

REPORT

A report on mission findings and results on mapping and geodatabase development on livestock markets and trade routes in RPLRP cluster 2 along Kenya Ethiopia border.

1. Introduction

The Regional Pastoral and Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP) support a regional approach in enhancing the resilience of the predominant pastoral and agro pastoral communities in IGAD region. A great proportion of the land area in the IGAD region is ASAL, well endowed with substantial livestock populations and livestock resources that form a critical part of the economies and support livelihoods.

The livestock marketing system usually comprise of a series of primary, secondary and terminal markets that are interlinked together through trade routes whereby seasonal and cross border mobility plays a key role. The project target areas under the RPLRP are predominantly fall in these ASAL zones. RPLRP cluster 2 aea comprises of the cross border county/ woredas along Kenya and Ethiopia.

Within IGAD RPLRP, component 2 sub-component 2.1 and output 1 of the project, this pilot project will not only support the participating countries in mapping out the existing livestock markets and trade routes but also provide insights on the current livestock market infrastructure. Through application technologies such as GIS, mapping of these markets and trade routes reveal their spatial distribution which can only be achieved through availability of georefernced data and harmonization of data. A better understanding on the livestock marketing system in the cross border areas can then be achieved. As it is in most cases, data may exist within the country either from documented secondary sources or through previous projects done by the line ministries, non-governmental organizations /agencies, research institutions of from community interaction with traders and producers.

Access and sharing of existing data/information from the stakeholders on livestock markets and routes and supporting data such as attribute information on volumes of livestock traded per species, market infrastructure status, facilities and services available seasonal pricing, etc. formed the basis of the data assessment mission. This set precedence to development of data catalogue, maps that depict the spatial distribution of livestock markets and routes and geodatabase containing spatial referenced data of the project area.

This report is based on part of the mission finding, results of the mapping of livestock trade routes and markets in Southern Ethiopia woredas bordering Marsabit County in Kenya along Kenya Ethiopia Border during project phase.

2. Objectives

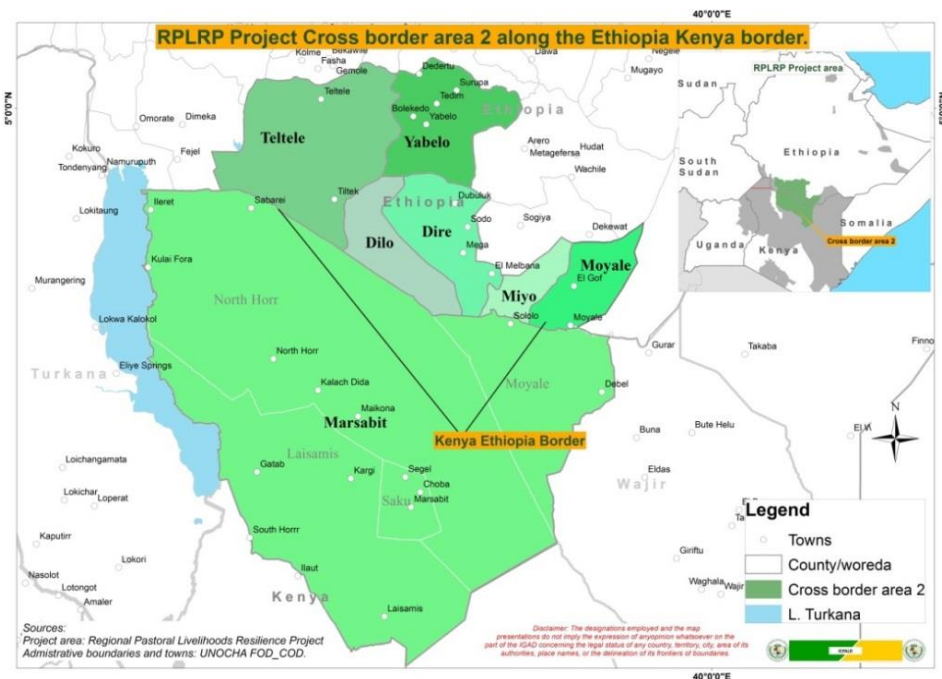
The overall objective of the project was to map and develop a geodatabase of livestock markets and routes in the pilot area of area cluster 2. **Whereas** the specific objectives were;

- To collect and catalogue available data on livestock markets and animal health infrastructure and livestock routes from existing secondary sources for border counties/ districts along Kenya Ethiopian border.
- To perform a data gap analysis of collected data on livestock markets and routes.
- To catalogue and visualize data on livestock markets and routes through maps.

3. Scope and approach of the project.

The RPLRP cluster 2 comprises of the cross border areas along Kenya and Ethiopia Border inclusive of; Marsabit county, Moyale, Miyo, Dilo, Dire and Yabelo woredas in Ethiopia Borena Zone with the exception of Teltele and Hamer which were not included during the field work mission due to challenges in accessibility as shown in map 1.

The data collection phase mission was cognizant on the importance of involving all stakeholders' right from inception of the project so as to own it and provide better understanding. This process involved contribution from the livestock traders, marketing associations through participatory mapping, RPLRP Country Coordination Units, Line Bureaus/Ministries, livestock marketing associations and development partners.



