



Ministry of Livestock and Fishery Development  
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# **Somaliland Livestock and Fisheries in Numbers**

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## Ministry of Livestock and Fishery Development

### A document on Somaliland Livestock and fisheries in numbers

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# Introduction

# 1. INTRODUCTION:

This book summarizes the data on animals which were exported from 2010-2021 to the Middle East, animals which have been consumed in the main cities of Somaliland, particularly animals which were slaughtered in the government slaughterhouses, local fish consumption trends, animal health interventions conducted across Somaliland from 2011-2021, and the achievements of some outputs. The figures of livestock export start from 2010 and ends to 2021. The figures in the tables show totals disaggregated by year, by month, by species and were generated from the records obtained from the Ministry regional offices. The data on local meat consumption was garnered from the slaughterhouses' records, office of the veterinary port officer in Berbera, staff working with the Regional Coordinators for data collection. The book also depicts the numbers of the marketing infrastructure available in Somaliland.

## 1.1. Objectives of the report:

- To help the decision-making bodies base their decision on actual data for planning purposes and development of the sector.
- To show the livestock export trends

## 1.2. Background about Somaliland:

Somaliland is located at the horn of Africa between latitudes 8° and 11°30' North and longitudes 43° and 49°30' East. It borders the Gulf of Aden to the north, Somalia to the east, Ethiopia to the south, and Djibouti to the northwest. It has an estimated area of 137,600 Km<sup>2</sup> with a coastline of 850 Km.

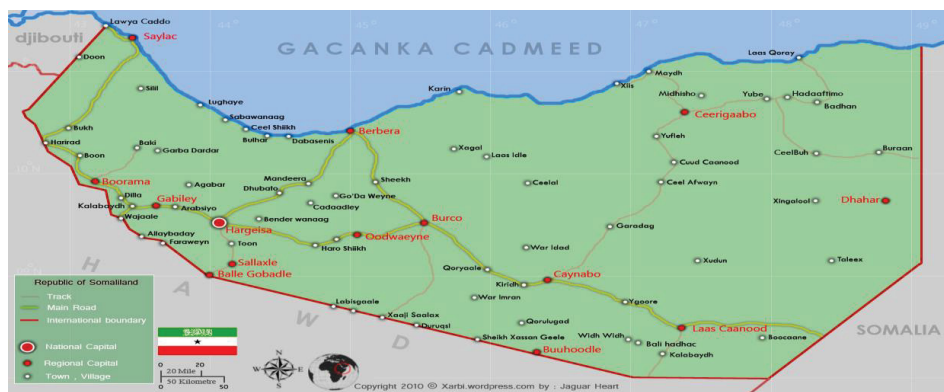


Figure 1: Map of the Republic of Somaliland

Somaliland's climate is a mixture of wet and dry conditions. The northern part of the region is hilly, and in many places the altitude ranges between 900 and 2,100 metres (2,953 and 6,890 ft) above sea level. The Awdal, Saaxil and Maroodi-jeex regions are fertile and mountainous, while Togdheer is mostly semi-desert with little fertile greenery around. The

Awdal region is also known for its offshore islands, coral reefs and mangroves. A scrub-covered, semi-desert plain referred as the Guban lies parallel to the Gulf of Aden littoral. With a width of twelve kilometers in the west to as little as two kilometers in the east, the plain is bisected by watercourses that are essentially beds of dry sand except during the rainy seasons. When the rains arrive, the Guban's low bushes and grass clumps transform into lush vegetation. Ogo's western plateau, in turn, gradually merges into the Haud, an important grazing area for livestock.

The population of Somaliland was estimated at 4.1 million in 2011 with an estimated population density of 30 persons per Km<sup>2</sup>. An estimated 55% of the population live in the rural areas, whereas 45% live in urban centres.

The former British protectorate achieved full independence from the United Kingdom (UK) on 26 June, 1960. On 1 July 1960 Somaliland united with Somalia forming the Somali Republic. The Republic of Somaliland restored its independence on 18 May 1991 after the collapse of the Somali Democratic Republic. Now Somaliland is a democratic country with multi-party system. Local elections were held twice within the last 10 years, as well as parliamentary and presidential elections. The government consists of the executive body, the judiciary and the legislatures.

The regions do have 22 districts. Each district is rated A, B, C, or D according to population, budget, and economic scale with the highest being A grade. The district where the regional capital is located is always Class A (by Article 9 of the Local Government Law). The region with the most districts is Sanaag region (5), while the region with the fewest is Saaxil (2).

The major proportion of Somaliland land is basically unsuitable for crop production and hence, this leaves livestock production as the major and viable land use option.

Livelihoods in the dry lands have evolved around livestock grazing systems where the condition of the rangeland is influenced by a combination of factors: social, economic, institutional, and policy. These include direct factors such as land use patterns and practices, climate related processes and indirect practices, such as population pressure and international trade. Livestock is the backbone of the Somaliland economy. Sheep, goat, camel and cattle are shipped from the Berbera port and sent to Gulf Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia. Agriculture is generally considered to be a potentially successful industry, especially in the production of cereals and horticulture. Mining also has potential, though simple quarrying represents the extent of current operations, despite the presence of diverse quantities of mineral deposits.

## 2. PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

The country livestock industry is characterised by mainly two production systems: the pastoral and the agro-pastoral system. The dominant land use is pasture-based livestock production on communal land in varying scales of intensity. The main livestock products include milk, ghee, meat, hides, skins, manure and draught power. Important production targets include maximising subsistence products (fresh milk and milk products), meeting social obligations on special occasions (dowry and blood money or dhia), providing insurance in the event of disasters (cyclic droughts, predators, infectious diseases and theft), and marketing surplus products and live animals to provide cash for various needs. Animals represent prestige and wealth amongst owners, and the pastoral and agro pastoral production systems are characterised by a multitude of ritual and social functions of livestock.

Pastoralism revolves around seasonal movements of herds and flocks in search of fresh pasture and water. Movements can follow patterns, but are always characterised by the combination of individual stock ownership and communal land and more often than not take place according to community-based patterns with pastoral households moving together to traditional grazing areas controlled by their clans. During such migrations herds/flocks move away from permanent water during the rainy season to use temporary water sources. In some cases, entire households move with all the stock, while in others women and children are left at the permanent water sources with the small stock and milking cattle or camels. In some parts of the country, pastoralists co-habit with farmers to access crop residues for their animals. In other places, the pastoralists take advantage of heavy rains and floods for agricultural purposes, planting crops in areas cleared for the production of forage or grain. With sufficient rainfall, agro-pastoralists build up their herds/flocks. The animals supply most of their needs and the surplus is sold or exchanged for essential goods that are not locally produced. With sufficient rainfall, agro-pastoralists build up their herds/flocks. In this way agricultural activities and pastoralism are able to cushion livestock productivity.

