

# Strategic Interventions and Outcomes in Livestock Production and Marketing in Arid and Semi-Arid Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Areas: A Systematic Literature Review

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**Abstract:** Livestock production remains the cornerstone of pastoral livelihoods and economic development across the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) of Sub-Saharan Africa. This study employed a systematic literature review to examine livestock production systems, marketing practices, and development interventions within pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, with particular relevance to Kenya and the Horn of Africa. The review synthesized evidence on pastoral production systems, animal husbandry, nutrition and feed management, genetic improvement, livestock value chains, leather industry development, rangeland management, ecosystem conservation, and climate change adaptation. The findings indicate that livestock contributes significantly to household incomes, food security, employment, and national economies, while also serving important social and cultural functions within pastoral communities. However, the sector faces persistent challenges including recurrent droughts, climate change, rangeland degradation, feed shortages, livestock diseases, weak market integration, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to production support services. The review further highlights the growing transition from subsistence-oriented pastoralism toward market-oriented livestock production, particularly in areas with stronger links to urban markets. Evidence from the reviewed studies demonstrates that sustainable livestock development requires integrated interventions encompassing improved animal husbandry, enhanced feed and fodder systems, genetic improvement, sustainable rangeland management, value addition, and strengthened market systems. Climate-smart livestock production, ecosystem-based resource management, and gender-inclusive approaches were identified as critical components for building resilience among pastoral communities. The study also underscores the untapped potential of livestock value chains, particularly leather processing and other value addition enterprises, in generating income and promoting economic growth. The study concludes that achieving sustainable pastoral development requires balancing livestock productivity, market integration, and environmental sustainability. Strengthened policy support, increased investment, institutional coordination, and community participation are essential for enhancing resilience, improving livelihoods, and ensuring the long-term sustainability of pastoral livestock systems in Kenya and other dryland regions of Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Keywords:** *Livestock interventions, Pastoral livelihoods, Production factors, Policy guidelines, Food security, Livestock development strategies, Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs).*

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## Introduction

Livestock farming forms the economic backbone of many pastoral regions across the world. In Sub-Saharan Africa, pastoral livestock production is particularly significant, serving as a primary source of livelihood for millions of people while contributing substantially to local, regional, and national economies. Beyond sustaining households, the livestock sector makes an important contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of several countries within the region. However, livestock production systems and their outcomes vary considerably across pastoral environments. These variations are largely influenced by differences in ecological landscapes, including plains, grasslands, hills, and mountainous areas. Such environments have shaped pastoral livelihoods and settlement patterns, resulting in communities that are sedentary, semi-nomadic, or highly nomadic. Environmental conditions have also influenced livestock breeds, This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license

adaptation strategies, resource utilization practices, and the structure and functioning of market systems.

Pastoral communities located near urban centres are increasingly transforming their livestock production systems from traditional subsistence-oriented practices to market-oriented enterprises. This transition has enhanced their capacity to supply live animals and livestock by-products to expanding domestic and regional markets. In contrast, communities residing in remote and isolated areas, with limited interaction with urban economies, have largely maintained traditional livestock production practices. In these settings, livestock continue to serve primarily as a source of food security, social status, and cultural identity, with relatively limited integration into market economies. Recognizing the importance of the pastoral livestock sector, governments and development partners have implemented a range of interventions

aimed at strengthening pastoral production systems and addressing the challenges faced by pastoral communities. These interventions have focused on mitigating the impacts of recurrent droughts, enhancing climate change adaptation and resilience, controlling human and livestock diseases, improving infrastructure, and expanding access to social services.

Despite these efforts, pastoral communities remain highly vulnerable to a variety of threats that endanger both human livelihoods and livestock assets. Recurring climatic shocks, environmental degradation, disease outbreaks, resource conflicts, and limited access to markets continue to undermine the sustainability of pastoral livelihoods. Over the years, governments and development agencies have consistently emphasized the need for strategic improvements in pastoral livestock production systems and their gradual transition toward market-oriented frameworks. Such a transformation is expected to enhance pastoralists' understanding of the economic value of livestock, improve their capacity to manage risks and uncertainties associated with dryland environments, and strengthen their ability to adopt effective coping, contingency, and development strategies. Ultimately, these measures can contribute to addressing the socio-economic and environmental challenges facing pastoral communities while promoting sustainable livestock-based development.

