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LIVESTOCK POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SUSTAINABILITY OF LIVESTOCK MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURE IN SAMBURU COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

Marketing of livestock has majorly been impacted by Inadequacy of livestock market set-ups and policies governing the value chain in the sector. Most counties especially the ones in ASAL regions in Kenya have formulated policies regarding Livestock as it the main source of livelihoods for its population. .Despite the existence of livestock policies in form of sessional paper number 3 of the year 2020 and the Samburu's Livestock Sale yards Act, (2018), that was formulated to boost the livestock sector in the county, the implementation, and maintenance as well as the sustainability of the market infrastructure is still wanting given the poor state of livestock sale yards in the county as revealed by the study outcomes. The study was geared towards evaluating the Livestock Policy Implementation and the Sustainability of Livestock Marketing Infrastructure in Samburu County in Kenya. The research's objectives were to scrutinize in what manner stakeholder's involvement affects sustainability, establish the effects of revenue sharing, to evaluate the effects of networking among stakeholders and finally to define the magnitude at which the capacity of managing committee influence the sustainability of livestock sale yards in Samburu County. The research study was anchored on the Stakeholders and Collaborative Policy Networks theories. The target population was 7266 persons comprising of sale yards management committee, County government officials and yard sales stakeholders in Samburu county. Both stratified and purposive sampling techniques were utilized while choosing the required sample scope for the study. The study employed descriptive design and used semi-structured questionnaires and an interview guide. The collected data was analyzed using SPSS and by both inferential and descriptive indicators. The results of the research were presented through pie charts, frequency tables, percentages as well as graphs. Regression model was utilized to ascertain the existed correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable as well as demonstrating future correlation between the variables. The study established that 10 out of 18 livestock sales yard representing 56% were in dilapidated state, indicating that there was a big problem in their management as well as its sustainability .The study also established that only 33.3% of the officials of the livestock sales yards' management committee kept the updated lists of stakeholders, while 66.7% did not keep stakeholder's lists. Similarly, the study established that only 16.7% of livestock sales yards' markets held annual general meetings (AGMs), whereas 83.3% did not. The study too established that only 45.5% received support, while *the remaining 54.5% did not get support from either institutions. The findings indicated that the major support received was for the construction of markets at 66.6% followed by capacity building at 61% of the management committee and the least support was from influencing revenue shares. The study found out that 74.5% of the stakeholders had not participated in any sales yards' activities and further 62.5% of the respondents were not satisfied with the performance of management committee of the Livestock sales yards in Samburu County. The study concluded that there was minimal County government support on critical issues regarding the management of livestock sales yards especially in the areas of capacity building, financial management, record keeping, and facilitation in holding annual general meetings (AGMs) as well as auditing of the revenue shared and developments at the respective 18 sales yards in Samburu county. These gaps critically affected the sustainability of the Livestock sale yards in Samburu County. The study recommends that cess revenue collection should be done in an organized manner with similar receipt and similar amount for the livestock in all the 18 Livestock Sale Yards in Samburu County.*

Key Words: *Stakeholder's Participation, Revenue Sharing, Networking, Managing Committee Capacity*

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INTRODUCTION

The livestock sector plays a critical role around the globe by directly contributing to the livelihood of lots of persons comprising of a projected 70% of the globe's countryside underprivileged (FAO, 2021). The sector contributes to the agricultural GDP ranges from 25 percent for low income and middle-income Countries with nearly 50 percent for high income countries (World Bank, 2018).

The markets for trading livestock in Nigeria play significant role to the nation's economy, by offering job opportunities by producing income as well as improving the nutritional value for most families, predominantly in the rural regions (Wakawa, 2023). Livestock sector contributes 1.5% of the total GDP of Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics Nigeria, 2020).