Peri-urban dairy production is also present in Somaliland especially in the surroundings of the main towns such as Hargeisa, Burao, Borama where demand for milk and milk products is high. Herders who supply milk on a regular basis to urban markets usually live within a 30-40 km radius of the town for most of the year.

### 2.1 The industry contribution to food security

Livestock play a very crucial role in food security of the people that inhabit in the Somali ecosystems. Meat and milk are the two animal food sources which people of Somaliland depend on; it is obvious that milk and meat are very important staples in the Somaliland diet, major source of proteins, minerals as well as vitamins for the rural population to whom vegetables are often inaccessible. Rural households meet their demand for carbohydrates through the sale of their livestock in local markets investing the earnings to purchase rice, maize, sorghum, tea, sugar and pasta amongst other products.

Selling livestock to buy grain could be lucrative as long as the "caloric terms of trade" are good for livestock owners. This relates pastoral production to pastoral consumption of cereals (both expressed in energy values) through the price of the respective products and their energy value on the market. However, to profit from this exchange of protein for carbohydrates, pastoralists rely on three things: trader willingness to buy animals or milk when cash is needed for food, trader willingness to sell low-cost cereals or grains when

pastoralists need them at places that are safely accessible, and the ability to sell animals without jeopardising the national herd size, structure and composition. This concept of "caloric terms of trade" helps the understanding of what goes on in pastoral societies, and it evolves around the relative caloric value between grain and livestock or milk.

## 2.2 Vision

We aspire for an efficient, expanded and advanced production sector (including agriculture, livestock and fisheries) that enhances food security in a sustainable manner and is a prime driver of economic development.

## 2.3 Mission

To ensure that the livestock Fishery resource is developed and managed sustainably, through collaboration with all stakeholders, for the purpose of improving food security, reducing poverty, improving livelihoods and contributing to the national economy”.

## 2.4 Strategies

1. Co-ordinate development inputs and, monitor and regulate the livestock sector in the country.
2. Implement realistic, comprehensive, and dynamic and gender sensitive livestock policies that take into account other related policies.
3. Develop competent sector professionals of high integrity to promote investments in the livestock industry.

## 3. LIMITATIONS

- a. The data on livestock population estimation is not available it is just extrapolation and no recent survey to demonstrate the actual trends were conducted.
- b. The Ministry data collection system lacks consistency and full accuracy due to prevailing circumstances.
- c. No researches were conducted on livestock production, milk production per lactation and other potentials of the indigenous species.



## 4. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDUSTRY

### PERI-URBAN FARMS

#### Poultry Industry

There are 12 successful poultry farms in the country which are small scale farms that hold between 300-60,000 heads of chickens and are mostly layers (egg-layers) based in the peri-urban farms. The poultry industry is new and poultry production is an emerging source of food that if encouraged and invested well can be viable. The core challenges of poultry industry include feed (feed cost is very high in Somaliland due to limited agricultural by products), limited experience of farmers for poultry rearing and absence of local agencies for the production of low-cost vaccines to control endemic diseases of poultry. Poultry is a good source of income for households, nutrition for children and are manageable by the females if well trained.

Mostly, the poultry breeds kept in Somaliland are European breed (hybrid) which prove difficult to adapt the local weather and the existing endemic diseases, the local breeds are characterized by low production and productivity.

#### Dairy farms

There are increasing peri-urban dairy farms in suburbs of cities which are a form of livestock investment to turn livestock products into commercialized sector that is capable to maximize returns from animal products. There are 52 peri-urban dairy farms registered by the Ministry of Livestock since 2021, these farms were invested by traders in the urban centres which is a successful story when it comes to investments. These Peri-urban farms include dairy and fattening farms, there have been also 15 (15 milk cooperatives and associations) milk cooperatives and meat cooperatives who are aimed to bring the stakeholders together in a coherent way that provides them voice.

The increasing farms do require capacity –building, enabling environment, including credit system, technical support and strengthen their governing structure. There is a small industry that processes milk (although its process powder milk imported from abroad as bottled Yoghurt). These farms and industries are not only investment but are also demonstration form that is eye-opening for the other traders. There is therefore, an important space for the government to institutionalize them and create continual awareness programs to encourage more investment.

#### Other investments:

There is a modern abattoir in Burco which was invested by Malaysian Private Company. This abattoir is allocated to process chilled meat for the local consumption and to export as well with international sanitary Standard. The abattoir has the capacity to process 1400 sheep and goats per time (2500 sheep and goats daily), 100 camels daily, 100 cattle daily and has chilling and storage capacity twenty containers (20 containers) monthly, 5 containers weekly and plans to send meat to Malasia.

#### 4.1. Milk Performance of the local animals:

With regards to milk production, the vast majority of milk produced in the country comes from camels, which is estimated between 50-60% of the total production; cattle milk contributes between 30-40% and lastly goats and sheep milk with the remaining 10%.

Production of camel milk has been estimated approximately 900-1100 kilograms per lactation. Dairy cattle have a milk production per lactation is estimated between 500-600 kilograms for indigenous cattle herds in semi-intensive regimes and between 200-250 kilograms for indigenous cattle in pastoral areas – European-indigenous hybrid breed cattle can produce up to 1,500-1,800 kilograms per lactation. In the case of small ruminants, milk production per lactation is estimated at 80-100 kilograms and 35-40 kilograms for goats and sheep respectively.

Nomadic groups rear mixed camel heard for milk production, continually migrating in search for water and pasture. Semi-sedentary agro-pastoralists, mostly found in the western regions of the country are responsible for rearing dairy cattle. There are also pockets of more specialised dairy products, increasingly located in peri-urban areas. With increased urbanization, the demand for milk and other dairy products is likely to increase. Despite of the domestic production of milk and other dairy products, the country still imports fresh and powder milk, in 2013 it is estimated around 3.4 million litres and 4.6 million kilograms respectively.<sup>1</sup>

Fodder production contributes directly to increased body weight and finishing of livestock, thus creating a value-added final product. Currently, fodder availability is unreliable, which drastically affects the finishing of the livestock. This, in turn, affects the final price of the livestock for export-oriented markets. Demand for fodder consumption at domestic as well as for export-oriented markets is usually sourced from Ethiopia.