## Methodology

### Eligibility Requirements and Search Methodology

The study adopted a systematic review approach to assess interventions and outcomes in livestock production and marketing

across various Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). The reviewed literature primarily focused on pastoral production systems; livestock development and emergency programmes; animal husbandry practices; animal nutrition, feed, and fodder systems; genetic improvement; the leather industry and technological innovations; livestock value chain development; rangeland and ecosystem management; and climate change, among other related themes. A systematic review design was selected due to its strength in synthesizing existing knowledge and generating evidence-based insights. This approach facilitates the identification of innovative ideas and demonstrates how theoretical frameworks and scientific knowledge can be applied to enhance livestock development practices and systems in ASAL contexts.

The methodology involved a rigorous evaluation of scholarly and academic literature, guided by clearly defined inclusion criteria. The review process enabled the identification of key findings, research gaps, methodological trends, and areas requiring further investigation, while also providing recommendations for future studies. The principal search terms used included *pastoral production systems*, *animal husbandry*, *animal nutrition*, *livestock marketing*, *livestock value chains*, *climate change*, and *ASAL areas*. The evidence gathered from the reviewed literature reflects a broad range of pastoral and agro-pastoral systems across different regions of the world. These experiences and lessons are highly relevant to the context of Kenya's drylands and comparable environments within the Horn of Africa, thereby providing valuable insights for policy formulation, programme design, and sustainable livestock sector development. Below is the framework use to select literature sources for the study.

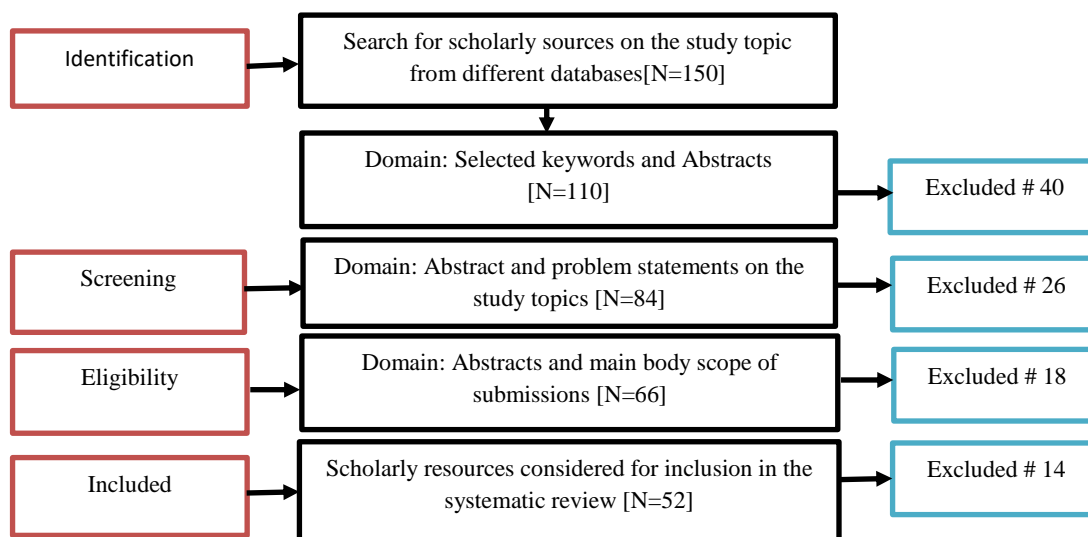


Figure 1: Literature Sources Selection Framework

## Literature Review

### Defining Pastoralist Areas and Livestock Production Systems

Pastoralism is widely recognized as the practice of rearing livestock as a primary or secondary source of livelihood. Its implementation is influenced by landscape, climatic conditions, biodiversity, cultural values, social norms, and government policies. Globally, pastoral systems are commonly categorized into four forms: nomadic pastoralism, transhumant pastoralism, agro-pastoralism, and sedentary pastoralism (Anno and Pjero, 2021;

Diawara et al., 2021). Across these systems, livestock provide food, clothing, shelter, income, social status, and cultural identity. Despite its significance, pastoralism faces numerous challenges, including climate change, recurrent droughts, land tenure issues, restricted access to grazing resources, modernization pressures, and both internal and cross-border conflicts. In response, pastoral communities, often in collaboration with governments and development partners, continue to demonstrate resilience through mobility, adaptation, and the utilization of social and market networks (Simonet et al., 2020).

