







GCC-Africa Proposed Strategic Alternative Corridors for Livestock Supply Continuity ,Resilience& Food Security

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Why Alternative Corridors Matter

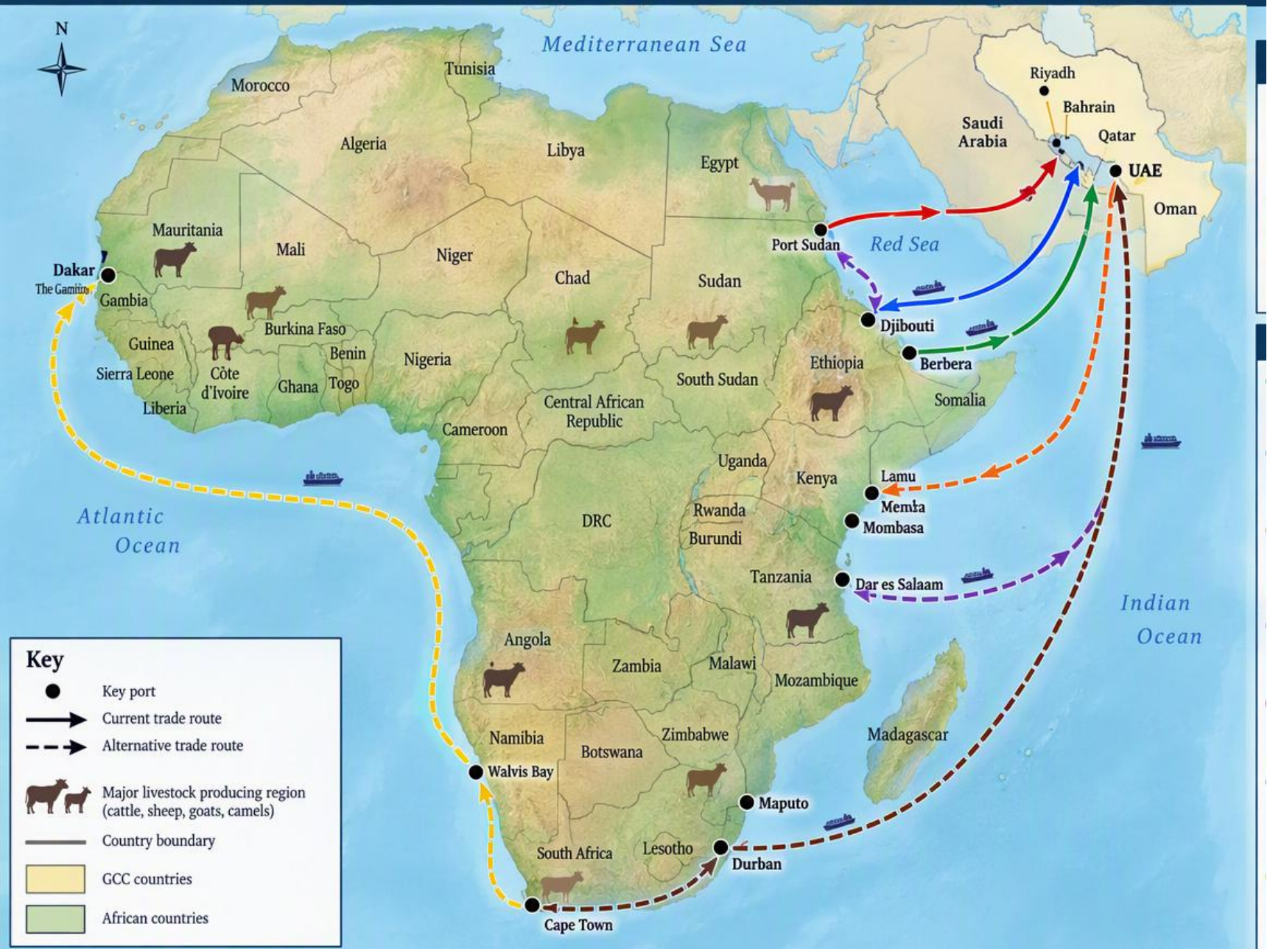
- **Supply resilience** requires multiple sourcing and export pathways.
- Substantial **volumes**: (Live animals, Chilled and frozen meat, Feed ingredients, breeding stock). "Annual demand is projected to grow steadily.
- **Supply chains are vulnerable to disruption from multiple risks:**
- Geopolitical, AH risks, biosecurity, Climate (Drought, Flooding).
- logistics disruptions: (Port congestion, Shipping disruptions, Border closures, Fuel shortages).
- **Sustainable animal trade cannot depend on a single corridor.**
- Diversified network of African production zones, export hubs, feedlots, quarantine centers, and maritime gateways capable of rerouting trade is essential **navigate** potential risks.

