

# CENTRE FOR AFRICAN BIO-ENTREPRENEURSHIP



## Reconnaissance report

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### Comparative study background information

### **ReSAHMaP Project** **[April 08, 2016]**

[This report provides the background status for the ReSAHMaP project. It entails a summary of consultations with relevant stakeholders on opportunities and gaps in animal health service delivery, climate change interventions, livestock trade and marketing, and opportunities for policy engagement at county level.]

## Preamble

CABE is established as a knowledge learning and sharing organization under the Non-Governmental Coordination Act of Kenya. It works to enhance and improve the welfare of smallholder farmers, youths, and the marginalized groups in Kenya. CABE is implementing a project dubbed, ReSAHMaP, 'Rethinking strategy for Animal Health, Markets and Policy for pastoral communities in Turkana County, Kenya', supported by Open Society Initiative for East Africa (OSIEA). The project's goal is to enhance the capacity of pastoral communities to influence decision making with respect to climate change, animal health, livestock markets and policy for improved livelihoods and food security in Turkana County. ReSAHMaP is a one-year project, being implemented between November 2015 and November, 2016.

This is a report of the familiarization visit conducted in Turkana between 28<sup>th</sup> February and 5<sup>th</sup> March 2016. The activity was intended to achieve the following objectives:

- i. Map out actors and the interventions on the three thematic areas of ReSAHMaP project
- ii. Identify potential innovations in the three thematic areas which should be documented for policy learning and action
- iii. Select consultants to support the project activities in the three thematic areas
- iv. Identify office space and agree on the lease agreement

The team met and held discussions with stakeholders in the public and private sectors. A total of thirteen (13) interviews were conducted –at individual level and group levels. The views of these stakeholders are summarized below and the details of the discussion provided thereafter. There was a lot of enthusiasm about the project and the unique approach of policy engagement applauded. The stakeholders alluded that a lot of sensitization was needed on existing policies and their impact on livestock/pastoral economy development; as well as the stakeholders' capacity to influence policy.

A number of innovations were identified for documentation. CABE will liaise with the selected consultants and the relevant stakeholders in documenting them over the course of the project. The team also held meetings with potential consultants in the three thematic areas. Two of these were apprised and forwarded to the Headquarters for approval. The two have wide knowledge on the three thematic areas and have requisite experience for the tasks ahead. The terms of reference for the consultants are underway and will be circulated in the coming week (3<sup>rd</sup> week of March 2016).

The team also held discussions with two board members of Kaputir Resource Management Association (KARMA) as our hosts in Lodwar regarding availability of office space. Thereafter, a lease agreement was drawn and shared with CABE for review and signing. CABE will send feedback to KARMA by 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2016.

## **Summary of opportunities and gaps in climate change, animal health service delivery, trade and marketing in Turkana County**

These opportunities and gaps have been summarized from discussions held with various stakeholders in Turkana County during the familiarization visit. They will not only inform our approach for policy engagement but also provide ideas for future projects, beyond the current one. The gaps and opportunities also will help CABE to fine-tune the impact pathway that such a project is likely to achieve.

### **Climate change**

#### **Opportunities**

- i. Existence of community level disaster management units – entry points for sensitization campaigns, interventions and feedback.
- ii. An on-going multi-stakeholder platform on climate scenario planning – a scientific and indigenous knowledge to predict impact of climate change and disseminating the information to stakeholders through radio and extension service. There's need to assess extent of contribution to livestock planning at county level and farmer level.
- iii. There is an opportunity in fodder production and preservation—especially along river Turkwell, where there is an irrigation belt. Explore feasibility of commercialization of pasture production as an adaptation strategy.
- iv. Upcoming projects in the thematic area of climate change, natural resource management and economic & social rights – being developed by the government and development partners. Develop concept notes on Natural Resource equal benefits sharing in line with potential partners agenda such as Oxfam.

#### **Gaps/challenges**

- i. Capacity building for community disaster management units for rapid response and communication.
- ii. Limited integration of women in climate change adaptation.
- iii. Sustaining programs on rehabilitation of range lands – to be able to contain livestock in the county. How has it been done elsewhere with success? Ethiopia? Sudan? Other counties?
- iv. Capacity building of local communities to enhance uptake of adaptation interventions such as holistic management, pasture management, alternative livelihoods and regulation of water use among others.
- v. Prosopis Juliflora 'Mathenge' plant has choked up pasture lands in Turkwel, shore line of lake Turkana, Kakuma and Kalokol. Review county strategy for control and management of the plant, market study on demand and alternative use of prosopis-derived feed supplements, document a video to raise awareness and understanding of prosopis and its uses; Target women in alternative income generating project from prosopis (e.g. Sync with prosopis pods as a feed source for poultry, making charcoal pellets, seed for chapatti flour –think of capacity building for milling feeds using hand/hammer mills; production of poles for scaffolding and carpentry among others.

### **Animal health service delivery**

#### **Opportunities**

- i. Inter-ministerial platform for climate change scenario planning and early warning. There is need to share broadly with the pastoral community on rapid response and early warning.

- ii. Existing channels for dissemination of disease surveillance information—establish effectiveness of channels in reaching intended users. Are there alternative channels which could be introduced?
- iii. Indigenous knowledge of livestock diseases –possibilities of developing disease profiles to include scientific, english, local name, code, presentation, treatment and management—to enhance surveillance, reporting and feedback.
- iv. Existence of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), who are currently called Animal Disease Reporters (ADRs). The CAHWs were trained by different organizations under different programmes to help with vaccination of livestock and disease surveillance.
- v. There have been cross-border joint efforts in vaccination campaigns in the past. Explore cross-border disease control programs to contain disease as a result of migratory nature of the pastoral community.
- vi. Piloted IT based disease surveillance –radio backpack (Turkana North), digital pen (Marsabit), mobile apps/phones (??). Document adaption and benefits for disease management programs.
- vii. Existence of innovative methods for enhanced access to low cost drugs. Innovations which we could document include:
  - a) The VSF-G project which supported establishment of agro-vet shops managed by Livestock Marketing Associations (LMAs)
  - b) Lokichar kraal which organizes internal vaccination program supported by ADR
  - c) Climate surveillance and planning for livestock disease management (if any)
  - d) CAHDRs established community drug store in Namorupus which has enhanced access to drugs to livestock –support of Practical Action
  - e)