A sample data checklist was used that formed the basis of the data collection on livestock markets and trade routes during the interactions with the relevant stakeholders and in the field as shown in annex 1. As part of the implementation plan, a three phase approach was adopted as described below.

Data assessment

- Discussions with county/ woredas government – Livestock and pastoral production offices, Ministry of Agriculture, RPLRP County/woredas Coordination offices, Discussions focussed on the general overview and review of status of existing secondary data/information on livestock market and routes.
- Discussions with zonal and regional bureaus. Federal Ministry of Trade in Addis Ababa.
- Discussions with NGOS and other development partners that closely work with issues related to livestock trade and marketing

Field work/site visits

- Acquisition of GPS coordinates of the livestock markets.
- Geotagged photos and descriptive photos of the market infrastructure.
- Visual assessment of the current state of market infrastructure
- Engagement with the community; livestock market association members, livestock traders using the data checklist that provided a broad understanding on the livestock marketing and trade system in terms of source, destination areas, livestock routes, cross border linkages as well as the challenges posed.
- Participatory mapping of the livestock trade routes and location of markets was done by the community themselves enforcing the community engagement in the whole data collection process.

Final data compilation, development of geodatabase

- Review of existing reports and data.
- Harmonization of data from both primary and secondary sources.
- Development of data catalogue
- Spatial representation of entities through maps
- Design and development of the geodatabase.

4. Mission findings.

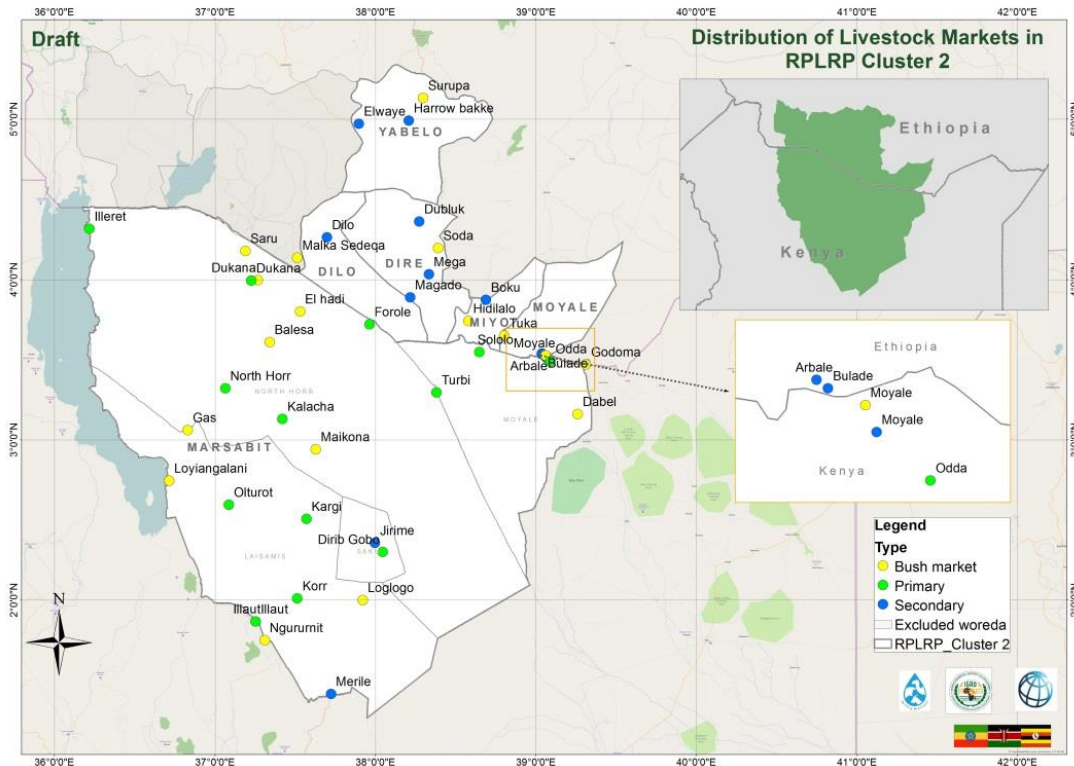
Livestock market infrastructure and services.

- The RPLRP cluster 2 areas along Kenya Ethiopia are populous in livestock with both formal and informal trade of livestock thriving. Collation of data from the field, stakeholders' engagement and recent study conducted in 2014 by GIZ "Enhancing Drought Resilience in Northern Kenya by Strengthening Livestock and Livestock Product Markets in Turkana and Marsabit Counties, identified livestock markets in the cross border area.