Most of the pastoral cattle graze on free-range low-quality forage and no supplementary feeding is provided. However, with the increasing number of livestock in peri-urban and urban areas as well as with the implementation of quarantine facilities for export animals and feeding systems during shipment, the fodder supply value chain is becoming an increasingly important investment opportunity.

## 4.2. Fishery

**Commercial fishing is underdeveloped in Somaliland.** Although there has been a long tradition of artisanal fishing, commercial enterprises have only recently entered the market. Fishery industry is underutilised, under-resourced and hence performs below its potential. The government wishes to undertake a thorough survey of existing fish stocks to determine sustainable annual catch. FAO currently estimate this at 40,000 tonnes per year Opportunities exist for investors to partner with local fishing companies and for donors to invest at the start of the development of the fishing industry. There is unregulated, illegal and reported fishing by foreigners that exploit the fishery resources.

## 4.3. Challenges:

Both livestock and fishery are constrained by an array of challenges and gaps in the value chain. The core challenges and gaps in the value chain include:

- a. Financial limitedness,
- b. Inadequate infrastructure,
- c. Access to market,
- d. Limited knowhow on fishing industry and fishery consumption benefits
- e. Covid 19 restrictions

# Livestock Export

## 5. LIVESTOCK EXPORT TRENDS IN THE YEARS OF 2010-2021:

**Table 1 . Trends of livestock Export to the Middle East by Month,year**

Months	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2,019	2020	2021
January	71,811	85,945	131,710	236,981	225,717	188,844	206,999	32,089	25,342	36,227	46,642	134,259
February	71,240	88,423	233,790	150,069	145,559	184,708	141,870	39	33,584	43,369	69,912	135,793
March	65,120	109,269	129,452	117,821	174,322	208,436	177,363	30,544	21,308	31,475	56,794	146,013
April	82,900	86,652	116,137	83,772	156,370	126,324	132,309	32,866	17,389	50,646	38,541	160,240
May	61,970	93,382	86,678	141,665	80,946	150,546	66,582	44,175	31,455	52,774	54,445	74,293
June	61,320	87,591	227,005	212,506	284,485	246,316	295,656	48,692	97,098	37,229	161,483	287,321
July	72,216	98,030	283,974	263,850	252,181	179,173	170,399	49,004	257,908	852,129	379,643	
August	81,311	100,323	174,407	230,991	288,059	688,247	971,767	1,059,591	834,385	393,310	153,994	
September	85,980	96,945	279,653	1,445,586	1,322,619	1,281,099	721,170	18,737	8,943	19,233	109,725	
October	1,973,601	1,855,781	1,589,257	582,858	72,265	10,291	110,252	20,291	8,289	24,233	65,565	
November	96,440	87,390	67,972	33,206	200,437	3,541	62,009	17,873	19,283	65,313	59,177	
December	86,573	89,747	185,015	122,190	223,647	128,266	47,872	34,562	21,557	51,228	86,484	
Total	2,810,482	2,879,478	3,505,050	11,623,508	3,428,621	3,397,806	3,104,248	1,388,463	1,376,541	1,657,166	1,282,405	937,919

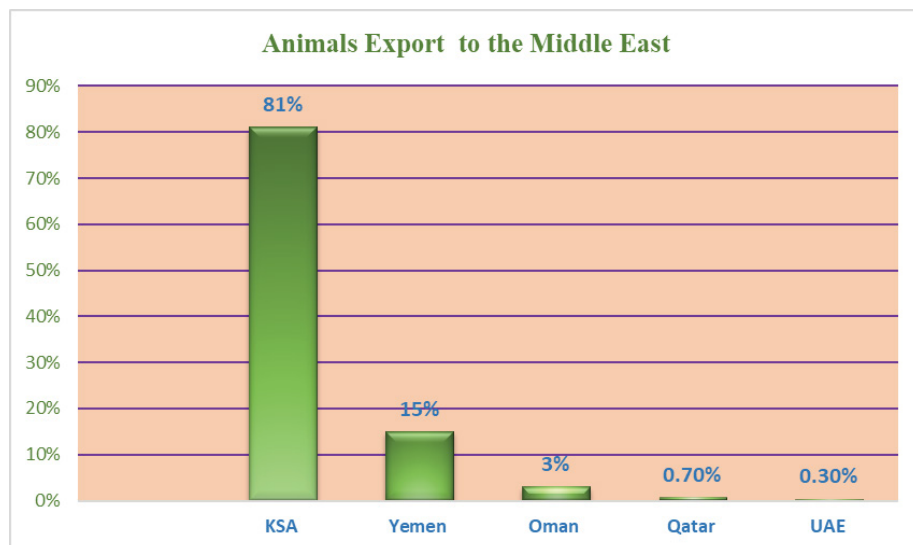
**Table 2 . Shows trends of livestock export by species**

Year	Sheep & goat	Camel	Cattle	Total
2010	2,584,810	133,021	92,651	2,810,482
2011	2,663,270	120,111	96,097	2,879,478
2012	3,220,394	125,886	158,770	3,505,050
2013	3,348,797	85,508	189,203	3,623,508
2014	3,114,018	63,208	251,395	3,428,621
2015	3,175,650	60,003	162,153	3,397,806
2016	2,900,736	78,764	124,748	3,104,248
2017	1,292,998	93,890	1,575	1,388,463
2018	1,272,638	102,589	1,314	1,376,541
2019	1,512,382	143,469	1,315	1,657,166
2020	1,116,813	55,306	110,286	1,282,405
2021	864,179	17,197	56,543	937,919
Total	26,695,490	1,081,342	1,245,482	29,022,314

*Table 2: Animal Exported from 2010/2021*

As shown in the table 2, animal export trends can be envisioned to be experiencing in up and down, in 2012-2016, the country exported the highest number of animals to the Middle East that was 57%, so we understand that largest export occurred due to lack of restriction and export reaches its highest peak during Hajj occasion. On the contrary, the country exported the least number of animals that was 23% from the last five years (2017-2021) due to livestock ban and COVID-19 restrictions. Covid 19 restrictions hit hard to livestock export as shown in table 2.





**Figure 2.**Shows percentage of Livestock export by country

Figure 3: shows number of animals to the Middle East in by Country

Somaliland shares traditional and historic livestock trade with the countries in the Middle East since times immemorial, however, the livestock export is repeatedly disrupted by recurrent livestock export ban with no verifiable and robust evidence showing the reason of the livestock export ban or rejection of shipments.

