



Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
State Department for Livestock Development
P.O. Box 30028 Nairobi



Emergency Locust Response Program
P.O. Box 30028,
Nairobi



Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization
P.O. Box 57811-00200,
Nairobi



Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
P.O. Box 8073 00200,
Nairobi



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

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

3.2.1 Strategic Issue 1. Limited physical access to feeds

The following factors contribute to limited access to feeds:

- i. Limited mobility due to insecurity, poor road network, few transportation options and unscrupulous transporters can limit the physical accessibility of feeds
- ii. Limited information and communication by farmers unaware of the various types of available feeds and how/where to access them may struggle to provide adequate nutrition to ruminants.
- iii. The cost of transporting feed to remote areas can be very high, as these areas may be far from major feed markets or feed centers. People who live in rural or remote areas may have limited access to feed because they live far from the nearest feed supplier.
- iv. Lack of or limited planning and budgeting leads to feed shortages, insufficient inputs, and funds to produce feeds. Failure to plan appropriately leads to not having the right animal feed mix. The unfavourable weather conditions coupled with poorly maintained roads or lack of footpaths, bridges, or culverts crossings can make it difficult for people to access feed stores physically
- v. Competition for natural pastures particularly in the rangeland by wildlife and livestock