- In Marsabit county, secondary markets are; Moyale and Jirime; primary markets: Dirib Gobo, Merile, Kalacha, North Horr, Forole(under construction), Illaut, Dukana, Turbi, Korr, Olturot, Odda while open bush markets are: Dukana, Moyale town goat market, Balesa, El had, Gas, Saru, Loiyangalani, Ngurunit, Logologo, Dabel, Maikona and Godoma.
- In Ethiopia woredas bordering Marsabit County; Moyale; two secondary markets: Arbale and Bulade while Tuka as a bush market; in Dire, three secondary markets: Dubluq, Mega and Magado (under construction), bush market at Soda, Miyo; one secondary market Boku and Hidilalo as bush market , Dilo; one secondary market: Dilo and one bush market Malka sedeqa and in Yabelo woreda; two secondary markets: Elwaye and Harrow Bake and Surupa as bush market.
- A summary of livestock markets identified is as shown in table 1 whereas the spatial distribution of the livestock markets is as shown in map 1. The status of livestock markets infrastructure is as shown in annex 2 a.

Table 1: livestock markets in RPLRP cluster 2 along Kenya Ethiopia border according to type

Type of livestock market	Name
Secondary markets	Moyale, Jirime, Bulade, Arbale, Boku, Dubluq, Magado, Mega, Dilo, Elwaye, Harrowbake
Primary market	North Horr, Kalacha, Forole, Illaut, Dukana, Turbi, Korr, Olturot, Kargi ,Odda, Dirib Gobo, Forole, Sololo,
Open bush markets	Dukana, Moyale goat market, Kargi, Maikona, Logologo, Gas, Loyiangalani, Ngurunit, Godoma, Balesa, Dobel. Surupa, Soda, Malka sadeqa, Hidilao, Tuka, Saru



Map 1: Spatial distribution of livestock markets in RPLRP cluster 2

- A majority of the livestock markets are primary markets that act as feeder markets all located in Marsabit County. Whereas, secondary markets, a majority were located in Ethiopian woredas with only two in Marsabit county.
- A general observation was made on that most of the primary markets have infrastructure in place but require repair/ upgrading.
- The market infrastructure in markets in design and layout for all the secondary livestock markets in Ethiopia is replicated in all the livestock markets visited and current infrastructure status is good. This status of the current status did not differ from market to market. A common observation made was that they lack permanent sheds structures and lack of water pipeline connectivity to supply the water troughs with water. The existing water sources were tanks which were limited in capacity to supply enough water for the market.
- The open bush markets are usually located near reliable water sources, river beds, in town centres characterised with no market structure. However, there are active to trade of small stock; shoats. The pastoralist prefer to trade of their livestock away from the established markets in these open bush markets due some reasons such as poor siting of some of the markets and lack of basic infrastructure within such as shade.



Moyale small stock market located in the town

- It was noted that with the current livestock market infrastructure, efforts are been made either to upgrade or to repair existing ones by the governments in collaboration with development partners. For instance, the construction of modern market in Merile by USAID.
- It was noted that there some livestock market with infrastructure but not functional or minimally used either due to the market not being officially opened or due to poor siting of the market whereby the traders prefer to sell of their livestock in the open bush markets nearby towns/ open bush markets. For example, Sololo market is partially been used to load livestock due to the presence of loading ramps even though it has not been officially handed over to the community. North Horr had not been operational since 2008 however sales are done outside the market and there exist an oasis that serves as a permanent source of water. Kalacha that is also non-functional due to the lack of grazing fields around the market and Boku in Miyo woredas in Ethiopia.
- All markets lacked incinerators and those with existing weight balances were non-functional. For instance, Moyale and Jirime both in Marsabit County. Traders have adopted creative means of weighing by fixing portable scales within the livestock markets or in the bush markets on trees. This is attributed to the preferred sale of small stock based on live weight as influenced by Ethiopian traders.
- The effects of conflict have led to non-functionality of some of the markets as the infrastructure were vandalised. For instance, in Moyale and Odda livestock markets both in Marsabit County; the previous tribal conflicts amongst the communities have led to vandalization of the market infrastructure such as weighing scales, fencing. This has favoured trade to Ethiopia where there are thriving markets on the cross border town of Moyale in Ethiopia.



- Within the pilot project area, there are no holding grounds. It was noted previously in Moyale Woredas in Ethiopia there were holding grounds constructed by third livestock development project (SORDU -Southern Rangeland Development Unit) however, there are not operational.
- Most livestock markets lacked permanent stalls leading to some markets using local materials for the shades. Majority of all secondary markets in Ethiopia had permanent structures in place.



Stalls at Illeret primary market made from twigs



Stalls at Moyale (Ethiopia) secondary market



Example of permanent structure at Sololo secondary market

- A unique situation was observed and noted along Marsabit and Samburu county border in Kenya whereby, there exist two livestock markets in close proximity (across the main road) on either side of the border with distinct difference in infrastructure- Illaut town. Illaut livestock market on Samburu County is recently

constructed with permanent infrastructure as compared to Illaut in Marsabit County where there is more active trade.

- It was also noted that in relatively major towns such as Moyale woreda in Ethiopia there are slaughterhouses with permanent structures which may benefit the pastoralist and traders during the drought and natural hazards incidences for live animals and also provide market for hide and skin.



Slaughter house constructed by LVI in Moyale Ethiopia



Skin shed constructed by LVI in Moyale Ethiopia

- It was observed that there is a quarantine station located in Arbale in close proximity to the livestock market. The station however, provides inspection service for crop products rather than livestock products and yet livestock it's the main stay of the area.