## 6. HIDES AND SKINS EXPORT

**Table 3.**shows hides and skins export

Year	Hides and Skins
2010	6,904,046
2011	13,642,346
2012	3,976,031
2013	2,180,243
2014	3,194,738
2015	2,180,243
2016	2,199,660
2017	1,583,551
2018	1,722,480
2019	1,543,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,126,988</b>

# Local Consumption of Meat

## 7. LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF MEAT IN SOMALILAND

### 7.1 Local meat Consumption in Hargeisa

Animals for local consumption is slaughtered at the slaughterhouses of Somaliland, hence such animals are inspected by the MoLFD veterinarians and data of the animals are submitted to the office of statistics for analysis and interpretation. Below is the data from the slaughterhouses in Hargeisa from 2012-2021. The consumption of meat in Hargeisa is increasing due to the increase of the population each year.

Hargeisa is the most populated city in Somaliland that roughly accommodates 1 million persons, such a high number of people demand a source of meat for daily consumption, and each month on average number of 32,000 heads of animals are consumed in Hargeisa that makes the meat market a lucrative business for meat value chain actors. In 2014, the city consumed **364,934** heads of animals which is projected to increase to 5% per annum. This high consumption is due to the income increase of the households, high number of diaspora arrival to Hargeisa during summertime and other residents around Hargeisa, such as IDPs from Somalia and some small number of foreigners, including Yemeni citizens who work in the city to cover minor services as required by the people in city. This data does not cover the number of animals slaughtered at the household backyards, distant villages and those animals which are consumed for funeral occasions. Sheep and goats are the most consumable animals as meat for the local consumption across Somaliland. Hargeisa consumed 25,069 heads of camels, 19,998 heads of cattle and **432,610** heads of sheep and goats in 2020, equivalent to **23,470.13 tons of red meat annually**.

However, there is a need to improve the hygiene standards of the meat and value addition of the meat and the related products. If value addition of meat and other products is promoted it may create employment and income for the actors in the value chain.

**Table 4. Show local meat consumption of Hargeisa**

Months	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Jan	31,675	27,812	23,535	32,588	39,377	40,213	38,133	36,420	36,395	39,565	397,116
Feb	28,868	24,573	24,597	35,313	37,297	33,028	33,496	31,205	33,767	27,478	359,836
Mar	28,887	24,233	25,678	33,335	39,874	35,126	36,221	33,089	34,631	39,067	379,604
Apr	24,157	27,402	26,829	30,793	33,491	29,239	32,442	31,143	34,167	38,266	383,022
May	25,343	28,108	36,358	30,207	37,304	30,550	35,896	33,628	36,933	35,488	380,428
Jun	30,619	24,178	35,989	35,650	43,225	36,488	34,111	32,014	33,438	38,941	395,823
Jul	34,092	25,641	32,611	41,095	46,448	42,949	32,730	36,014	34,019	39,053	416,189
Aug	35,077	27,147	31,095	3,266	42,088	44,388	31,339	33,785	30,756	43,701	374,214
Sep	30,274	29,533	30,888	37,196	41,938	34,579	30,892	34,034	43,340	43,777	406,221
Oct	27,264	30,498	31,813	38,369	41,498	37,542	32,610	35,703	39,677	0	368,153
Nov	24,815	33,228	31,102	35,404	41,938	36,942	33,518	32,851	37,599	0	359,825
Dec	24,897	28,632	34,429	40,442	40,372	37,257	35,336	33,160	37,888	0	474,953
Total	345,968	330,985	364,924	393,658	484,850	438,301	406,724	403,046	432,610	345,336	4,695,384

**Table 5. Shows Local meat consumption of Hargeisa species**

Hargeisa meat consumption 2012-2021				
Year	Sheep & goats	Camel	Cattle	Total
2012	320,989	29,978	24,979	345,968
2013	292,670	25,488	12,827	330,985
2014	330,856	15,337	18,731	364,924
2015	359,655	20,938	13,065	393,658
2016	437,656	19,240	27,954	484,850
2017	387,468	23,963	26,870	438,301
2018	348,051	26,153	32,520	406,724
2019	348,622	25,582	28,842	403,046
2020	381,444	25,069	26,097	432,610
2021	303,595	21,743	19,998	345,336
Total	3,466,066	203,113	231,125	3,900,304

## Table 7.2 Local meat Consumption in Burco

**Table 6. Shows trends of Local meat consumption of Burco by year and month**

Months	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Jan	12,525	13,526	12,648	12,245	13,010	13,500	13,525	14,612	13,525	12,750	15,625	16,120	163,611
Feb	12,942	13,928	11,760	12,264	13,172	13,018	14,358	14,201	14,141	13,278	15,071	15,080	163,213
Mar	12,760	13,701	12,958	11,687	12,426	12,392	14,843	13,930	14,326	12,301	16,501	15,500	163,325
Apr	13,428	13,909	11,910	12,540	38,608	12,035	13,250	13,762	13,125	16,085	16,024	10,300	184,976
May	13,631	14,126	13,485	12,276	12,426	12,426	12,472	13,455	13,650	16,921	15,953	9,300	160,121
Jun	13,842	14,332	12,270	13,260	12,820	12,820	11,200	13,665	13,920	15,392	15,493	8,300	157,314
Jul	13,996	13,041	12,772	12,910	12,484	13,371	12,841	14,118	14,382	16,136	15,517	15,050	166,618
Aug	14,143	12,967	13,206	12,420	12,428	13,518	12,625	14,241	14,980	14,925	15,475	15,550	166,478
Sep	14,325	13,115	12,058	12,160	12,960	12,592	13,830	14,006	13,338	15,637	14,759	14,561	163,341
Oct	14,258	12,907	12,980	13,499	13,218	13,482	14,243	13,842	14,129	15,241	15,319	13,432	166,550
Nov	13,924	12,942	13,760	12,638	12,894	13,136	13,965	13,767	14,532	13,210	14,711		149,479
Dec	13,763	12,745	12,322	124,551	12,415	13,252	13,121	13,421	13,342	14,425	15,479		258,836
Total	163,537	161,239	152,129	262,450	178,861	155,542	160,273	167,020	167,390	176,301	185,927	133,193	2,063,862

**Table 7. Shows local meat consumption of Burco by species**

Year	Sheep & goats	Camel	Total
2010	158,037	5,500	163,537
2011	158,819	2,420	161,239
2012	149,129	3,000	152,129
2013	254,031	8,419	262,450
2014	170,520	8,341	178,861
2015	150,042	5,500	155,542
2016	157,444	2,829	160,273
2017	165,085	1,935	167,020
2018	165,149	2,241	167,390
2019	173,669	2,632	176,301
2020	184,504	1,423	185,927
2021	131,065	2,128	133,193
Total	2,017,494	46,368	2,063,862