#### **Gaps/challenges**

- i. Limited knowledge on drugs, dosages and administration by pastoral community - need skills on drugs and vaccine handling, diseases, preventive and curative measures.
- ii. Ministry has limited number of HR to support animal health service delivery. Currently, the ministry has staff up to division level. This presents an opportunity to build the case for Animal Disease Reporters (ADRs) to link at Kraal level –since they belong to the various kraals.
- iii. Non-existence of by-laws/regulations to guide engagement of ADRs at the county level
- iv. Limited access to quality drugs –most projects use Livestock Marketing Associations (LMAs) as the entry point for disease surveillance and management and limited direct contact with livestock producers. Secondly, there is over-reliance on subsidized drugs and thus, limited willingness to pay for privately-supplied drugs/vaccines.
- v. Poor timing of government-supported mass vaccination campaigns. The vaccination is often done in dry season, meeting resistance by livestock keepers who claim that their animals die of stress-related complications after such vaccination.
- vi. Existence of many endemic animal diseases and free livestock movement across Turkana County and across the borders, which has posed a risk in spreading of diseases and entrance of new diseases.

#### **Trade and marketing**

##### **Opportunities**

- i. Huge investment into marketing infrastructure (processing plant) in the North. However, the structures lie under-utilized due to limited working capital, limited business capacity of producers and LMAs. There is need to review incentive mechanisms for marketing through LOMIDAT versus other marketing channels.

- ii. County government's promised to support LOMIDAT with working capital to the tune of Ksh30 million in this financial year. This will increase the buying capacity of LOMIDAT. There is need for LOMIDAT to create strategies for establishing buying centres across the county.
- iii. County government is establishing sale yards in various sub-counties. If well managed, they are going to catalyse livestock trade and also be a source of revenue for the government. Build pastoralist capacity to participate in various marketing channels—sale yards, processors and institutional buyers among others.

#### **Gaps/challenges**

- i. There are many uncoordinated actors. This has made it difficult to track interventions and assess impact. Need for value chain mapping –actors and their roles and find out how best to help pastoralists move higher in the value chain/gain more from the formal marketing systems.
- ii. Existence of trading cartels which are difficult to penetrate. These cartels have a large control over the livestock market, leaving producers vulnerable.
- iii. Limited efforts for mobilization of resources for establishment of additional processing infrastructure such as slaughter facilities in other parts of the county.
- iv. Lack of designated market days in the entire county except for Kerio Market. This leaves producers vulnerable to local traders and brokers, "Eporotoakwara" whose approaches are often exploitative.
- v. Limited contacts with pastoralists by most development organizations –opportunity to intervene at Kraal level.
- vi. There are no producer organizations (only LMAs) and therefore producers collective trading capacity is low and need to be enhanced
- vii. The producers have limited access to market information and there is no standard pricing mechanism of animals making producers not to get value for their livestock.

#### **Policy spaces**

#### **Opportunities**

- i. There are no organizations working on policy in Turkana (despite its unique capacities and challenges) and many stakeholders are not aware of the existing policies on climate change, animal health and trade and markets.
- ii. Turkana county government is looking for partners to support development of Fisheries bill, Veterinary bill, and Animal health bill.
- iii. The technical team in the ministry of Pastoral Economy and Fisheries is willing to brainstorm and share priority ideas for policy support.
- iv. ASDSP supported a policy study, undertaken by County Livestock Marketing Council (CLMC) – report can be shared.

#### **Gaps/challenges**

- v. Ministries lack strategic plans hence apportion resources arbitrary –the county government has already started developing a comprehensive plan under Ministry of Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries –need to support review/fast-tracking/pastoralists' participation in the review process.
- vi. The County lacks a monitoring and evaluation unit for County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) –how is progress tracked?
- vii. County government is yet to employ legal officers to domesticate national livestock policies –will need to work hand in hand with Kenya Law Reform Commission.

## **General opportunities, gaps and challenges**

### **Opportunities**

- i. Upcoming local FM stations (Radio Jambo Turkana, Bibilia Husema, Radio Akicha) which are gaining receivership in the county. These provide platforms for dissemination, stakeholder engagement or policy advocacy.
- ii. We can also consider engaging more than one radio station with different time slots and targeting different audience. Interactive talk shows should be held in the mornings, while repeats in the evenings. Evening programs should be targeted to morans –normally hang out together in the evenings.
- iii. Consider alternative channels of dissemination such as 'Ekokwo' or public barazas, posters, bill boards, Outside Broadcasting among others. These should be considered for sensitization campaigns and advocacy activities.
- iv. Zonation of county by the steering committee on development, which gives guidance on county priorities, whom and where to target. Find out zonation related to livestock, the benefits, effectiveness and challenges?

### **Gaps/challenges**

- i. Radio ownership is low and receivership is pegged on migration trends among pastoralists. There is need to determine the region they will be in at a given time, and possibility of forming radio listening clubs.
- ii. Human-Livestock conflict along the irrigation scheme belt.
- iii. Limited advocacy for women economic rights—empowerment (skills, projects).

## Consultations with various stakeholders

**29/02/16**

### **1. Oxfam Turkana offices --Rose Tino - program coordinator Turkana**

#### Experiences of Oxfam

- Year is a very short time for project piloting; plan for at least 2 years
- There are many actors you may want to talk to and engage

#### Current programs and projects

- WASH-Drilling boreholes, solar based technologies water SVC providers for revenue tracking.
- Markets - Fish value chain – enhancing production capacity of fisher community, sanitation, business skills development for training. Oxfam is also supporting formation of fish value chain development forum in collaboration with ASDSP.
- Piloting technologies for validation such as Solar drying unit at Beach Management Unit (BMU) and solar icing unit at BMU.
- Networking - Oxfam has been connecting communities to other partners for example USADF who fund business enterprise ventures.
- Policy support – facilitating development of disaster policy at county government with the hope that in 2017, there will be plans to integrate disaster management plans into the budgeting process
- Strengthening disease surveillance through an IT-web-based solution
- Oil and Gas-Creating awareness, strengthening learning, technical capacity
- Women and political processes-sensitizing women to take up elective positions
- Supporting the county governments to map and collect revenues

In the next 5 years, the priority areas of focus by Oxfam will be:

- Governance and accountability
- Women economic rights
- Natural Resource equal benefits sharing
- Humanitarian systems – develop local capacity to be first responder

