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ASSESING KENYA'S LIVESTOCK EXPORT GAPS:

Pre-Benchmarking Analysis towards Namibia Engagement

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Acronyms.

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area.
AI	Artificial Insemination.
ANITRAC	Animal Identification and Traceability.
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands.
ASF	Animal Sourced Foods.
AU-IBAR	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources.
APMD	African Pastoral Markets Development Platform.
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy.
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme.
CAK	Competition Authority of Kenya.
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans.
DFZ	Disease Free Zone.
DRSLP	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme.
DVS	Directorate of Veterinary Services.
EAC	East Africa Community.
EPZ	Export Processing Zone.
EU	European Union.
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease.
GCF	Green Climate Fund.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product.
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points.
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development.
JASCCM	Joint Agricultural Sector Consultation and Coordination Mechanism.
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey.
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards.
KenTrade	Kenya Trade Network Agency.
KEMLEIC	Kenya Meat and Livestock Exporters Industry Council of Kenya.
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey.
KLIP	Kenya Livestock Insurance Program.
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission.
NamLITS	Namibian Livestock Traceability System.
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy.
NTBs	Non-tariff Trade Barriers.
RECs	Regional Economic Communities.
RPLRP	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Project.
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary.
TBs	Tariff Barriers.
VAT	Value Added Tax.
WTO	World Trade Organization.

Executive summary.

This report presents the results of a gap analysis conducted by the Kenyan delegation ahead of a benchmarking visit to Namibia's livestock sector, facilitated under the African Pastoral Markets Development (APMD) Platform by the AU-IBAR. The analysis identifies critical gaps in Kenya's livestock development ecosystem and highlights areas where Namibia offers relevant lessons and best practices within the value chain.

Key outcomes indicate that while Kenya has made substantial policy strides, operational challenges persist in value addition, traceability, logistics, climate resilience, and gender inclusion. The findings underscore the value of the visit in shaping Kenya's livestock transformation agenda and accelerating AfCFTA-aligned reforms of reducing tariff barriers and eradicating non-tariff trade barriers.

1.0 Introduction and Rationale.

1.1 Introduction.

AU-IBAR is a specialized Technical Office of the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment of the African Union Commission with a vision for an Africa in which animal resources contribute significantly to integration, prosperity and peace, and a mission to provide leadership and integrated support services for the development of animal resources in Africa.

AU-IBAR, is therefore, mandated to support and coordinate the sustainable development and utilization of animal resources (livestock, fisheries and wildlife) to enhance nutrition and food security and contribute to the wellbeing and prosperity of the people in the Member States of the African Union (AU). AU-IBAR accomplishes its mandate through supporting and empowering the AU Member States, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other stakeholders in the livestock sector.

Under this mandate, the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), with funding from the Gates Foundation has established and is operationalizing the African Pastoral Markets Development (APMD) Platform, a 4-year pan-African initiative, pivotal in enabling market-driven, adaptive transformations in pastoralism, and plays a critical role in fostering Inclusive Agricultural Transformation across Africa.

The APMD Platform is strategically influencing, promoting and providing visibility of market-focused interventions to enhance pastoral integration into livestock markets, among key stakeholders. The platform is set to achieve this by coordination actions through multi-stakeholder fora designed to implement priority actions under the three pillars and three cross-cutting lenses. The Pillars are:

1. Strengthening Enabling Policy Environment and strategic implementation.
2. Strengthening private sector integration in pastoral livestock markets
3. Strengthening and diffusing of functional data ecosystems.

The Cross-cutting Lenses are:

1. Improve economic power of women and youth in pastoral communities.
2. Improve availability, access, and affordability of nutritious, quality food in pastoral communities.
3. Improve climate resilience and adaptation in pastoral communities and ASAL regions

1.2 Background and rationale.

Kenya's livestock sector contributes approximately 12% of GDP and about 42% of the agricultural GDP[1]. With the sector employing over 50% of agricultural labour and supporting over 10 million Kenyans where pastoralism is the mainstay[2] especially in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) hosting over 70% of the national herd[3]. Despite this importance, the sector faces structural challenges including weak traceability, fragmented markets, limited

[1] *KNBS. (2022). Kenya Economic Survey 2022.*
[2] *FAO. (2020). Assessment of Kenya's Livestock Export Potential.*
[3] *KNBS. (2022). Kenya Economic Survey 2022.*

private sector investment, and vulnerability to climate shocks[4].