Pastoralism remains essential for populations inhabiting harsh and fragile ecosystems. To maximize economic opportunities, particularly those associated with eco-tourism and globalized markets, pastoral systems must adapt while preserving traditional practices and cultural values (Anno, 2025). Such adaptation is likely to shape the future of pastoralism within national, regional, and global economies. The Horn of Africa hosts numerous pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, including the Ankole and Karimojong of Uganda; the Turkana, Rendille, Maasai, Samburu, and Borana of Kenya; the Somali communities of Kenya and Somalia; and several pastoral groups in Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Eritrea. Although these communities have achieved varying degrees of success, many continue to experience significant challenges that adversely affect food security, nutrition, income generation, and overall development (Feliciano, 2019).

### **Interventions and Outcomes in Livestock Production and Marketing**

Livestock production plays a critical role in promoting economic stability within arid and semi-arid regions (Feliciano, 2019; Fraval et al., 2018). Studies indicate that livestock development contributes significantly to food security, income generation, and economic diversification (Anno and Pjero, 2021). Fraval et al. (2018) emphasize the importance of integrating urban and rural economies to strengthen dryland livelihoods despite inherent environmental risks. The adoption of mixed farming systems and modern agricultural technologies has been recommended as an effective strategy for improving livestock production and marketing (Ogola et al., 2018). In Africa, livestock should be viewed not merely as production units but also as household assets that enhance resilience and productivity within mixed farming systems (Diawara et al., 2021; de Glanville et al., 2020).

Research by Taban and Cirik (2018), Semango et al. (2019), and Anno and Ameripus (2022) demonstrates that strategic investments can significantly improve livestock productivity. Ethiopia, for example, possesses the largest livestock population in Africa, contributing approximately 40% of agricultural GDP, 18% of national GDP, and 19% of foreign exchange earnings. Despite social, political, and market-related challenges, the livestock sector remains central to household incomes and food security. Government policies also play a crucial role in shaping livestock management systems. Evidence from Ethiopia and Botswana suggests that supportive policies facilitate trade, investment, and technological adoption in livestock production (Ogola et al., 2018; Herzog et al., 2019). In resource-constrained areas, pastoralists continue to employ nomadic management strategies to cope with environmental uncertainty (Simonet et al., 2020; Taban & Cikir, 2018).

By and Large, women make substantial contributions to livestock production, particularly in pastoral communities. Their responsibilities commonly include feeding animals, cleaning shelters, milking, and marketing livestock products (Simonet & Carabine, 2021). Although women play a pivotal role in ensuring food security and poverty reduction, they often have limited access to productive assets and decision-making opportunities (Semango et al., 2019). Nevertheless, gendered roles remain integral to the productivity and sustainability of pastoral livelihoods (Feliciano, 2019).

### **Animal Nutrition and Feeding Mechanisms**

Feed availability and quality are fundamental determinants of livestock productivity and competitiveness (Muricho et al., 2019). Effective production, conservation, and management of feed resources are essential for maintaining livestock health and productivity throughout the year in pastoral regions. Hidosa and Tesfaye (2018) reported a decline in fodder quality within Ethiopian rangelands due to inadequate rainfall, overgrazing, and environmental degradation. Similar studies highlight biodiversity loss as a major threat to livestock productivity across African rangelands. Reduced feed diversity compromises animal nutrition, increasing vulnerability to disease, mortality, and migration, particularly during prolonged drought periods.

Climate variability continues to affect forage availability, land use patterns, and rangeland management practices. Recurrent droughts and food crises across sub-Saharan Africa further exacerbate livestock nutrition challenges, emphasizing the need for sustainable feed production systems and effective rangeland management strategies (Anno et al., 2023).

