Understanding pathways toward low-emissions livestock: Evidence from Kenya and Tanzania

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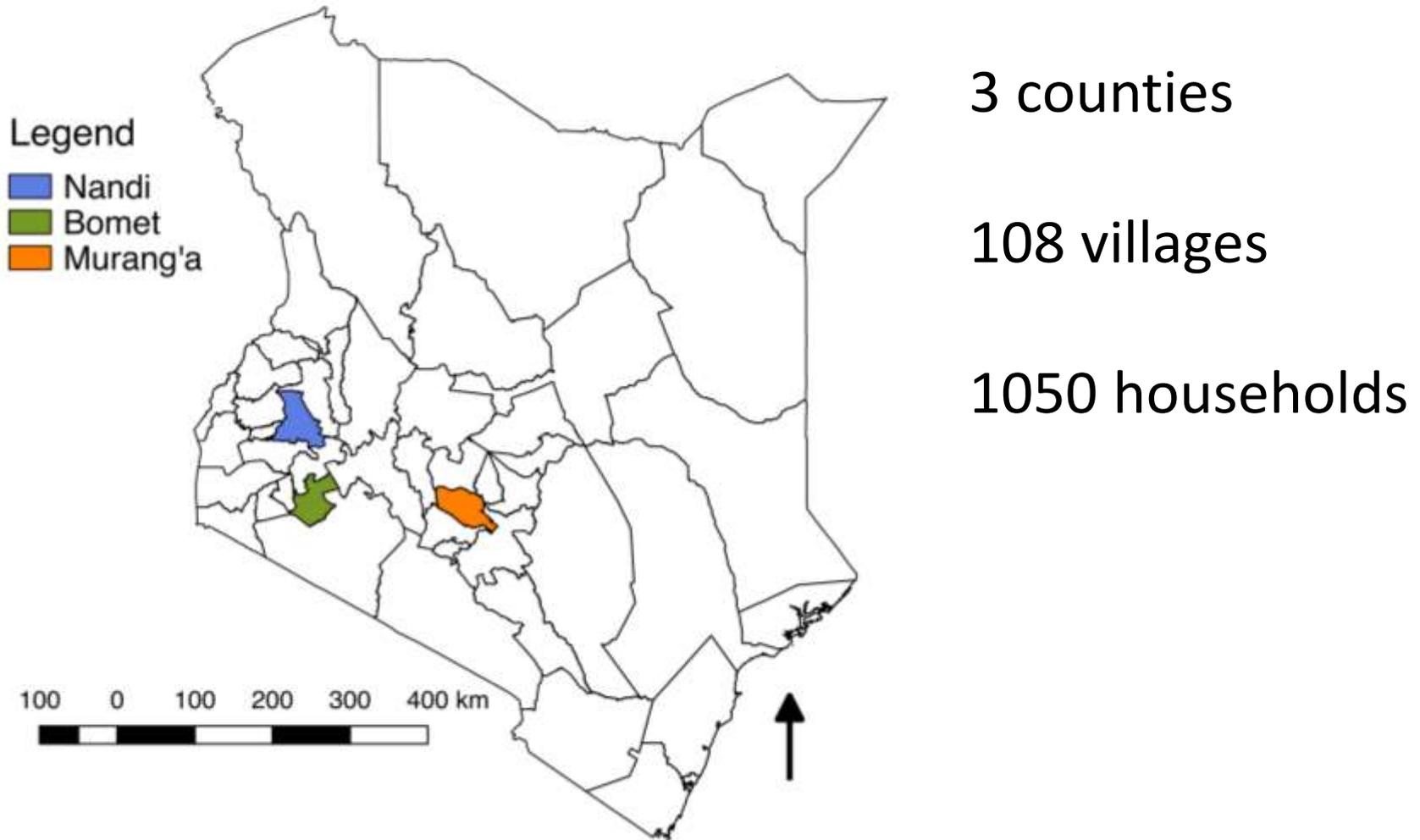
USAID Webinar

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Greening Livestock and *Inclusive*