On the other hand, Namibia presents a compelling case for benchmarking due to its export-oriented livestock sector that is globally known for its quality control, robust policy framework and traceability infrastructure. Notably, the country exports beef to top markets such as the European Union, China and the Middle East, supported by its animal disease- free zones, functional SPS infrastructure the NamLITS traceability system[5].

Preliminary discussions with the participants revealed that some of the issues facing the livestock sector included diseases control and surveillance, case in point being Kenya missing out on the Qatar market due to foot and mouth disease for almost a decade now. Other factors included the need for value addition to tap into new product markets such as the hides and skin other than just focusing import to the carcasses.

Notably, in the quest for improved genetics, it was noted that some of the farmers imported genetics without having clear genetic goals and in some instances commercial stock was mistaken for breeding stock therefore affecting the genetic soundness of the breeds. This has led to the threat in losing the indigenous breeds that are actually good in quality if well taken care of.

It is based on this therefore that APMD is facilitating a strategic benchmark mission to Namibia with a delegation from the two lighthouse countries—Kenya and Nigeria as a learning to inform policy, unlock investment and building inclusive livestock economies across Kenya's pastoral regions.

To effectively structure the outcome of the visit, the Platform sought to conduct a gap analysis to determine the delegation's areas of interest from Namibia's corresponding corporations and authorities.

2.0 Methodology.

The gap analysis applied a participatory pre-survey methodology targeting key Kenya stakeholders including representatives from SDLD, DVS, KMC, private sector—slaughter houses, feedlots and exporters. A structured questionnaire that explored enabling policy environment components including market compliance, private sector integration in the value chain, enhanced data ecosystems, gender, food security and climate resilient dimensions was used to collect insights. The responses were analysed qualitatively to ensure user-led identification of sectoral priorities for learning. The stakeholder driven methodology ensured contextual and operational relevance and built ownership of the learning visit.

[4] *FAO. (2019). Kenya Country Programming Framework 2018–2022.*
[5] *Meat Board of Namibia. (2020). Annual Report 2019–2020.*

3.0 Findings.

3.1. Disease control and animal health systems

The report notes that Kenya's livestock sector does not lack any institutional and policy frameworks in addressing disease control and animal health systems instead commends the various legal statutes that empower the DVS to control animal diseases and pests[6]—the Animal Disease Act, Cattle Cleansing Act, Branding Act, the crop and livestock act, meat control act, livestock movement act amongst many others.

Learning Need.

- ◊ Namibia's animal genetics control approach.
- ◊ How Namibia has been able to set genetic goals for her farmers.
- ◊ Understanding zoning and movement protocols that align with the WOAH (OIE) standards.

Additionally, it was noted that the Government of Kenya had made advancement in the establishment of a ministerial committee that proposed the establishment of the North Rift, Laikipia-Timau-Kieni and the Galana-Kilifi-Kwale-Taita-Taveta ranches of the coastal region. Through ADB financing, the Bachuma Disease Free Zone (DFZ) in Taita Taveta County has been initiated for increased export of live animals and beef. However, logistics in the operationalization of the DFZs has proven to be a challenge as well as inadequate resource allocation by the National Government due to bilateral and multilateral funding dependence has crippled further efforts to fully and optimally operationalized the DFZ.

The report acknowledges that effective control of livestock is the key to finding disease free animals, therefore, it was noted that despite the availability of the livestock movement act, devolution of the governance into county system has led to fragmentation and lack of harmony in the movement control permits. There have been notable cases of commercialization of the permits by other country governments instead of the actual focus of the permit's mandate of certifying the health of the animals.

3.2. Livestock identification and traceability (LITS)

In the past animal identification and recording systems were developed by breed associations to maintain the pedigree details of animals. However, the practice has gained recognition as the basis for credible animal health certification in international trade and evaluation of the risk of disease introduction, spread and food safety.

In Kenya, initially it was known as Livestock Identification and Traceability Systems (LITS), however with the increased scope to cover and cater for dogs, cats and wildlife it was renamed to Animal Identification and Traceability (ANITRAC).

