



Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
State Department for Livestock Development
P.O. Box 30028 Nairobi



Emergency Locust Response Program
P.O. Box 30028,
Nairobi



Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization
P.O. Box 57811-00200,
Nairobi



Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
P.O. Box 8073 00200,
Nairobi



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

Sustainable Agricultural Livelihood Restoration, Rehabilitation and Resilience in Kenya

Guidelines on Sustainable Ruminant Feeds and Nutrition Security for Kenya

CHAPTER 3 KEY PILLARS AND ISSUES ON RUMINANT FEED AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.4.1 Strategic Issue 1. Adverse effects of climate change

The major climate change factors leading to feed and nutrition security instability are covered in this section.

- i. Inadequate disaster preparedness and response is a factor contributing to feed unavailability, inaccessibility, poor utilization, which affects all pillars of feed and nutrition security.
- ii. The impact of climate change ruminant production, including degradation of ecosystems, invasive/ alien plant and grass species, intensification of floods and droughts, increased pests and disease incidences, and depletion of natural resources, leading to increasing uncertainty about forage yields and quality and water scarcity
- iii. Inadequate attention to sustainable rangeland management and conservation as a factor in preserving their contribution to the ruminant feed and nutrition security in ASAL areas.