improve the short- and long-term food security of pastoral communities in northern, upper eastern and northwestern Kenya.

Project partners: Five implementing partners, including national veterinary authorities and NGOs, and the Royal Veterinary College London

Beneficiaries reached: A total number of 36 312 households benefited from the project.

Activities implemented:

- The project invested in the management capacity of livestock markets and supported the development of linkages between livestock marketing associations and livestock traders. The project targeted four existing markets and set up two new markets.
- A total of 1 070 554 animals benefited from deworming and multivitamins, while 1 004 828 animals were vaccinated against *peste des petits ruminants*, Rift Valley fever, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
- Ten shallow wells were rehabilitated in Marsabit county through cash-for-work activities, providing water to an estimated 1 750 households and their livestock.

Results:

- Thanks to commercial offtake activities, 5 143 livestock owners received income from the sale of a total of 17 135 animals, which was well above the target of 14 900 animals. This injected a total of USD 1 501 782 into the local economy, the equivalent of USD 292 per household.
- An independent review showed a significant change in body condition and milk production of animals that had been dewormed through the project at the onset of the rains.
- Cash-for-work activities benefited 400 families, providing income during the two leanest months of the year. This, coupled with increased access to water and veterinary services, enabled families to retain essential breeding livestock that would otherwise have been sold or have died prior before to the end of the drought.