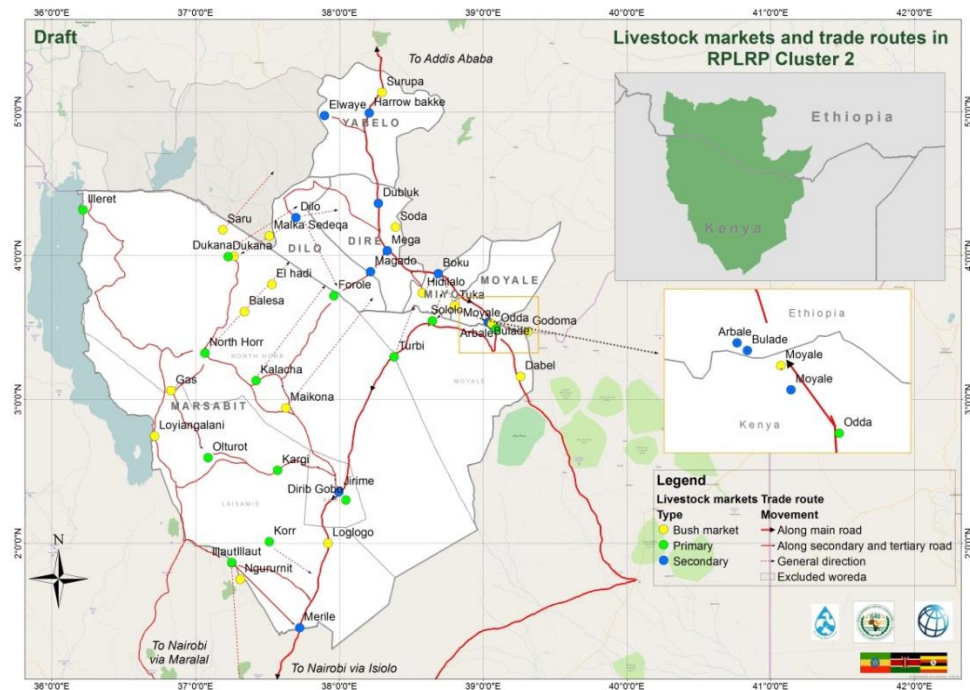
Quarantine station located in Arbale in Moyale woredas, Ethiopia.

Market actors

- The main buyers of live animals are generally butchers, local petty traders, national traders (feedlots), export traders, brokers.
- Brokers play a significant role in price limitation, depriving negotiation power between the producers and the traders. To some extent they go to the villages (kabelles) and collect and gather the livestock from the pastoralist.

Livestock trade.

- The cross border woredas in Ethiopia with Kenya border are heavily reliant on livestock as their source of livelihood. There is active cross border trade and linkages with markets situated along the border. Livestock trade routes in relation to spatial distribution of livestock markets are as shown in map 2 whereas the summarized routes are detailed in annex 2 b.



Map 2: Livestock markets and trade routes in RPLRP cluster 2

- There is relatively high informal trade. All livestock types are traded in the livestock markets. However there is a higher preference for small stock and camel with exception to Moyale most camels are usually not destined to livestock markets in terms of regular basis and volume. The existing linkages to livestock markets in terms of source and destination areas and trade routes are as summarized in annex 2 b.
- Data collected on volume of trade and relative pricing is usually a summed up figure of all the livestock markets in each woreda and it takes different formats. For instance, relating to volume of trade, the planned vs actual volume of trade is recorded by the relevant office at the respective bureaus. In some livestock markets, this information is usually displayed at the notice boards of some of the livestock markets.
- Livestock are either trekked or trucked to destination livestock markets located in major towns or for export in volumes. However, there is lack of standardized trucks to transport the livestock as the traders normally use the normal truck normal designs.
- It was realized that the price of animals significantly from season to season following national/ religious holidays and to the Middle East.
- For financial service provision, all the livestock markets in target woredas in Ethiopia depend on the banks located in the towns as there are no microfinance's, passacos or money transfer services within the livestock markets or in close proximity. For instance Dilo secondary livestock market that relies on the bank at Yabelo 100km away.

- In Marsabit, most livestock market relies on mobile transfer services such as Mpesa while those located near towns have accessibility to banks.

Stakeholders involvement

- The NGOs actively involved with livestock in the project area of study listed were CARE, Help Age, MercyCorps, GOAL, CISP, CIFA, PANOS, GAYO, VSF Germany, USAID REGAL Project, Concern Worldwide and AFD.
- There are ongoing infrastructure improvement in some of the markets either by NGOS/ Development partners and the county government. For example, Forole market is under construction by County government, Merile, Korrr livestock markets that are planned to be up scaled to modern markets by USAID funded project- Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands- Accelerated Growth Project- REGAL AG.
- The upscaling of the Merile modern livestock markets as of the time of the mission was 85% complete and was expected to be operational by end of this year. There are also plans by REGAL –AG to upscale primary feeder markets namely; Turbi, Dabel, Forole, Korrr and Illaut. In addition, REGAL AG will be offering grants for value addition services such as hay production, establishment of agro vets.
- VSF Germany currently have a project funded by European Union(EU)- Strengthening Horn of Africa Resilience (SHARE) whose scope of focus is to support capacity building of LMA, registration of LMA and provide linkages of producers to traders. Through these funds, there are plans to construct and upgrade Olturot market to be similar as to that of Merile- modern livestock market.
- Concern Worldwide Marsabit has a database of water resources in the county.
- MercyCorps supports traders and cooperatives through provision of grant to enhance livestock market. In addition, collection prices of livestock on a weekly basis together with office of trade.
- It was also noted that there is ongoing dry port construction at the border in Moyale near Kenya and Ethiopia border. This will enhance and strengthen the existing cross border livestock trade between the two countries.

