



Northern Rangelands Trust - Livestock to Markets (肯尼亚)

描述

Northern Rangeland Trust works across the rangelands of northern Kenya to improve market access to pastoral communities across 20,000 km². The program improves local revenue generation, incentives to reduce herd size, and channels funding into improved rangeland management across the conservancies.

The Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) is a non profit organisation established in 2004. It works with communities to develop community conservancies, to transform peoples lives, secure peace and conserves natural resources in northern Kenya. NRT works cross 20,000 km², with 33 conservancies.

NRT established NRT Trading to identify, incubate, and pilot, and scale sustainable business across the NRT conservancies. The help to incubate and run business that encourages conservation ethics, while improving livelihoods.

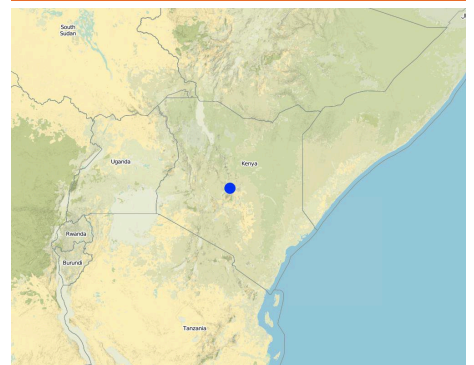
The Livestock to Market Program (LTM) was established in 2006 as a partnership between NRT, NRT affiliated conservancies, and two private conservancies - Ol Pejeta and Lewa. The program was funded by Flora and Fauna International and The Nature Conservancy. The program was designed to: to build resilient livelihoods for local pastoralists through providing a local, equitable, reliable, fair market for a large number of cattle; provide incentives to increase production viability of cattle, reduce herd size and avoid losses during droughts; build conservation momentum; directly benefit individual conservancies through sale levies.

The model works to first buy cattle from NRT affiliated conservancies, these cattle are sold on weight and grade, and tries to embrace a more market-driven approach. Once bought cattle is quarantined and vaccinated on Lewa. They are then fattened and sold on to different markets depending on size and age.

The program aims to benefit local people through providing an equitable market with similar or better rates than available and through revenue generation for each conservancy - to provide health and education benefit. A key goal of this benefit system is through channeling conservancy levies and behavioral change into improved rangeland management. Improved management, implemented by conservancies, will lead to improved productivity of the rangelands, increased livestock quality, increased revenue for pastoralists, and ultimately contribute to the goals of NRT - Peace and security; resilient livelihoods; productive rangelands; stable wildlife; and growing enterprise.

NRT has a fully fledged grazing management team working across the conservancies to enhance pasture and land management is upheld by all members, this working by involving alienation of dry season and wet season grazing corridors in order to guarantee animal - wildlife sustainable grazing. Several technologies are implemented under this approach to improve rangeland management. Strategic destocking and cattle bunching in conservancies is one method. Supplementary feed is also provided to increase the weight gain of cattle before sale.

地点



地点: Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Laikipia, Meru, Samburu, Turkana and Lamu Counties, 肯尼亚

