



Enhancing Livestock Resilience and Pastoral Livelihoods in Africa

Presentation transcript

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Julie MacCartee:

Good morning, everyone. My name is Julie MacCartee and I am the Food Security and Agriculture Program Manager with the Knowledge-Driven Microenterprise Development project. I'd like to welcome you all to today's special event entitled Enhancing Livestock Resilience in Pastoral Livelihoods in Africa. Before we get started a few housekeeping issues. Please remember to silence your cell phones so that we don't interrupt the speakers and I'd also just like to draw your attention to a few of our upcoming events. Next week, here in this room, we have a breakfast seminar on the Feed the Future's NAFACA project in Tanzania. And then on May 30th, over at the Ronald Reagan building, we have our monthly Ag Sector Council Seminar series and this month, we'll have Shenggen Fan, from IFPRI, speaking on setting investment priorities for achieving poverty reduction and food security. And then on May 31st, back here at QED, we have an event with Michigan State University on emerging land issues and African agriculture.

And so just to quickly explain how this event will be laid out: In part one, from 9:00 till 10:30, we'll have two presentations, followed by a Q and A session. And we ask that you hold your questions during the presentations until the question and answer session, so that our online participating audience can hear your questions. And then we'll take a 15-minute break and come back for another presentation and have a discussion with the global livestock discussion group and adjourn at about 12:00. And so I'd like to introduce Joyce Turk, who is the senior livestock advisor with the USAID bureau for food security and whose career spans 30 years as a Foreign Service officer and a civil service employee of USAID, with focused experience in agricultural and livestock program management. And Joyce will introduce our speakers.

Joyce Turk:

Thank you very much, Julie. I'd like to welcome everybody who has come today. It's really, really exciting because I know there's a very large group here, particularly the students that we have from United States, from various countries in Africa and from India and – am I missing a country perhaps? Japan. Japan, thank you very much, yes. As well as our colleagues in the private sector and the NGO community. The title of the presentation is called Enhancing Livestock Resilience and Pastoral Livelihoods in Africa and pretty much this is aimed at the Horn of Africa. Pastoralists and I think you're very well aware, are facing ecological as well as sociopolitical challenges such as changes in land tenure, policies, changes in land use for cropping. They're being forced to become sedentary in many cases, mainly due to policies or lack of policies and

then, of course, we have climate change or climate variability which is forcing them to take more risks and they have to find ways of adapting or coping.

Inappropriate development policies and increasing resource competition, such as for grazing lands, intensify their risks. And we are aware, I think, all of us, that there is an underinvestment in pastoralist communities. That includes a provision of basic services for people as well as animals. Public or private investment in infrastructure and economic development and poor access to markets. More and greater pressure is put on their grazing lands and their water resources and I believe water is going to be one of the main critical challenges for us very soon, if not right now. And I think we're finally growing aware of this and becoming a little bit more involved. And this is coupled by the increasing populations and the creeping urbanization that competes for the resource and that's happening everywhere.

Pastoralist societies, though, supply the majority of meat consumed in the region in the Horn of Africa. And it is phenomenal to know how much trade in livestock – live animals as well as animal source products – is actually going on. So the demand for meat and milk and other animal products is growing as populations grow and as incomes increase. It is not happening everywhere in the world. It is happening in certain geographic areas. But the Horn of Africa does supply a tremendous amount of animal source foods to some of those populations.

Now, to address some of these challenges, USAID recently commissioned a workshop on behalf of the broad community of humanitarian and development stakeholders to provide a platform for learning through the identification of successful strategies, enabling conditions and policies to strengthen the resiliency of this system as well as to identify approaches that have been less successful. Today we have two speakers in the first part of our workshop. Francis Chabari on my right and Jurjen Draaijer who is next to Francis.

Francis is a senior livestock expert with even more years of experience than 43 years of experience workshop with pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in livestock research and management development programs. He is a regionally recognized expert on pastoral issues and has spent his career addressing the

strengths and challenges facing these communities in Kenya. He's currently the chief of party of the USAID funded Kenya dry lands livestock development program. This is a livestock value chain program focusing on enhancing household incomes and food security of the pastorals in Northeastern Kenya and he will present most of that kind of information in his Power Point. Before joining CNFA, he worked for Tufts University as a Chief of Party at the Pastoral Areas Coordination and Analysis Policy Support. These long titles. We always have to shorten them. So we call it by the first initial. PACAPS. And that is the regionally enhanced livelihoods in pastoral areas program by the regional office of USAID called RELPA. That's another one. So it's like speaking a foreign language, isn't it? He's also worked for the German agency for International Cooperation and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). He started his career as an agriculture officer with the government of Kenya so I'm sure you understand about policy. And part of our audience today is very interested in policy issues. And he holds a master's degree in agricultural economics from the University of Nairobi and a bachelor's degree in range management from New Mexico State University, USA. That's Francis.