Challenges to livestock trade and marketing.

- High prevalence of transboundary animal diseases (TADS); PPR, FMD, CCPP, CBPP and RVF. It was noted that vaccination programs are being carried out in both countries; Kenya and Ethiopia, however they lack harmonization which facilitates the reported occurrence of disease outbreak in either countries. The occurrence of disease is factored by the high mobility. Near Arbale market there is a quarantine station that is not operational.

- Drug smuggling practice, from Somalia and Kenya through informal traders has an implication on disease control in the area due to imports of substandard drugs in the market.
- Prevailing drought occurrence. The prevailing nature of drought occurrence has an implication to availability of pasture and water for which the pastoralist heavily depend on for their livestock survival and also for their survival. The existing water sources are few and even those available are not fully operational.
- Bush encroachment and land degradation. The palatable grass species are being replaced by unpalatable grass and bushes.
- There lacks an appropriate extension system for pastoral areas.
- There lacks a standardized transportation trucks for all livestock types.
- Adverse influence of brokers especially in price limitation this makes the pastoralist (producers) not to fully benefit from the thriving livestock trade.

General conclusions and recommendations

- There is need for strengthened and improved cross border trade between Kenya and Ethiopia due to the high potential it has. Informal livestock trade in the cross border as traders and producers exchange their livestock and their mode of movement being trekking. The existing livestock trade routes whereby trucks are being used are limited to the areas with reliable road infrastructure. There are source areas rich with livestock however, due to inaccessibility the potential it's not fully met. Thus, improvement of current road infrastructure could lead to formalisation of livestock trade.
- In the cross border areas along Kenya and Ethiopia in the woredas; Moyale Dire Miyo, there is significant informal trade, thus there should be plans to formalize to the benefit for all. The respective regional and federal institutes should give emphasis to strengthen the formal live animal and by products markets.
- Generally, the current market infrastructure of the existing livestock markets visited require general repair. This will further enhance the existing thriving livestock trade.
- A majority of secondary markets located in Ethiopia, However, depending on the transaction volumes and the demand they may be a need to construct primary markets in the kabbelles that will feed to the existing secondary markets as most of the latter are usually located in the towns posing a challenge to pastoralist who have to travel for longer distances to reach to the markets. This necessitates the need for proper siting of livestock markets in a consultative process and

approach involving all relevant stakeholders. For instance, In order to enhance the existing livestock trade, it was proposed that construction and establishment of livestock markets should be done at Negele and Yabello.

- Even though the livestock market association exist in most markets especially in Marsabit County, they are weak. This poses challenges in providing linkages between traders and producers. Streamlining wholesome data collection on livestock markets by establishment and strengthening of livestock information systems. This can be done through LMAS that usually collect information on trade needed for each market they govern.
- There lacks clear distinction between the livestock market association and marketing committees. With a clear distinction, then strengthening of these groups can be done as they a vital role in trade. In some instances they are the ones responsible for sourcing livestock to the markets.
- Mobilization and sensitization of both traders and producers on livestock trade days can be improved through use of media for propagation of information by use of local radio stations such as SIFA and STAR FM as it was observes that only local traders will have knowledge of the market days but cross border ones may not be aware of them especially for the markets away from the border.
- There is potentiality in value addition products. However due to lack of proper arrangement, financial support and infrastructure, it still remains a challenge.
- High prevalence of transboundary animal diseases (TADS); PPR, FMD, CCPP, CBPP and RVF. It was noted that vaccination programs are being carried out in both countries; Kenya and Ethiopia, however they lack harmonization which facilitates the reported occurrence of disease outbreak in either countries. The occurrence of disease is factored by the high mobility. Near Arbale market there is a good quarantine station that is not operational however there is need to revive for cross border trade.
- With the ongoing expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure, both the producers (pastoralist) and traders are preferring trucking instead of trekking therefore, it imperative to support in availing standard transportation trucks for cattle, camel and shoats as the trucks they use are not standardized. This could also inform on formalized livestock trade routes within the cross border area.
- Brokers play a significant role in price limitation, depriving negotiation power between the producers and the traders. Thus the new livestock and trade proclamation has to be enforced so as to benefit the array of market actors present particularly the producers.
- Livestock market information is usually collected by the respective offices ,drought resilience initiatives, NGOS/ development partners but there is a gap in

dissemination to the producers thus a market information system should be strengthened to reach the producers.

