

**Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF)**



**Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP)**



**Exchange visit to Kenya for Ethiopia and Uganda: Livestock Market  
Co-management and Livestock Market Information Collection**

**Reporting by Ethiopia Team**

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Addis Ababa**

## **Acknowledgements**

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## **1. Introduction**

Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP) has been conceptualized from IGAD's Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative which is committed for a long-term investment that could bring long-lasting solutions and improve pastoralists' livelihoods in a regional context. In Ethiopia, the RPLRP is initiated to enhance resilience to external shocks with particular focus on the Arid and Semi-Arid communities by implementing community investment and pastoral livelihood subprojects. At the same time, RPLRP has been implemented in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda while IGAD is playing coordination role at regional level.

Among the key planned activities of the project is to improve Livestock Information System (LMIS) both at regional and national levels. To support this, organized by ICPALD/RPLRP at regional level, a workshop and experience sharing program was conducted from March 4-10/2018 in Nanyuki Kenya. In the regional meeting, representatives IGAD countries i.e. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia and Uganda have participated. Somali Land was also represented. Ethiopia was represented by 5 delegates who are working in the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries head office and Regional livelihood Resilience Project.

Apart from IGAD counties, LMIS consultant from USA and representatives from ILRI and other NGOS have shared their experiences in the workshop. Following the workshop, participant from Ethiopia and Uganda have visited livestock market centres and co-Management models in Isiolo and Samburu counties.

## **2. Objectives the Workshop and Experience Sharing Program**

- To update existing experience among member states of IGAD on Market information system
- Develop way forward for member state and regions to support and operationalize the Livestock Market Information System.
- To gain insight about PPP in livestock market management considering benefits and challenges.

## **3. Livestock Market Co-management System in Kenya**

The experience sharing visit was attended by delegates from Ethiopia and Uganda accompanied by the host country representatives with the aim of acquiring knowledge on livestock market co-management and livestock information particularly livestock prices and dissemination. The visit was done at two livestock markets in Isiolo and Samburu counties.



### **3.1 Isiolo County**

Isiolo County covers an area of 25,336 km<sup>2</sup>. The County is about 274 km away from Nairobi. Most parts of Isiolo County is arid and receives 150 mm annually. The community in most of Isiolo practice agriculture and livestock rearing as its mainstay of economy.

There are 17 operational livestock market in the county, out of which two markets were selected to be model for livestock co-management. The County is the main livestock route for neighbouring counties and Southern Ethiopia. The county owns the biggest livestock holding ground in the country. Recently the government has developed an abattoir which has a capacity to slaughtering 2000 cattle and 5000 shoats per day.

The capacity will create an opportunity for the county to become the second livestock terminal market next to Nairobi.

#### **Isiolo Livestock Market**

The team visit to Isiolo market was guided by the market's LMA secretary, representatives of the livestock department and the County's RPLRP team leader.

The Isiolo livestock market is one of the two models in the area and is just established and furnished with good facilities in 2017. It has also different offices including veterinary, LMA, revenue and chief offices.



## Livestock Market Co-management in Isiolo County

The objective of exercising livestock market co-management model in the County is to:

- Organize the livestock market for promotion of regular off take in the ASAL counties,
- Promote livestock market to be business hubs that attract relevant services,
- Strengthen community participation and ownership, and
- Strengthen revenue collection to improve the community and county government income.

At the beginning of the process it was very cumbersome to convince the county administration the benefit of the livestock market via co-management model. The process of advocacy started by developing legislation and regulation based on the national livestock policy and the advantage and disadvantage of the model was discussed in detail with county governors. Finally the local governors were convinced and agreed to test the model in two livestock market areas as a pilot.

On the other hand, in order to build the capacity of the local community institution, the mandate of livestock market management was given to community. The community selects representative for Livestock market management association (LMA). The minimum number of the community is 9 and the maximum is 11. The LMA term of office is 3 years which is renewable.

At county level there is committee represented by county veterinarian, revenue NGOs and KLMC. The main responsibility of the committee is to provide regulation and governance.

### **Livestock Market Association**

The co-management of livestock market model has also capacity building component. Out of the 5 executive committee members of Livestock Market Association the secretary and treasurer should have basic education and there is gender representation in the committee. The county government mentors and coaches the executive officials will be undertaken for four months. Besides, in consultation with the local community target for revenue collection and strategy manual developed and regular assessment and monitoring of performance will be conducted. The livestock market association has responsibilities including repairing the market infrastructure, curbing illegal trade and ensuring livestock market peace at market day.

### **Development of Legislation**

In order to support the co-management with legal framework some efforts were made. Basically, any bill is developed by Kenya law reform commission. Based on this initial law, the customization process will be done. Recently the livestock co-management draft bill is develop and expected to be endorsed soon by the higher legislative body of the county.

### **Overall benefit of Livestock market management system**

Since the livestock co-management system was agreed and operational, 20% of the revenue collected goes to community (LMA) and 80 % of the revenue goes to Local County.

Since this model started the overall cash flow in the market areas increased dramatically. In most cases, the shared money is utilized for community needs like treating some poor community members, livestock vaccination services and for rehabilitation of damaged rangeland etc.



## Challenges

The market co-management model has its own challenges among which the process took a lot of time and resource, competition by NGO distorting the objective of KLMC, limited resource for monitoring and misuse of some resource by LMA.

Another challenge particular to the Isiolo Livestock market is it is not still unavoidable the interferences of brokers which hampered competitive market process through which the producers and the economy would have benefitted more.

