

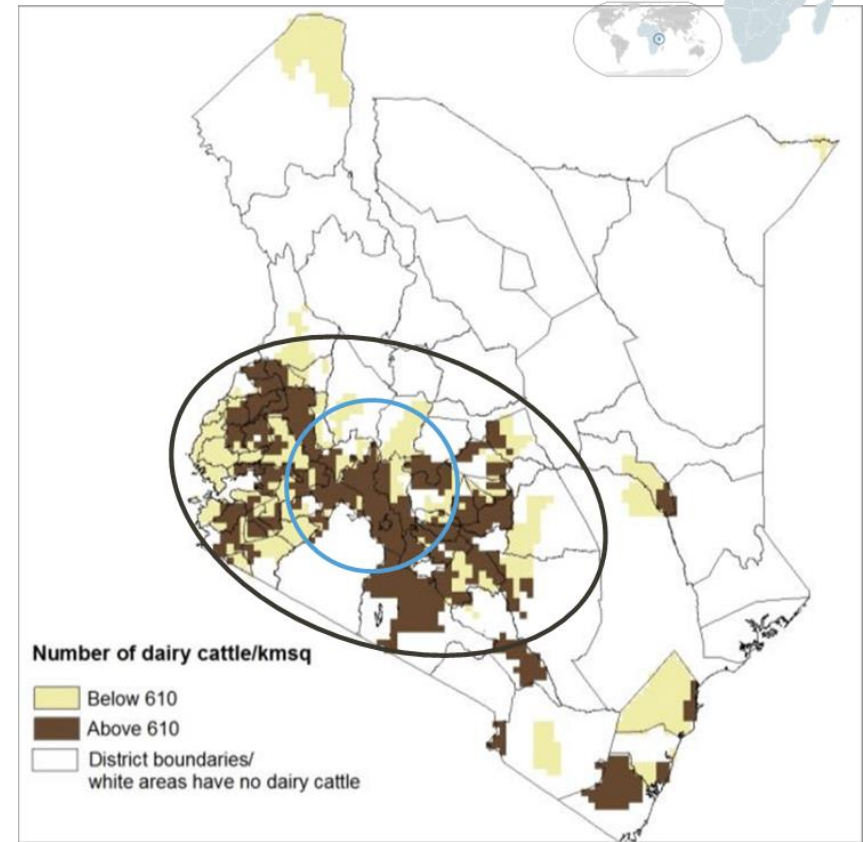
Exploring factors that influence development of smallholder dairying in the Kenyan highlands

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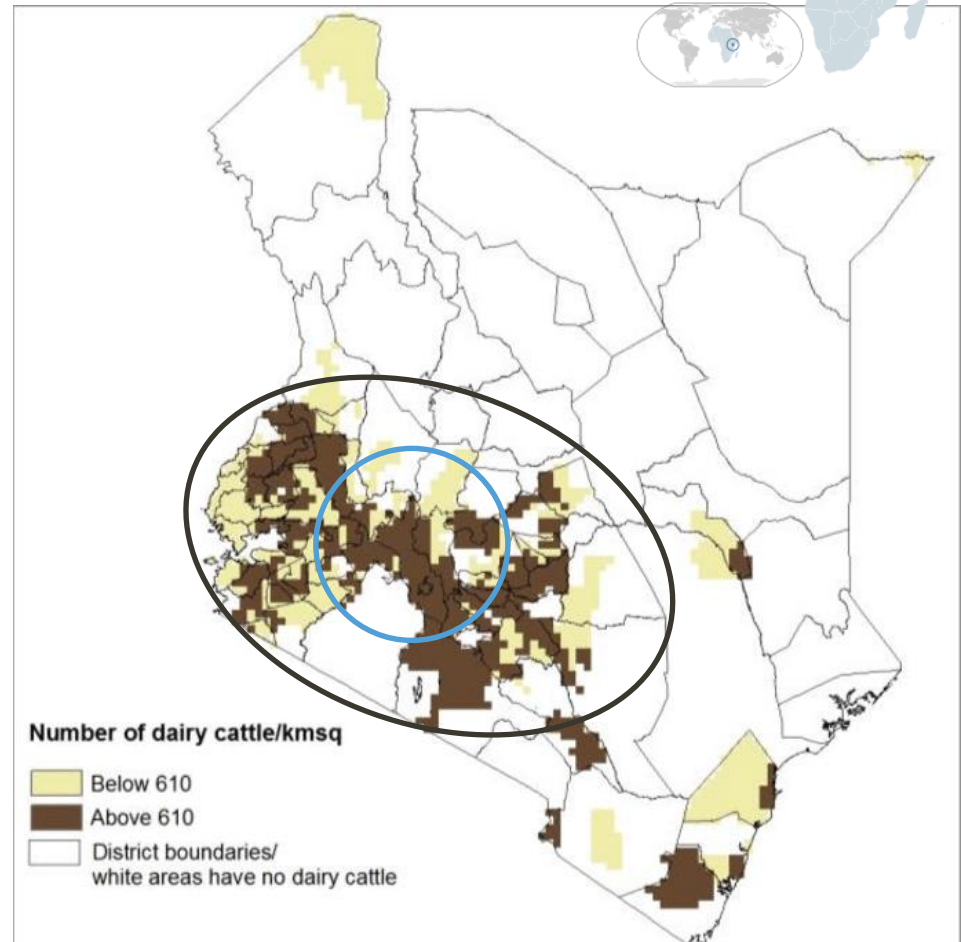