Therefore, it's imperative to plan workable solutions:

- **To move from a “single-route import model" to a "multi-corridor resilience model.**
- **To establish a connected network of export hubs capable of maintaining trade under disruption scenarios.**

Strategic GCC – Africa Livestock Trade Routes

Current and Alternative Corridors for a Food-Secure and Resilient Future



Existing Core Corridors:

- Sudan → Port Sudan → KSA.
- Ethiopia → Djibouti → GCC
- Ethiopia → Berbera → UAE / KSA.

Strategic Alternative Corridors:

- Ethiopia / South Sudan / Northern Kenya → Lamu (LAPSSET) → GCC
- Tanzania (Dar es Salaam, Tanga) → Oman/UAE.

Future Diversification Corridors :

- Namibia/Botswana/South Africa → GCC.
- Mauritania/Senegal → GCC

The most active routes

The most active routes today are still concentrated in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden corridors.

Different scenarios Critical alert :

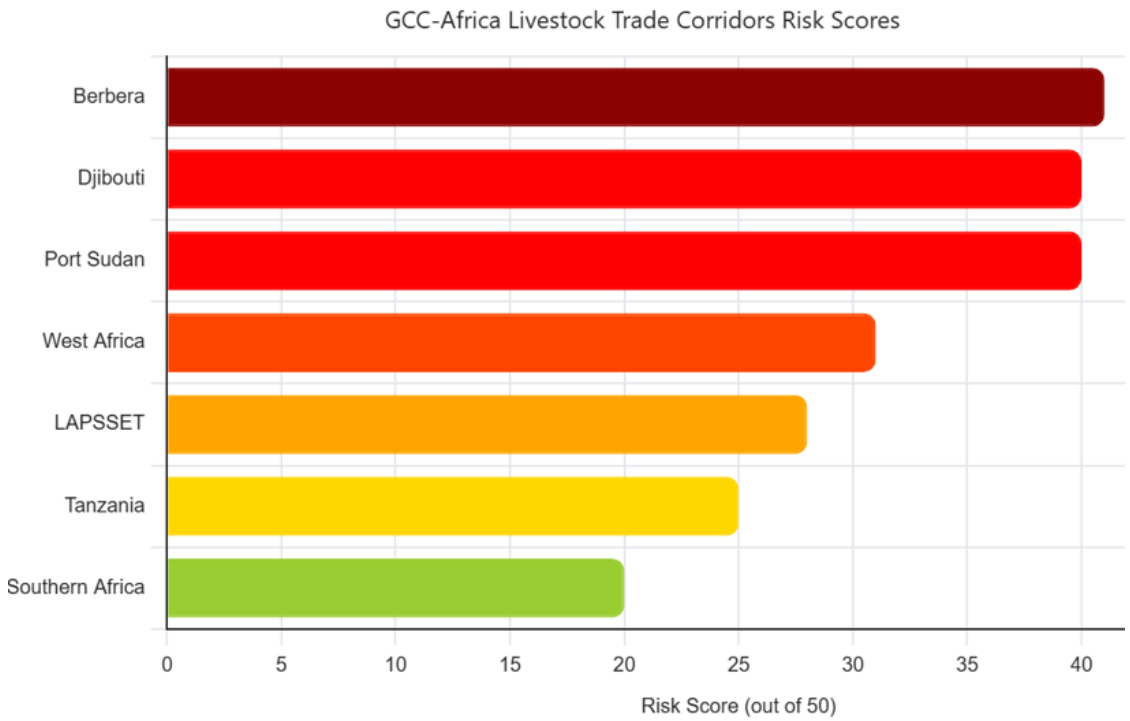
- ❑ land boarder closure (Keya-Tanzania &Uganda-Kenya.
- ❑ Red Sea passage blocked) all northern-bound maritime exports halted .

Trade Corridors Risk score

- The risk score serves as a proxy for the security, stability, and resilience of each corridor. Higher scores **indicate greater vulnerability** to disruptions that could interrupt livestock movements, compromise food security, or deter investment.
- This risk score helps **quantify** how security, animal health, logistics, climate, and regulatory threats affect each corridor.
- It enables governments and investors to identify **concentration risks, prioritize investments, develop alternative trade routes,** and strengthen GCC **food security** through a **diversified** and resilient livestock trade supplies network.
- *As there is no universally adopted GCC-Africa livestock corridor risk scoring framework. This RS represents a structured expert multi-criteria assessment of factors known to affect livestock trade continuity.*