- Basic research
  - GHG emission baselines
  - Social implications
  - Enabling environment

- Policy maker support
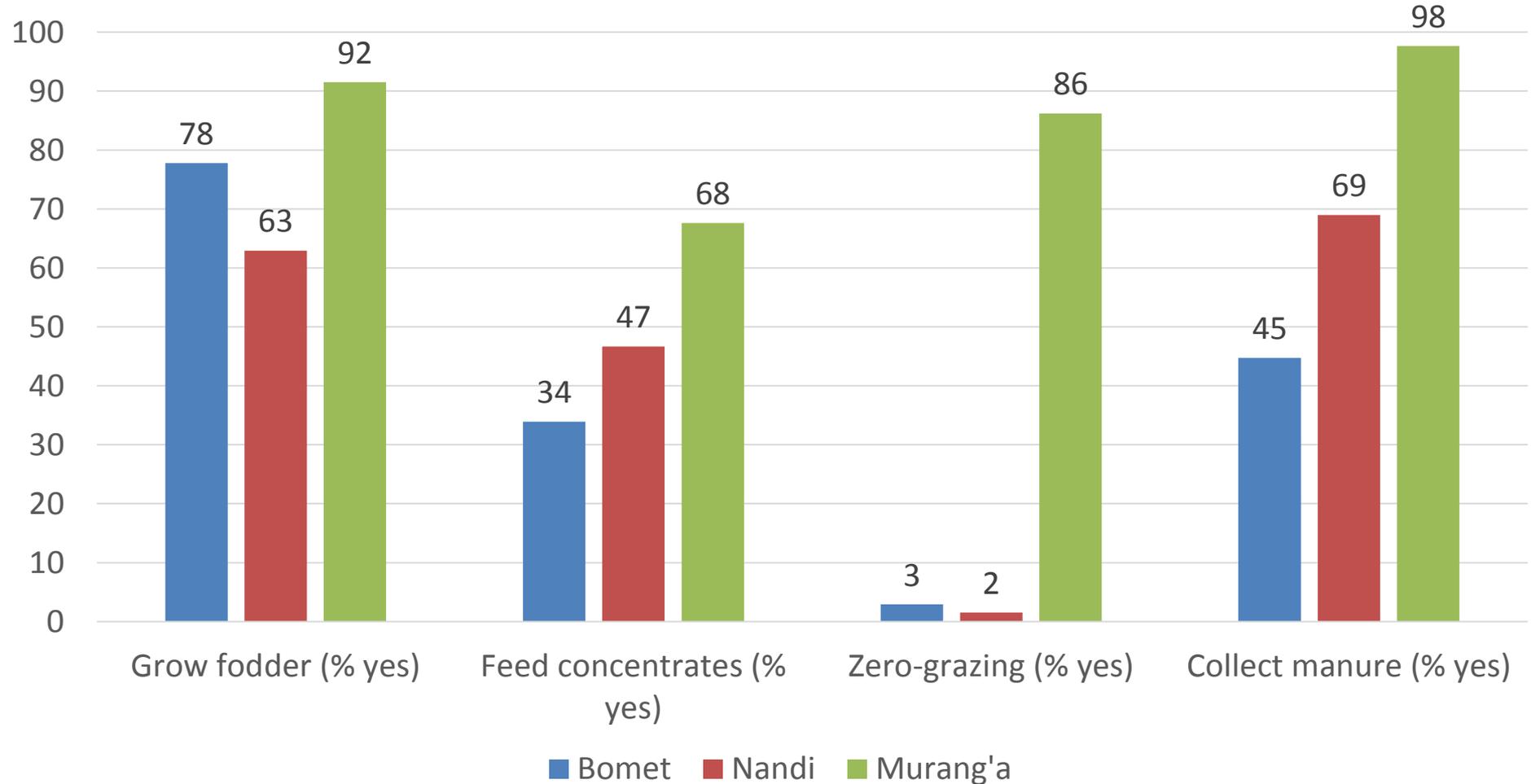 - Targeting
  - Planning
  - Reporting