Dairy farming in Kenya

- Major producer of milk
- Highest per capita milk consumption of SSA = 120 kg of milk/capita/year
- 7 % GDP
- Livelihood to 80% of farmers
- Mainly smallholders (land, herd)
- Mainly in the highlands



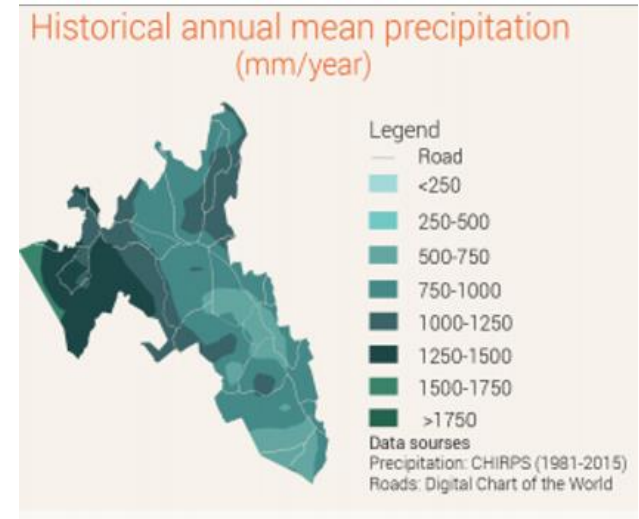
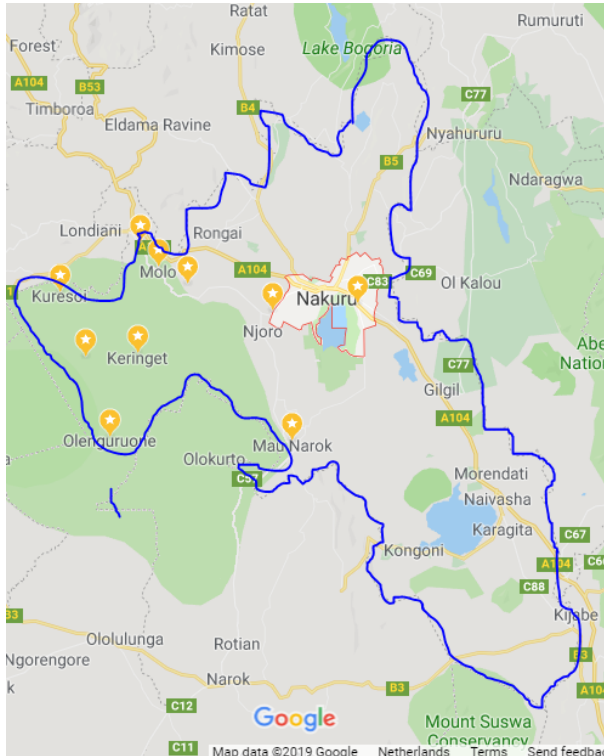
Dairying in the Kenyan highlands