Risk dimention Security Risk	Berbera	Djibouti	Port Sudan	LAPSSET	Tanzania	S.Africa	W .Africa
Conflict Risk	High	Medium	V. High	Low	Low	Low	High
Border Disruption	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	High
Maritime Security	V. High	V. High	V. High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Disease Ban	V. High	V. High	V. High	V. High	V. High	V. High	V. High
Climate Shock	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Supply Concentration	V. High	V. High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

Score interpretaion	Security implication
40+ (Extreme Risk) • **Berbera (41),** • **Djibouti (40),** • **Port Sudan (40)**	• A security incident can rapidly escalate into a **trade disruption** affecting GCC livestock supply. • A Red Sea disruption affects both **Djibouti and Port Sudan simultaneously.** • **Disease outbreaks in the Horn of Africa can trigger GCC import suspensions**.
25-34 (High Risk) • **W Africa (31)** • **LAPSSET (28),** • **Tanzania (25),**	Trade can continue, but with **delays, increased cost, or reduced volumes.** Often function as **strategic diversification routes** during disruptions elsewhere.
20-24 (Moderate R.) • **S. Africa (20)**	More predictable operating environment and lower probability of sudden trade shutdowns.



Strategic Solutions for GCC-Africa Cooperation

Strengthen emergency preparedness across GCC countries.



Feedlots



- **Diversify Supply Sources :**
  Avoid dependence **on one country or corridor**.
- **Invest in Regional Feedlots.**
  Feed lots create export-ready livestock and improve quality consistency.
- **Shift Toward Meat Trade**
  Expand **chilled and frozen** meat exports alongside live animal trade.
- **Establish Regional Disease-Free Export Zones**
  Support trade continuity during outbreaks.
- **.Create GCC-Africa Early Warning Systems .**
  Monitoring Disease outbreaks**,** Shipping disruptions**,** Weather shocks**,** Port congestion.
- **Develop Digital Traceability Systems.**
  Improve confidence, transparency, and certification
- **Create Strategic Livestock and Meat Reserves.**
- **Develop a network of regional export hubs serving several countries.**



Quarantine



GCC-Africa Regional Export Hub Model

Instead of moving animals directly from producers to ports, develop export hubs

Tier 1: Production Zones	
Suggested Locations:	**Functions:**
• **Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia** • **Kenya, Tanzania, Mauritania**	• Breeding • Animal production • Aggregation
Tier 2: Regional Feedlot Hubs	
Suggested Locations:	**Functions:**
• **Berbera,Djibouti** • **Lamu ,Dar es Salaam, Port Sudan**	• Fattening , • Veterinary inspection • Traceability, Certification • Quarantine
Tier 3: Export Processing Hubs	
	Functions:
This model shifts trade toward higher-value animal products rather than solely live animals.	• Slaughtering • Halal certification • Chilled meat exports • Value addition
Tier 4: GCC Receiving Hubs	
	Functions:
• **UAE** :(Abu Dhabi, Dubai) • **KSA:** (Jeddah, Jizan) • **Oman:(**Salalah., Sohar)	• Strategic reserves • Distribution centres • Emergency stock management.



Role of PPPs in Corridor Development

Public stakeholders		Private stockholders	Development Partners
Government	V. Authorities	Investors& operators	Finance:(Is DB, AfDB Tech:(WOAH, IGAD)
• Land • Regulation • Market access • Infrastructure support	• Biosecurity • Issue certification • Traceability • Surveillance	• Invest capital • Run &operate • Logistics expertise • Processing facilities	• Standards: (e-certification, Regionalization). • Risk guarantees. • Blended finance.

Optimal utilization of alternative corridors

1- Trade continuity and Supply Resilience

- Reduce dependence on a single exporting country.
- Allow trade to continue while applying appropriate sanitary safeguards.