## 3.2 Samburu County

Samburu County covers an area of approximately 20,089 km<sup>2</sup>. The county is about 389 km away from Nairobi. About 92 % of the county is classified as rangeland and the major livelihood is livestock production. Over 60 % of the population are pastoralists whereas 30 % are agro-pastoralists.

### Lolkuniani Livestock Market

With the guidance of the markets Sub County administrator, LMA chairman, LMA secretary, etc. the team has successfully visited an interesting Lolkuniani livestock market in Samburu County which is found 500 Km away North West of Nairobi. This market was established in February 2004 where camels, cattle and shoats are frequently traded.



The market day happens every Thursday and trading of livestock starts early in the morning hour up to moon. The market is found some far the county capital city which is found 100 km away. The buyers of this market came far from Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Somalia.

### **Market area and rangeland**

The local Market Association has got 1200 ha of land ownership title from the local county. Previously, the community utilized the land for rangeland grazing livestock and open market area. Apart from this the County also allocated land for other transactions including grain stores, clinic and shops, small hotels and restaurants nearby the main After selling livestock, the pastoralists buy consumable and farm input.

### **Transaction and estimated prices**

The market in its fenced compound has compartments that identify different groups of livestock which are prepared for sale. There are three compartments fenced by wood and divided for camel, cattle and shoats. The sold animal are be kept in sub compartments found in each compartment until it is loaded in truck.

Most buyers take the livestock to Nairobi and other towns like Isiolo. Cattle are sold at 200 - 350 USD, shoats at 20 - 50 USD and camels at 300-600 USD.



The selling of livestock is done through negotiation between sellers and buyers.

### **Livestock Transportation**

In the market day, traders use medium and heavy trucks are used for transporting animals. These trucks are designed for transporting livestock from market place to terminal market. The special design of the trucks enables the livestock to get sufficient space and comfort.



### **Livestock Market Association (LMA) and Livestock Co-Management**

A co-management model is introduced into the management of Lolkuniani livestock market in which the Livestock Market Association (LMA) representing the local community and local administrators take the leadership. The co-management has been endorsed by the County government.

The agreement between the two parties as far as revenue is concerned is to share 50 by 50. The share of the community is used for different social expense like student scholarship and for the needy.

The major role of the LMA is to ensure secure peace and maintain the market infrastructure. The LMA collects the revenue at market day and to improve the efficiency revenue collection it assigns local youngsters labelled as yellow shirt tax collectors.

In every market day at least 12 County formal employees and 20 voluntary youngsters are deployed for tax collection.

Any yellow shirt tax collector takes 15% of what they have collected. This approach of tax collecting has created job opportunity for youngsters and simultaneously improved the revenue collection.

The LMA members get some allowance for their assigned function in the market day. In addition to, the committee members get training on record keeping, peace keeping and livestock production. Technical training has already been given by local council, FAO and ILRI.

## **Market Information**

Market information is disseminated through the country's market information system. The LMA assigns data monitors who are furnished with mobile phones. Local FM radio is also used to disseminate prevailing prices of livestock 4 times per week. This information dissemination system helps both the buyer and seller to make informed decision.

### **The county support for livestock market**

**Legislation:** The local county has prepared livestock market co-management model legislative. This legislative was endorsed by Local County and gazetted.

**Input provision:** In addition to this, the County strengthens the livestock marketing system by providing best shoat and cattle breeds which have high performance.

**Financial services:** Money transaction is done by mobile banking system. MPESA mobile banking system is widespread.

**Animal disease control:** The local county renders animal health services right at the market centre and at community level. Diagnosed sick animals get treatment and to prevent potential livestock disease vaccination is carried out on regular basis. To prevent the occurrence of Trans Boundary Animal Diseases (TAD) regular surveillance is conducted every 2 months by district vet officers. Apart from the normal surveillance procedure, community animal health workers (CAWs) also participate in the process. The LMA on its part makes awareness sessions on animal disease prevention and control.

### **Challenges**

The market requires renovation. The market lacks some important facilities such as crusher, vet clinic, water and feed supplies.

## **4. Conclusion and lessons learnt**

The regional workshop on market information system and accompanying field exposure visit to the Isiolo and Lolkuniani livestock markets have indicated that, the IGAD region has huge livestock stock capable of generating considerable household and national incomes from both local and international livestock markets or destinations. The team has also observed that proper establishment of market infrastructures, participatory livestock market management and well functioning market information systems are prerequisites for successful livestock markets as long as lasting the regional pastoralists and countries countries are sought to have lasting household and national benefits.

Lessons learnt for home take action points:

- **Livestock Market Information System (LMIS)**

LMIS has the potential to increase value-chain efficiency by enhancing links between different stakeholders in the livestock market. Establishing the system bridges the information gaps that pastoralists and traders face. Therefore, the team suggests for having robust LMIS in Ethiopia which provides the livestock market in the ASALs a real time data collection, coordinated platform, and dissemination. This will have to offer the opportunity to interconnect with mobile phone technology that also serves mobile financial services and participatory disease. surveillance.

- **Livestock Management Association (LMA)**

We have understood that participatory approach of livestock market management has positive returns and contributes to sustainability of market infrastructures. The co-management system introduced in Isiolo and Lolkuniani which is run jointly by the LMAs and county governments has signalled a better way of managing the markets and built confidence between the participating parties. As stated earlier, since the start of the co-management the system, the discussions made with the concerned bodies revealed that the overall cash flow in the market areas increased dramatically.

Therefore, this can be taken as home take message which Ethiopian stakeholders may brainstorm the applicability of co-management system based on national context.

- **Legislation**

In the visited counties, the local governments have prepared, endorsed and gazetted livestock market co-management legislative.

Therefore, in order for the co-management system to work appropriately, support of the government by charting legal framework for the system is very crucial.