### **Cultivation of Artificial Pastures and Livestock Feed Formulation**

Pastoral communities increasingly adopt artificial pasture cultivation, hay production, and fodder tree establishment as adaptive strategies to address feed shortages and drought-related challenges (Hassan et al., 2020). These interventions have emerged in response to persistent forage scarcity and poorly organized grazing systems. Research suggests that overcoming these challenges requires supportive government policies, technological investments, and strengthened research systems (Anno, Pjero & Lotiang, 2022). Access to productive resources including land, water, drought-tolerant seeds, financial capital, and transportation infrastructure significantly influences participation in fodder production and commercialization.

Household labor organization, peaceful coexistence among pastoral groups, and structured grazing systems have also been identified as important factors that enhance stakeholder engagement in fodder production, conservation, and marketing. Muricho et al. (2019) emphasize that artificial pasture production and commercialization are critical for protecting livestock during drought periods. Additional interventions such as reseeding degraded rangelands, implementing rotational grazing systems, and adopting holistic natural resource management approaches contribute significantly to rangeland restoration and feed security. Effective feed preservation and storage practices further improve feed utilization and availability during periods of scarcity.

Food insecurity, often intensified by prolonged droughts, undermines livestock productivity and contributes to resource-based conflicts in arid and semi-arid regions. Consequently, access to institutional support services, market information, and livestock-feed value chains remains essential for integrating pastoralists into broader market economies and enhancing their resilience to climate variability (Hidosa and Tesfaye, 2018).

### **Animal Husbandry and Genetic Improvement**

Genetic improvement programs aim to enhance the productivity of indigenous livestock breeds, particularly regarding meat and milk production (Osei-Amponsah et al., 2020). According to Kebede, Adugna, and Keffale (2018), breeding

interventions improve body condition, lactation performance, calving intervals, and market competitiveness. The study by Sarkar (2020) demonstrate that improved breeding programs contribute to increased household incomes and food security by promoting earlier reproductive maturity and enhanced productivity. Community-based breeding initiatives in countries such as Sri Lanka, Liberia, and Ethiopia further illustrate the potential benefits of participatory breeding approaches (Kumari et al., 2019). Improved livestock breeds contribute to better animal health, increased product quality and quantity, and higher financial returns for producers (Ndlovu et al., 2019). Conversely, reliance on traditional breeding methods and limited adoption of technologies such as artificial insemination constrain productivity and market access (Melesse et al., 2020; de Glanville et al., 2020).

The limited uptake of genetic improvement programs is attributed to inadequate artificial insemination services, shortages of skilled personnel, weak extension systems, and insufficient government support (Khainga et al., 2018). Other barriers include limited financial resources, poor breed performance monitoring systems, widespread illiteracy among pastoralists, and climate-related challenges. Despite these constraints, advancements in breeding technologies, policy support, research investments, and improved information systems offer considerable potential for enhancing livestock productivity and market competitiveness across Africa.

#### **Advancements in the Leather Industry and Value Chains**

The livestock hides and skins sector contributes significantly to rural livelihoods and national economies. Studies conducted in Nigeria and Somaliland highlight the economic importance of hides and skins within livestock value chains (Jaáfar-Furo et al., 2021; Wanyoike et al., 2018). Globally, the leather industry is valued at approximately USD 100 billion annually (Kenea, 2019; Jaáfar-Furo et al., 2021). Despite possessing nearly one-fifth of the world's livestock population, African countries contribute only 4% of global leather production and 3% of its value.

Ethiopia's leather industry generated approximately USD 110 million in export earnings in 2016 (Kenea, 2019). Similarly, countries such as Pakistan, India, and Nigeria continue to benefit significantly from leather sector activities. However, the industry faces numerous challenges, including inadequate financing, poor infrastructure, inconsistent taxation systems, quality deterioration, limited market information, and inefficient value chains (Alemnesh et al., 2018; Audu et al., 2020). Additional constraints include weak collection systems, limited processing capacity, inactive tanneries, and livestock mobility. Despite its historical prominence, Kenya remains a relatively minor participant in the global leather market, with exports valued at approximately USD 140 million and limited emphasis on quality improvement and value addition (Jaáfar-Furo et al., 2020; Wanyoike et al., 2018).