- Existing Cooperatives in Ethiopia engaged with livestock markets however their role in supporting the producers was not clearly observed and understood thus there is need for strengthening them.
- Despite the fact that the traditional water points are far from the market there is however a need to rehabilitate ellas and ponds to sustain the productivity of livestock destined to markets.

Annex 1: Data checklist

Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP)

Data Checklist for Cross-border livestock markets and routes mapping

Section A: Livestock Markets

Section A details the information on the livestock markets while section B details on livestock routes.

Section A1: General Information (This section aims at collecting information on the location of livestock markets)

General Information			
Name of the market:		Code: _____ (filled in office)	
Market Location:		UTM_X coord/Lat: _____ UTM_Ycoord/Long _____	
Country			
Region/			
Woreda/county/district:		Sub county/division/Kabele:	
Type of market		1. Primary 2. Secondary 3. Border inspection point	

Livestock Source areas:	1. Locally (Only resident) 2. Neighboring country 3. Both
If neighboring Countries, Name the countries	
How the market is used by neighboring country? 1. Permanent 2. During transhumance 3. Both	
Destination area/markets:	1. Local/ in country 2. Neighboring 3. Both
Name the destination markets:	

Section A2: Market Facilities and Services (This section refers to the availability of facilities and services associated with the livestock markets)

List of infrastructure	Yes or No	Remark about the situation
1. shelters		
2. Loading ramps		
3. Fencing		
4. Watering points/truffs		
5. Feeding points/truffs		
6. Store(feed and others)		
7. Clinics		
8. Isolation area		
9. Incinerator		
10. Other (specify)		
Other Services (e.g money transfer)		
1. Banks		
2. Microfinance		
3. Other money transfer services		

Section A3: Market actors (This section aims at collecting information on the market actors)

1. Who are the main suppliers? 1. Pastoralist/farmer 2. Traders 3. Both 4. Other (specify)
2. Who are the main buyers? 1. Butchers 2. Hotel service providers 3. Local petty traders 4. National traders 5, export traders 6. Other (specify)
3. Are there prominent brokers/middle person? 1. Yes 2. No If yes, specify their role

Camel	Mature												
	Immature												
	Young												
Others													
Comments													

Section B: Livestock trade routes

*This section aims at collecting the gathering information of the livestock routes and provides for linkages to other surrounding livestock markets. *AHP= Animal health post*

Name of Livestock route (trucking/trekking)	Main market Sources of livestock	Destination	Mode of transport	Average distance to destination	Time taken to reach destination	Infrastructures along the route		
						Holding grounds	AHP* available? (Yes/No)	Watering point available Yes/No

Sketch of livestock market in connection with the routes and interlinking markets

Annex 2 a: Summary of livestock market infrastructure, source and destination areas in Miyo, Moyale, Dire, Dilo and Yabelo woredas in Borena zone, Ethiopia and Marsabit County .

General information		Market Infrastructure		General remarks
Livestock market	Market type	Available	Not available	
Sololo	Primary	Shelters. Loading Ramps, Fencing, Water truff/point, store, sale yard clinics, isolation area, stalls and toilets	Feeding truffs, weight balance, incinerator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly constructed by IGAD for peace building initiative. The infrastructures are permanent in good condition. • Nonfunctional/partial use of loading of livestock since the market has not been handed over officially. • Fence and separation pens reinforced by steel material. • May require additional sourcing of water. • Present and active Livestock market association
Moyale	Secondary	Shelters, Loading Ramps, Fencing, Feeding truffs store, sale yard clinics, weight balance isolation area, stalls and toilets	Water truff, incinerator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The infrastructures are permanent but require repair. • Fence and separation pens reinforced by steel material. • Conflict between communities has led to reduced trade and vandalization of weight scales and fencing. • Provides linkages to market in Ethiopia as a border market
Merile	Primary	Shelters, Loading Ramps, sale yard Fencing	Water truff/point, feeding truff/point, clinic, isolation area, incinerator, weight balance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has market structure/ sale yard. • Shelters and shade are temporal and made of local materials • Currently has minimal infrastructure mostly wooden material. Fence and separation pens made of wooden material.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market is being upgraded by USAID in a nearby site to a modern livestock market. • Trades in all livestock types but mostly cattle and camels.
Jirime	Secondary	Loading Ramp, Fencing, Weight balance, sale yard feeding truffs, store and toilet facilities,	Water truff, clinic, isolation area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures / sale yard are in place, however, they require repair, weight balance is not operational, and fence is broken. • Fence and separation pens made of wooden material. • Water tank in place. • Located in the Marsabit town and active market
Kalacha	Primary	Shelters(trees), Loading Ramp, store, toilet, fencing, hay store, sale yard	Water truff/point, feeding truff/point, clinic, isolation area, incinerator, weight balance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures / sale yard are in place • Fence and separation pens made of wooden material. • Existence of trees that provide for shade and base for placement of weight scales. • Hay store is available.
North Horr	Primary	Shelters, loading ramps, fencing, store, toilets, hay store, sale yard	Watertruff, isolation area, incinerator, clinic weight balances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures / sale yard are in place and generally in good condition. • Fence and separation pens made of wooden material. • Fodder warehouse in place funded by DFID. • Locally sell of their goats locally while to Ethiopia they trade on sheep and camel. Sheep based on live weight. Serves also as a collection point.
Forole	Open market	No structures in place as construction is ongoing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently under construction. Serves as collection point for trade to Ethiopia. It is a proposed border inspection point.