I will try to give due credit also to Jurjen. He is an expert in livestock production with over 20 years working experience so between them it's almost, what? 65 years. They don't look that old, do they? He currently works for the CNFA NGO, which – as a livestock team leader – in USAID funded partnership for economic growth and based in Hargeisa, Somaliland. So he will bring that perspective, which we often don't hear about in our gatherings. He has been working in the livestock sector focusing on pastoralism and drought preparedness throughout the Horn of Africa for six years now. And before joining CNFA, he was working for the food and agriculture organization which we call FAO since 1998. He has extensive experience in a range of developing countries. So it's not just Africa. It's Latin America, the Near East and Asia as well as Africa. And he has particular specializations in small-scale dairy production, animal nutrition, pastoralism and pastoral field schools. He is an accredited trainer in the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards – that spells LEGS – L.E.G.S. He received his Masters of Science degree from Wageningen University in the Netherlands. And with that, I introduce both Frances and Jurjen. And thank you very much. We look forward to your presentations.

Francis Chabari:

Thank you, Joyce. That was very good summary of the situation of pastoralism in the Horn. Excellent. And I think what I'll do is maybe passing some of the remarks we made and maybe amplify because you covered it pretty well. Right.

Now we can start. I thought all of us are not very familiar pastoralism, I believe. If you are, forgive me. But my first slide is to recap what really is pastoralism and what is the resilience? Resilience. Just ability to cope or bounce back after shock. As simple as that. Pastoralism is defined by human character, pastoralist people defined by their capital asset, livestock and defined by their environment, natural resource base. These three pillars form pastoralism. That's how they've survived.

The Horn of Africa, for those who know, it's the corner Northeast of Africa. There are about 200 million pastoralists around the world. One tenth of that is in the Horn of Africa. A big concentration. One key characteristic of pastoralism in that area, most of them straddle – they go across boundaries. So we'll be talking about regional issues that matter here because pastoralists don't know these national boundaries. They cross – but for good reasons. Not because they want – but that's how they'll survive.

Joyce just mentioned the control of natural resources. Over time, the pastoralists manage their resources very well. In the 1900s, we saw a change of government, intervention and in phrase. And that ability to cope was eroded because the government took over, literally, the laws and the institutions. The question is whether that can be reversed. I think it can. We'll talk about that.

Resilience. Fortunately, regional governments have realized there's a need to intervene with pastoralism. IGA – IGA is the Inter Government Authorities formed by seven countries in the Horn of Africa. Five countries are very active – Kenya one of the, Ethiopia, Djibouti. IGA has realized they have to support that economic livelihood called pastoralism. They met last year in Nairobi on the mid-key declarations. We call them declarations. One of them is a sustainable. A commitment for sustainable development in pastoral areas.

IGA had members that are not quite committed to pastoral concepts and Joyce just mentioned a few. Some members were expressing centralization as an option. I didn't put it here, but that was expressed. It's a possibility as a threat. IGA recognized the overall mobility for improved markets and mobility is really a key survival strategy. Reason for livelihood kind of access for to livelihood support, the nearest markets may be just across the border for the pastoralist.

Disease epidemics, they may be running away from that. Conflict, many reasons why they have to be mobile. But most significant, because climate changing, land for pastures changing and sometimes, like we say, the resource shifts. So the pastoralist shifts to move with the resource. Big reason.

COMESA is a membership of 19 countries in Africa. They also realized the importance of pastoralism and mobility and 2009; they made this big declaration saying "Member countries should domesticate their policies on pastoralism to allow the movement across borders.

There are a few trends we see, of course. Droughts are becoming more frequent, Joyce just mentioned. And the statements coming out clear is the next linear is going to be more intense than the last one, in fact. ARAY – for those who know the international research center, have made some intensive studies and they came to this conclusion. That herding – that's pastoralism – has more economic benefits than agriculture. And they also say timely interventions are more cheaper than food aid in the end, yeah. And that also helps pastoralists cope with drought. Kenya, last year, lost \$18 billion worth of assets from drought loss. And like I said, pastoralism is an evolution. It's moved to cope with challenges.

