



# TAAT Livestock Compact

## Highlights

- 455,188 farmers have benefited from uptake of proven livestock technologies.
- 32,700 sheep and goats were vaccinated against diseases and mortality was reduced by ~70%.
- 3,500 Tons of feeds and forages were produced as dry season feed for 1,500 cattle or 15,000 sheep/goat.
- 30 Tons of Cassava peels was processed into livestock feeds valued at ~ USD 1.17million/year.
- 485 Youths started sheep fattening business, selling ~4,000 rams valued at ~ USD 440,000.

## What is the problem?

The main challenges in the livestock value chains are low productivity from poor genetic merit of animals and poor understanding of good management practices. Additionally, poor access to high quality feeds, grazing land, micro-finance and risk mitigation strategies against climate change impact growth of livestock value chains. Others include high incidence of diseases due to weak veterinary service delivery, low public and private sector investment, poor infrastructures and weak markets.

## Compact description

Livestock supports the livelihood of about 1.3 billion people in developing countries and contributes 30- 80 per cent of the agriculture Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. This is through the provision of meat, milk, eggs, ready cash, draft, wool. Livestock also supports family incomes, food and nutrition security and gender empowerment. By collaborating with diverse public-private sector partners, the TAAT Livestock Compact (TLC) aims to increase the productivity and profitability of livestock value chains through upscaling innovations in genetics, feed, health, production systems, policy, and marketing across agro-ecological zones.

## What are TAAT Livestock objectives?

- Scaling-up Poultry Mother (brooding) Unit business
- Increase the yield/ha of forages by 40%
- Produce up to 30 metric tons of livestock feed

- Convert ~50 Tons cassava waste into livestock feed
- Engage 1,000 youths in livestock agribusiness
- Increase weight gain of sheep & goats by 50-100%

## What are the TAAT Livestock Technologies?

- Dissemination of Improved dual-purpose animal breeds for meat and egg production
- Poultry Mother Brooder Units business to deliver 21-30-day old chicks to small and medium producers.
- Promoting widespread use of effective Thermostable Newcastle disease, and small ruminants PPR vaccine
- Building technical and business capacities for women and youth entrepreneurs
- The production of high-quality cassava peels mash as livestock feed
- Promoting improved forages, feed supplements and better use of crop residues for fattening
- Strengthening business models for youth-led sheep fattening enterprises

## What have we achieved so far?

The compact has disseminated proven technologies in animal genetics, health, feed, improved management and market access in poultry and small ruminants value chains in target countries. With support from development partners such as FAO, CIRAD, AU-IBAR, IFPRI etc, the Compact, through ILRI is supporting the African Development Bank's livestock flagship in developing its first Livestock Investment Master Plan. Other achievements include:

- 544,188 livestock farmers were reached directly and indirectly with proven livestock Technologies.
- 3,500 tons of dual-purpose crop residues and forage feeds produced.
- 4,100 rams were fattened and sold in 3-4 fattening rounds by 485 Youth entrepreneurs.
- 25,400 seedlings of legume fodder trees and shrubs planted.
- 1,200 families established individual home nurseries of forage seedlings. Seedlings were then planted on ~60 kms of Ridges (Soil and Water Conservation structures). These structures help to rehabilitate farmlands that could have been lost due to erosion.
- 30 tons of Cassava Peels waste processed into livestock feed, reducing environmental pollution, and poultry and fish feed cost by up to 20%.
- 120 Small and Medium Entrepreneurs were trained in using Cassava peels into livestock feed

- 32,700 sheep and goats were vaccinated against sheep and goat diseases.
- 1,600 model farmers and 5,664 farmers/agropastoralists were trained on fodder production, conservation, feed mixing and utilization.

### Were there any key challenges or lessons learned?

- Technology scaling requires other enablers e.g. microfinance, ICT, markets, and all value chain actors to work together a coordination
- The role of the public sector in regulation, policy formulation and innovation dissemination is very important
- The private sector needs to increase investment into quality seed and inputs distribution
- Access to land remains a constraint for smallholders





One of the beneficiaries of TAAT's deployment of sheep fattening technology in Ethiopia, Mrs Ashebir feeding her rams with Ensete recipe (Photo: TAAT Atayi Opaluwah).

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