#### Views on climate change

- Thematic areas are vulnerable to externalities which can affect outcomes. For instance, Turkana is susceptible to drought with the most recent in 2009/2011.
- Government through hunger safety net program cautions citizens on effects of climate change.
- WFP has withdrawn general food distribution – there is a likelihood of a rise in the number of needy people and malnutrition cases.
- Important to visit livestock and veterinary departments to understand the likely effects of climate change.
- Nomadic nature / fragile mobility makes it difficult to monitor and contain diseases.
- Need to strengthen disease surveillance.
- Need to share broadly with the community on rapid response and early warning.
- Most ministries are struggling with limited human resource capacity

#### Views on trade and Marketing

- A lot of efforts have gone into promoting livestock trade and marketing over the years.
- There are very many actors in the county but are not coordinated.
- LMAs were formed but the governance issues were not addressed

- There are many prominent cartels in the livestock marketing business, complicating service delivery.
- Development partners have invested a lot in marketing infrastructure which lie under-utilized and thus, a need to develop business capacity of value chain actors.
- Livestock is more social/aesthetic cultural –hence, limited linkages to markets.
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#### **Other pertinent issues affecting livestock production and marketing**

- Insecurity – a big challenge especially along the boundaries; peace efforts by county government are paying off.
- Transport infrastructure remains a big challenge for profitable livestock business.
- Fodder production is a niche opportunity, which is not yet tapped.
- Water – need for support services water
- Actors are quiet uncoordinated. It will be important to know them and see how to work together.
- Industry is used to subsidies – free production inputs, free vet services, challenges marketing interventions

#### Policy issues

Oxfam was supposed to support development of the following bills but the request for support was not received in good time, hence not funded.

- i. Fisheries bill
- ii. Veterinary bill
- iii. Animal health bill

It might be useful to support policy making especially for policies supporting trade and marketing. Link up with the ministry trade for clear guidance.

Long-term plans for example strategic plans are not there. Hence, it is unclear of prioritization of needs, type of support needed and lack of clear guidance on allocation of resources in the related ministries.

There is no baseline information that can inform allocation of resources and investment priorities. Allocation of resources is based on zoning ('wardization'), resulting in some wards getting resources for infrastructure that they already have or for activities that are not their priority.

Animal health --Let's exchange ideas on animal health since Oxfam is designing a related project. Target: You would rather work in one sub-county and build a case for scaling up.

**29/02/16**

#### **2. Department of veterinary services**

- i. Mr. Wilfred Wafula – County Agriculture Production Officer
- ii. Mr. Samuel Njalale – Livestock Marketing Officer, Director's office

#### Procedure for new partners

- Brief the county steering committee on the project and the proposed target region.
- Seek guidance on targeting based on County's priorities/zoning.
- Keep the relevant departments informed of the project's progress.
- Key departments for the project:
  - i. Animal production
  - ii. Veterinary department
  - iii. Fisheries department

### Views on ReSAHMaP

- Work is relevant in Turkana County
- Hope to engage the shareholders in the county
- Many actors are coming in and hence the zonation of areas.
- Department can recommend where to implement the project.
- County lacks a monitoring and evaluation unit for the County Integrated Development Plan
- County is in dire need of developing livestock policies, in consultation with the Kenya Law Reform Commission.
- The county has started developing agriculture sectorial plan – a 10-year plan to be anchored on CIDP.

29/02/16

**3. County Director of Livestock Production – Mr. Christopher Ajele – 0729207266 – [chrisajele@yahoo.com](mailto:chrisajele@yahoo.com)**

#### **County livestock sub-sector overview**

- Most NGOs focus on small areas
- Fodder is becoming scarce; grazing happening in peripheries of the county, that receive more rainfall, hence have implication on the carrying capacity of those areas.
- A quarter of cattle are grazing in Uganda while a good number is grazing in northern Turkana – Kibish angle.
- Water provision remains a big challenge; and often a source of inter-clan conflicts.
- Think of restoring / rehabilitating range lands – to be able to contain livestock in the county

Livestock diseases - notifiable diseases need an annual vaccination program. The program is sometimes delayed due to supplies procurement procedures and plans for facilitation of staff.

Partners in disease surveillance: GIZ, FAO and Catholic Diocese of Lodwar

Have interventions such as

- i. Vaccinations
  - ii. Deworming
  - iii. Disease surveillance
  - iv. Early warning
- Main challenge has been accessing drugs, outside the subsidy programs – few vet' shops and limited number of vet' officers.
  - There has been no intervention targeting livestock producers and there are no livestock producer groups - most use LMAs as the entry point which leaves out capacity needs of producers.
  - 
  - **Role of CAHWs in vet service delivery**
  - CAHWs or ADRs are still needed but contested at national level, by the Directorate of Veterinary Services.
  - Their main role is reporting on animal diseases.
  - They also vaccinate under guidance of vet officers.
  - With the poor road network and limited government support – only indigenous people can offer support services comfortably at county level
  - With basic knowledge they can support animal health service delivery.
  - The trained veterinary or extension locals do not want to work in communities at kraal levels, but only prefer to be at the sub-County and County levels and are not mobile

### Marketing

- County is developing sale yards in various places – currently sell by “hoof” and limited sales by weight. Livestock keepers reluctant to sell by live weight.
- Very high prices of meat in Turkana due to high demand and high prices of alternative horticultural products
- Need to review how the abattoir operates – to increase incentives for marketing

#### Policy processes

Need to domesticate national policies

County government is yet to employ legal officers to advise and help domesticate

Areas of interest;

- i. Rangelands reclamation for pasture production
- ii. Livestock market development
- iii. Review of policy instruments for control and prevention of livestock diseases and enforcement of quarantines  
Establishment of Disease Free Zones (DFZs)
- iv. Animal health and animal production service delivery –county regulations on case of CADR
- v. Policies for alternative livestock sub-sector improvement such as poultry and bees
- vi. Development of agriculture sectoral plan to guide resource allocation and development projects
- vii. Management of Prosopis, an invasive plant which is choking up rangelands in turkwel, shore line of lake Turkana, Kakuma, and Kalokol.

#### Info needed from department

1. Production statistics
2. Marketing statistics
3. Technical staff

Mr. Wafula has already shared on email.

#### Targeting

Consider:

1. Policy engagement forums – at all sub county headquarters
  2. Other activities – Turkana south and Turkana east
- There are so many partners In Turkana west and Loima while in Turkana south, east, north, and Kibish, there are very few partners.
  - Take note of vast distances across even a single sub-county – affect transport, coverage and impact.