#### **Pastoral Agricultural Systems and Development Prospects**

Pastoral livelihoods are increasingly threatened by urbanization, population growth, and changing land-use patterns (Mengistu et al., 2020). Evidence suggests that livestock production is gradually losing economic significance in some pastoral regions, including Borana in Ethiopia and Karamoja in Uganda. While diversification into crop farming may provide alternative income opportunities, it can also accelerate

environmental degradation if not properly managed. Consequently, researchers advocate integrated crop-livestock systems that balance environmental sustainability with economic diversification (Balehegn et al., 2021). Climate variability continues to threaten the sustainability of pastoral systems, increasing the urgency of research into alternative livelihood opportunities and adaptive production strategies.

#### **Management of Rangelands and Grazing Systems**

Overgrazing remains a major driver of land degradation across Sub-Saharan Africa, affecting nearly half of the region's rangelands (Wynants et al., 2019; Anno and Ameripus, 2022). Sustainable livestock intensification approaches, including improved feed systems and silvopastoral practices, have demonstrated significant potential to enhance productivity while reducing environmental degradation (Omollo et al., 2018). Nevertheless, adoption rates remain low due to limited access to financial resources, technical knowledge, and policy support. Increasing urbanization and rising demand for livestock products continue to stimulate investments in livestock production. However, expanding livestock populations also contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, overgrazing, and ecosystem degradation (Tricarico et al., 2020). Researchers advocate improving productivity per animal through technological innovation rather than increasing herd sizes, thereby reducing environmental pressures while enhancing economic returns (Ng'anga & Robinson, 2018).

#### **Animal Husbandry and the Ecosystem**

Livestock production and environmental sustainability are closely interconnected. Sustainable livestock systems require balanced interactions between animals, ecosystems, and human communities (Omollo et al., 2018). Poorly managed grazing systems contribute to environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, and increased transmission of diseases between livestock, wildlife, and humans. Studies have also demonstrated the impact of livestock waste on water quality and ecosystem health. Holistic Natural Resource Management (HNRM) approaches have been proposed as effective strategies for improving livestock-environment interactions and restoring degraded rangelands. Community-based environmental governance, nature conservation initiatives, and sustainable grazing practices are increasingly recognized as essential components of resilient pastoral systems.

#### **The Significance of Pastoralism in Kenya**

Pastoralism remains a major contributor to Kenya's economy. Nyariki et al. (2019) estimate the value of Kenya's pastoral economy at approximately USD 1.13 billion, with livestock accounting for 92% of this value. Pastoral meat production contributes approximately 28% of the country's annual meat consumption. The Total Economic Value (TEV) framework demonstrates that pastoral systems provide both market and non-market benefits that are frequently overlooked in conventional economic assessments. Research further highlights climate change, limited adaptive capacity, and food insecurity as major challenges affecting pastoral households in counties such as Kajiado and Makueni of Kenya. Strengthening resilience interventions is therefore essential for improving livestock productivity, pastoral welfare, and economic growth.

## Climate Change and Pastoralism in Kenya

Climate change is increasingly affecting pastoral production systems globally and particularly within Kenya's arid and semi-arid regions (Kimaro et al., 2018; Anno and Pjero, 2021). Reduced rainfall, prolonged droughts, and increased climate variability threaten livestock productivity, forage availability, and pastoral livelihoods (FAO, 2019b; Godde et al., 2021). Researchers emphasize the importance of climate adaptation strategies, including drought preparedness, climate forecasting, market-based conservation, policy reforms, and community-based rangeland management. Sustainable land-use planning and ecosystem conservation are also critical for enhancing resilience.

Climate change affects soil quality, biodiversity, and forage production while increasing heat stress and reducing livestock productivity. Consequently, integrating technology into livestock management, strengthening climate information systems, and promoting adaptive innovations are increasingly important. Studies suggest that integrated crop-livestock systems, commercialization, education, and social capital significantly enhance household resilience to climate-related shocks (Ado et al., 2019; McGrath et al., 2019). Educated and commercially oriented households tend to be better equipped to adapt to changing environmental conditions and maintain sustainable livelihoods. Overall, improving resilience through education, technological innovation, sustainable resource management, and institutional support remains fundamental to the future sustainability of pastoralism in Kenya and other pastoral regions of Africa.

