

IMPROVING LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS INCLUDING AGROPASTORAL PRODUCTION

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Experiences from Uganda

- Livestock production is practiced in an extensive way
- Many mixed systems with crops and livestock → multiple co-benefits:
 - Poverty reduction
 - Ensure food security and nutrition
 - Deliver ecosystem services

Livestock production is an important economic activity that supports livelihoods.

Examples of pastoral livelihood forms:

- Pastoralism provides several co-benefits related to socio-economic services in dry-lands where crop cultivation is not a suitable option.



Karamoja pastoral livelihoods in North Eastern Uganda



A herd of long-horned Ankole Cattle in South Western Uganda

Sustainable livestock farming

- Our farm follows agroecological principles, focusing on **non-food competing feed, low stock density**, including use of **on-farm bio-waste** and **local breeds** to ensure resilience against disease attacks and epidemics.



Newly hatched ducklings, chicken, turkeys, piglets with a sow, fish ponds fertilized using organic farm waste

Animal breeding plays a fundamental role in animal health, robustness and productivity. Locally appropriate breeding techniques should be promoted.

You need to take concrete actions now because time is running against us!

- Relevance to the SDGs and NDCs → Increase ambitions
- Reduce food waste
- Promote sustainable consumption patterns
- Cut deforestation
- Curb nitrogen oversupply
- Avoid overgrazing through proper management
- Better storage and processing of manure



Farmers are part of the solution



Thank you

