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Review

Livestock in Africa How can they be developed and utilized

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This paper discusses the importance of livestock in sub-Saharan Africa by monitoring and analyzing the reality of livestock and its role in the events and achieving economic development and poverty eradication. The paper reviews the size, types and distribution of livestock in African countries and discusses the most important challenges and risks facing them. Of the spread of grasslands in Africa, but this wealth is not care and attention, which is to provide good types of feed and water in pastoral areas and the resistance to diseases and epidemics affecting animals and in the improvement of breeds and animals. The cows are raised in the Nile Valley, South Africa, Ethiopia, sheep and goats in most parts of Africa. Camels are also found on the outskirts of the African Sahara. These animals are of great importance to Africans in obtaining milk, meat, leather and wool. The paper discusses international efforts through international organizations, and reviews the most important initiatives in support of the promotion of livestock and the availability of fertile pastures. It is worth noting that for decades, wildlife on the African continent has been a magnet for many tourists around the world and animal husbandry is a multi-functional activity and role in many developing countries. In addition to their direct role in food production and income generation, animals are valuable assets and savings, serving as a reservoir of wealth and used as collateral for loans and as a basic safety net in times of crisis. Livestock has become the most important livelihood in rural areas of Africa in particular. The most important proposals for benefiting from livestock are through its role in raising growth rates, encouraging tourism, developing the industry and so on.

Keywords: Livestock, Cows, Africa.

INTRODUCTION

This paper, which seeks to consolidate the animal and its role in life, reviews the reality of livestock and its production in the world and focuses on clarifying the reality of the continent of Africa and distinguishing the animal breeds and grazing systems. The paper reviews the most important challenges and risks that impede the exploitation of this huge wealth. International organizations that include the United Nations and the role of the Islamic Development

Bank as a financial institution dealing with Islamic countries and support of Muslim minorities in non-Muslim countries and some of the funding sources in the world. A set of recommendations that establish a promising future for the development of the world's livestock fields.

I have mentioned various types of animals in the Holy Quran in stories to take lessons and sermons, accompanied by the animal with the prophets sometimes,

and the texts of the Sunnah purified the best evidence of this early care of animal rights and kindness to it; she explained that animals and animals have a wet liver - - And the promise of the great reward to meet the basic needs of life and save them from the clutches of death; and promised great reward to meet the resurrection of life in everything; the Holy Prophet told us the prayers of God and peace be upon him that a prostitute of prostitutes of the Children of Israel entered Paradise in Sakia Thirst and that a man entered the jinn Because he struggled to hardship to keep a dog saw him eat the thirst of thirst thirsty, In contrast, the Prophet's Sunnah showed that a woman entered the fire in a cat to hold her, so feed her and do not eat them eat of animals and the dream of the earth [], he said peace be upon him: ((Who killed a bird in vain I pray to God on the Day of Resurrection, saying: O Lord, that the Lord killed me in vain, and did not kill me benefit)).

Livestock is one of the most important resources on the surface of the earth, and because of its importance in recent years many of the associations calling for the preservation of livestock, what is the importance of livestock, which made the Islamic religion care and attention.

Distribution of livestock on the continent

Africa has the world's largest variety of wild animals in terms of density and diversity. The African continent has a large population of more than 450 million animals in Africa and its species.

104 million head of livestock

50 million heads of livestock in South Africa

22 million heads in Mauritania

19 million cattle head in Egypt

33 million heads in Algeria

7 million in Libya

Somalia has a livestock population of 20 million

In the latest report on the number of cattle, he pointed out that there are about 200 million in Africa, and the most important countries Sudan and South Africa.

Therefore, livestock is one of the most important treasures on the surface of the earth, and because of its importance in the recent period a lot of associations calling for the preservation of livestock.

1. Traditional grazing methods and pastures on the African continent

The grassland in Africa covers about 26.9% of the total weed area in the world. This area accounts for 30% of the African continent. Savannah is the most widespread grassland in Africa and the natural green areas of Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa, make it rich in natural pastures. The richest continent in terms of livestock.

The total area of land occupied by grazing land in Africa is about 26% of the world's ice-free land area. And that

most grazing is a traditional grazing subject to the conditions of the natural environment as well as the customs and traditions that control the African man and his economy, so that most of the livestock in the hands of African tribes, whose characteristics and customs and traditions that the tribe in the tribe of the largest number, which boasts the tribes the number of livestock.