## Discussion of the Findings

### The Role of Livestock in Pastoral Economy

Livestock farming plays a central role in the economies of pastoral regions in Sub-Saharan Africa. It supports livelihoods, contributes significantly to national GDPs, and shapes household survival strategies. However, livestock production outcomes vary widely across pastoral landscapes, leading to different livelihood systems such as sedentary, semi-nomadic, and nomadic pastoralism. Communities located closer to urban centers are increasingly shifting toward market-oriented livestock production, while those in remote areas tend to maintain traditional pastoral practices.

Government programmes and development interventions have been introduced to improve livestock systems and address persistent challenges such as climate change, land degradation, and weak infrastructure. Despite these efforts, pastoral communities continue to face threats affecting both livestock productivity and human well-being. This situation highlights the need for strengthened production systems, improved resilience strategies, and deeper integration into livestock markets.

### Interventions in Livestock Systems

Animal husbandry remains a key driver of economic stability in arid and semi-arid regions by supporting food security, income generation, and livelihood diversification. The integration of rural and urban economies strengthens dryland systems, while mixed farming practices enhance livestock production and marketing efficiency. Across Africa, livestock is increasingly recognized not just as a source of food, but as a critical asset for resilience within mixed agricultural systems. Ethiopia, which has the largest livestock population in Africa, demonstrates the sector's

importance to agricultural GDP and household income. Government policies that promote trade, investment, and technological adoption have further strengthened livestock development.

Women play a particularly important role in livestock management in many pastoral systems, although their decision-making power remains limited. Despite this, traditional gender roles continue to contribute significantly to household productivity and resource management.

### Nutrition and Breeding

Effective feed and nutrition management is essential for sustainable livestock production in pastoral areas. However, feed availability and quality are increasingly threatened by climate variability, especially declining rainfall, overgrazing, and loss of biodiversity. These challenges reduce fodder quality and lead to seasonal feed shortages, which negatively affect livestock health and productivity. In arid and semi-arid regions, reduced feed diversity often forces pastoral mobility and increases livestock mortality rates. Consequently, economically viable feed production systems are essential for ensuring food security and protecting livestock, particularly during recurring droughts and famines in Sub-Saharan Africa.

### Fodder and Feed Formulation

Pastoral communities are increasingly adopting improved pasture management practices such as artificial pasture cultivation and fodder production to mitigate feed scarcity and drought impacts. However, the success of these strategies depends heavily on access to land, water, drought-resistant seeds, financial resources, and institutional support. Structured grazing systems and better household labor organization enhance efficiency and encourage wider stakeholder participation. The commercialization of fodder production, along with reseeded and pasture restoration initiatives, is particularly important for maintaining livestock during drought periods. Effective feed management also strengthens resilience to climate shocks, reduces food insecurity, and minimizes conflict over scarce resources. Access to weather and market information further supports pastoralists' integration into livestock markets and improves decision-making.

### Animal Husbandry and Breeding

Breed improvement programs in tropical livestock systems aim to enhance productivity in terms of meat and milk yield. Genetic improvement of indigenous breeds can increase reproductive efficiency, improve animal performance, and raise household incomes. Community-based breeding initiatives have shown potential in increasing productivity. However, challenges such as weak artificial insemination services, limited farmer participation, inadequate funding, and poor market access continue to constrain progress. Environmental factors and insufficient adoption of modern breeding technologies further limit livestock improvement. Strengthening policy support and expanding access to breeding services are essential for achieving sustainable genetic improvement and improving livestock health outcomes.

### Leather Industry and Value Addition

The livestock sector contributes significantly to global and national economies through hides and skins production. Despite Africa holding a large share of the world's livestock population, its contribution to global leather production remains relatively low at

about 4%. The leather industry is globally valued at approximately \$100 billion annually, yet many African countries struggle to fully benefit from this value chain due to structural and technological constraints. For instance, Ethiopia's leather industry has generated substantial revenue, but countries like Kenya and Nigeria face challenges such as poor infrastructure, inadequate financing, weak quality control, and limited value addition capacity. These constraints reduce competitiveness in global markets and limit rural income opportunities.