**29/02/16**

#### **4. ASDSP Turkana County**

1. Mr. Wilson M. K. Taiy - Project Coordinator
2. Mr. Khaemba Raphael – VC development officer
3. Mr. Paul Alex Lukwenda – Environment, Resilience and Social Inclusion Officer
4. Mr. Boniface Okita – M&E Officer/ Institutional Capacity Development Officer

#### ASDSP activities

Dealing in 3 broad areas

1. Coordination – of agriculture sector activities- facilitating creation of synergies between partners in agribusiness value chain development
2. Natural resource management
3. Value chain development

### Coordination

1. Baseline survey in policy
2. Baseline survey in HHDS
3. Baseline survey in agribusiness
4. Baseline survey in capacity needs assessment –work in progress.

### Natural resource management

- i. Empowerment of marginalized
- ii. Climate change

### Value chain development

Identified three priority Value Chains (VCs) being:

- i. Meat goat VC –goat meat VC platform
- ii. Fish VC
- iii. Sorghum VC

Value chains are supported through concepts developed by communities/CBOs.

ASDSP evaluates concept notes and funds those that are prioritized. The support is virtually in capacity development, through the growth path developed for each of the value chains.

### **Partners**

1. Goat VC – County Livestock Marketing Council (CLMC)
2. Fish – Diocese of Lodwar
3. Sorghum – Child fund international

### Climate change

- ASDSP also participates in climate scenario planning.
- The contact person is Paul Alex.
- Dissemination is done via Akicha, Maata/Sifa, Sayare FM /Radio Jambo (better coverage).

### Highlights on policy survey

- Many gaps in policy identified
- No policy guiding activities of sale yards
- CLMC should be able to update us on the draft
- ASDSP is collecting all policies in the sector and looking at how well they can be cascaded down

### **Questions & Answers**

#### **1. Will the work be in policy only?**

- First time project in the county
- Doing groundwork for next project
- To conduct sensitization

#### **2. Does CAFE have fixed VCs to develop? How are they prepared to integrate?**

Project was informed by the county data

#### **3. Poultry VC needs support which is currently limited**

- For marginalized
- For social inclusion
- Complementary enterprise with sorghum and fish VC in terms of addressing feed challenges

#### **4. Key features – likely to affect results**

- i. High illiteracy

- ii. High levels of poverty
  - Elements of exclusivity because of illiteracy
  - Limited contacts at grassroots yet organizations claim to be working there – need to start from the basic
  - Persons do not know about policies

**5. ReSAHMaP project being a one-year project; what is your mode of implementation?**

- CABE has its own staff.
- Turkana County is vast
- Narrow down to one sub-county
- No stakeholders have worked in either of this sub-counties;
- Turkana South and West – proposed
- Climate will vary depending on sub-county – Kibish and central are more hit by drought: Turkana South and West are wetter.

**7. Would you consider sampling wards in the sub-counties?**

- Will do reconnaissance in three sub-counties
- Livestock producers and marketing actors are same
- Need to think of style of engagement of government staff across the VC for example, assign an officer to each pastoral field school or one officer per Beach Management Unit (BMU) or even per kraal.

**8. Have you considered the high levels of illiteracy which could hinder your implementation or outreach activities?**

- Radio programs will be aired in local language to the extent possible.
- We are aware that radio coverage is higher in towns than in the rural areas –so, we intend to establish listening clubs from where pastoralists can follow a program and actively participate.
- Advised to consider translating all project communication materials into local dialect for greater outreach and utilization.
- Also, we should consider simple, catchy messages –which can even be printed on posters, caps, t-shirts, bill boards e.t.c.
- Turkana Women development Advocacy has vast experience in advocacy. CABE should organize to talk to them and know how they do advocacy.

**ASDSP Contacts**

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**1/3/2016**

**5. VSF-Germany, Lokichogio**

1. Zachary Sanget – 0724427011; [zachary@vsf.org/snget61@gmail.com](mailto:zachary@vsf.org/snget61@gmail.com)
2. Moses Ekai- Rangeland Management Officer

**Issues for discussion**

1. Actors
2. Interventions
3. Policy issues and gaps

## **Discussion**

VSF have a new range program for holistic natural resource management funded by GIZ. The first five months will involve mapping of rangelands and come up with plans to manage them. VSF Works with pastoralists in the following areas of operation:

1. Turkana North – supporting vet’ department to carry out monthly disease surveillance.
2. Implementing Eco-Lanina fund in collaboration with partners.
3. Treatment and vaccination
4. VSF Germany works with six Disaster Management Communities - Groups identify their priorities, which are documented, reviewed annually – focus in animal health, water, human health, range management.
5. Take communities for exchange visits for example to places with range management run by Catholic Church
6. Co-ordinate all partners on early warning together with National Drought Management Authority

## **Common diseases**

1. Helminthiasis – worms
2. Tick borne diseases – associated with highland areas; livestock get infested while grazing in Uganda
3. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
4. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP)
5. Ectoparasites
6. Trypanosomiasis
7. Hemorrhagic disease among camels
8. Rabies
9. Anthrax

**Main county government intervention:** Mass vaccination – no charges; 100% subsidy by county government. However, herdsman do not accept vaccination during dry season – claims of stress to animals and some even succumb to death.

## **Main challenges**

1. Targeting vaccination – one has to make sure it’s done during wet season to minimize stress to livestock.
2. High expectations for facilitation of government staff during vaccination campaigns or in other activities.