Political Economy of LED: Kenya

Study sites in Kenya

Legend
- Nandi
- Bomet
- Murang'a

100 0 100 200 300 400 km

3 counties

108 villages

1050 households

Political Economy of LED: Practices

Dairy farming practices in 3 counties in Kenya

Political Economy of LED: Value Chains

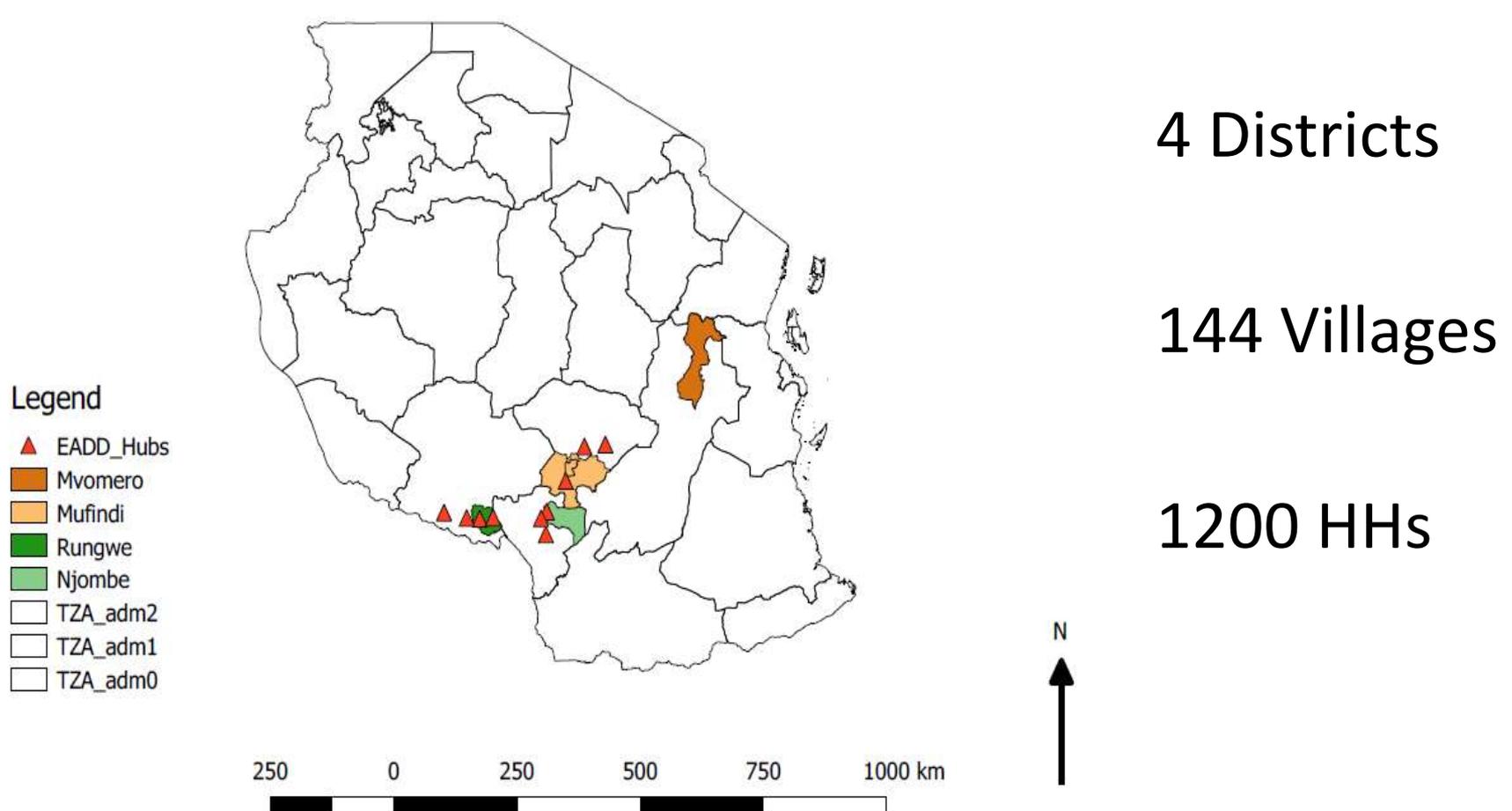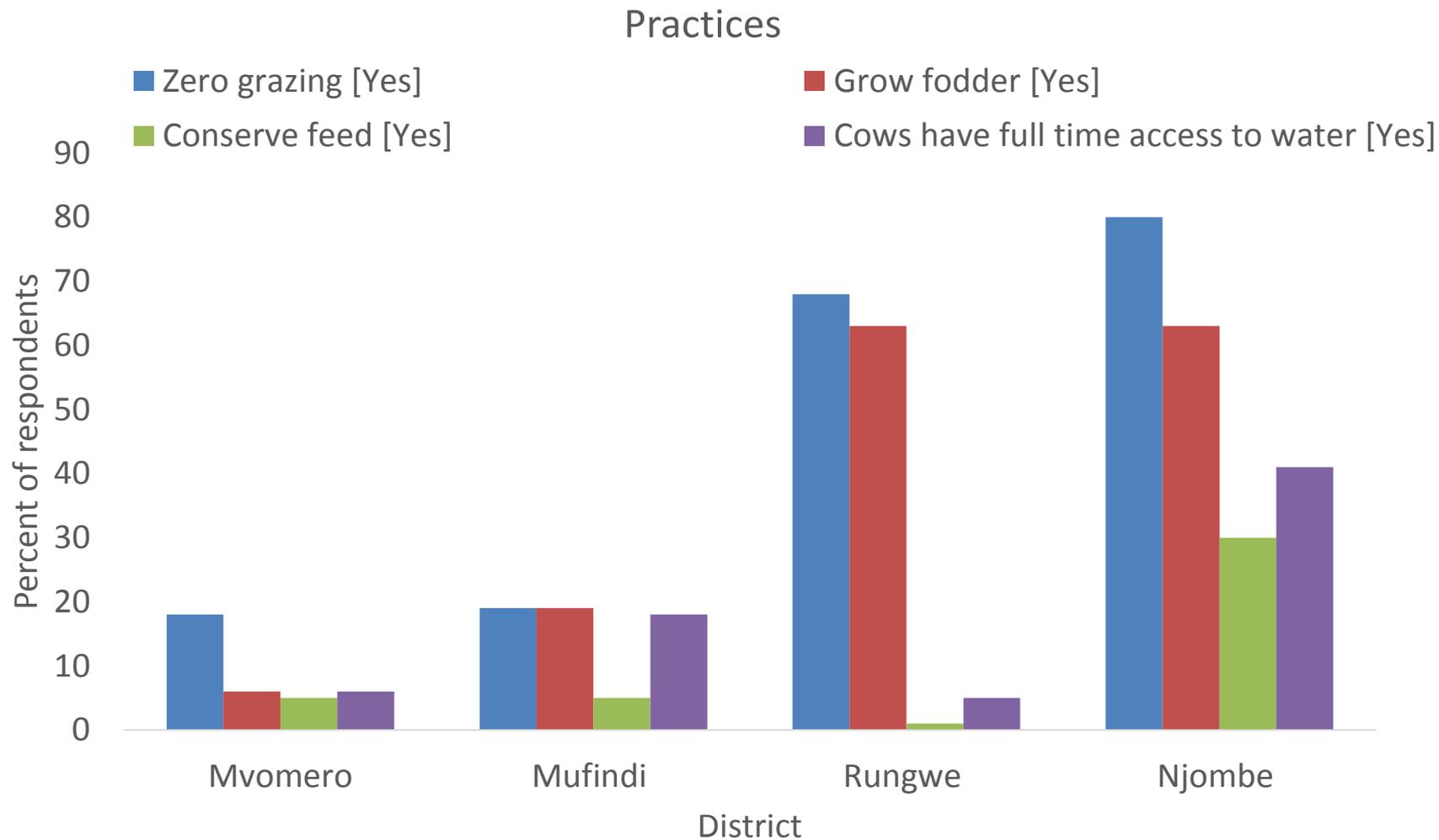| (N=1015)	Bomet	Nandi	Murang'a
Milk not sold (%)	17.84	40.96	23.75
Individual costumers (%)	35.67	21.69	29.33
Informal middlemen (%)	35.67	20.48	22.58
Farmer cooperatives (%)	8.19	11.75	17.30
Amount of morning milk (L)	5.9	5.4	6.1
Amount of evening milk (L)	1.5	1.1	2.5
Government AI (% yes)	3.8	3.3	17.9
Private AI (% yes)	18.1	22.9	66.6