Livestock grazing is often regarded as an old practice inappropriate for the modern economy, but trade between pastoral communities in Africa - many of which are informal and illegal - generates an estimated \$ 1 billion annually, and grazing contributes between 10 and 44 percent of GDP Of African countries. An estimated 1.3 billion people are benefiting from the livestock value chain, according to the International Livestock Research Institute.

"Pastoralism contributes to the livelihoods of millions of people throughout Africa, in some of the poorest and most deprived areas, a vital source of economic activity in arid regions, where other forms of agriculture are impossible," he said in a statement to IRIN. Directly accounts for an estimated 20 million people and produces 80 percent of Ethiopia's total annual milk production. It provides 90 percent of the meat consumed in East Africa, contributes 19 percent, 13 percent, and 8 percent of GDP in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Respectively. "

Commercial grazing is based on the latest scientific methods and specialization. It is the main source of production in the world. The grazing industry in the world has become the mainstay of economic life. Commercial grazing is stable, showing individual ownership, and sometimes animal feed. Natural and commercial grazing is concentrated in Africa in South Africa and Kenya

2 - The size of the use of livestock in Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa is a fast-growing region of 49 countries with a population of 800 million. Sub-Saharan Africa is home to some of the world's most important rainforests, including the famous Congo Basin, which stretches across six countries.

Although Africa has huge livestock wealth and a large amount of grazing land, it is not properly exploited, so the continent suffers from poor livestock production and distribution.

The growth and transformations of the sector therefore offer important opportunities for agricultural development, poverty reduction and tangible gains in food security.

Livestock development will reduce poverty and enhance food security for millions of farmers in Africa, either as crucial livestock-supporting assets or as an important business.

Livestock is the most important livelihood for many people in rural areas. The livestock sector plays an important role in national economies and provides household food security in the region. Animals are considered to be food-dependent sources of food, as well

as food for plants. , And we mean cattle animals such as sheep, cows and camels rely on them to get red meat that helps in building the human body and increased opportunities for rural families to use livestock to be free from poverty.

3. Obstacles forusing of livestock in Africa

There are many problems hindering the development and utilization of pastures, the best use of which is associated with the resource, including what is associated with the operator of the resource, including:

a-Diseases

Livestock in Africa face many obstacles, the most important diseases that affect animals and lead to high mortality rates as diseases spread in pastures of livestock and one of the most important diseases of animals such as Tritobo caused by tsetse fly, so diseases are a major obstacle to improving the livestock industry in Tropical regions because they reduce production and increase morbidity and mortality.

b. Climate change

Climate change poses a threat to animal production because of the impact on the quality of fodder and feed crops, water availability, animal and milk production, livestock diseases, animal production, and biodiversity.

The climate is drought, floods and severe storms that have human and economic consequences. Which is an obstacle to the development of animal production, which affects the speed of damage to animal products living on the African continent.

Through a study of challenges and constraints to animal production. (69.3%). The shortage of fodder was 52.1%, followed by access to water (39%), extension services (26%), and other problems (15%).

c-. Other difficulties and obstacles

Africa's livestock suffer from many difficulties and obstacles that prevent self-sufficiency in the quantity of its products in many African countries, resulting in economic dependencies and waste of hard currency.

The reasons behind this are in: =

A - marketing problems in livestock,.

Lack of scientific research and its lack in some countries

C- Illiteracy, where most of the breeders of this wealth are not at the level of the Western educator in terms of desire and training.

(D) the rule of traditional education of this wealth;

4- The future of livestock in Africa and its role in economic development and eradication of poverty

The importance of livestock in the provision of food for humans: The human depends on the basic food products of livestock from meat, eggs, milk, cheese and others; the human body needs the nutrients found in animal products such as proteins, has undergone the livestock sector over the past few decades changes at an unprecedented pace . Rising demand in the world's most developed economies for food produced by animals and derived from their products has led to significant increases in livestock production, as well as the effects of significant and important technological innovations and structural changes in the sector itself. This huge and fast demand has been met largely through commercial livestock production and associated food chains. At the same time, millions of rural people continue to raise animals in traditional production systems that support livelihoods and support household food security in those areas

a- Provision of food

The importance of livestock in providing food for humans: The human depends on the basic food products of livestock from meat, eggs, milk, cheese and others; the human body needs the nutrients in animal products such as proteins. Therefore, animals are considered to be the food sources on which humans depend, in addition to their dependence on plants. We refer to cattle animals such as sheep, cows and camels where they rely on red meat to help build the human body.