<b>Job cadre</b>	<b>Government desired daily rate (Ksh)</b>	<b>VSF Rates (Ksh)</b>
Veterinary Officer	10,000	2,200
Animal Health Assistant	7,000	2,200
Animal disease reporter	500	500

- There is no harmonization between partners on rates to offer
  - Mainly rely on personal relations
  - Standards, the government staff defer activities of organizations that cannot afford the rates
3. Drugs and vaccines are provided free; but this is not sustainable
  - VSF tried a cost recovery program for three months; there was resistance in the community

- Zachary sensitized kraal leaders to understand cost benefit of the program, which improved uptake. In Samburu, a project had tried in kind payments whereby for every 1000 goats treated, payment was one goat – this increased number of animals being vaccinated.
  - The minister of agriculture and livestock development ordered discontinuation of the cost recovery program. The balance of drugs was given to three agro dealers, organized in LMAs.
  - Kraals complain that the quality of government-supplied drugs is poor; VSF give 10% dosage while government gives 2.5%.
4. Community Disease Reporters (CDRs)
- In Northern Districts (Pokot, Samburu, Rendille, Marsabit, Turkana) it is absolutely necessary to engage CDRs.
  - Most vet staff are aging up and are not being replaced. Some of them are not willing to work in rural areas.
  - CDRs are playing a great role, under supervision of vets.
  - VSF has done refresher training on disease surveillance; also facilitate them with airtime to call the vet in case of disease outbreaks.
  - Vet law should have exception on CDR services in ASALs.
  - Need to develop regulations at county level about institutionalizing CDRs functions.
  - Coverage of Kibish – difficult because of terrain and long distances (Lokichogio – Lokitaung – 285 Km and Lokitaung – Kibish—220Km).
  - Dissemination of disease surveillance information – VSF submits reports to DVO who use normal extension services.
  - Diseases like FMD are a problem when animals cross the border
  - Pasture production - possible but the challenge of prosopis ‘mathenge’ need to be addressed.

**Possible sources of supplementary feed materials**

1. Acacia pods
2. Prosopis pods

**4/3/2016**

**6. Biblia Husema Radio Station**

**Andrew Silale – 0726247502, silalelandrew7@gmail.com**

- Coverage – 60 kilometres
- Coverage is clear up to the bridge at Kakuma. It is also heard in Sudan, Oropoi, Karamoja-Uganda, Nanam.
- Listenership of pastoralists–pastoralists are found in Nanam, Lolangait, Songot, Lomilait, Kalobeiyei and Lopiding in wet seasons while in dry seasons, you will find them grazing animals in Oropoi, Senget, Nadapal and Mogira Mountain.
- Timing for interactive talk shows – prefer morning hours in local language. During daytime, there is less listenership among pastoral communities.

Previous programs hosted by Biblia Husema

- i. LOPEO – Peace program
- ii. APEDI –livestock associated conflict reporting

There has been no focus on animal health, markets and finance management in the past programs, although listeners call in demanding for information especially on animal health and markets.

Charges

The station charges 16,000 per month for episode running for half an hour once a week. The repeat is free of charge.

Translation to local language Andrew does it – 0775369786

**4/3/2016**

**7. APEDI – Alex Losikira– 0729422160; Program coordinator**

Initiated a lot of interventions in collaboration with KARMA

Focus:

- Governance
- Social protection
- Livelihoods
- HRs

**Main challenge**

1. Pastoral conflicts – considered by all NGO programs to ensure access to interventions  
Some livestock facilities have been set up but lie under-utilized because of probability to raise conflict e.g. watering points,
2. Migration in search of pasture and water results in “free cattle syndrome” –such that when Turkana producers move to Uganda or Sudan, there livestock are taken, triggering conflicts.
3. Climate change - Long dry spell and more frequent drought have been observed. Other observed changes are short duration rains and poor distribution of rainfall in the county.

There is need to:

- Build resilience of local communities- to such shocks.

- Train local communities to enhance uptake of CC interventions such as pasture management, livelihoods.
- Advocate at county and national government levels for programmes on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation

#### Policy gaps

1. Identify and advocate policies for pastoralists because it is:
  - A livelihood
  - Economy
  - Profession – need to formalize programs.
2. Regulations for service delivery
3. Forums to advocate livestock issues at national level – taking advantage of policy spaces and policy moments.
4. Need for more extension services about diseases.
5. Need for regular use of media engagement other than the one off interventions by NGOs

#### Capacity of APEDI

- i. Has people to people contact – link runner (ground troops) to FM radio
- ii. Deployed Radio backpacks to kraals to relay early messages
  - Daily messages (morning and evening)
  - Received feedback daily
  - Did follow ups regularly – alongside other events

CABE can consider the following gaps in their current or future projects:

- \*Developing disease profiles –scientific, English, Local name, code, presentation, treatment and management
- \* Innovative methods for enhanced access for low cost drugs
- \*Need to find ways to relay market information to kraals for better price negotiations
- \*Need to build capacity of local organizations that are more grounded

**01/03/16**

#### **8. Meeting Kraal representatives at LOPEO in Lokichogio**

1. CEO of LOPEO
2. Representatives from different Kraals
3. Two chiefs

#### Key issues on animal health

- Rise in cases of animal diseases
- Doubt quality of drugs from veterinary services – often ineffective
- Kraals prefer vaccinating in wet season when there is plenty of water and pasture and thus, animals are less stressed.
- Raised issue of poor timing of vaccination to county vet services but nothing has been done
  - Upward cases of rabies – vaccine ineffective
  - Rising cases of brucellosis – people sometimes eat dead animals or take milk and fall sick.

### **Key issues on trade**

#### 1. Two types of trade practiced:

- i. Barter trade – outsiders/traders make lots of money from such trade compared to pastoralists.
- ii. Cash based trade - farmers take livestock to shop which is exchanged for Posho or sell to Lomidat abattoir despite offering low prices (average prices: Ksh 20,000 for a camel, Ksh10,000 for a bull and Ksh3,000 for a he-goat.

2. Knowledge on pricing: the community has an indigenous pricing system. However, most pastoralists are used to selling livestock during drought. They have had conflicts with Eporotaakwa who most often just broker animals and have no money.

3. Eporotaakwa (rural brokers) are the worst marketing link - offer lowest price of all; pastoralists now in dilemma where to sell and how to sell. For instance, they buy a bull for Ksh10,000 from pastoralists and sell it to Lomidat at Ksh25,000-30,000 – taking a bigger profit margin.

4. LOMIDAT was promised grant from national government and county government to enhance its capacity to buy livestock from farmers but are yet to receive the grant. The processor is operating on an average capital base of Ksh17 million, against the planned Ksh70 million. Thus, business has significantly reduced, exposing pastoralists to the exploitative brokers.