Nakuru County

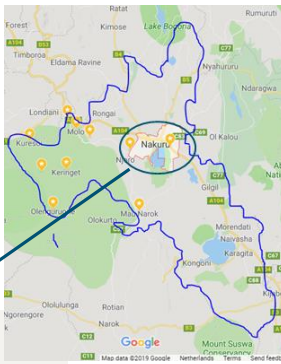


Good climate



80% have dairy cattle

Nakuru town



- Rapid population growth
- Urban market
- High demand for dairy products



Research question

Does urban market influence dairy farm development?

Objective

Determine the **influence of distance to urban market** on smallholder dairy farming systems

Locations and farms

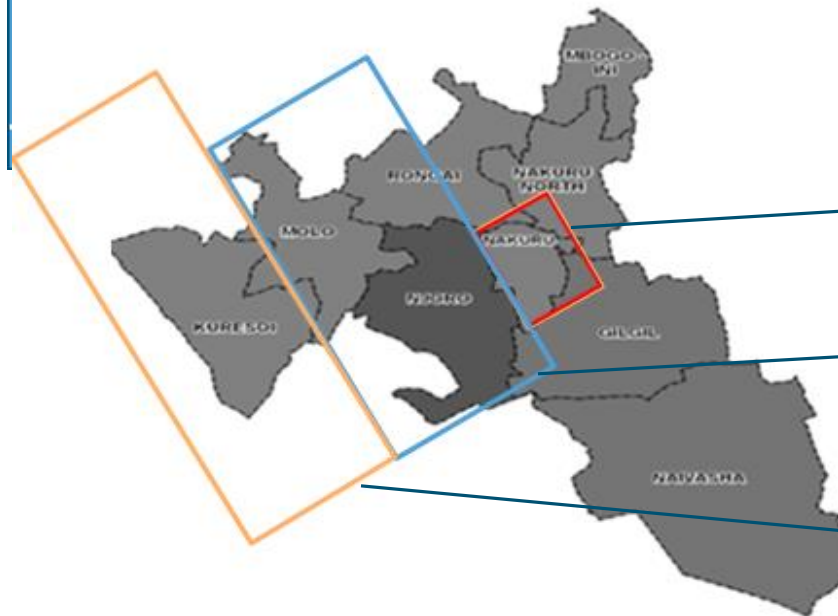


Market quality

Production factors

Performance

Changes with gradient

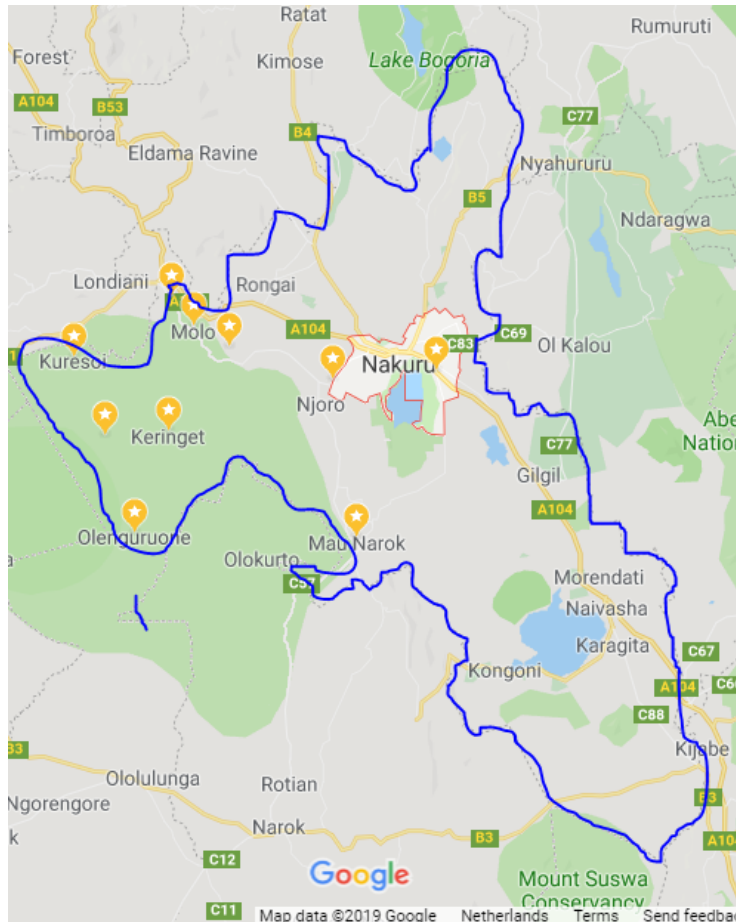


Urban <15 km from town

Mid rural ≥ 15 -50 km

Extreme rural ≥ 50 km

Farm survey, n=30



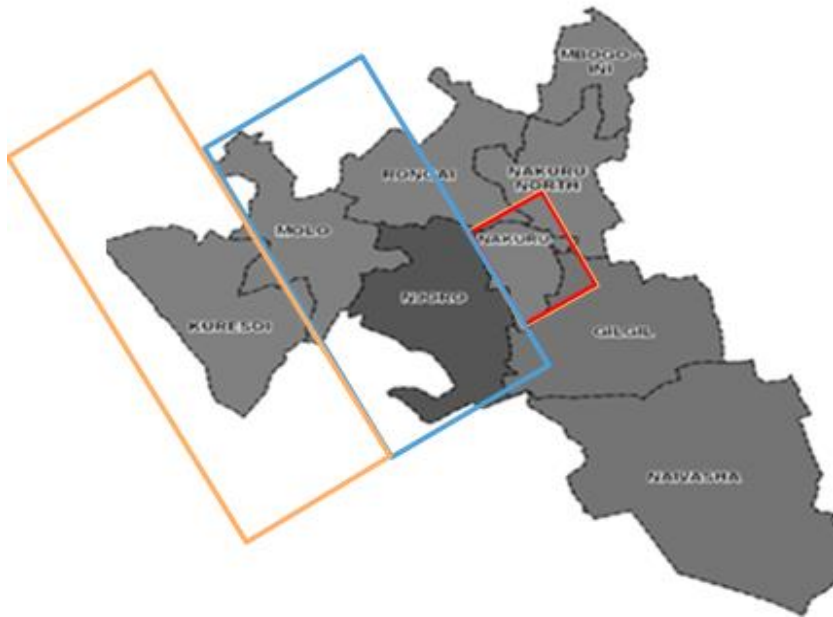
In-depth interviews



- Farm characteristics
 - Market quality
 - Production factors
 - Farm performance

At farm level

Stakeholder groups, n=8



- Farmers
- Other stakeholders

Focus group discussions



- Farm characteristics
 - Market quality
 - Production factors
 - Farm performance
- At location level

Quantitative variables

■ ANOVA

- Means
- Fishers LSD

■ Variables

- Price of inputs and milk
- Land size
- Herd size
- Input use
- Milk yield
- Gross margins

Narratives

■ Thematic content analysis

- Phrases and text
- Coded and clustered

■ Themes

- Input availability
- Milk market
- Land and labour
- Yields
- Costs
- Benefits

Results (Farm characteristics)

Urban

- High price of milk and labour and scarcity of land and fodder
- Small herds

Rural (Mid and Extreme)

- Low price of milk and available land, labour and fodder
- Large herds in mid rural only

Low and highly variable yields and economic benefits in all locations

Discussion

	Urban	Rural
Constraints	Fodder scarcity High cost	Low milk prices Low cash benefits
Incentive	High milk price	Fodder availability Livelihood functions

Conclusion

- Proximity to urban market does not always result in increased yields
- Fodder scarcity is a barrier to sustainable dairy development

Asante, dank je, thank you, merci, gracias