Illaut- Marsabit	Primary	Shelters, Loading ramps, fence, toilets , sale yard	Water truff/point, feeding truffs, store, clinic, incinerator, weight balance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures / sale yard are in place are in good condition. Fence and separation pens made of wooden material. Shelters made of temporary local materials and require upgrading to permanent structures. Serves as an active market for all livestock types. Water and grazing areas sources are nearby
Illaut- Samburu	Primary	Shelters, Loading ramps, fence, toilets, sale yard store, and water point.	Feeding truffs, clinic, incinerator, weight balance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure are new and in good condition. Recently constructed. Fence, loading ramps and separation pens reinforced by steel material.
Dukana	Primary	Shelters, Loading ramps, fence, toilets, sale yard	Water truff/point, feeding truffs, store, clinic, incinerator, weight balance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fence and separation pens made of wooden material. Loading ramp vandalized, Generally requires rehabilitation. Not operational
Dukana open market	Open market	No structure in place as it is an open market		Mainly deal with trade of small stock
Moyale Open market	Open market	No structure in place as it is an open market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deals with trade of shoats in the town located near the stadium and heavily infested by traders.
Turbi	Primary	Shelters, loading ramp, fencing, sale yard	Water truff, feed truff, store, clinics, isolation area, weight balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures/ sale yard are in good condition. Fence and separation pens made of wooden material. Mostly trade on sheep due to influence by Ethiopian traders and serves as an active cross border market.
Korr	Primary	Loading ramp,	Water truff, feed truff,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures/ sale yard are in good condition.

		shelters, toilets, fence, office, sale yard	store, clinics, isolation area, weight balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalls and shelters made of local material. • Fence and separation pens made of wooden material • Construction and upgrading plans are ongoing by REGAL AG.
Olturot	Primary	Loading ramp, toilets, fence, water tank, vaccination crush, sale yard	Shelters, Water truff, feed truff, store, clinics, isolation area, weight balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures/ sale yard are in place. • Fence and separation pens made of wooden material
Kargi	Open bush market	Fence and sale yard is present but with no additional structure.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a sale yard with a fence in place but need repair.
Saru	Open market	No structure in place		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly deal with trade of small stock
Odda	Primary	Fence, office, toilets, sale yard	Shelters, Water truff, feed truff, store, clinics, isolation area, weight balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence and separation pens made of wooden material • Yard requires general repair as some of the structures have been vandalized.
Dirib Gobo	Primary	Fence, loading ramp, sale yard		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Ngurunit	Open bush market	No structure in place as it is an open market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock usually taken to Illaut market
Balesa	Open bush market	No structure in place as it is an open market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals sold by the water points-balesa wells
Dabel	Open bush market	No structure in place as it is an open market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transactions done at the water points
Godoma	Open bush market	No structure in place as it is an open market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itinerant traders who in turn sell to Moyale market
El Hadi	Open bush market	No structure in place as it is an open market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals traded out in the fora

Gas	Open bush market	No structure in place as it is an open market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals traded in the watering areas such as the laga near Gas
Loyiangelani	Open bush market	No structure in place as it is an open market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals traded in the town
Loglogo	Open bush market	No structure in place as it is an open market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals are taken to nearby Merile market
Maikona	Open bush market	No structure in place as it is an open market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals are traded nearby the water points- maikona wells
Arbale	Secondary market	Water truff, water tank fence, loading ramp, Offices, stalls, fence, feeding point, clinics, toilets, isolation area, sale yard	Weight balance, incinerator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structures are generally in good condition. Separation pens and loading ramp are reinforced with steel Fence made of concrete and reinforced with steel. Shelters are rudimentary structures made from local material. However the market is not functional, distance was cited as the major cause as it is sited far way for the traders to access.
Bulade	Secondary	Water truff, water tank fence, loading ramp, shelters, Offices, stalls, fence, feeding point, clinics, toilets, isolation area, sale yard	Weight balance, incinerator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structures are generally in good condition. Separation pens and loading ramp are reinforced with steel Fence made of concrete and reinforced with steel. Veterinary clinic run by a private company Shelters are rudimentary structures made from local material. Water truff not functional as the water piping has not been connected
Boku	Secondary	Water truff, water tank fence, loading ramp, shelters, Offices, stalls,	Weight balance, incinerator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structures are generally in good condition. Separation pens and loading ramp are reinforced with steel Fence made of concrete and reinforced with steel.