## 7.3 Local Meat Consumption in Boorama

**Table 8. Shows local meat consumption of Borama by month**

Months	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Jan	3660	3560	3450	3550	3550	3550	3500	3450	2560	30830
Feb	4420	3400	4320	4420	3500	4420	4320	3400	4330	36530
Mar	1445	1445	1320	1350	1345	1445	2300	1445	1345	13440
Apr	4350	4360	4350	3400	4350	4350	3400	4350	4230	37140
May	2310	3300	2500	3400	3400	2310	2310	2310	2310	24150
June	2018	2016	2017	2020	2310	2018	2018	2018	2016	18451
July	5272	5272	5272	5130	5400	5272	5272	5272	5230	47392
Aug	5122	5122	5122	5130	4500	5122	5122	5122	5133	45495
Sep	4655	4655	4420	4560	4655	4655	4655	4655	4655	41565
Oct	5433	5433	5344	5422	5433	5433	5433	5433	5344	48708
Nov	3444	3444	3450	3540	3123	3444	3444	3444	3444	30777
Dec	4567	4567	4567	4567	4567	4567	4567	4567	4567	41103
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,696</b>	<b>46,574</b>	<b>46,132</b>	<b>46,489</b>	<b>46,133</b>	<b>46,586</b>	<b>46,341</b>	<b>45,466</b>	<b>45,164</b>	<b>415,581</b>

**Table 9: Shows local meat consumption of Borama year by species**

Year	Sheep & goats	Cattle	Camel	Total
<b>2013</b>	33,752	7,812	5,132	46,696
<b>2014</b>	31,112	9,680	5,782	46,574
<b>2015</b>	35,944	6,732	3,456	46,132
<b>2016</b>	33,803	8,123	4,563	46,489
<b>2017</b>	30,419	9,712	6,002	46,133
<b>2018</b>	34,426	8,171	3,989	46,586
<b>2019</b>	37,426	6,381	2,534	46,341
<b>2020</b>	36,055	7,291	2,120	45,466
<b>2021</b>	36,833	6,349	1,982	45,164
<b>Total</b>	<b>309,770</b>	<b>70,251</b>	<b>35,560</b>	<b>415,581</b>

## 7.4 Local Meat Consumption in Ceerigaabo

Table 10. Shows local meat consumption of Ceerigaabo year by

Months	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Jan	1871	1672	2753	2345	2453	2435	1754	2345	2400	20,028
Feb	2714	2334	2345	2645	2345	2300	2714	2453	2453	22,303
Mar	2890	2764	2453	2784	2543	2890	2654	2700	2432	24,110
Apr	2272	2345	2456	2345	2453	2272	2345	2844	2430	21,762
May	2240	2534	2500	2345	2450	2432	2453	2240	2345	21,539
Jun	2688	2243	2654	2345	2345	2400	2700	2688	1987	22,050
Jul	2844	2121	2345	2453	2435	2034	2844	2844	2400	22,320
Aug	2755	2243	2346	2654	2543	2654	2755	2340	2300	22,590
Sep	2666	2443	2546	2456	2245	2765	2400	2432	2666	22,619
Oct	2334	2533	2675	2543	2453	2543	2334	2400	2453	22,268
Nov	2874	2765	2764	2654	2564	2800	2874	2453	2874	24,622
Dec	2565	2565	2543	2453	2654	2565	2654	2432	2565	22,996
Total	30,713	28,562	30,380	30,022	29,483	30,090	30,481	30,171	29,305	269,207

Table 11. Shows local meat consumption of Ceerigaabo year by

Year	Sheep & goats	Cattle	Camel	Total
2013	27,734	567	2,412	30,713
2014	24,451	1,009	3,102	28,562
2015	28,022	481	1,877	30,380
2016	26,847	793	2,382	30,022
2017	26,567	1,023	1,893	29,483
2018	25,104	773	4,213	30,090
2019	27,706	342	2,433	30,481
2020	26,494	812	2,865	30,171
2021	27,454	612	1,239	29,305
Total	240,379	6,412	22,416	269,207

## 7.5 Local Meat Consumption in Berbera

**Table 12: Shows local meat consumption of Berber year by**

Months	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Jan	3069	2345	2784	2,679	2,345	2,434	2,450	2,542	1,987	22,635
Feb	2683	2683	2456	2501	2400	2345	2376	2345	2300	22,089
Mar	2522	2522	2522	2703	2345	2500	2435	2432	2542	22,523
Apr	1815	1845	1874	2333	3452	2345	2453	2543	2320	20,980
May	1775	1654	1654	2148	2345	2432	2343	1954	2210	18,515
June	1853	1765	1853	1949	1900	1980	2453	1876	1876	17,505
July	2215	1865	1234	2151	2200	2343	2300	2101	1254	17,663
Aug	1850	1765	1850	2290	2204	2345	2354	2230	2034	18,922
Sep	1900	1900	1765	2101	1540	2345	1540	1945	1654	16,690
Oct	2178	2345	2340	2345	2345	2543	2454	2102	2076	20,728
Nov	2222	2345	2345	2456	1543	1750	1543	1654	1654	17,512
Dec	2236	2345	2236	2865	2865	2954	2865	1874	2876	23,116
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,318</b>	<b>25,379</b>	<b>24,913</b>	<b>28,521</b>	<b>27,484</b>	<b>28,316</b>	<b>27,566</b>	<b>25,598</b>	<b>24,783</b>	<b>238,878</b>

**Table 13. Shows local meat consumption of Berber year by**

Year	Sheep & goats	Camel	Total
<b>2013</b>	23,027	3,291	<b>26,318</b>
<b>2014</b>	22,261	3,118	<b>25,379</b>
<b>2015</b>	20,596	4,321	<b>24,913</b>
<b>2016</b>	25,255	3,266	<b>28,521</b>
<b>2017</b>	24,491	2,993	<b>27,484</b>
<b>2018</b>	24,204	4,112	<b>28,316</b>
<b>2019</b>	24,433	5,123	<b>27,566</b>
<b>2020</b>	23,254	2,344	<b>25,598</b>
<b>2021</b>	22,907	1,876	<b>24,783</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,428</b>	<b>30,444</b>	<b>238,878</b>