Northeast Kenya. These are some of the facts I want to give you. This is a place, where this program, I work for. This concentration here. Very few indigenous exotic cattle. Very, very few. Most of them would be digenous. 2.7 million cattle are indigenous. All the sheep are indigenous. 4.2 million. Goats, 7 or almost 8 million, indigenous. Camels, very key important livestock for the future, we say. All of them fall in Northeastern Kenya or Northern Kenya. We are talking about an estimated 2.6 almost 3 million people. Huge area we're talking about. The program I'm talking about here, it is one third of Kenya. That's one program coverage. And I made a statement down here – and Joyce made it – 70 percent of the meat consumed in East Africa comes from regular lands. Most of it in a pastoral condition.

Joyce talked about land tenor. Things are changing. Centralization is a threat. And these are things that we're now talking about. There must be head of consultative process to keep pastoralist involved in land tenor matters. Access

to key resources – key resources – water, forests, salt lakes, wetlands important for dry season grazing. We also believe pastoral associations, institutions, must be strengthened. They must take their own control. We have to find evidence and show it about the contribution of pastoralism in the national economies. This has been very weak. And I think all programs must generate evidence to support that for policy.

Pastor building. I want to make this statement. We can have all the technologies we want. But it will not fit unless the people have the capacity to adopt and utilize that technology. So far, pastoral building is way ____ of this. We see now in a lot of years on ICT, thanks God, pastors are using ICT. Mobile phones, mobile banks, that's' really positive and must be utilized at an asset. I was talking to one colleague here about local breeds. I bring it up, because the pastoralists left _ adopted over millennia to cope with the climate change and all the difficulties. They are some of the best breeds. But there's room for improvement. That, I must say.

Transportable animal diseases. Very, very key. I seen them move into Somalia, into Ethiopia and they always come back. So what would they bring back? We don't know. And to be protected, we try to cut this movement and how diseases are a threat. Later on I'll show you what my program does to combat this.

For market. Now, this Kenya and the neighbors. Kenya needs to use a lot of animals from Somalia into market in the Northeastern Kenya. Lots of animals from Ethiopia. From Garasa, Garasa's somewhere here. That's our key program headquarter. The animals will move south to the coast. They can also come inside Nairobi here. This is where the commercial ranches are here. And of course into Nairobi. But I wanted to show you this. This is camels moving west in to Morales, into Ethiopia, Sudan and to Middle East. Camels move west.

Human population. Joyce had mentioned that. Again, I want to repeat. The pastoral population has been growing at the rate of two, three, four percent. That cannot be sustained. It's a bit too much. And so we find every drought comes with a huge drop out. We mentioned that. Policies – you mentioned again, very, very key. That must facilitate across the board on mobility.

Institution structures, women. The pastoral communities are evolving but I think they're a bit slow in accepting the significant role of women in their societies. That cannot be forgotten in this century. Things are changing. And women are becoming very significant in these economies.

Let's talk value chain presentation. Very, very key and very important for the pastoralist. Now, Kenya's going through a transition. The government is evolving. Counter governments who have more power. What is the role of pastoralist in those counter governments? If they miss it now, they miss for a long time. That's a message.

Physical, social infrastructure, completely necessary. The pastoral ADS are some of the underdeveloped ADS in the country, the one I know. Diversification, I don't have _____. I say dropouts a minute. One strategy, not always well done, early commercial off take. This simply means when there's a threat of drought – and this is very frequent – we should be aware and let the message go out to the pastoralist, “Let your animals go when they're in good condition.” When they are very weak, it's too late. They won't have value. So early off take when they can still be utilized for fresh meat.

Let's talk mix. I say it about camels. Don't forget. And where possible, I miss one word here, expansion of water, sorry. And I'll show you examples of this. Access to markets. Value addition of less _ products. And here, we've got examples. Women are very good in filling that role. Value addition. And the possible dropouts also have space in that sector there.

Enabling environment, climate change – never forget that. Things are changing. I talk about transportable animal diseases. Now, we're talking about what my program does. Vaccination as animals move into the country. This is a government team that we support to strategically manage diseases around the borders. Now, over there, the cattle – these are the cattle here. It's a sea of animals. They are being vaccinated. Where are the crushes? We need them. The pastoralist know each and every animal. And they move with a guy with a ____ This one. This one. That one. And all the animals we vaccinated. You don't require a crush. For the assistance, a little bit, I don't know you can see some of the animals have some markets. This was I can show you. This is a mark there.