Political Economy of LED: HH Types

Dairy not prioritised [9%]	Least wealthy without revenue from dairy [11%]	Poor with revenue from dairy [14%]	Business driven [13%]	Semi-intensive [15%]	Intensified with formal employment [22%]	Diversified with formal employment [16%]
* Do not sell milk * Low adoption of best practices * Mainly income from other livestock, most land * Keep most local cows 3.71L/cow/day	* Do not sell milk * Not wealthy * Least adoption of best practices of households that don't sell milk 3.77L/cow/day	* Sell milk, mainly informally * Least wealthy * Lowest adoption of best practices of households that sell milk * Next to dairy, bit of revenue from cash crops 6.37L/cow/day	* Sell milk, mainly informally * Wealthy * Most zero-grazers, least land * Main revenues from dairy and off-farm business 6.59L/cow/day	* Sell milk, mainly informally *Also revenues from other livestock * Average adoption of best practices 6.70L/cow/day	* Sell milk, mainly to cooperatives * Also revenues from other livestock and formal employment * Good adoption of best practices 6.71L/cow/day	* Sell milk, mainly informally * Wealthiest * Overall most adoption of best practices * Most revenues from dairy, cash- and food crops, and formal employment * No revenues from other livestock 7.39L/cow/day

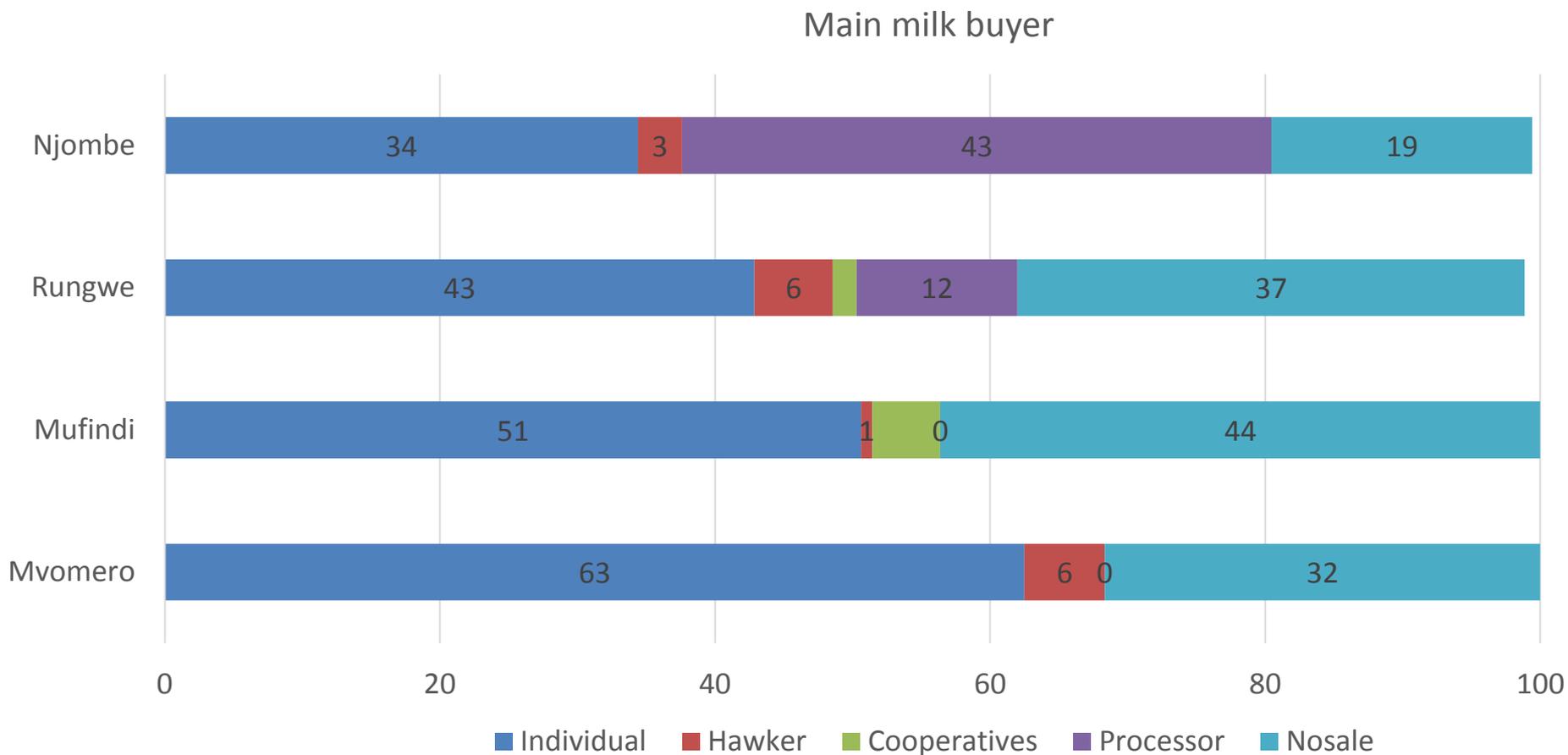# Political Economy of LED: Tanzania

Tanzania Study sites

4 Districts

144 Villages

1200 HHs

Legend

