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Sustainable Agricultural Livelihood Restoration, Rehabilitation and Resilience in Kenya

Guidelines on Sustainable Ruminant Feeds and Nutrition Security for Kenya

CHAPTER 3 KEY PILLARS AND ISSUES ON RUMINANT FEED AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1.2 Strategic Issue 2. Limited strategic feed reserves

This part covers the major factors contributing to the lack of or limited feed reserves.

- i. Insufficient feed reserves due to low production, poor and limited storage facilities can lead to feed shortages during drought, floods, and other natural disasters, causing poor livestock body conditions resulting in a low value of the animals and in extreme cases, death of livestock.
- ii. Low adoption of feed conservation technologies lead to loss of feed quality and quantity due to spoilage and degradation, affecting the feed's nutritional value and reducing its shelf-life. Limited quantities of feeds conserved often result in limited feed availability for livestock throughout the year or when weather calamity strikes.
- iii. Inadequate feed storage facilities, distribution, and conservation techniques can lead to increased damage and spoilage of feed resources due to exposure to moisture, pests, and other environmental factors.
- iv. Poor planning and budgeting can lead to insufficient resources allocated to feed production, conservation, and storage activities, resulting in wastage and feed shortages