

Economic analysis of the local milk value chain in the Kara region

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Introduction

Today, the demand for local milk by the Togolese people continues to rise each year as a result of population growth.

Constats:

- This strong demographic growth, combined with rising incomes and urbanization, means that there is an urgent need to develop the chain.
- Traditional livestock farming is still very dominant, with animals fed on pasture and dependent on the seasons.
- Studies are almost non-existent, with few databases on the local milk value chain, as cows are bred mainly for reproduction and meat. The few studies focus on the livestock/meat chain.
- Cow's milk is not the primary objective.

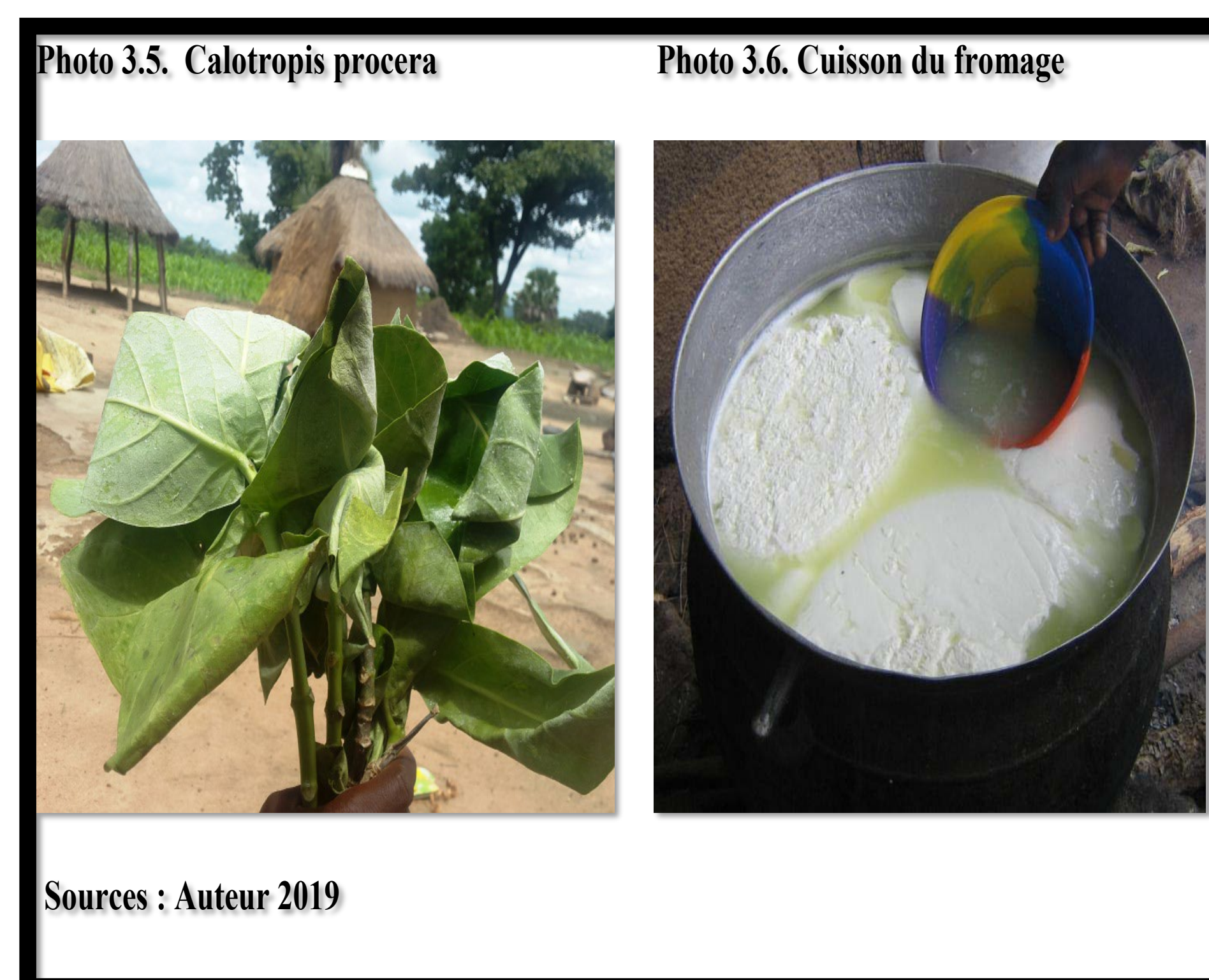
Objective

This study focuses on the analysis of the local milk value chain in the Kara region of northern Togo.