The stakeholders noted that the ANITRAC system has already been developed and currently being piloted with efforts from the DVS in stakeholder engagement with both the government and the pastoralists to accelerate its uptake and mitigate possible risks foreseeable in the full roll out of the system.

[6] *Aklilu, Y. (2008). Livestock marketing in Kenya and Ethiopia: a review of policies and practice. Feinstein International Center, Addis Ababa, 38.*

Learning Need.

- ◊ Strategic design and implementation of NamLITS—the institutionalization of the centralized system.
- ◊ Practical benefits of the use of NamLITS in the commercialization and export of livestock products.
- ◊ Cross-sectoral data integration and stakeholder coordination—need to harmonize data flows between vet services, border control, trade and private sector using dashboards and decision-support tools.

Further, it was revealed that Kenya focuses most on health certificates from certified slaughterhouses and the certificate of origin issued by the Chamber of Commerce. Other than that, a trader is required to have an Export permit issued by Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade), Halal certification to comply with the UAE standards, port health certificates, halal certificate and movements permits to be able to export their products

Despite the high expectations, the stakeholders expressed fear in the uptake of the identification system especially in the pastoral regions. It was noted that a lot of stakeholder engagement and an heighted social behaviour change campaigns will needed to be able to achieve this. The DVS informed that they would be adapting more or less a piecemeal approach in the roll out of the system to the farmers.

Additional to the roll-out, the DVS stated that it would in the second phase roll out an interface that would enable the tracing of livestock product to the markets in the analogy of "farm to folk"

3.3. Export market compliance and access.

The report notes that Kenyan traders comply to the universal standards by WHOA (OIE) set to ensure the safe and sanitary international trade of animal products including beef. According to the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code[7], it stipulates that any countries wishing to export beef must demonstrate freedom from major transboundary diseases such as foot and mouth disease (FMD), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and the rift valley fever.

Learning Need.

- ◊ Namibia's feedback mechanisms on the exported livestock products.

Moreover, these standards do require the development of effective vet services, disease surveillance, animal identification and movement control systems in addition to the sanitary measures in slaughterhouses that meet the hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) protocols. These guidelines are recognized by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and form a basis for sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures under the agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, otherwise known as the SPS Agreement[8].

On the other hand, the need for feedback on the quality of the feedback from the end consumer market was identified as a priority area of action. The participants noted that despite the compliance to the standards, it would be great to hear from the end market consumers on what they could do better to retain the particular market niche, therefore calling for the establishment of livestock and livestock product feedback mechanism.

[7] *WOAH. (2023). Terrestrial Animal Health Code: Chapter 5.3. Zoning and Compartmentalisation. Paris: World Organisation for Animal Health.*
[8] *WTO. (2022). The WTO and the FAO/WOAH Codex, OIE and IPPC Standards: SPS Agreement Overview. Geneva: World Trade Organization.*

3.4. Coordination, collaboration and governance across the value chain

Despite efforts by the Kenya Meat and Livestock Exporters Industry Council (KEMLIC), an organization focused on meat and livestock industry, Kenya lacks a single, unified coordinating body that oversees the beef value chain. At ministerial level, the roles are spilt amongst multiple ministries i.e. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Trade, Investments and Industry and Ministry of East African Community (EAC), Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) and Regional Development and further to agencies at national and county levels, therefore resulting into policy overlap, weak inter-agency communication and coordination, and inconsistent enforcement of regulations[9]. Establishment of cooperatives within the pastoral landscapes to coordinate and enhanced pastoral economies has been quite challenging as 85% of producers practise traditional pastoral systems therefore making it difficult to bring them together.

The existence of weak linkages between producers and processors bearing in mind that 90% of Kenya's red meat is sourced from the pastoralists and small-scale producers who many at times trade informally, lack structured relationships with slaughterhouses and value-based pricing mechanisms. Consequently, slaughterhouses struggle to effectively meet their demand, deal with low quality supplies whereas producers miss out on optimal returns and gradings[10].

Learning Need.

- ◊ Namibia inter-agency data sharing protocols.
- ◊ Namibia's centralized beef export coordination and logistics.

Commendably, through the Joint Agricultural Sector Consultation and Coordination Mechanism (JASCCM) that was established in November 2016 during the 2nd Intergovernmental Forum for Agriculture, Kenya offers a platform that guides implementation of agricultural sector priority as defined in the 2016 agriculture policy, National Vision 2030, CAADP—Maputo 2003 and Malabo 2014, and SDGs. Further, the platform ensures agriculture contributes to equitable National economic growth and increased food security.