- ▲ EADD_Hubs
- ■ Mvomero
- ■ Mufindi
- ■ Rungwe
- ■ Njombe
- □ TZA_adm2
- □ TZA_adm1
- □ TZA_adm0

250   0   250   500   750   1000 km

N

Political Economy of LED: Practices

Practices

Political Economy of LED: Value Chains

Main milk buyer

Political Economy of LED: HH Types

| Off-farm driven [9%]	Poor [19%]	Diversifying [11%]	Semi intensive [22%]	Wealthy [14%]	Intensive [24%]
* Do not sell milk * Main income is from off farm business * Rank lowest on uptake of improved practices * Mainly local cattle kept for manure and milk consumption	* Do not sell milk * Rank lowest on assets * Rank low on uptake of most improved practices * Mainly local cattle kept for manure and milk consumption	* Sell milk * Engage in other business including off-farm business * Rank good in uptake of improved practices * Have capital to invest on dairy but also have other competing business	* Sell milk * Not very wealthy * Rank average in the uptake of most improved practices	* Sell milk * Rank highest on assets * Rank high on uptake of improved practices * Have the best milk prices	* Sell milk * Mainly sell to processors * Rank highest in the uptake of improved practices * Connected to farmer groups and credit

Gender and LED: Kenya and Tanzania

- Contested milk sales
  - Payment structures
  - Cultural norms of household headship
- Markets as masculine
- "Informal" economy
  - Intermediaries
  - Milk bar operators
  - Evening milk vendors