Methodology

- The field survey took place during the month of July 2019 in the selected villages.
- Simple random selection and reasoned selection was used to select 57 small producers, 30 individuals each for processors, traders, and milk consumers in the study area.
- The data collected through the semi-structured questionnaires were coded, entered, and analyzed using the Kobotoolbox software.
- Descriptives and SWOT analysis were used to understand the local milk value chain



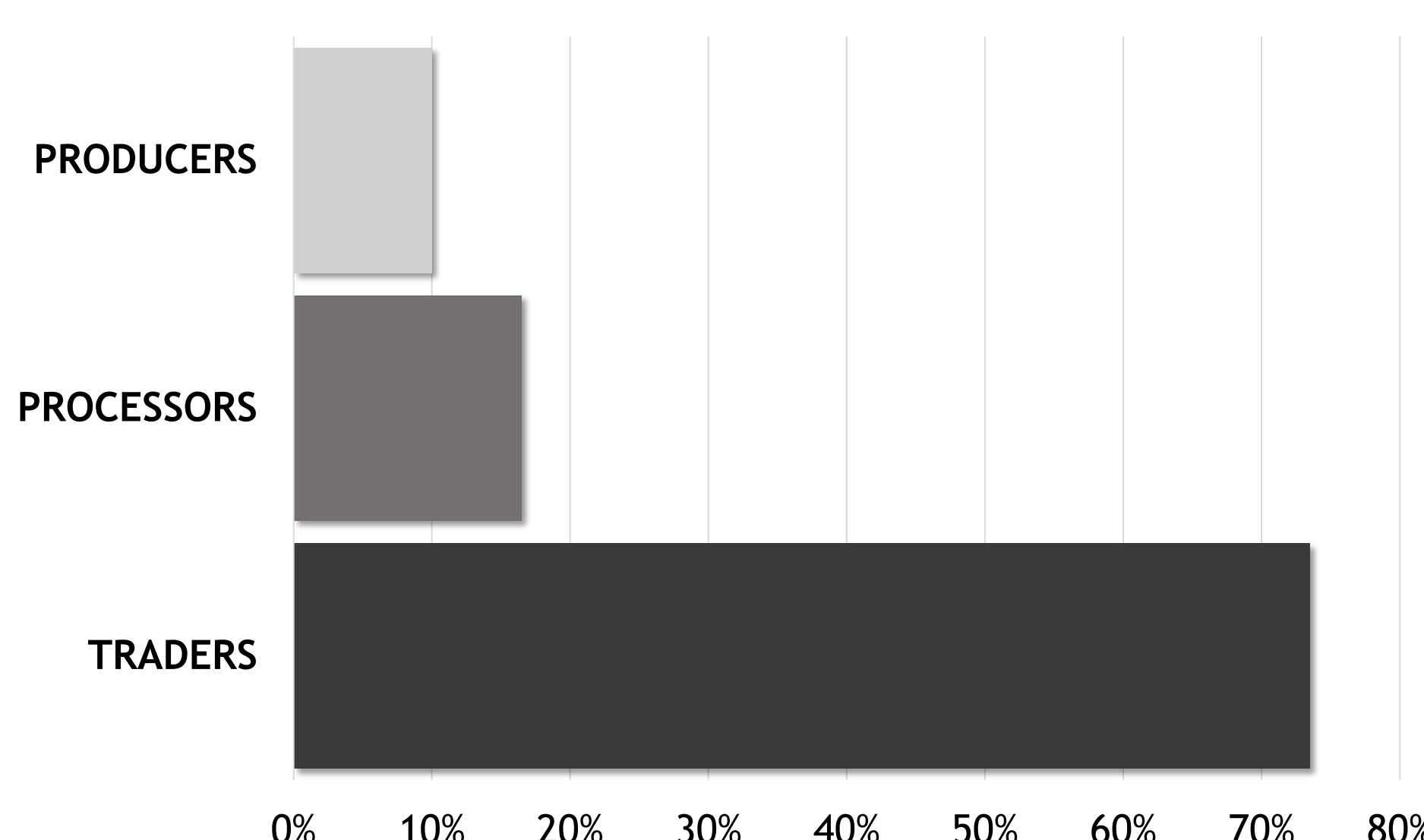
SWOT Analysis

Major constraints have been identified along the chain:

- the lack of organization of the value chain,
- the lack of storage
- and packaging infrastructure.

Results

Distribution of actors in the local milk production chain



Results

- Compared to the economic analysis, on average throughout the chain, traders have the highest margin (73.5 %) compared to producers (10 %) and processors (16.5 %).
- The results showed also that most of the production link is made up of small producers, illiterate and Fulani.
- The links of processing and marketing are made up of Fulani women who are mostly married to agro-pastoralists. As for the link of consumption, it consists of men and women, composed of several ethnic groups living in urban areas of the Kara region.
- From the point of view of interactions between actors, the study shows that the rules governing these relationships are neither contractual nor conventional.

Conclusion

The recommendations formulated for

- a good organization of the chain that can be summed up in the establishment of an interprofessional organization,
- the capacity building of agrobreeders to good farming practices to produce milk in quantity and quality,
- the establishment of storage and conditioning infrastructure at the zone level;
- and the support of actors in the sector by the public authorities through a possible program.

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