### **Pastoral Farming Systems**

Pastoral farming systems are increasingly declining due to urbanization, land-use changes, and environmental pressures. In regions such as Ethiopia's Borana and Uganda's Karamoja, livestock systems are being replaced or supplemented by crop cultivation and mixed farming. While diversification can enhance household income, poorly managed transitions may lead to environmental degradation and reduced rangeland productivity. Increasing land competition and market-driven agriculture are also contributing to the fragmentation of traditional grazing systems. Sustainable pastoral development therefore requires balancing livelihood diversification with environmental conservation and rangeland protection.

### **Rangeland Management**

Overgrazing remains one of the most significant threats to rangeland sustainability in Sub-Saharan Africa, contributing to land degradation across nearly half of grazing ecosystems. This degradation reduces forage availability and weakens ecosystem resilience. Improving rangeland health requires integrated strategies such as feed quality enhancement, herd genetic improvement, reseeding, and rangeland rehabilitation. However, the adoption of these strategies is often limited by lack of policy support and financial constraints. At the same time, increasing livestock populations and rising demand for animal products have intensified pressure on rangelands, contributing to environmental challenges such as greenhouse gas emissions. Sustainable intensification supported by modern technologies is therefore essential.

### **Animal Husbandry and Ecosystems**

Livestock production is closely linked to environmental health, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa where ecosystems are highly sensitive. Unsustainable grazing practices can lead to land degradation, biodiversity loss, and water contamination. Research shows that livestock waste can negatively affect water quality, while unregulated grazing accelerates ecosystem degradation. Effective land-use planning, improved pasture management, and community participation are essential for maintaining ecological balance. There is also growing recognition of the need for protected rangelands and conservation areas to preserve biodiversity and sustain livestock systems. Integrated ecosystem-based approaches are therefore critical for long-term sustainability.

### **Pastoralism in Kenya**

In Kenya, pastoralism remains a key economic activity, contributing approximately \$1.13 billion to the national economy, with livestock accounting for the majority of this value. The sector also plays a major role in national meat supply and rural livelihoods. However, climate change and increasing resource pressure threaten pastoral productivity, particularly in counties

such as Kajiado and Makueni. Accurate valuation of pastoral systems using frameworks such as Total Economic Value (TEV) is important for guiding investment and policy decisions. Strengthening resilience through improved livestock systems, market access, and climate adaptation strategies is essential for sustaining pastoral livelihoods and national food security.

### **Climate Change Impacts**

Climate change is one of the most significant threats to livestock production in arid and semi-arid regions. Reduced rainfall, prolonged droughts, and increased temperature variability directly affect livestock health, productivity, and survival. These changes also reduce agricultural profitability and disrupt food systems, increasing vulnerability among pastoral communities. As a result, climate adaptation strategies such as improved forecasting, sustainable land-use planning, and technological innovation are increasingly important. Building resilience requires not only technical solutions but also strengthened education systems, institutional support, and social capital to help communities adapt effectively to environmental changes.

### **Conclusion**

The study concludes that livestock production remains the foundation of pastoral livelihoods and a critical contributor to economic development, food security, and social well-being in pastoral regions of Sub-Saharan Africa. The findings of this study demonstrate that despite the significant contribution of livestock to household incomes, national economies, and rural resilience, pastoral communities continue to face numerous challenges including climate change, recurrent droughts, rangeland degradation, feed shortages, disease outbreaks, weak market integration, and limited access to production support services.

The study further reveals that sustainable livestock development requires a holistic approach that integrates improved animal husbandry, feed and nutrition management, genetic improvement, rangeland conservation, ecosystem protection, and market development. While government and development partner interventions have contributed to strengthening pastoral production systems, gaps remain in infrastructure, policy implementation, value addition, climate adaptation, and institutional support. The growing shift from subsistence-oriented pastoralism toward market-oriented livestock production presents opportunities for increased incomes and economic growth, provided that pastoral communities are adequately supported through investments in production systems, market access, and resilience-building measures.

In Turkana County, livestock production continues to be the primary livelihood activity and an important pathway for poverty reduction and economic transformation. However, the sustainability of the sector depends on the ability of stakeholders to address environmental, economic, and social constraints while promoting inclusive participation, particularly among women and marginalized groups. Strengthening livestock value chains, enhancing drought preparedness, supporting sustainable rangeland management, and promoting value addition through industries such as leather processing can significantly improve pastoral livelihoods and contribute to broader economic development.

