

LIVESTOCK AND ECONOMIC DATA



3/5 of rural households report income from livestock activities, earning an average of **22%** of total household income from livestock rearing.



Herds of poorer households are characterized by **smaller** animals, while wealthier households tend to hold more large livestock.





Only **5-6%** have access to some form of financing for livestock.



Livestock sales contribute to **1/4** of total agriculture sales.





for animal protein in urban areas represents potential economic benefit for livestock producers.

INVESTING in smallholder livestock is a catalyst for economic growth. **STRONG DATA** provides the road map, while CAPITAL, INPUTS and MARKETS drive growth.

LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTIVITY



Less than 1/3 of all family-owned livestock is vaccinated.

An average of **60% of all** animals are reported to have some type of disease.



The Use of Livestock Inputs is Scarce

Only **6%** of rural livestock holders hires labor.



Benefits of Livestock to Crop Production



25% of rural households that own livestock use organic fertilizer for agriculture.



has a POSITIVE impact on LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY.

ACCESS to FINANCE and ESSENTIAL SERVICES for SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

LIVESTOCK AND GENDER



to **own poultry** rather than cattle.

Women are **more likely**

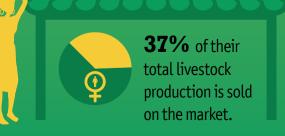
Less likely to use key inputs such as fodder, labor and vaccinations.



nutrition for the entire family. (higher consumption of animal protein) Female-headed households manage herds which are on average 2/3 the size of those owned by male-headed households.



oriented than their male counterparts.





livestock production is sold on the market.

INCREASE LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP among FEMALE-HEADED rural

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www.africalivestockdata.org











HOUSEHOLDS and ensure ACCESS to basic ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES.



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