#### 5. Strategy of LOMIDAT:

- i. Pastoralists deliver to LOMIDAT and are paid on the spot –nowadays, payments takes a week on average. Sometimes producers deliver more livestock than Lomidat needs
- ii. To establish designated buying points at Lokori, Amorokiut and Kalokol
- iii. Slaughters 40 bulls a day depending on the orders. Slaughters twice a week
- iv. To establish designated buying points at Lokori, Amorokiut and Kalokol

#### 6. Participation of women

- i. Making beads which they sell and in turn buy animals to build stock.
- ii. Half of Eporotaakwa are women
- iii. Women are awarded tenders to supply meat in local companies

### **How best to help producers**

- i. Need marketing information on daily basis to reach the producer through kraals
- ii. Sensitizing producers on the price variations – low prices and high prices and building capacity to negotiate with brokers.
- iii. Skills on value for money on livestock enterprise development.
- iv. Encourage capital mobilization for Lomidat; a sure market for pastoralists – takes long to pay currently
- v. Mobilizing producers to form producer groups and to supply markets
- vi. Consider utilizing LOPEO's micro-credit services (individual /group) to ease financial pressure on pastoralists
- vii. Direct training for producers other than targeting LMAs, which are made up of Eporotaakwa - Training has not reached most pastoralists hence the low empowerment.
- viii. Consider forming groups in kraals in view of;
  - Training
  - Offering market information
  - Building negotiation skills

### **Information dissemination**

- i. Phone ownership – 75%
- ii. Radio ownership – fewer than 20%

Therefore, the best channel of communication for pastoralists would be public barazas, visitation and listening clubs.

#### Structures of kraals

Kraals constitutes minimum of 50 households

During dry spells and high insecurity, Kraals disintegrate but within the view of kraal (not far from the kraal) – hence can still receive interventions.

#### Closing remarks from local administrators (Chiefs)

- Appreciate efforts to reach out to Kraals –the entry point through to the community is the most sustainable.
- It is important to build capacity especially for pastoralists to benefit more from livestock trade.
- It will be important to communicate well in advance to ensure good representation from Kraals.
- The main gap for livestock trade in Lokichogio is the limited buying capacity of LOMIDAT –Partner with them to mobilize additional resources.
- There is need for supply of quality drugs in a timely manner.

**02/03/16**

### **9. Radio Jambo**

**Emmanuel Ekuwam – Head of programs, Radio Jambo Turkana**

#### Overview

- Radio Jambo is owned by Radio Africa
- It has been in Turkana market for two years.
- Has widest coverage in the county -Turkana East, South, West (Nadapal, Lokie, South Sudan) Loima and Turkana Central.
- Airs 50% local and 50% national programs, with a mix of Swahili and Ng'aturkana languages.
- Local programs are aired in the morning (6am-10am) and in the evening (7pm-10pm).

#### 1. Morning show – 6 am to 10 am – Ewala (good morning) Turkana

- Wake up call
- Gotea wasee (Say hello to friends)
- Matukio Turkana (issues trending)
- Big story of the day – for example today it was a road block by youth
- Family issues / relationships
- Mulika Turkana – pointing issues that need attention
- Interactive program – panel interviews

Variety of ideas discussed in the evening program such as:

- Are you back at home?
- Target morans (at the time, they are usually out there dancing)
- Call guest caller (elder) to bring out an issue which is discussed
- Conduct interviews which are usually booked by clients

2. Nairobi – Bramwel Mlwololo's show Mazungumzo waziwazi – straight talk 10am to 7 pm

3. 7pm to 10pm --Turkana program (sometimes repeats done at this time).

#### 4. Outside broadcast (O.B)

- Live event which are aired live
- Radio Jambo has done at least three O.Bs in Tullow oil and one for blood donation
- O.B are mainly dependent on network availability.
- Takes approximately four hours at a cost of Ksh150,000 per activity.

#### Possible engagement with CABE

- Advised we get into an MoU to get good rates (50:50 cost sharing basis)
- The issues raised are primary to us/the people of Turkana.
- It will be important for CABE to provide a breakdown of activities so that Radio Jambo can give guidance on how to proceed.

#### Listenership/feedback mechanism

- Have a platform for SMS 'short code' which is monitored for each client.
- Record calls for the program, share questions on facebook and twitter to enhance outreach.

#### Translation

- Request clients to translate scripts on their own
- On radio, the program host only interprets pick-up lines

**02/03/16**

**10. Practical action**

**Benedict Ekeru – project assistant**

Overview of activities in Turkana

Coverage

- i. Loima
- ii. Turkana Central
- iii. Turkana South
- iv. Turkana East

Implementing FADRR – Food and Agriculture Disaster Risk Reduction

Other projects include

- i. WASH ending in March 2016
  - ii. Climate change – a forthcoming 2-year project
- 
- i. WASH – low cost latrine construction using locally available resources
  - ii. Water – provision of water for human and livestock - solar power; hand pumps ‘piloting blue pump in collaboration with diocese of Lodwar’. Establishment of commercial water points and the water association can pipe to individuals. Also train community on tariff setting. Where there is livestock, water user association manage the watering point
  - iii. Agriculture interventions - kitchen gardens in Namorupus and Lobei for vegetable production for household and community production.
  - iv. Animal Health - with the support from Practical Action (2007 to 2011), CAHDRs established community drug store in Namorupus which has enhanced access to drugs to livestock.
    - Contact Dr. Willy in Practical Action headquarters for more information.

Proposed target sub-county

- Turkana East, South, West, Kibish and North – follow boundary belt; availability of pasture and water
- Be cautious about conflict zones including:
  - Turkana South and East – Pokot, Samburu
  - Loima – Pokot, Tepeth, Karamoja
  - Kibish –Tepeth, Nyangatom, Dasanach
  - Turkana North – Dasanach

It is important to discuss with county steering group on targeting

**3/3/2016**

## **11. Meeting Kraal and agro-pastoralists' representatives at Lopur, Katilu**

### Overview

Katilu region has a mix of nomadic pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

### Crops

- Crops being produced in the irrigation scheme include Maize, sorghum, green grams, watermelons, bananas and rice.
- The acreage of scheme is 2400 acres, with each farmer farming on one acre.
- 80% of production is for commercial purposes – farmers are linked to WFP's purchase for progress marketing channel.
- Extension services are supported by agriculture officer, Mr. Patrick Manyola – 0728268315.

### Livestock

- Graze in groups not as individuals, in kraals of 30-50 households with the least number - 25 households and highest number – 100 households.
- Stretching about 35 kilometers of households per kraal.
- There are about 15 Kraals in the region.
- Best dissemination method: public baraza (Ekokwo)

### Governance of kraals

- Leaders are elected by consensus of kraal leaders and tasked with migration planning and conflict resolution.
- Male dominated leadership.
- In case they have to migrate, the leader guides group/kraal where to go, but they have to congregate at one point.