The report is cognizant of a robust body of knowledge and research on livestock production and development, however, it notes that there is a disconnect between the research and practice thus necessitating the need for translation and synthesis of the research into actionable and practical solutions for the pastoral producers. Further, in the case of breeding and animal health at larger, the report calls for community-based breeding systems and integration of pastoral indigenous knowledge therefore making the uptake of the practise easy.

Pastoral producers are quite rigid when it comes to the formation of cooperatives and saccos that could actually could negotiate better on their behalves as well as establish value-based pricing. Additionally, cultural barriers play a very big role in social segregation among the pastoral communities, for instance the camel and cattle keepers are held in a relatively high regard than those who keep the small animals therefore making it difficult to bring the two groups together in a cooperative.

[9] *AU-IBAR. (2021). Continental Policy Framework for Animal Resources. Nairobi: African Union – Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources.*
[10] *FAO. (2020). Assessment of Kenya's Livestock Export Potential. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.*

3.5. *Infrastructure for processing and logistics.*

The Republic of Kenya has established a taskforce that came up with a multi-sectoral program implemented by 11 State Departments aimed at developing 450 feedlot system in 31 pastoral counties, an approach that will be built on an area covering 5000 acres per feedlot to ensure consistent supply of high-grade beef that adhere to market specifications—both for local consumption and for export market.

The taskforce has been mandated to mitigate 60% of feed shortage and 46% post-harvest loses reported in Kenya by ensuring that livestock have access to sufficient and quality feed year-round. Equally, the feedlots focus on the provision of markets for livestock enabling pastoralists to sell their animals at market acceptable prices and cutting down the role of brokers.

To catalyse investments on livestock infrastructure, it was revealed that the government through its agencies e.g. SDLD, AFC can offer matching grants for abattoir upgrades, cold chain infrastructure and feedlots. The grants should be performance-based and monitored effectively based on realistic metrics.

Learning Need.

- ◊ Quality control of animal feed and fodder especially in regard to the increase in aflatoxins.
- ◊ PPP models in livestock infrastructure—risk sharing methodology etc.
- ◊ Incentivization of livestock infrastructure development.

Private sector investors should be eligible for accelerated depreciations, tax holidays and/or VAT exemption on livestock processing equipment, cold chain facilities and ICT systems for traceability, this way they would be motivated to massively invest. To effectively enforce this, these fiscal incentives should be localised in livestock-specialised zones and corridors i.e. the Northern Kenya Livestock Corridor, and embedded within Kenya's Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and Export Processing Zones (EPZ) frameworks.

Owning to the fact that most private sector actors are profit-driven, the government should guarantee offtake agreements that are quite predictable to the private sector player for example supply of meat to prisons, military, schools or link private investors with bulk buyers such as exporters, processors and retail chains ensuring commercial viability. This way they are guaranteed of a ready market for their produce.

Most infrastructure projects in pastoral areas are perceived as high-risk due to drought, disease and conflict. The Republic should therefore scale up livestock-index insurance and partial credit guarantee schemes to encourage banks and private developers to finance feedlots, aggregations centres and market depots.

3.6. *Genetic improvement and production systems.*

Despite Kenya's Livestock Genetic Improvement Strategy (2019–2029), its implementation remains fragmented, with overlapping roles among county governments, private AI providers, and breeder associations.

Predominantly, it was noted that Kenya has weak genetic and germplasm control for breed improvement and that most livestock in the ASALs regions are of low genetic potential, with weak growth rates and low carcase yields[11]. The gap analysis findings cite cases of crypto kids, lack of pedigree records and tracking of progeny

[11] *ILRI. (2018). Opportunities for Improving Beef Value Chains in Kenya.*

outcomes that undermines selection and scalability of high-performing lines, and the use of commercial animals for genetics improvements. For instance, the recent surge of the Brahman breed, that has a better size but has relatively lower milk production. Moreover, there is poor access to artificial insemination (AI) and embryo transfer technologies due to inadequate infrastructure and skilled personnel, especially in pastoral counties.

