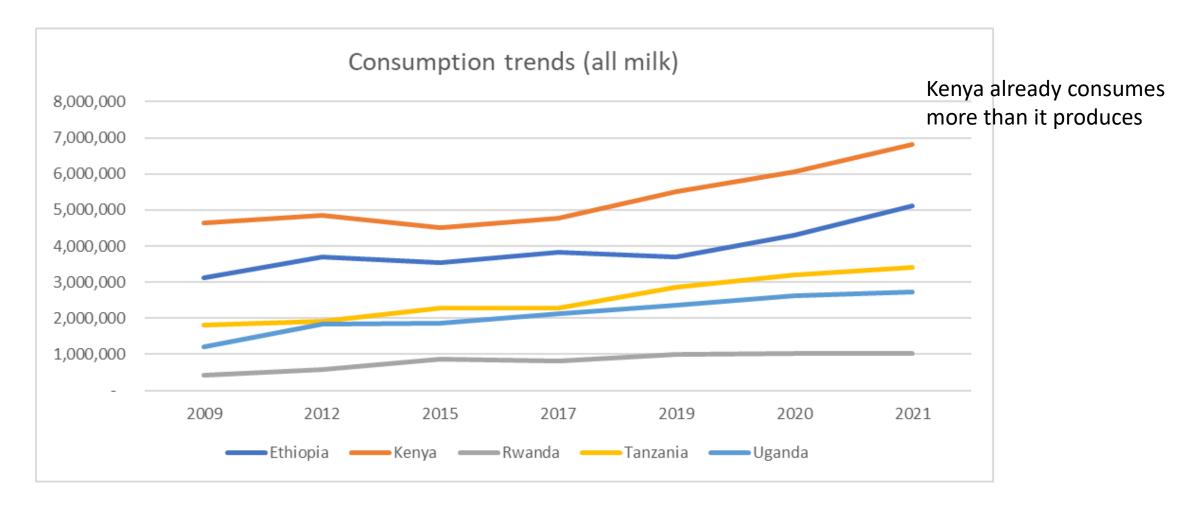
# Trends in Dairy in East Africa

- Demand for dairy products is growing mainly because of increasing populations
- Production volumes are increasing but mainly due to larger herd sizes
- Production is in some cases already not meeting the demand
- The mixed crop-livestock farming system is most prevalent
- Year-round feed availability is the main limiting factor for production increase (and less drop in the dry season)

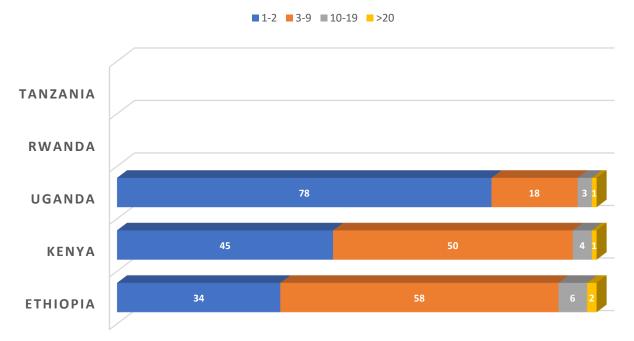
#### Trends in East Africa



Source: IFCN 2021-2022

## Dairy in East Africa - Farm structure

% OF FARMS IN SIZE CLASSES (COWS)



Average farm size	No. of farms (x1000)
1.5 cows	1.956
4.4 cows	120
2.4 cows	2.572
2.4 cows	1.897
4.5 cows	2.648

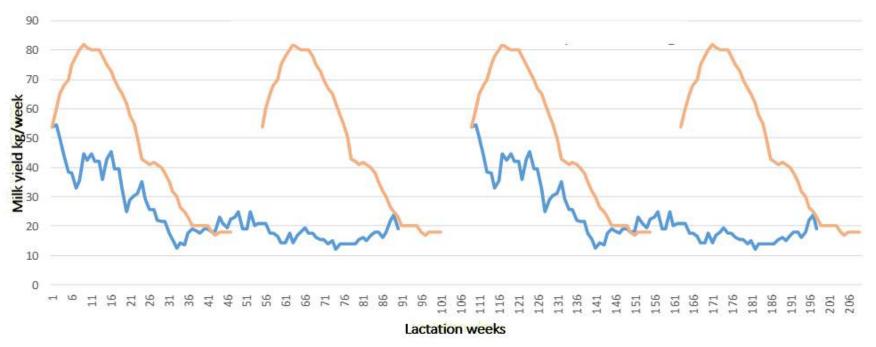
9.2 Million dairy farms
100,000 medium and large-scale farms



### Argumentation

• Meeting the increasing demand is possible by improving the productivity of the existing herd.

Improved lactation curve through improved feeding



#### NEADAP position on dairy development EA

For self-sufficient and sustainable dairy sectors in East Africa, support should be focused on mixed crop-livestock farmers to intensify production in geographic locations where dairy in combination with cropping has a comparative advantage, where market access can be assured and where dairy farms are (or can be) clustered.



- Mixed crop-livestock with intensive forage production on part of the land strengthens the farming system: recycling minerals-grasses builds up organic matter and provide weed and disease-free soil for the next cropforage legumes are deep rooted and provide N, short duration-drought resistant crops like forage sorghum can grow after e.g. potatoes, using remaining soil moisture.
- Year-round good quality fodder is a sine qua non for sustainable dairytherefore availability of sufficient land in a milkshed is crucial for sustainable and profitable diary production.
- Farmers are looking for stable income, the EA and world market are volatile, therefore specialisation in only dairy is too risky