Just in case we forgot, you put something down on it so he doesn't have to go back. Efficient way of managing.

Okay, but this competition. I talked about wetlands. This is an example of competition. This is a rice growing program. I'm looking at the stowing sign there. Made rice working for milling. The question I'm asking is, can we link programs like this with pastoralists? They're just neighbors. There's plenty of stova after the harvesting the rice. What happens to all the stova? Insure that they bought it. With a bit of manipulation that can be very good quality to feed. And for dry season, it doesn't have to be any better. Animals who survive on that stova, they will not die. That's the first thing you should be thinking about.

Right. But, some silver lining. This one of the activities of the program we run. We are visible. At least our ___ was being this. We are growing fodder. On their own. For the animals, most importantly, the new animals for sale. Fodder, last year, had the highest price of all farm enterprises. Good return. And you can easily bill it with someone like that, an animal biller. This is build ___. _____. And the owner is this lady here. This how it's told. What did the program do? Teach her how to do it. And we only came in to assist a little bit with the funding to expand high storage. She did this herself. Our input is minimal. When the next drought comes, she'll be happy lady. Tell you that. Yes.

Women, if they know _ less talk, they can actually bring the milk and process. This is value addition for milk. The women are actually doing it in the houses for training with our support. These women who go out and they learn how to process milk and hire better facilities and become economic operators. They will not be setting the milk in this place, a better place, but for training, they wanted the training done on the premises. Value addition. This is camel milk, by the way.

We have huge support from other sources. The Kenya Restore program includes a lot of support from the US. These two guys are volunteers from Oklahoma State University. They are professors. They gave us two weeks of their time to come and work with the Kenya Meat commission on meat technology, hygiene engineering. Extremely useful. When it's all well and looks well, this is what you get. This is local breed of animals, local sheep. Thank you

very much. Life's pastoralism. I tell you, I promise you it will. It adapts and it will adapt. It will survive. Thank you very much.

Jurjen Draaijer:

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Jurjen Draaijer. I hope, as Joyce as said, I hope to bring some perspectives from Somaliland on the livestock sector. I work for DAI implemented program in Somaliland. It's called a partnership for economic growth and CNFA is taking care of the livestock sector of that program.

This is just to remind ourselves, a little map, to see where is Somalia and the neighbors of Somalia. We have Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. And across the Gulf, which is very important for the livestock expert, which I'm going to talk about in a few minutes, we have Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yoiee, and Egypt as well, all important for the livestock expert. Then this is a map of Northern Somalia. If you see the red area is Somaliland, the purple area is Puntland. You see on top Heirgeiser on the left, let's say, on the left of Somaliland is Hergeiser which is the capital of Somaliland. Then you see on the top there, Barbara is the main port of Somaliland. Puntland, the purple area, has Bosaso as the main port, which you see completely on the top on the right.

The context of Somaliland, it's fairly unique. It is a functioning government, but unrecognized by many other countries. There is no official banking system in Somaliland. There's a lot of money transfer systems going on, but there's no official banking system at the moment. There's a large Somali diaspora, which brings in a lot of money into Somaliland. Even larger than the livestock export and that's fairly large. I'm going to tell you that in a few minutes. It's a very arid area. Rainfall up to 300 millimeters a year. Very high unemployment. Although it's hard to get the real figures, but it's estimated to be 50 percent. And extremely high energy cost. More than \$1.00 per kilowatt hour, which is among the highest, if not the highest, in the whole world. All the energy is being derived from generators being run on diesel and the diesel is being imported.

Somaliland and livestock production. Contributes to 65 percent of the GDP. So this is not the agriculture GDP. This is the overall GDP. It's an extensive livestock production, mainly with pastoralism. The big livestock species are goats and sheep. Camels are extremely important and cattle to a lesser extent.

There is a large export in regional trade and I'm going to talk to you about that in a few minutes. 30 percent of the whole government revenue comes from the livestock, mainly through taxes at the export. A large number of people are involved in the livestock sector. It's estimated at any – before an animal reaches an export, can be as many as 20 or 30 transactions per animal. That be it transportation, be it holding, be in quarantine, whatever. But a lot of people are involved in the livestock trade.