B. Increasing national income:

Various animal husbandry works to increase the national income of countries by selling or selling their products, and when these types of livestock are available within the country, they provide a lot of extra expenses and expenses to the state.

Some species of animals may be used to stimulate tourism, especially those that are endangered and rare. They attract tourists from all over the world from amateurs to search for exotic animals. Increasing agricultural wealth; livestock and agricultural wealth influence each other and develop only one.

C - Support and development of industry

There are many industries in which livestock products are introduced, and are the raw materials of some famous industries. Therefore, humans use animals to make clothes, such as hair, wool, lint and leather, and in the

manufacture of furniture such as bird feathers and animal skins. As populations grow in the world, demand for animals will increase. Indirect benefits of this trade include opportunities to engage in diverse activities, It manufactures animal products, providing support in the areas of transport, feed and marketing, and providing services in small growing cities in pastoral areas.

And the use of some species of animals to move from place to place, especially in rough terrain and roads where cars cannot pass through

d- Tourism

For decades, wildlife on the African continent has been a magnet for many tourists around the world. Tourism for wildlife exploration is a renewable source of income for many African countries. According to a recent UN World Tourism Organization study, 80% of sales of travel from around the world to Africa With a view to wildlife tourism. Tourism in Africa is the natural choice and preferred destination according to the views of many tourists.

Some species of animals are used to stimulate tourism, especially those that are endangered and rare. They attract tourists from around the world from amateur to search for exotic animals.

The increase of agricultural wealth; livestock and agricultural wealth affect each other, and develop only one of the development of the second.

Attention must be paid to increasing and developing this livestock to meet the growing needs of the population

"The benefits of grazing are invisible to most governments because the methodologies they use to assess economic activity and growth, which are the most popular GDP, are not adapted to grazing," Hess explains.

When IGAD used this methodology to calculate the contribution of livestock to the Kenyan economy, it found that the contribution of livestock to agricultural GDP exceeded official estimates by about two and a half times, "said Hess.

Ways and means to develop livestock in Africa

Include: Providing food is one of the most important things that you must pay attention to so that we keep the livestock.

A) Provision of food, when the lack of adequate food will lead to the death of animals and decrease in number.

B. Providing feed at the right prices and providing it in large quantities so that the livestock and poultry breeders can obtain it, and protect the animals from epidemics and diseases.

C) Care for the health of animals and birds mainly, and we often hear about the spread of diseases.

W - Attention to livestock productivity, we mean more interest in high-yielding breeds in the breeding and childbirth season, where work is done to improve interest in

these animals by providing the appropriate environmental conditions for reproduction, as well as C - protect and protect them from infectious diseases, (H) Provision of industrial vaccines to improve reproductive capacity in animals and birds, FAO's role in animal health FAO contributes to the protection and improvement of animal health as an essential tool for increasing the sustainability of livestock production. Animal products are not only a source of high-quality food, but also a source of income for many small farmers and breeders in developing countries. The contribution of livestock to the gross domestic product of agriculture is therefore important in many developing countries.

The world livestock sector is characterized by duplication between developing and developed countries. Total meat production in the developing world tripled between 1980 and 2002, from 45 to 134 million tons

The global food economy has witnessed a shift towards increased consumption of animal food source. It was driven primarily by population growth and increased income, and is closely related to urbanization, making livestock the fastest-growing sector in agriculture

Promising future projects

The continent of Africa is currently witnessing several promising projects that are expected to have a clear impact on the extinction of livestock economies

1- Projects of the Islamic Development Bank to support livestock in Africa2 - African economic blocs, which are organized throughout Africa

2- 3. The Sustainable Development Initiative in Africa is an opportunity to take stock of livestock in Egypt

3- 4 - draft guidelines and standards used in emergency situations to preserve the animal revolution

4- 5. Project "Livestock in Africa: Improving data for better policies" for the period 2014-2016

6- The projects of the tourist parks in some neighboring African countries¹ -The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) launched the Sustainable Livestock Development in Africa 2050 (ASL2050). "Demand for animal-derived food will grow rapidly in the coming decades in Egypt and other African countries due to population growth Increasing consumer purchasing power and increasing urbanization."

- World Bank Reports 2009).