# Fishery



## 8. FISH CATCHMENT

Table 14.shows fish surveyed in Berbera by 2020

Fish type	# of catchment
Big eye tuna	1,303
Black marlin	74
Blue shark	168
Blue marlin	6
Narrow-barred striped mackerel	44
Emperors	4
groupers	400
Indo pacific kingfish	2,043
Hammerhead shark	1,027
Jacks	1,169
Kawakawa	4,619
Long tail tuna	5,582
Mahi-mahi	834
Other fishes	1040
Other fishes	297
Other shark	1
Rays and stakes	1
Indo pacific sailfish	294
Skipjack tuna	11,746
Snapper	86
Swordfish	182
Wahoo	137
Yellowfin tuna	3,205
Grand Total	34,262



**Table 15.shows production of fish catchment from Seel region**

NO	Year	Name	#Fishing in KG	Shrimp	Total in kg
1	2014	Maraakiibta	775,456	113,164	888,620
2	2015		635,644	72,200	707,844
3	2016		590,184	86,400	676,584
4	2017		717,676	112,080	829,756
5	2018	Doonyaha Yementa	665,890		665,890
6	2019	Doonyahab/Maraakiib	1,150,818		1,150,818
7	2019	Maraakiibta	434,972		434,972
8	2020	Maraakiibta	423,512	14,160	437,672
9	2021	Doonyaha	1,602,230		1,602,230
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>6,996,382</b>	<b>398,004</b>	<b>7,394,386</b>

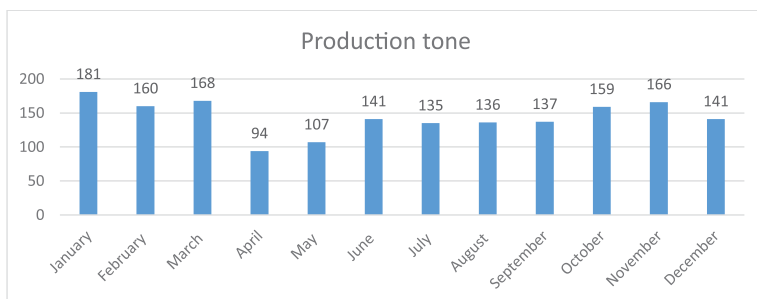


Figure 3.shows fish production trends by month

Figure 4: Berbera monthly data on 2020

Maximum October to march; medium June to September; minimum April to May due to Ramadan month

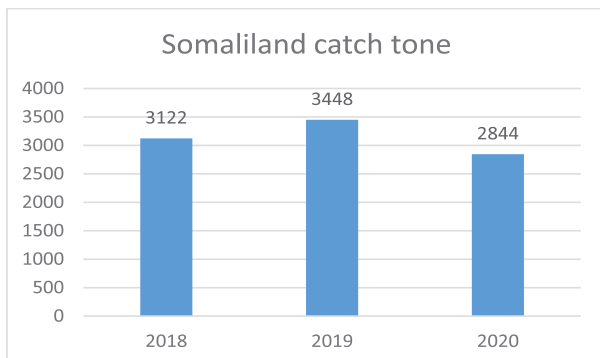


Figure 5: The catch fishes decreased on 2020 due to Corona virus

# Livestock Interventions

## 9. ANIMAL HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

### 9.1 Livestock Vaccination against Trade and Animal

**Table 16. Shows animal health interventions**

PPR, Sheep & Goat Pox and CCPP Vaccination						
Region	Year					
	2013	2014	2018	2019	2020	2021
Awdal	800,000	576,542	439,050	439,050	428,550	428,550
M/Jeeh	600,000	754,990	514,400	514,000	514,300	514,300
Saahil	600,000	567,920	512,000	514,400	428,600	428,600
Togdheer	800,000	784,020	598,000	592,000	600,000	600,000
Sool	600,000	572,500	428,200	431,150	428,550	428,550
Sanaag	600,000	572,518	509,900	509,400	600,000	600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>3,828,490</b>	<b>3,001,550</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

**Table 17: Livestock vaccination against animal transboundary**

No	Years	Number of animals vaccinated	Type of Vaccine	animals vaccinated
1	2011	1,631,957	PPR and Sh/G	animals vaccinated are sheep and goats
2	2012	5,000,000	PPR and Sh/G	animals vaccinated are sheep and goats
3	2013	4,000,000	PPR and Sh/G	animals vaccinated are sheep and goats
4	2014	3,828,490	PPR and Sh/G	animals vaccinated are sheep and goats
5	2015	3,000,000	PPR and Sh/G	animals vaccinated are sheep and goats
6	2016	3,000,000	CCPP	Goats
7	2017	2,000,000	PPR and Sh/G	animals vaccinated are sheep and goats
8	2018	3,001,550	CCPP	Goats
9	2019	3,000,000	PPR and Sh/G	animals vaccinated are sheep and goats
10	2020	3,000,000	CCPP	Goats
11	2021	3,000,000	CCPP	Goats

## 9.2 Livestock Treatment campaign

**Table 18: Animal treatment interventions per region /years**

Region	Treatment				
	Years				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Togdheer	400,001	400,001	600,000	400,001	400,001
Sanaag	407,007	407,007	600,000	407,007	407,007
M/Jeeh	338,038	338,038	514,285	338,038	338,038
Saahil	288,943	288,943	428,571	288,943	288,943
Sool	285,715	285,715	428,571	285,715	285,715
Awdal	285,715	285,715	428,571	285,715	285,715
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,005,419</b>	<b>2,005,419</b>	<b>2,999,998</b>	<b>2,005,419</b>	<b>2,005,419</b>

**Table 19: Shows country wide animals treatment interventions**

Year	Livestock Treated (heads of animals)
<b>2011</b>	135,617
<b>2012</b>	1,300,000
<b>2013</b>	1,600,000
<b>2014</b>	600,000
<b>2015</b>	750,000
<b>2016</b>	750,000
<b>2017</b>	1,500,000
<b>2018</b>	2,000,000
<b>2019</b>	2,999,998
<b>2020</b>	2,005,419
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,641,034</b>

Sheep, goats, camels, cattle, horses, and donkeys were among the 13 million animals treated during the intervention implemented by the Ministry of Livestock and Fishery Development.