Overall, the study concludes that the future of pastoral livestock production lies in balancing productivity, market integration, and environmental sustainability. Coordinated efforts

among governments, development partners, research institutions, private sector actors, and pastoral communities are essential to build resilient livestock systems capable of withstanding climate and market shocks while ensuring long-term livelihood security and sustainable development in pastoral areas.

### **Recommendations for Application**

Based on the discussion of findings, the following recommendations are proposed for application:

#### *Strengthen Livestock Production Systems*

Invest in sustainable livestock production practices that improve productivity while maintaining environmental integrity. Expand access to veterinary services, animal health programs, and extension support in pastoral areas. Promote market-oriented livestock production, particularly in regions with access to urban markets, while transforming traditional pastoral systems in dryland areas.

#### *Enhance Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience*

Develop and implement climate-smart livestock management strategies to reduce vulnerability to droughts and rainfall variability. Improve access to climate information, weather forecasting, and early warning systems for pastoral communities. Support community resilience through education, institutional strengthening, and livelihood diversification programs.

#### *Improve Feed and Nutrition Management*

Promote fodder production, artificial pasture cultivation, and pasture reseeding initiatives to address feed shortages. Encourage the use of drought-tolerant forage species and improved feed conservation technologies. Increase investment in feed production systems that can provide reliable livestock nutrition during drought periods.

#### *Support Sustainable Rangeland Management*

Implement controlled and rotational grazing systems to reduce overgrazing and land degradation. Strengthen rangeland rehabilitation programs, including reseeding, restoration, and protection of degraded grazing lands. Develop policies that support sustainable stocking rates and long-term rangeland conservation.

#### *Expand Livestock Breeding and Genetic Improvement Programs*

Strengthen community-based breeding programs that improve the productivity of indigenous livestock breeds. Improve access to artificial insemination services and modern breeding technologies. Increase government funding and technical support for livestock genetic improvement initiatives, and enhance farmer participation and awareness of breeding programs.

#### *Promote Women's Participation and Empowerment*

Increase women's involvement in livestock-related decision-making processes. Improve access to livestock assets, financial services, training, and leadership opportunities for women in pastoral communities. Mainstream gender-responsive approaches in livestock development policies and programs.

#### *Strengthen Livestock Market Systems*

Improve rural infrastructure, including roads, market facilities, and communication networks. Enhance access to market information systems to help pastoralists make informed production

and marketing decisions. Facilitate stronger integration between pastoral producers and livestock value chain actors.

#### *Develop the Leather and Value Addition Industry*

Invest in processing facilities, quality control systems, and modern technologies for hides and skins production. Improve access to financing for leather industry actors. Promote value addition and export-oriented leather products to increase national revenues and rural employment opportunities. Strengthen public-private partnerships within the livestock and leather sectors.

#### *Support Sustainable Livelihood Diversification*

Encourage diversified livelihood strategies that complement pastoralism without undermining rangeland sustainability. Promote integrated crop-livestock systems where ecologically appropriate. Ensure that transitions from pastoralism to mixed farming are guided by environmental sustainability principles.

#### *Strengthen Environmental Protection and Ecosystem Management*

Integrate livestock development with ecosystem conservation and biodiversity protection. Promote community-based natural resource management and participatory land-use planning. Protect critical grazing areas, water sources, and conservation zones from degradation. Implement measures to reduce livestock-related environmental impacts, including water contamination and greenhouse gas emissions.

#### *Improve Policy and Institutional Support*

Develop coherent livestock policies that address production, marketing, climate adaptation, and environmental sustainability. Increase public investment in pastoral development programmes. Strengthen coordination among governments, research institutions, development partners, and pastoral communities. Support evidence-based policymaking through improved data collection and valuation of pastoral systems.

#### *Prioritize Pastoral Development in Kenya*

Increase investment in pastoral counties through livestock infrastructure, water development, and climate adaptation programmes. Apply valuation frameworks such as the Total Economic Value (TEV) approach to better capture the economic contribution of pastoralism. Strengthen livestock marketing systems and drought preparedness mechanisms to safeguard livelihoods and national food security.

### **Disclaimer**

- The views stated in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of any of the entities mentioned.

### **Interest Conflicts**

- The author declares no conflict of interest whatsoever in this publication.

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