### Animal health services

- Mainly from county government.
- Low trust due to poor quality and poor timing.

### Marketing of livestock

1. Karim – 20 kilometres away - sale yard collapsed
2. Lokapal – 12 kilometres away
3. Lokichar – 30 kilometres away

No specific market day

Prices depend on season: for example, a He-goat is sold for Ksh3,000 in dry seasons and Ksh4,500-7,000 in wet seasons.

Sale yards are being established in Katilu and Kalimorok by national government.

Pastoralists are most exploited during dry season (which can last up to 2 years)

Access to market information is limited

Base price on size of goat

- Group marketing – it is possible but then there are poor trust relations among kraal members
- Marketing through LOMIDAT- LOMIDAT promised good prices but after transporting animals to Lokichogio for days, the animals lost weight; got poor prices and have since abandoned the channel.
- Pastoralists prefer animals bought at source (spot markets) and the buyer bears cost of transportation
- It is important to designate market centres and market days
- There's LMA in the locality but dormant. Active LMAs are found along Kitale – Lodwar Highway

### Sale yards

- Two under construction -- in Katilu and Kalimo through national government.
- Currently use an old sale yard which is run down; no fees charged by county council and no service offered either.

Diseases: Lotome (Mange), Lojaa (Foot and Mouth Disease), Lanyang (Anaplasmosis), Lokulup, Lokichuma (sudden death), Apid, Lokiyo (teary eyes) and Eyala (tick).

### Drugs and vaccines

- Purchased from local stores (drug stores) for Loukoi (CCPP/CBPP), Lotome and worms
- Limited knowledge on names of drugs, rely on stockist knowledge
- Pastoralists quite knowledgeable on drug use
- We need skills on drugs and vaccine handling, diseases, preventive and curative measures
- Drugs by government are weak compared to company drugs

### Pasture production

- Farmers had tried three types of fodder seeds on demo plots which did well. But, they did not plant on their farms.
- Willing to have demo plots for pasture production; two offered plots for demo

### **3/3/2016 at Lokichar**

#### **12. Meeting at Lokichar with policy/rights advocates (Friends of L.Turkana and County Government representatives)**

1. Lopeyok Recardo senior - Commissioner programs officer, FOLT and Justice centre coordinator, Kituo cha Sheria.
2. Elimlim Benson -Youth leader, Lokichar Ward and a Para-legal officer

### Highlights of development issues in Turkana South

- Limited knowledge on functions of the Ministry of Pastoral Economy and Fisheries
- Need for integration for agro-pastoralism in planning/projects in Turkana South.
- Need for devolving ministry staff and extension staff
- Legal literacy is limited among pastoralists
- Improve engagement with grass root stakeholders for consultative development
- Capacity building of livestock value chain actors needed
- Institutionalization of group structures e.g. Kraal is key
- Tapping the potential for biogas energy –with the easily available cow dung and prosopis plant.
- Consumption of donkey is on the rise yet the county vet department does not regulate inspection and consumption.

### **4/3/2016**

#### **13. Meeting with kraal members in Loki**

1. Phillip Lemuya – VC Lokichar LMA, Livestock and meat products trader-
2. Paul Lokalo – Neema poultry enterprise and CAHW/CDR
3. Elimlim Benson – youth leader
4. Peter Eregai – Kraal village leader
5. Apitcha Lokwam - Village elder and land right advocate
6. Paul Etot – community para-legal officer
7. Ricardo Lopeiyo senior – community coordinator J.centre

8. Dichar – Group chairlady
9. Eroto – Kraal member and agro-pastoralists

### **Highlights of key issues discussed**

#### Information dissemination

- Radio listenership -Most kraal members do not have a radio but each household has at least one phone. Radio network here is in English/Kiswahili; no good signals for local FMs. Most listened station is Radio Jambo Turkana.
- The main preferred way of information dissemination is public baraza, 'Ekuko'.
- Many households crowd near the household with a radio to listen to the program, especially in the evenings.
- Sometimes, information from the radio is passed from one household to another.

#### Why kraal setup?

- Kraals in the south and east are concentrated on river line since their animals depend on fodder trees along the river and goats get shade.
- They have their cultural way of life organized as such, 'Ere'. It is also easy to monitor movement within the Kraal and hence, preventing theft.
- Kraals enhance effective community policing and governance.
- Each Kraal has at least 3 leaders.

#### Services offered through kraal

- 1) Consciousness on land issues
- 2) Sensitization on Tullow oil – oil and gas exploitation
- 3) Livestock vaccination
- 4) Identification for relief food collection and distribution

#### Animal health service delivery

- Low confidence on quality of drugs from government
- Service should be offered during rainy season
- Lomor outbreak – experienced in dry spell and treatment offered
- CADR were at one point given starter kits but many of them disappeared – unsure whether they ran out of drugs or the challenges they faced. However, some of them are usually engaged by county government during exercises such as vaccination for free.

#### Utilization of CADRs by pastoralists

- Limited trust by community – Vet' department has to use local administration for support
- Sometimes, livestock die during vaccination creating resistance from pastoralists
- CADRs are supporting disease surveillance but there is limited confidence in community
- Nomadic life – sometimes lead to infection because some pastoralists don't vaccinate – need for a holistic vaccinations
- CADRs participate in sensitization of pastoralists before rolling out vaccination campaigns

#### Challenges faced by CADRs

- Pastoralists do not understand the need for vaccination, hence resistance.
- Vets departments fear approaching community – sometimes face hostility from community hindering proper communication.
- Poor timing of vaccination –vaccines are needed before migration and during the rainy seasons.
- Kraals in Lokichar are informed about treatment with drugs bought from vet stores but resist government-supplied drugs which often lead to stress-related deaths.

- Poor communication between Vet department and pastoralists –for instance, they do not declare what they are vaccinating or even dosages building mistrust.

#### Community initiative on vaccination—Kraal leader, Eragai Peter

- One Kraal refused vaccination campaigns three times and organizes own vaccination at the right time – ‘Lomokori Nimbiyanakere’ kraal in Lokichar.
- Last did group vaccination in August 2015 during short rains.
- Kraal members contributed to buying vaccines needed, with the guidance of CADR.
- A date of vaccination was agreed upon and communicated to all kraal members.
- Vaccination was done successfully and sick animals were isolated and treated on case by case basis.
- For animals which have been away, kraal members require one to vaccinate them before rejoining kraal. This has reduced disease spread.
- Some pastoralists buy the vaccines from agro-vets and have found them more effective than the government supplied vaccines.
- Lomur disease is tough to treat. It is supposed to be reported quickly since it spreads fast between kraals. However, government is often slow to respond, which leads to many deaths.