选定地点的地理参考

- 37.487, 0.2439

启动日期: 2006

终止年份: 不适用

方法的类型

- ☐ 传统/本土
- ☐ 最创新的本地倡议
- ☒ 基于案例

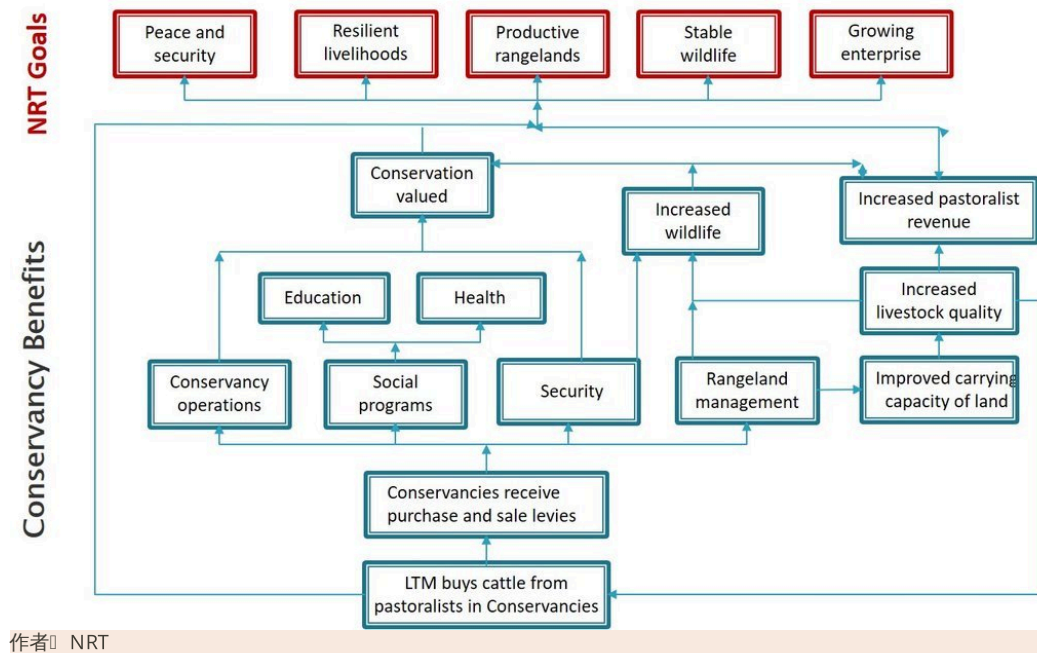
当地土地使用者/当地社区参与该方法的不同阶段

	无	启动	支持	互动	我动员
启动/动机	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
计划	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
实施	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
监测/评估	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NRT conservancy model creates independent units that have strong leadership and governance structures. These conservancy boards and management are involved and are the drivers at each stage. Conservancies are involved in planning stages. NRT-LTM runs the markets and livestock fattening with support from both local and private conservancies. Monitoring is done through the NRT monitoring systems.

流程图

Livestock to Market Benefit Systems



有关SLM技术选择的决策

决策是由.....做出的

- ☐ 仅土地使用者为主
- ☐ 主是土地使用者，SLM专家提供支持
- ☒ 所有相关参与者作为参与式方法的一部分
- ☐ 主是M专家，咨询土地使用者之后
- ☐ 仅SLM专家
- ☐ 政治家和

决策是基于

- ☒ 对充分记录的M知
- ☐ 研究结果
- ☒ 个人经验和无记录

技术支持、能力建设、和知识管理

以下活动或服务是该方法的一部分

- ☒ 能力建设/培训
- ☒ 咨询服务
- ☒ 机构强化/组织发展
- ☒ 监测和评估
- ☒ 研究

能力建设/培训

向以下利益相关者提供培训

- ☒ 土地使用者
- ☐ 现场工作人员/

培训形式

- ☐ 在职
- ☐ 农民对农民
- ☐ 示范区域
- ☒ 公开会议
- ☐ 课程

涵盖的主题

咨询服务

已提供咨询服务

- ☒ 在土地使用者土地上
- ☐ 在固定中心

Some support is provided by county government extensions services. NRT also provides support.

机构强化

机构已强化/建立

☐ 否
☐ 是 ☐ 少 ☐ 度
☐ 是 ☐ 常
☒ 是 ☐ 常

支持类型

☒ 务
☒ 力建/培
☐ 备

在下述层面上

☒ 本地
☐ 区域
☐ 国家

描述机构、角色和职责、成员等。

Community conservancies have gained funding to implement projects and strengthened their knowledge on livestock production systems and rangeland management.

进一步细节

监测和评估

Monitoring and evaluation are annually conducted through the mandatory annual statutory audit by contracted reputable audit firms. Internal production monitoring is done through the monthly internal tracking systems.