2- Risk-Based Rather Than Country-Wide Restrictions

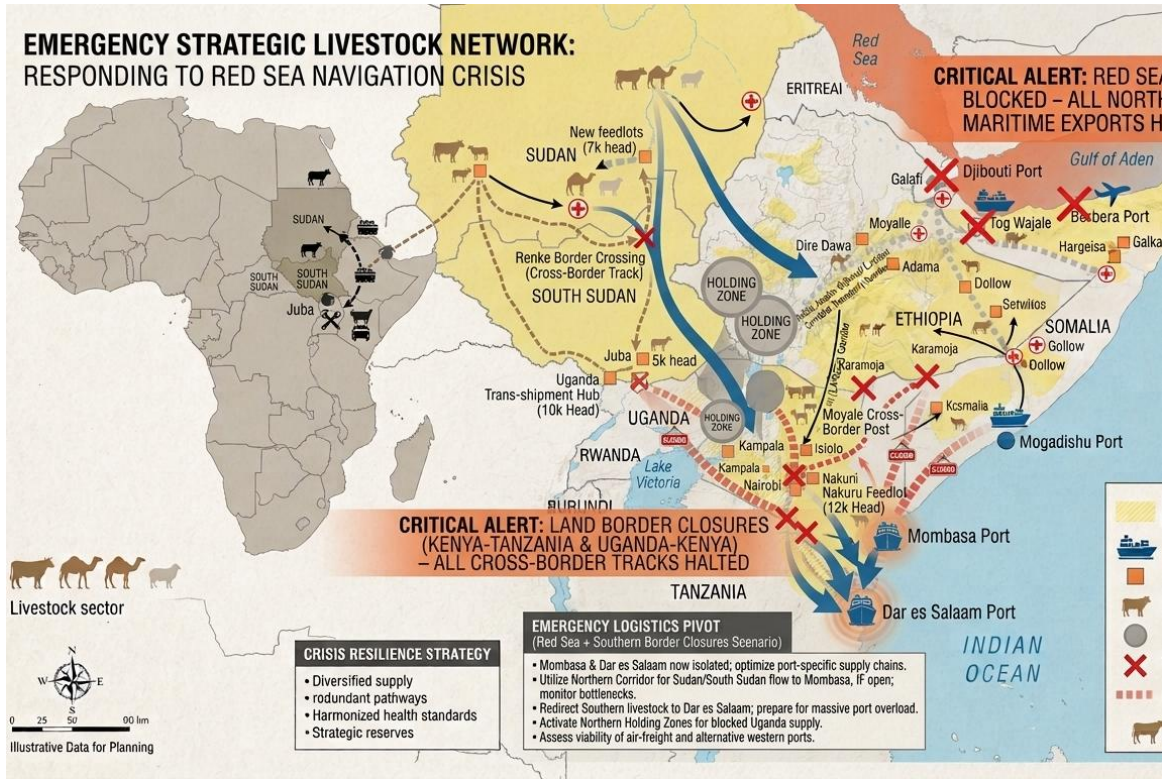
- Can connect GCC markets to certified disease-free production (Zones) within infected African countries rather than imposing complete trade suspensions.

3- Strengthening Veterinary Governance.

- Depending on: Animal identification and traceability; Veterinary certification; Disease surveillance; Border inspection services; Transparent reporting systems.

4- Reducing Trade Shock from Trade sensitive animal Diseases.

- Can redirect trade during outbreaks of FMD, RVF, PPR, avian influenza,
- WOAH standards provide mechanisms for maintaining business continuity while controlling disease risks.



A GCC–Africa Regional Livestock Export Hubs:
From Backup Infrastructure to commercially viable Assets

- **Transform alternative** livestock corridors into **commercially viable trade hubs** that **generate revenue in normal times** and provide **surge capacity during crises.**
- Create **diversified income streams through:**

❑ **Integrating**, aggregation centers, feedlots ,quarantine facilities, veterinary services, processing zones, and **logistics platforms.**

❑ **Convert** contingency infrastructure into **bankable revenue-generating** regional assets supporting both **economic growth**& S. chain resilience.

- **Maintain continuous operations** to preserve shipping services, quarantine capacity, exporter networks, and market access, **strengthening trade resilience.**
- Serve as **ready-to-activate emergency export platforms** during disruptions, ensuring continuity of livestock and animal product trade.
- Secure **strategic reserves** of feed, veterinary supplies, quarantine space, and shipping arrangements to enhance crisis preparedness.
- **Incentivize private-sector** participation through appropriate **structured PPP models: reduced fees**, and **operational benefits**, improving financial sustainability and **investor confidence.**

High-Level Discussion Questions

Exploring Strategic Approaches/ Frameworks for De-Risking Capital and Securing GCC-Africa LivestockTrade Pathways ,Safeguarding supply chain Investments.

1. **How** can GCC and African governments jointly develop resilient livestock corridors that remain operational during geopolitical and disease-related disruptions?

2. **What** incentives are needed to attract private investment into feedlots, quarantine facilities, and export hubs along strategic corridors such as Berbera and LAPSSET?

3. **How** can regional VS harmonize standards to enable rapid rerouting of trade when traditional routes are disrupted?

4.**Should** GCC investments prioritize live animal supply chains, meat processing corridors, or an integrated hybrid model?

5. **What** role can digital traceability and transparent trade data play in de-risking investment and ensuring supply continuity?



Policy Recommendations for Resilient GCC-Africa Animal Trade Corridors