Stakeholder Engagement

- Pathways approach to inclusivity in planning
  - Local assessment workshops (Jan-Feb)
  - National assessment workshops (May-June)
  - National planning workshop (end 2019)
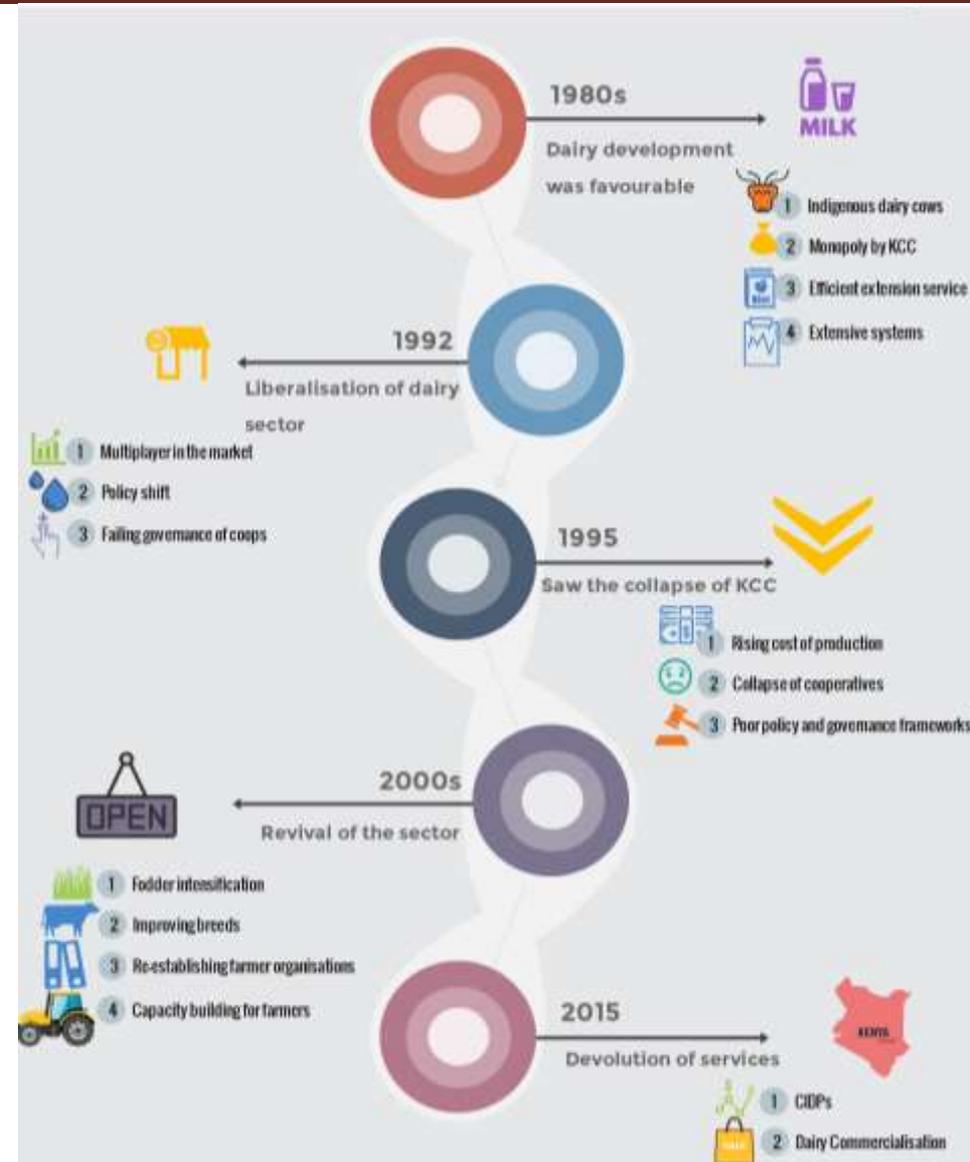
Practical Implications for LED

- LED pathways are diverse and contingent
  - Genders
  - Households
  - Value chains
  - Counties/Districts
  - Countries
  - ?

Practical Implications for LED

- Diversity can be accommodated, but requires
  - Inclusive processes
  - Deliberative spaces
  - Effective partnerships

Questions, comments, concerns, critiques?

Stakeholder Engagement

- Nationally Determined Contributions
  - Kenya: 30% reduction vs. business as usual

Kenya seeks to undertake an ambitious mitigation contribution towards the 2015 Agreement. Kenya therefore seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 $MtCO_2eq$; and in line with its sustainable development agenda. This is also subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

Kenya Nationally Determined Contribution 2015