Investment in research, extension and market linkages is quite a vital support that is required especially in pastoral areas to showcase the cost-benefits of improved feeding and genetics in livestock production. In-depth training of extension agents in aspects of ration formulation, feed conservation and genetic selection to support producers to move to intensive and semi-intensive systems.

3.7. Branding and niche marketing for livestock and livestock products.

In recent developments, the Republic of Kenya has established the Kenya Livestock Marketing and Promotion Services Board that is mandated with the marketing and promotion of the Republic's live animals and livestock products.

Learning Need.

- ◊ Namibia's livestock products niche marketing approach.
- ◊ The positioning of Namibia's beef as the best in the market.

Notably, KEMLEIC has overtime been putting efforts towards branding of their export livestock products, however, lack of market coordination among the private sector exporters has been one of their biggest bottlenecks to achieving this.

This leads to the call for the development of livestock product branding policy under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development that align with the trade and quality assurance laws, define certification criteria for labels e.g. Kenya pastoral beef, Grass-fed ASAL Lamb etc. according to international standards. To institutionalize the process, there is a need to document the branding process via the KEBS in partnership with the livestock stakeholders and consumer protection agencies i.e. Competition Authority of Kenya (CAK).

3.8. Support extension and veterinary services and inclusive capacity building.

Pastoral settlements are usually in remote areas that are sparsely populated with poor infrastructure, making it logistically difficult and costly extension agents and veterinary personnel to get access to them on a regular interval. The mobility of the herds across the landscape in search for water and pasture also hinder the provision of fixed-point services.

The two-tier governance in Kenya brought by devolution has by far affected the community animal health work, as it is not defined whether the services have been devolved or still under the mandate of the National Government. Currently, in the counties of Uasin Gishu, Baringo and Garissa the National Government has deployed 4 Animal Health Workers and 1 veterinary surgeon respectively, a clear indication of inadequate human capital in the provision of extension and veterinary services.

Cultural norms have equally affected the access of extension and veterinary service within the pastoral communities. Often, women in pastoral communities manage small ruminants, have largely been affected by of these services by culture, mobility restrictions and exclusion from training sessions. Language barriers and the use of technical jargons in trainings by service providers have further hindered the effectiveness of the training delivery to the pastoral communities.

Learning Need.

- ◊ Landscape of Namibia's extension and veterinary services—successes and challenges.

To better support the inclusive capacity building, there is a need to prioritize extension services of animal health services in Kenya and the policies set should mandate that all government and donor-funded livestock programs integrate gender and youth inclusion benchmarks in their design and implementation including setting minimum participation thresholds for women and youth in training, extension outreach and decision-making platforms[12] and require regular disaggregation of data by age and gender in their reporting frameworks.. As a best practise, county livestock development plans should require that at least 40% of the beneficiaries in capacity building activities are women and youth.

3.9 Women and youth.

The Constitution of Kenya[13] guarantees equality and non-discrimination based on gender, age and other identifies as provided in the Article 27, 55 and 56 and mandates state institutions to implement affirmative action for youth and marginalized groups which has by far informed policy design at national and county levels including gender quotas in programming, and, women and youth-focused programming.

Furthermore, the availability of the National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019 has promoted gender equity in access to resources, markets, training and decision-making structure including agriculture and livestock development which is implemented through livestock sector-specific gender action plans and is coordinated by the State Department for Gender and gender units in the livestock ministries. Some of the ASALs counties like Turkana and Marsabit have localized this through county gender bills.

The Kenya Youth Agribusiness Strategy (2017-2021), sought to integrate youth into agri-food value chains including pastoral livestock markets through skills development, incubation hubs and markets access facilitation. The strategy's execution was in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Youth Affairs and development partners, however the outcomes were not as impressive due to limited youth targeted financing and weak county-level ownership of the programs.

It was noted that the participation in women and youth has tremendously increased in livestock development due to the positive uptake of agribusiness as an actual income generating venture especially in production, small-scale trading and informal aggregation. Despite this, they remain underrepresented in the higher-value, formal and leadership roles across the value chain.

[12] *ILRI. (2018). Gender Dynamics in Livestock and Agriculture.*
[13] *Government of Kenya. (2010). The Constitution of Kenya.*

Women and youth have little ownership and control over grazing land, stock and collateral thus preventing them from investing in productive livestock assets or scaling their businesses. Most livestock marketing associations and cooperatives are male-dominated with few representations of women and youth in decision-making roles thereby reducing their access to trainings, better opportunities and premium markets for their stock and products.