研究

研究涉及以下主题

☐ 社会学
☒ 经济/市场 ☐
☐ 生态学
☐ 技术

The research formed the basis of choosing to scale up the programme and recommendations to run the programme as a business.

和外部物理支持

SLM组成部分的年度预算，以美元计算

☐ < 2,000
☐ 2,000-10,000
☐ 10,000-100,000
☐ 100,000-1,000,000
☐ > 1,000,000

The program is supported by a loan from The Nature Conservancy, that is repayable in 10 years.

Precise annual budget: 不 用

已向土地使用者提供以下服务或激励

☒ 为土地使用者提供 ☐ 物 ☐ 支援
☐ 特定投入的 ☐
☐ 信用
☐ 其它激励或手段

为土地使用者提供财政/物质支援

Financial support comes in the form of improved livestock markets.

影响分析和结论性

方法的影响

☐ 方法是否有助于当地土地使用者 ☐ 提 ☐ 利益相关者的参与度

Through the strengthening of community conservation.

很少
中等
支持力度很大
否 是 是 是

☐ 方法是否帮助土地使用者实施和维护技术

Provide financial incentives and technical support from NRT.

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

☐ 方法是否 ☐ 改善了使用 ☐ 务 ☐ 源实施的 ☐ 径

Through financing of conservancy operation which supports governance, security and conservation programs (\$80,000 over 4 years).

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

☐ 方法是否提 ☐ 了土地使用者实施土地管理的知 ☐ 和 ☐ 力

Yes through the outreach from NRT grazing management team.

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

☐ 方法是否建 ☐ 加强了机构、利益相关者之 ☐ 的合作

Strengthen ties between community conservancies, NRT and private conservancies.

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

☐ 方法是否有助于社会和经济弱势群体

Empower marginalized pastoralists through the provision of \$1,982,210 over 4 years in income to 14,864 families.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

☐ 方法是否改善了粮 ☐ 改善了 ☐ 养

Through financial provision to pastoral people.

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

☐ 方法是否改善了市场准入

This created regional livestock markets with 5630 cattle bought over 4 years.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

土地使用者实施SLM的主要动机

☒ 增加生产
☒ 增加利润 ☐ 力 ☐ 提 ☐ 成本效益比
☒ 减少土地 ☐ 化
☐ 低灾害 ☐
☐ 减少工作
☐ 支付/ ☐
☐ 章制度 ☐ 罚
☐ 声望、社会压力/社会凝聚

方法活动的可持续性

土地使用者 ☐ 否维持 ☐ ☐ 方法实施的措施 ☐ 无外 ☐ 支持的情况下
☒ 否
☐ 是
☐ 不确定

结 和吸取的教

长处: 土地使用者的观点

- Access to a reliable, close, and equitable weight and grade based market for cattle.
- Opportunities to restore and prevent landscape degradation through funding provided to communities, support from NRT, and through the shift towards higher quality beef, which requires improved rangeland management to meet demands.
- Funding for community projects through conservancies.

长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

- Strengthening institutions of grazing management, which should improve the ability to implement sustainable rangeland management technologies.
- Creating a shift to a production based focus on livestock management, which should increase livestock quality, and the underlying rangeland productivity.

弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

- Unfair or inequitable pricing of livestock. Clarity on revenue sharing from NRT - Trading. Prices per weight and grade clear and fair.
- Some pastoralists do not want to sell cattle, and are not motivated by increasing revenue through market-based systems.

弱点/缺点/风险: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点如何克服

- Lack of ownership and participation in the NRT LTM may isolate community members and create friction over finances and project ownership.
- Land and resources on the fattening ranches are limited and land invasions have complicated this.

参考文献

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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_3435/

链接的SLM数据

不 用

文件编制者

机构

- 不 用

目

- Book project: Guidelines to Rangeland Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (Rangeland Management)

链接到网络上可用的相关信息

- NRT - LTM Website: <http://www.nrt-kenya.org/livestock/>

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