

Northern Rangelands Trust - Livestock to Markets (肯尼亚)

描[

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 - OI 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 bough 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, Laiikipia, 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 间 用

方法的类型



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Investing in Conservations and Communities. (NRT - LTM)

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方法目标和有利环境

该方法的主要目的/目标

Assist pastoralists and families in the NRT Conservancies to build resilient livelihoods by providing a local, equitable, reliable, fair market for large numbers of cattle.

Provide incentives to pastoralists to manage cattle for ready markets and over time reduce herd sizes to avoid loses due to drought among other factors, in an effort to improve rangeland health and productivity.

Gain conservation leverage by linking market access to conservation outcomes.

Directly benefit Conservancies through purchase and sale levies.

Involve a complete value chain model i.e. involving pastoralist producers, disease control actors & quarantine, designated fattening ranches, slaughter, and marketing.

推动实施本办法所应用技术的条件

• 财务资源和服务的可用性/可得性: The spread of Mpesa (Mobile Money) is helping to improve the ability for people to share money across the region.

阻碍实施本办法所应用技术的条件

- 社会/文化/宗教规范和价值观: Pastoral societies do not necessarily have cattle for revenue generation, and they currently do not manage cattle for weight and the beef market.
- 财务资源和服务的可用性/可得性: Lack of funding to support disease control in the conservancies, especially those which may hinder the movement and sale of livestock. e.g FMD.
- 参与者的的协作/协调: Certain value chain operations are hindered by the lack of cohesion between country and national government. This includes disease control and taxes.
- 土地治理(決策、实施和执行): There are challenges in implementing improved grazing management across many of the conservancies due to a lack of ability to enforce.
- 了解SLM,获得技术支持: High costs of technical expertise needed to upscale grazing and land management.
- 其他: The region is insecure and hinders the impact and effectiveness of the program.

相关利益相关者的参与和

该方法涉及的利益相关者及其职责

该方法涉及哪些利益相关者/执行机构?	指定利益相关者	说明利益相关者的角色
当地土地使用者/当地社区	27 community conservancies	Land-owners and managers of cattle. They benefit from the sale of cattle through LTM and implement the grazing management plans.
SLM专家/农业□ □	NRT - Grazing management team	Provide technical advise to conservancies to improve grazing management.
NGO	Sidai	Sidai is working with community conservancies by selling drugs. LTM purchases some basic veterinary drugs from Sidai outlets.
地方政府	County Government	Extension services for livestock management and disease control. Beneficiaries of county levies.

当地土地使用者/当地社区参与该方法的不同阶段





有关SLM技术选择的决策

决策	是由.	做出的		
	仅□	土地使用者□		主
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 ✓ 所有相关参与者○ 作为参与式方法的一□ 主□	分	▲ 个人经□	和意	无 录		
技术支持、『 力建『 和知』	管理					

以下活动或服务是该方法的一部分 □ 力建//培□ 咨□ □ 1

1 机构强化 组织发展□ 1 估 监测和□ 1 研究 1

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/□



涵盖的主题

决策是基于

咨询服务

已提供咨询服务

🗸 在土地使用者的土地上 在固定中心

Wocat SLM Approaches

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

据的决策□

机构强化

机构已强化/建立 在下述层面上 ✓ 本地 否 是 少 区域 度 国家 ✓ 是□ 1 常 支持类型 / 务 ┐ 力建ℤ培□ / 备

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□ 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.

和外口 支持 物□ SLM组成部分的年度预算,以美元计算

0

< 2,000 2,000-10,000 10.000-100.000 100,000-1,000,000 > 1,000,000 Precise annual budget: 不回

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

已向土地使用者提供以下服务或激励

▶ 为土地使用者提供 助 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.

用

影响分析和结理性理论。	
方法的影响	很少 女等力度很大
『 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.	る息息
□ 方法是否帮助土地使用者实施和维 护 M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).	
1 方法是否提1 了土地使用者实施土地管理的知1 和1 力1 Yes through the outreach from NRT grazing management team.	
」 方法是否有助于社会和经济弱势群体□ [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.	
1 方法是否改善了粮□ 效善 了□ 养□ Through financial provision to pastoral people.	
1 方法是否改善了市场准入1 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 方法活动的可持续性 ✓ 增加生产 土地使用者□ 否维持□ □ □ 方法实施的措施 ✓ 增加利润□ □ 力□ □ 提□ 成本效益比 ✓ 否 ✓ 减少土地□ 化 是 □ 低灾害□ □ □	甸 无外 支持的情况]

声望、社会压力/社会凝聚

罚款回

减少工作

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

编制者 Peter Tyrrell	Editors		审查者 Donia Mühlematter Rima Mekdaschi Studer Hanspeter Liniger
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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述 https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approache	s/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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