The livestock segment in Kenya, donates about 12% of entire national GDP as well as 45% to agriculture GDP, SDL. (2022).The economic survey of 2022 also states that the sector employs 50 percent of agricultural labor force which is about 10 million Kenyans. Specifically, the sector is a major source of livelihood for about 6 million people who make up the pastoralists in Kenya (SNV/Vet works baseline, 2007). The sector has potential to support sustainable economic development through food production, employment and agro-sector processing (KNBS, 2022). Kenyan nation is ranked third biggest livestock keeper of the African continent after Ethiopia, Botswana respectively. Kenya alone comprises of a resource base of 19.8 million sheep, 28 million goats, 4.6 million camels, 22.1 million cattle (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

Over 70% of the Kenyan acreage mass area is categorized as ASAL through livestock sector making up an important contribution to growth and poverty reduction in many ASAL Counties of Kenya. Undeniably as highlighted by the Kenyan economic and monetary blue-print – the Kenya's Vision 2030, the future of Kenya's economic development will rest on how well the livestock sector is managed for future and poverty reduction. The vision 2030 proposes development of agriculture sector policies, expansion of irrigated land, Disease free zones and improving Market infrastructures in the country. This is the only government blue-print since independence that contributed significantly to livestock and pastoral region development.

The Kenya's Constitution, (2010) stipulates that, devolved county governments are mandated to develop as well as implement programs and policy frameworks that are aligned to the country's general laws to guarantee the advancement and growth of pastoral and livestock segment. County devolved governments work in partnership with the central government as well as other development associates for the advancement of livestock segment policy as well as the implementation of huge plans costing several billions such big project include ,the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in collaboration with Kenya's national government through State Department of Livestock Production and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ,(Khalif *et al.* 2014).

Despite numerous documented programs that promotes the pastoral community's livestock production by the State, pastoralists are still susceptible because of the marginalization. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) poverty index report (2018) rated Turkana at (79%) as the poorest, followed by Mandera at 78%, Samburu and Garissa at 76% and 66% respectively.

Successful implementation of designed government policies, plans and intervention programs are significant to the growth and improvement of key sectors in the country and more so in the livestock production system in Kenya which has for a long time been neglected by biased government policies and programs towards crop production. Though more focus has been projected on the identification of the flouts that intensify the distressing effects in the livings of the pastoral population, there is also a dire necessity to ascertain the impacts that government policies such as the Livestock Policy can create.

Statement of the Problem

The Government has set numerous policies and guidelines to support the production of livestock especially for the ASAL regions, yet, pastoral communities remain underprivileged. Notwithstanding the existence of various policies and instruments guiding the livestock sector in Kenya like the livestock policy sessional paper no.3 of 2020, and Livestock Sale yards Act (2018), the sector in Samburu County has continued to diminish by day. The existence of Samburu's Livestock Sale yards Act (2018), which its part 11, clearly outlines "the establishment of Sale Yards' intensely supports and illuminates the livestock sale yards frameworks.

This include the livestock Sale Yards establishment, livestock sale yard management, regulation of livestock market groups, livestock stalls construction, participation of the local community in livestock issues at the county level among other regulations. All the above mentioned functions appears not to have been adopted fully as from face value attributed by low income derived from livestock revenue (Samburu County Budget Review Report, 2023).

Relatedly, according to the Samburu county's Budget review & outlook Paper (CBROP, 2023), there was a minimal revenue collection from the livestock Markets and Slaughter house at Ksh.3, 393,400 (33.9%) against the projected revenue of Ksh.10, 000,000. This disclosure presents a gap that need to be investigated, thus this proposed research study.

The livestock policy sessional paper no.3 of 2020, outlined the pros and cons of livestock sector in Kenya. The recommended plough back model of generated revenues sharing from the livestock ought to be solving the issue of livestock marketing infrastructure in Samburu County, which typically is not doing well. The unfavorable conditions of the livestock sale yards often lead to higher costs of livestock trading by shrinking the livestock producers. It similarly shrinks the livestock traders' earnings that gradually deprives earnings of the pastoral communities (Obiero, 2012).

The Samburu county livestock sale yard Act of (2018) and the livestock policy sessional paper no.3 of 2020, are only available on paper yet the implementation is yet to be realized resulting in deserted sale yards' which are dilapidated as result of poor services. This presented a gap for investigation thus, reason behind the above highlighted predicament. Therefore this research study is geared towards finding out the factors influencing sustainability. The ultimate inquiry in the study was to establish if there was an association between livestock policy implementation and the sustainability of livestock marketing infrastructure in Samburu County.This was done by scrutinizing the means under which livestock policies and sustainability of marketing livestock infrastructure and by extension livestock production. Similarly by ascertaining the available livestock policies and if they face any challenges of implementation that the county government of Samburu encounter which lead to diminishing livestock returns thus affecting the county's economy as well as the livelihoods of its people

Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives;

- To find out how the stakeholder's participation affects sustainability of livestock sale yards in Samburu County
- To establish the effects of revenue sharing on sustainability of livestock sale yards in Samburu County
- To evaluate the effects of networking among stakeholders on sustainability of livestock sale yards in Samburu County
- To ascertain the degree at which the capacity of managing committee affects the sustainability of livestock sale yards in Samburu County.