1- The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is an international financial institution established in accordance with the resolution issued by the Conference of the Ministers of Finance of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in Jeddah in 1393H (1973). It was established on October 15, 1975, The member states of the Bank at the time (22) States. Over the past three decades, the bank's capital has doubled several times to enable it to contribute to the development needs of member countries. The Islamic

Development Bank (IDB) is a pioneering experience for joint Islamic action to serve as a model for international cooperation among developing countries, interdependence and sincere and fruitful interaction of the peoples of Member States to meet the challenges of development. Supporting its economic and social progress and working with it for a better future for its future generations. The bank pays particular attention to Islamic communities living in non-member countries. Coordination amount of economic growth and social progress .qam financing projects for the development of livestock production.

Factors that increase the productivity of livestock

Livestock productivity is dominated by instability and its dependence on many factors, including natural, including human.

A. Environmental factors: Almaraiis affected by the amount of precipitation and its time. In the years when rainfall is low or delayed, the production of pastures decreases significantly, which reduces the productivity of livestock if the breeders act and provide them with other food, Availability, quality and prices of feeds directly affect the productivity of livestock. Social factors: The human element is the basis for care and livestock development (C) providing medical care to these animals by a specialized body to protect them against disease and epidemics, helping to obtain better health, higher productivity, market availability for their products and Holding seminars and educational lectures for animal breeders so that they can develop and manage their projects properly

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 - the need for large investment projects in the field of livestock, creating jobs for a large number of people, whether investors, employees or sponsors or work in support.
- 2 - Protection of pastures and organization of investment and increase the sources of water in grazing areas
3. Preparation of more recent studies, especially those related to the processes of desertification and finding the mechanisms that lead to the return of vegetation cover is missing because pasture is very important especially in the fields of individual and collective investment
4. Develop short and long-term integrated plans to achieve self-sufficiency in the field of animal production
- 5 - Utilization of all animal products of milk, leather, wool and other so that there are industries and investment projects integrated in the field of agriculture and animal production
6. Localization of the feed industry and providing it to support self-sufficiency projects in the field of animal production in African countries and export orientation to world markets.

7. Provide necessary and necessary vaccines and develop industrial pollination systems through specialized equipment and trainers.
8. Rehabilitation and training of veterinary technicians and spreading their presence at the level of extension units to provide necessary assistance, diagnosis of diseases and prescription of medicine.
9. Policies and investments to reduce poverty through livestock should aim differently at livestock as a livelihood support or as a business.
10. Urge international partners to provide financial support for the prevention and control of transboundary animal diseases and diseases of origin in Africa.
11. Inviting global and multilateral technical organizations to provide support and capacity-building to relevant institutions and departments in Africa through well-organized partnerships to better target local needs and promote the sustainability of initiatives
12. Improving livestock production and productivity and opening more rangelands in Africa.
13. Ensure regular availability of fodder and pastures by improving the natural pastures, developing feed cultivation, improving crop residues and industrial agricultural products to complement their contribution to natural pastures and mitigate climate impacts on their performance;
14. Improve the health of livestock through disease control such as animal tsetse, Affecting a wide range of cattle
- 15- To carry out educational programs for African tribes that control livestock according to modern methods.
16. To benefit from the Islamic Development Bank's financing systems and to encourage African countries and Muslim minorities in African countries and to submit various studies to support and develop livestock.
17. The activation of regional African blocs, which are organized throughout the continent, including the Sahel, Sahara, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community and others.

CONCLUSION

It is clear that Africa has the right to be the leading continent in the field of livestock, which is already said to be the world food basket, but it did not take real actions on the ground to be the first continent in this area and therefore the continent should meet clusters of animal production similar to the economic blocs Already exist, such as COMESA and SADAC, to assess the agricultural situation and benefit from its agricultural products, characteristics and agricultural resources in a manner that achieves sustainable development in this field.

The issue of the Common Agricultural Market in Africa should be addressed in a systematic manner, through

gradual implementation of the necessary political and institutional reforms. At the same time, urgent measures should be taken to ease restrictions on agricultural production, education programs for African tribes controlling livestock, as well as educational programs in consumption and the importance of establishing an agricultural union along the lines of the Economic Union. Any effort towards market integration should be established through economic, agricultural and animal integration.

It has become clear that livestock in Africa is one of the most important parts of agricultural diversity and it is an important economic vector of national income for its diverse and diversified production. The necessity of livestock development is also urgent because of the turns of this lost wealth and investment in animal production, Or the production of milk, eggs and others will have a significant developmental impact that benefits this important wealth.

Which necessitates the concerned parties to work on the development and development of livestock by developing plans, studies and research and put an end to the great injustice to which livestock is exposed in terms of slaughtering pregnant women and small animals or in terms of importing animals from abroad.

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