3.10. Food security and nutrition.

In Kenya's pastoral regions, livestock marketing has become a critical enabler of food and nutrition security, however its impact is under-realized due to market inefficiencies, climatic shocks and limited policy support.

Pastoral areas such as Turkana, Wajir and Marsabit, 70% of household income is generated from livestock and livestock products[14] that is in turn used to buy food staples and meet other basic human needs. Therefore, livestock marketing directly affects local availability and affordability of milk, meat and offal especially in rural markets. Further studies indicate that milk consumption contribute up to 50% of children's protein intake in ASALs areas[15]. Comparatively, during drought or when livestock prices go up, household consumption of ASFs tremendously.

While Kenya does not have a dedicated national system for tracking ASF consumption, there are several systems that partially monitor that. For instance:

- Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) that collects data on household expenditure, including on livestock and livestock products. Tracks ASF consumption by household income, region and food group.
- National Drought Early Warning Systems monitors household milk consumption, dietary diversity, and market prices in ASALs counties. Produces bulletins are real-time nutrition and market proxies in pastoral areas.
- Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) tracks child and maternal nutrition indicators that can be disaggregated geographically to overlay with livestock producing regions.
- FAO's Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) that assesses how livestock marketing influences household resilience and food security outcome especially post-drought.

3.11. Climate resilience.

Over time, Kenya has implemented an array of policies and adaptive strategies to mitigate the impact of climate shocks on livestock trade and mobility especially in the ASALs where climate-induced droughts, pasture failure and resource-based conflict are predominant. They are supported at both national and county levels through legislative, institutional and programmatic interventions.

The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2010) that provided Kenya's overarching climate policy framework that mandated integration

Learning Need.

◊ Namibia's climate mitigation approach.

[14] *ILRI. (2020). Pastoral Resilience and Market Systems in the Horn of Africa.*
[15] *FAO & UNICEF. (2021). Dietary Patterns and ASF Consumption in Pastoral Communities.*

of climate adaptation into all sectors including livestock with a strong emphasis on resilience building, early warning systems and risk transfer mechanism. The policy was supported by established climate change units in the livestock ministry and the counties' livestock ministries and funded by the National Climate Change Fund.

Kenya ASALs Policy (2012) that prioritized pastoral mobility, conflict resolution and livelihood resilience in the ASALs areas. Largely promoted investment in climate-smart infrastructure and peacebuilding mechanism and supported pastoralist mobility as an adaptation strategy and not a problem to solved.

Table 1: National level support in the mitigation of climate shocks in Kenya.

Support mechanism	Role
1. NDMA and ASALs secretariat.	Lead coordinator on drought, mobility mapping and response planning.
2. Livestock insurance program (KLIP)	Public-private initiative to mitigate providing index-based livestock insurance drought losses.
3. Ministry of Interior- peacebuilding units.	Facilitate resource-sharing agreements and resolve mobility-based conflicts
4. County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).	Localize climate strategies, including construction of grazing reserves, conflict-sensitive infrastructure, and community-based surveillance
5. Climate finance and donor support.	Climate financing through Green Climate Fund (GCF), IFAD, World Bank, and EU programs such as RPLRP, and DRSLP there has been increased support in climate-resilient livestock trade corridors and early warning systems.

The report notes of the availability of livestock contingency plans that cushion livestock farmers in times of drought and flooding. Additionally, the government is rolling out restoking programs in affected areas and distribution of pasture and water pans.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the stakeholders noted that the benchmarking visit will be a critical learning opportunity for Kenya to address key gaps in its livestock export system by drawing on Namibia's proven models in disease control, livestock identification and traceability system and market compliance.

Priority learning areas include infrastructure development such as feedlots and abattoirs, genetic improvement strategies for an enhanced productivity, branding approaches to access premium and niche markets like the halal. The visit aims to strengthen knowledge on extension and veterinary service delivery, promotion of inclusive participation of women and youth in livestock value chain and to explore integrate approaches to food security and climate resilience.

Expectedly, the insights will inform policy reform, institutional coordination and planning to position Kenya's livestock sector for competitiveness under AfCFTA.



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