#### Marketing challenges from producer

- 1) Inadequate pasture and water –reduces productivity
- 2) Disease
- 3) Insecurity –sometimes, pastoralists are waylaid on their way to markets
- 4) Lack of ready market –desire spot markets, market information and better negotiating power.

#### Price formation –is usually based on

- 1) Size
- 2) Health
- 3) Pressing household needs e.g school fees
- 4) Market surveillance – form price based on other past sales by fellow pastoralists

#### Markets

- Marketing leaders in Turkana south refused any engagement with LOMIDAT due to poor prices, delays in payments, discrimination of livestock from Turkana South and long distances to trek animals to Lokichogio, at own cost.
- Lack of market day – Important to designate market days for livestock to achieve the following:
  - Minimize monopoly of LMA
  - Pressurize buyers to buy on the day
  - Encourage healthy competition since there are more buyers and sellers.

#### Proposed market centers

- 1) Kainuk
  - 2) Katilu/kalemungorok
  - 3) Lokichar
- Pastoralists need to pursue other outlets such as Tullow oil and schools/institutions that buy at better prices compared to LMA channel (exploitive poor price).
  - Less pressure to sell during wet season – farmers enjoy better prices / have negotiating power

#### What can we do to support producers in engaging in markets?

- 1) Work with LMAs to disseminate information on livestock on demand at a given time
- 2) Farmers to learn to separate household needs for livestock enterprise as a source of livelihood
- 3) Value proposition and value building
- 4) Find a way of measuring/determining the cost of production and price setting.
- 5) Understanding of change in demand needed for livestock and livestock products. For instance,
  - Festive seasons – high prices for goats and poultry
  - Rainy seasons – high demand but low supply hence high prices.
  - Increasing demand for milk over the years
  - Drought season – Low prices, over-supply and thus low prices
- 6) Need to understand role of various actors in value chain and their margins
- 7) Develop strategies for empowering pastoralists to participate in higher stages of VC
- 8) Sensitization on commercial orientation of pastoral production through groups
- 9) Consider segmenting services / interventions based on production goals of different pastoralists

#### Way forward

- 1) Possible to form a producer organization/ association to plan production for link to markets
- 2) Train producer on right time of selling livestock
- 3) Teach producers on financial literacy and access to financial services -Limited knowledge on current financial services
- 4) Capacity building on alternative wealth creation / asset building / investments
- 5) Training on pasture production and preservation

#### Kraals in Lokichar

- 1) Kamarese
- 2) Kalodicha
- 3) Kalakori
- 4) Lokabuuru
- 5) Kasuroi

## Annex 1: List of stakeholders consulted

Name and position	Institution	Location	Email address	Telephone
<b>Wilfred Wafula</b> - County Agriculture Production Officer	Ministry of fisheries and pastoral economy	Lodwar	<a href="mailto:wilfredwafula@yahoo.com">wilfredwafula@yahoo.com</a>	
<b>Samuel Njalale</b> –Livestock Marketing Officer, Director’s office	Ministry of fisheries and pastoral economy	Lodwar		
<b>Christopher Ajele</b> -County Director of Livestock Production	Ministry of fisheries and pastoral economy	Lodwar	<a href="mailto:chrisajele@yahoo.com">chrisajele@yahoo.com</a>	0729207266
<b>Patrick Manyola</b> –Crops Production Officer	Ministry of agriculture	Lopur/Katilu		0728268315
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<b>Khaemba Raphael</b> – VC development officer	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy Program (ASDSP)	Lodwar	<a href="mailto:khaembaraphael@yahoo.com">khaembaraphael@yahoo.com</a> Okita	0712846203
<b>Paul Alex Lukwenda</b> –Environment and Resilience and Social Inclusion officer	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy Program (ASDSP)	Lodwar	<a href="mailto:alexasdsp@gmail.com">alexasdsp@gmail.com</a>	0728051304
<b>Boniface Okita</b> – M&E officer/ Institutional Capacity development officer	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy Program (ASDSP)	Lodwar	<a href="mailto:bonyphase@gmail.com">bonyphase@gmail.com</a>	0770847835
<b>Rose Tino</b> - program coordinator Turkana	Oxfam	Lodwar	<a href="mailto:ROtim@oxfam.org.uk">ROtim@oxfam.org.uk</a>	0735014193
<b>Zachary Sangat</b> -Program coordinator	VSF-Germany	Lokichogio	<a href="mailto:zachary@vsf.org">zachary@vsf.org</a> ; <a href="mailto:snget61@gmail.com">snget61@gmail.com</a>	0724427011
<b>Moses Ekai</b> - Rangeland Management Officer	VSF-Germany	Lokichogio		
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<b>Emmanuel Ekwom</b> – Head of programs	Radio Jambo Turkana	Lodwar	<a href="mailto:Emmanuel.ekuwom@radioafricagroup.co.ke">Emmanuel.ekuwom@radioafricagroup.co.ke</a>	
<b>Alex Losikira</b> -Program coordinator	APEDI	Lokichogio		0729422160
<b>Benedict Ekiru</b> – project assistant	Practical action	Lodwar		

<b>Amfry Amoni</b> -Director, SAPCONE	Civil Society Consortium Member	Lodwar	amfry@turkanapeople.org	0728641763
<b>Ekitela Lucas</b> -Director, KARMA	Civil Society Consortium member	Lodwar	<a href="mailto:ekitelalucas@gmail.com">ekitelalucas@gmail.com</a>	0711636297
<b>Dominic</b> – Commissioner, SAPCONE	Civil Society Consortium member	Lodwar		
<b>Lopeyok Recardo</b> senior-Commissioner programs officer	Civil Society Consortium-FOLT	Lokichar		
<b>Elimlim Benson</b> -Youth Leader	Civil Society Consortium	Lokichar		
<b>Phillip Lemuya</b> -Vice chairman	Livestock Marketing Association	Lokichar		
19 Pastoralists representatives	Kraal leaders	Lokichogio		
10 Pastoralists representatives	Kraal leaders	Lopur		
11 Pastoralists representatives	Kraal leaders	Lokichar		
Paul Lokalo	CAHW/CDR	Lokichar		