Burow. Burow is the largest market in the Horn of Africa. Burow is where we have based our livestock project. Our activities are from Burow. It's in the middle of Somaliland. It has the largest livestock market in the whole region and as many as 10,000 animals can be marketed a day. And of course, there's unreliable data and figures in Somaliland. We don't know exactly how much livestock is there, et cetera, et cetera. The only figures we have is about the livestock export and that's why I can show you some graphs on that.

These are goats and sheep being exported from Barebara which is the main harbor in Somaliland. You can see last year it was over 3 million animals, which is about the same as the level in used to be in '95, '97. And there have been quite a few dips since that time. Notably here is '98, 2001 and although you can't see it clearly, there has been a slight dip in 2006, 2007. Those were mainly due to export bans for animal diseases, mainly rift valley fever and so Saudi Arabia decided not to import any animals any more from Somaliland. But you've seen that since 2001, the growth has been steady going up. Back to very – to the '97 levels. And last year was peak with over 3 million animals. So that's goats and sheep being exported per year.

If we look at the camels, the camels have been up and down over the years quite a bit. And the numbers are much less than the goats and sheep and we're talking about last year, perhaps, 100,000 animals. But it's an increasing market coming up with the last two years showing high peaks, mainly because of Egypt importing camels for meat.

Then if we look at the last two years – so here you see the graph is 2010 and 2011 – these are months. So January to December and again for 2011. You see very clearly, what is very striking here is those two peaks, very high peaks where

you get up to a million and last year, more than 1.2 million goats and sheep being exported a months. And these peaks are because of the Hutch and The Eat, the Muslim holidays where a lot of animals are being exported to the Arabia and the other countries. So if you would visit Barbarea port around that time, you'll see a huge immense trade and movement of livestock going out of Barbarea.

So, the livestock numbers, you've seen those numbers in the first column, export numbers, you've seen them before more or less. It's 2011, so we talk about more than 3 million goats and sheep. Cattle and camels, we only talk about 100,000 to 150,000 animals. If we multiply those numbers with the current export rate value inside Somaliland of the final market Burow, we come to an estimated value of almost \$300 million for the livestock trade. So this shows you how important it is. Where do the animal go? Where do they go? They go to Saudi Arabia. You see the red arrow? Mainly to Saudi Arabia. Second is Yemen. Oman is important. Youae and Egypt as well, the white arrow on the left.

So which country takes which animals? You see that Saudi Arabia takes not almost more than 90 percent of the goats and sheep, with Yemen second. The cattle, over 50 percent go to Yemen and second is Oman. Camels, still a lot going to Saudi Arabia but Egypt, the white sector takes more than a third of the total export of Barbara. Then if we look at the value, again, multiplying by the same number we talked about before, we see that 75 percent of the value goes to Saudi Arabia, with Yemen second and Oman third. These animals that are being exported from Barbara, obviously, they come from Somaliland, but almost – it's estimated that 50 percent come from Ethiopia, mainly from the Somali regions in Ethiopia. And there's also a portion coming from other parts of Somalia.

Here is some of the stock routes, the trade routes of the animals. We have three main ports in the neighborhood of Somalia. It's Djibouti port, we have the Barbarea – the Djibouti port is the red arrow. The blue arrows are for Somaliland. You can see, more or less, how the animals proceed from Ethiopia to Barbarea. And then in purple, you have the green arrow, which is Puntland. That's how the animals trek to Bosaso which is the very important part. So how – we have Barbarea as the main port in Somaliland. I also said we have Bosaso and we have Djibouti. How do these ports relate to each other in terms of

numbers? We can see on this graph, the blue bars, that's what we've been looking at before. That's the growing trend of Barbarea export. These are goats and sheep again. If we look at the green bars, we can see that Bosaso is more or less stable, but what is very striking on this graph is Djibouti, which came up strongly in 2007 and 2008, but has been decreasing in numbers since that time. And that's because during the rift valley fever ban in 2006, 2007, it was Djibouti who took over a large number of animals from Barbarea but since then, the numbers have shifted back to Barbarea.

So obviously, if you talk about regional linkages, we also talk about export, but we talked about that already quite a bit. And then we have the links to the regional bodies, namely IGAD – the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, which comprises of the Horn of Africa Countries. We have the African Union Commission, which were also mentioned by Francis. And the regional linkages are in the trade policies, they are in the pastoral policies that – UHAS, for example, et cetera.