# Staff of MoLFD

## 10. CIVIL SERVANT OF THE MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY DEVELOPMENT

**Table 20.shows Ministry staff distribution by region**

Region	Gender		Grades				Total
	Male	Female	A	B	C	D	
Headquarter	291	119	191	122	62	35	410
Gabiley	10	1	4	4	1	2	11
Togdheer	74	19	45	23	17	8	93
Oodweyne	6	2	3	2	1	2	8
Sanaag	74	10	30	29	16	9	84
Awdal	39	9	24	10	10	4	48
Saaxil	77	7	36	24	14	10	84
Saylac	24	1	5	9	8	3	25
Sool	18	1	4	7	5	3	19
Caaynabo	9	2	2	4	3	2	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>793</b>

## 11.COMMUNITY ANIMAL HEALTH WORKERS TRAINED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

**Table 21: Shows # of trained community Animal health Workers**

S/NO	Trained by	Number of CAHWs trained	Region	Date
1	Relief International	84	M/jeeh	2012/2013
2	Islamic relief	20	M/Jeeh	2012
3	Havoyocco	16	M/jeeh	2013
4	Save the children	19	Togdheer	213
5	DAI/VETAID	64	Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag respectively	2012/2013
6	Candlelight	20	Togdheer	2014
7	Lahmar	30	Togdheer	2013
8	IFAD	50	Togdheer, Sanaag iyo M/jeeh	2012/2013
9	World vision	60	Odwayne	2014
10	Save the children	8	Awdal	2015
11	World concern	32	Sanaag	2014
12	Islamic Relief	20	Awdal	2015
13	GIZ,WV,ADO,ICRC	68	Maroodijeex,Togdheer,Saaxil ,Sanaag	2018
	<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>		

Community animal health workers (CAHWs) are trained non-academic persons with the intension to go about minor surgery (hoof cutting, dehorning and castration) and report disease signs to the nearest veterinarian as a stopgap in the remote pastoral and agropastoral locations where presence of national vets is limited or are hard to reach and stay permanently.

# Livestock Population Estimation

# 12. LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Table 22. Shows livestock population estimation in Somaliland

Year	Goats	Sheep	Camel	Cattle	Total
2010	8,266,000	8,602,000	1,664,000	399,000	18,931,000
2011	8,464,000	8,748,000	1,682,000	404,000	19,298,000
2012	8,667,000	8,897,000	1,701,000	409,000	19,674,000
2013	8,875,000	9,048,000	1,720,000	414,000	20,057,000
2014	9,088,000	9,202,000	1,738,000	419,000	20,447,000
2015	9,306,000	9,358,000	1,756,000	424,000	20,844,000
2016	9,529,000	9,517,000	1,774,000	429,000	21,249,000
2017	9,758,000	9,679,000	1,792,000	434,000	21,663,000
2018	9,992,000	9,844,000	1,810,000	439,000	22,085,000
2019	10,232,000	10,011,000	1,828,000	444,000	22,515,000
2020	10,478,000	10,181,000	1,846,000	449,000	22,954,000
2021	10,729,000	10,354,000	1,864,000	454,000	23,401,000
Total	113,384,000	113,441,000	21,175,000	5,118,000	253,118,000

Sources: Ministry of National Planning & Development (Department of Statistics & Research)

\*Note: The estimates are based on 1975 Somalia census of livestock population and annual growth rate.



# Infrastructure

## 13. INFRASTRUCTURE MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY DEVELOPMENT

### 13.1 Livestock Infrastructures

**Table 23: Available Equipment at the Regional Offices of MoLFD**

Table 23: Available Equipment at the Regional Offices of MoLFD

Regions	District	# Of Refrigerator	# Of Computer	# Of Printer	# Of Rooms in use	# Of Table	# Of Chairs	# Of defective vehicles that need maintenance	# Of vehicles in use with good condition	Total number of vehicles	Slaughterhouses	Livestock Market	Status of Livestock Market	Quarantine/ Holding grounds and other infrastructure
Togdheer	Burco	3	3	1	7	3	15	0	1	1	1	1	has veterinary service, watering and shedding facilities	Aroori livestock holding ground rehabilitated and fenced
	Oodweyne	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	0		
	Buuhoodle	0	0	0	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0		
Maroodiyeex	Hargeisa	4	2	1	4	5	10	0	2	2	1	1	The market has a fencing with all watering facilities & veterinary services	Qool-cadey holding ground not fenced
	Gabiley	1	2	0	9	4	3	0	0	0	1	1	The market has a fencing with all watering facilities & veterinary services	
	Wajale	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	Has crushes, no fencing	
Sool	Laascaanood	1	4	1	4	3	7	0	1	1	1	0		
	Caynabo	1	3	1	6	3	6	0	2	2	0	0		
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	3	3	2	5	5	13	1	1	2	1	1	Fenced facilities only	
	Garadag	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		
	Ceel-afwayn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		
Saaxil	Berbera	2	1	1	2	2	5	0	2	2	1	1	shedding facilities only	1. Indho-deero international quarantine 2. Saudi-Emarate Livestock quarantine
Awdal	Borama	1	1	0	3	2	6	2	1	3	1	1	no facility	
<b>Total</b>		18	19	7	53	29	70	5	13	17	7	6		

These slaughterhouses are managed under Public Private Partnership system which is new to Somaliland and has its advantages and gaps, but the pros and cons of PPP remains undocumented so far.

### 13.2 Fishery infrastructure in the regions and their Status

**Table 24. Shows available fishery cold chain facilities**

No	Project description	Status	Location	Funded by	Who owns
1	Cold chain facilities	Not functioning	Lasqoray	Fair fishing	Government
2	Cold chain facilities	Functioning	Maydh	SDF	Government
3	Cold chain facilities	Functioning	Hiis	SDF	Government
4	Cold chain facilities	Not functioning	Lasa-Urwayn	SDF	Government
5	Cold chain facilities	Functioning	Berbera	EU	Government
6	Cold chain facilities	functioning	Bulla-har	EU	Government
7	Cold chain facilities	Functioning	Zailac	EU	Government
8	Cold chain facilities	Functioning	Berbera	Gamuur Company	Gamuur
9	Cold chain facilities	Functioning	Berbera	Puntsmarine	Privately owned
10	Cold chain facilities	Functioning	Berbera	Zakiya	Privately owned
11	Cold chain facilities	Functioning	Berbera	Cabdalle	Privately owned
12	Cold chain facilities	Functioning	Berbera	Cawo	Privately owned
13	Burco Fishery and cold chain center	Functioning	Burco	EU	Government

75% of the facilities are functioning

## 14. REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

**Table 25: Infrastructure put in place to cadre for livestock and**

No	Project Name	Location
1	Gabiley veterinary laboratory	Gabiley
2	Balidhiig Animal Health Post	Balidhiig
3	Warcibraan Animal Health Post	Warcibraan
4	Baki Animal Health Post	Baki
5	Headquarter rehabilitation for vet clinic	Hargeisa MoIFD
6	Berbera livestock export laboratory accomplished.	Berbera
7	Livestock holding ground in Aroori, Togdheer region grows fodder for livestock and as a training center for livestock keepers (funded by SDFI).	Burco