		fence, feeding point, clinics, toilets, isolation area, sale yard		
Hidilalo	Bush market	No structure in place as it is an open market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No structure but an active market due to influence of brokers
Dubluk	Secondary	Water truff, water tank fence, loading ramp, shelters, Offices, stalls, fence, clinics, toilets, isolation area, sale yard	Weight balance, incinerator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water truff not functional as the water piping has not been connected The structures are generally in good condition. Separation pens and loading ramp are reinforced with steel Fence made of concrete and reinforced with steel. Shelters are rudimentary structures made from local material. Water truff not functional as the water piping has not been connected
Magado	Secondary	Water truff, water tank fence, loading ramp, shelters, Offices, stalls, fence, clinics, toilets, isolation area, sale yard	Weight balance, incinerator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water truff not functional as the water piping has not been connected The structures are generally in good condition. Separation pens and loading ramp are reinforced with steel Fence made of concrete and reinforced with steel.
Mega	Secondary			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under construction
Dilo	Secondary	Water truff, water tank fence, loading ramp, shelters, Offices, stalls, fence, clinics, toilets, isolation	Shelter, weight balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water truff not functional as the water piping has not been connected The structures are generally in good condition. Separation pens and loading ramp are reinforced with steel Fence made of concrete and reinforced with steel.

		area, sale yard		
Elwaye		Water truff, water tank fence, loading ramp, shelters, Offices, stalls, fence, clinics, toilets, isolation area, sale yard	Shelter, weight balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water truff not functional as the water piping has not been connected • The structures are generally in good condition. • Separation pens and loading ramp are reinforced with steel • Fence made of concrete and reinforced with steel. • Loading ramp is far from the isolation area.
Harrow bake		Water truff, water tank fence, loading ramp, shelters, Offices, stalls, fence, clinics, toilets, isolation area, sale yard	Shelter, weight balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water truff not functional as the water piping has not been connected • The structures are generally in good condition. • Separation pens and loading ramp are reinforced with steel • Fence made of concrete and reinforced with steel.

Annex 2 b: Livestock trade routes in RPLRP cluster 2

Source markets	End markets	Route
Kargi	Marsabit, Nairobi	Kargi-Marsabit-Merile-Nairobi
N. Horr	Maikona, Nairobi	N. Horr-Kalacha-Maikona-Nairobi
N. Horr	Ethiopia	N. Horr-Ethiopia
Turbi	Nairobi	Turbi-Marsabit-Nairobi
Turbi	Ethiopia	Turbi-Ethiopia
Forole	Nairobi	Forole-Maikona-Marsabit-Nairobi
Illaut	Merile	Illaut-Merile
Illaut	Wamba area	Illaut-Wamba
Kalacha	Marsabit, Nairobi	Kalacha-Marsabit

Kalacha	Ethiopia	Kalacha-Ethiopia
Korr	Merile, Nairobi	Korr-Merile-Nairobi- Kariobangi
Moyale	Isiolo, Nanyuki, Nairobi, Meru	Moyale-Isiolo-Nanyuki-Meru, Nairobi
Merile, Marsabit,Kargi	Isiolo, Nairobi	Marsabit-Merile-Isiolo-Nairobi
Saru	Dilo livetsock markets	Saru-Ethiopia markets
Olturot	Baragoi, Maralal, Nairobi	Olturot-Baragoi-Maralal
Olturot	Marsabit, Nairobi	Olturot-Marsabit-Nairobi
Maikona	Ethiopia	Maikona-Ethiopia
Sololo	Ethiopia	Sololo-Ethiopia
Dilo	Dukana	Dilo-Dukana
Dilo	Dubluk	Dilo-Dubluk
Dilo	Forole	Dilo-Forole
Dubluk, Mega, Magado	Adama, modjo, Addis ababa, Moyale(ETH)	Moyale-Mega-Dubluk-Yabelo-Adama-Mojo-Adama-Addis
Boku, Hidilalo	Moyale, Marsabit, Nairobi	Boku, Hidilalo-Moyale-Marsabit-Nairobi
Dukana	Dilo	Dukana-Ethiopia
Dukana, Ethiopia	Marsabit, Nairobi	Dukana-North Horr-Marsabit
North horr, Loyiangelani-Illaut	Lolkuliani(wamba)-Nairobi	North Horr-Loyiangelani-Illaut-Wanba-Nairobi
North Horr	Olturot	North horr- Olturot
Olturot	Lolkuliani(Wamba)	Olturot-Illaut
Moyale	Isiolo, Nairobi	Moyale-Arbajan-wajir-Merti-Isiolo-Nairobi
Illeret	North horr	Illeret-North Horr
Forole,	Ethiopia	Forole-Magado
Magado, Forole	Mega,	Magado-Mega
Dilo	Dubluk,Mega	Dilo-Mega-Dubluk
Elwaye	Addis ababa	Elwaye-Yabelo-addis ababa
Hidilalo	Mega.	Hidilola-Mega
Illaut	Isiolo, Nairobi	Illaut-Laisamis-Merile-Isiolo-Nairobi

Moyale	Ethiopian border markets	Moyale-Ethiopia
Tuka	Boku	Tuka-Boku
Tuka	Moyale	Tuka-Moyale
Hidilalo	Boku	Hidilalo-Boku
Tuka	Sololo	Tuka-Sololo
Godoma	Moyale	Godoma-Moyale(KEN)