Some of the challenges with these regional linkages are the livestock bans and diseases, obviously. Fuse net estimates that the 2001 ban has caused the loss of \$150 million, which will be much higher today because the prices are much higher. We are dealing with certification of animals before they go for exports, so they need to comply to _____, rift valley fever, et cetera. Ethiopia is establishing a large port in country which is sort of a challenge – sorry, port is like a quarantine station, after which animals go directly to Barbarea, which means revenues will be lost for Somaliland. And of course, the conflict in Somalia still causes challenges as well.

The constraint and challenges in the livestock sector in Somaliland, these are the usual constraints in pastoral areas. We have a shortage of feed and water. We have – the livestock multiplication is fairly limited, especially at the moment. Prices are very high so a lot of animals get exported and they're not being replaced so quickly. We have very limited support services which could be financial support services, import supply services, extension services and animal health services. Droughts, obviously, range land degradation and there's very little private sector investment. And this is just to show you a few pictures. It's to get an idea. These are Somali black head sheep. This is Burow market. These were taken a few weeks ago and at the moment, the numbers being

marketed are extremely low, so if I would take the same pictures in October, November this year, they'll be completely full with animals.

This is an overview of Burow market, again, where you see on the back under the shade is where some women are selling fodder. This is an agravad shop in Barow, selling veterinary drugs. This is to – a few pictures of camels to highlight the importance of camels in the area. It's becoming increasingly important as a drought resistant species. And this is one of the camel dairy farmers we are working with. We also have a matching grant system where we give businesses a certain amount of money and this guy will bottle and sell his camel milk, but also buy from other neighbors.

Feed is very important. This is a trader who still has a lot of hay at this point in Somaliland and at the moment, it's gold, so this guy is making a lot of money. All the others have sold off their hay already, but he hold on to it and he makes a lot of money at the moment. This is a meeting of our partnership fund so that's the matching grant fund I was talking a little earlier.

This is the quarantine station in Barbarea so the animal remain in a holding ground, in a quarantine station for a number of days, two weeks, three weeks depending on the county they go to, where they're being checked for diseases, getting vaccinated, et cetera.

Now a little bit of what we're doing in the partnership. Animal life's a component. Obviously, we work on feed and health. We also work with some businesses that do fattening, that grow fodder. An important activity we have on bailing of hay because if you saw the hay picture before, it was not bailed and you lose a lot of nutritional value if you don't properly bail the hay and you can – transport costs can be reduced quite a lot by bailing.

Animal health. We are going to establish a curriculum for Somaliland for community animal health workers. And as I said before, we have the partnership for economic growth. It's a small fund. It's only around \$1 million but around a third of that will go to four or five livestock businesses. And then we have a Puntland component as well. So the project is based in Heirgieser

but we will also implement component in Puntland, which will be based on livestock and as we speak, there is a mission going on in Puntland to formulate our activities in Puntland.

So we hope, by the end of our project, we hope to have a reduced transportation cost for feed. We hope to have a better quality animal health service, import supply. We will work on quality of veterinary drugs as well because there's a lot of bad quality drugs coming into the country. The labeling is sometimes not correct, expired dates are not adhered to, et cetera, et cetera. So _____ is one of the main activities we want to do there. And obviously, we have improved body condition will lead to all animals marketed and will lead to higher farm prices for the farmers as well. And again, we hope to have supported livestock businesses. Those livestock businesses are also around Barow area, so that's east of Somaliland which is the most important for the livestock sector.

To conclude, the livestock sector is extremely important. I think it has been clear. I hope it has been clear from my presentation for Somaliland. There is a thriving regional trade with the emphasis on regional because different countries are involved. And there are great opportunities for improvement of the sector in Somaliland. But, obviously, there's needs and public sector has to step up, the services have to step up, private sector investments have to be there. We hope that this year Somaliland can pass the bank laws and commercial banks will be able to establish themselves in Somaliland so hopefully that will improve the situation in the country a lot. We have to do a better analysis of the end market. So what is going on in Saudi Arabia? What's going on in Yemen? What are the shifting demands? What do people want? What grade of animals do we want, et cetera? And at that moment, it's only live animals being marketed, but this will most probably change to livestock products as well, frozen meat, et cetera, et cetera and there's a need for good quality hides and skins for example as well, which are very poor at the moment so there's a lot of room for improvement there. Thank you very much.