## 15. LIVESTOCK EXPORT QUARANTINE STATION IN SOMALILAND

Berbera is the main port of Somaliland and it locates northern coastal areas of Somaliland. Each year 3-4 million of live animals are exported through Berbera port by three functional quarantines below;

**Table 26: Shows number of livestock quarantine Station in the region**

1	Name	Location	Capacity	Technical accessories/
2	Indhadeero National Livestock quarantine	Berbera	Land:	(Opened on 31th October of 2010); holds up to 250,000 animal each time
3	Saudi Emirates International Quarantine station	Berbera	Land:	(Opened on September of 2009); holds up to 500,000 animal each time
4	United Livestock Quarantine station (Mutaxid)	Berbera	Land:	(Opened on 2015); holds up to 400,000 animal each time

# Poultry Production

## 16. PRODUCTION STATUS IN SOMALILAND

### 16.1 Number of livestock farms and their distribution in the regions

**Table 27. Shows number livestock farms**

No	Region	Number of Dairy farms	Number of Poultry farms	Number of Bee-keeping farms	Number of Fattening farms	Total
1	Togdheer	30	1	0	0	31
2	Oodweyne	1	2	6	0	9
3	Caynabo	5	1	0	1	7
4	Sool	14	0	0	0	14
5	Sanaag	0	0	0	0	0
6	Awdal	4	2	0	0	6
7	Gabiley	2	0	2	0	4
8	Wajaale	5	0	0	0	5
9	Maroodijeex	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>76</b>

### 16.2 Poultry Production Status in Somaliland 2021

**Table 28. Shows # of poultry farms in the regions**

Age of Poultry	Percentage	Type of Breed rearing and source	Percentage	Production Status and Housing	Percentage	Source of Feed of Poultry and Collection egg per day per farm	Percentage
				Floor housing	63%	More than twice a day	38%
1-59 days	12%	Local Breed	12%	Intensive	75%	Natural and Local Feed	13%
2-8 months	13%	Exotic Breed	88%	Semi-intensive	25%	Commercial feed	75%
9-14 months	50%	Local Purchase	12%	Traditional Housing	13%	All	12%
More than 14 months	25%	Direct import	88%	Deep litter Housing	13%	Once a day	25%
				Cage Housing	13%	Twice a day	37%

## 16.3 Survey of Poultry Production Status in Somaliland 2021

**Table 29: Survey of Poultry Production Status in Somaliland 2021**

No	Poultry Status	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Type of Breed rearing</b>			
1	Local Breed	1	12%
2	Exotic Breed	7	88%
<b>Source of Poultry</b>			
3	Local Purchase	1	12%
4	Direct import	7	88%
<b>Production Systems</b>			
5	Intensive	6	75%
6	Semi-intensive	2	25%
<b>Housing systems</b>			
7	Traditional Housing	1	13%
8	Deep litter Housing	1	13%
9	Cage Housing	1	13%
10	Floor housing	5	63%
<b>Source of Feed of Poultry</b>			
11	Natural and Local Feed	1	13%
12	Commercial feed	6	75%
13	All	1	12%
<b>Collection egg per day per farm</b>			
14	Once a day	2	25%
15	Twice a day	3	37%
16	More than twice a day	3	38%
<b>Age of Poultry</b>			
17	1-59 days	1	12%
18	2-8 months	1	13%
19	9-14 months	4	50%
20	More than 14 months	2	25%

### 16.4 Camel Production status

**Table 30. Shows number of camel dairy farms in the regions**

Camel Dairy farms			
Production system			
21	Intensive	2	15%
22	Extensive	7	54%
23	Semi-intensive	4	31%
Breed of dairy camel			
24	Local breed	10	77%
25	Exotic breed	3	23%
Type of grazing system			
26	Zero-grazing	4	31%
27	Rotational grazing	2	15%
	Full grazing and browsing	7	54%
Number of litters produced per day			
28	Less than 200 litters	10	77%
29	500 – 1000 litters	3	23%

### 16.5 Milk Cooperatives in Somaliland

**Table 31: Milk Cooperatives registered by MoLFD**

No	Cooperation Name	Region
1	Masno Milk Cooperation	Hargeysa
2	Hodan milk Cooperation	Hargeysa
3	Najah milk Cooperation	Burao
4	Daryeel Women Milk	Hargeysa
5	Ramad milk Cooperation	Sabawanag
6	Horseed milk Cooperation	Hargeysa
7	Barwaaqo milk Cooperation	Hargeysa
8	Barwaaqo Women association	Hargeysa
9	Danwadaag milk Cooperation	Hargeysa
10	Caanood Dairy Development Umbrella	Hargeysa
11	M.Moge Milk Market	Hargeysa
12	Ururka Caanaha Ee Qudhac-Dheer (URCAQ).	Hargeysa
13	Star Women Milk Center	Hargeysa
14	Waheen Milk Market	Hargeysa
15	Hilaac Association	Hargeysa
16	Najax Milk Cooperation	Oodweyne
17	Dhaygeel Cooperation	Hargeisa

# Livestock Restocking Intervention



# 17 . RESTOCKING MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY DEVELOPMENT TO THE VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

**Table 32 : Restocking Livestock to the vulnerable households**

Restocking Livestock to Vulnerable Households 2020			
S/N	District	Number of Households	Number of livestock
1	Salaxley	23	230
2	Jameecada caynaanshe	100	1000
3	Raydab khaatumo	100	1000
4	Balanbaal	100	1000
5	Gaashaanbuur	30	300
6	Labiguun	100	1000
7	Xiingawdh	100	900
8	<b>Fadhi-gaab</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>970</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>6400</b>
Restocking Livestock to Vulnerable Households 2021			
1	Sugule	120	1,800
2	Boorama	100	1000
3	Laanta galoolay	102	1020
4	Salaxalay	50	500
5	Bali-guadle	50	500
6	Oog	100	1000
7	Mandher	100	1000
		<b>622</b>	<b>6,820</b>

**Note:** This restocking was implemented by the ministry of livestock and fishery development and each households distributed sheep and goats include male and female.



## Wasaaradda Xanaannada Xoolaha & Horumarinta Kalluumaysiga JSL

# Somaliland Livestock and Fisheries in Numbers

Department of Planning.  
Office of the statistics  
Hargeisa, Somaliland  
2021