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Several studies have been conducted and documented as regards policy framework for safeguarding and improving Livestock production systems globally. The studies recognizes that governments from diverse parts of the world have made efforts of adopting as well as implementing policies in support of livestock production system. Despite the efforts put in, the policies have often been faced with implementation challenges and consequently the pastoralists whose main source of livelihood is livestock sector has continued to remain poor as well as marginalized (Aberra, 2015; Elmi, 2013; PFE, 2007; PFE, 2005; PFE, 2004).

Government policies on livestock and pastoralists are scanty as they mainly focus on equality as opposed to equity, and for this reason, the problem of insufficient implementation continuity of any good adopted policies was likely to persist (Elmi, 2013). According to Ethiopia's and Kenya's policy framework for their pastoral regions identifies that Most governments not only neglect but also fail to successfully implement policies that offer alternate livelihoods that would improve livestock production system in the Pastoral communities of Northern Kenya counties which are top contributor to failed pastoral production projects leaving pastoralists lagging in contrast to the rest of countries, (King-Okumu. et al., 2015).

Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by three theories of, stakeholder's, Collaborative Policy Networks and Tragedy of Commons Theory.

The Stakeholder's Theory

The stakeholders' theory was advanced by Freeman, (1980). The theory explicates that most plans that comes in form of projects augment positive effects from the stakeholders` genuine contribution (Freeman's, 1984). The Stakeholders' theory underscores on the very finest exploitation of the stakeholders' capabilities for the larger sense of ownership as well as the sustainability of a given project. In this regard policy planners and implementers ought to be in lead while addressing the needs, welfares, differences, concerns as well as expectations of the project's stakeholders.

Subsequently, stakeholder's theory elucidates that operative execution of public ventures must incorporate stakeholders in making justifiable verdicts. The Stakeholders' participation upholds clearness, fairness and equality, directness as well as promoting the sense of ownership to both public and communal projects.

The theory is applicable to this research study as it appropriately backs the objective of examining how stakeholder participation affects sustainability of livestock sale yards in Samburu County. The study hypothesizes that by allowing the stakeholders participation in livestock policy formulation as well as implementation will automatically translate to sustainability of the livestock infrastructure, thus maximizing the outcomes of the policies as well as attaining perceived goals and objectives of the policies.

The Collaborative Policy Networks Theory

The exponents of this theory were Deleon & Varda (2009). The theory analyzes the stakeholder configuration of group and the partnerships amid two or more stakeholders but then again the manner in which the stakeholders are linked in numerous units of institutionalized configuration and the conversational predispositions of exchange amongst them leading to policy inventiveness, execution, valuation, and probably closure.

According to the theorists, collective strategy networks are categorized by aspects like demonstration, multiplicity; mutuality, level of influence to the organization; embedment's; confidence and conventionalism: participatory decision making: and collaborative leadership. Analyzing the level of these in a strategy networks, DeLeon & Varda (2009) contend, that the "operational signatures of cooperative policy networks that serve as brands of the mutual landscape of such networks that, if nurtured, can update and expand the effort of networks of associates to attain policy objectives.

This theoretical conversation explores on how the developing linkages as well as networking are not only formed but also sustained, by the anticipation that the announcement configurations in the networks is proof of a further participation and conversational equality. The theory can be empirically be applied in the identification of significant, vibrant of such networks in order to enlighten the development and progress of shared policy networks among key stakeholders in the livestock industry. The theory was applicable to the study variable of evaluating the effects of networking among stakeholders on sustainability of livestock sale yards in Samburu County.

Tragedy of Commons Theory

The proponent of the theory is Hardin (1968). The theory characterizes a strategy account that exemplifies a candid communal policy problematic. The explanation of the concept of the Tragedy of the Commons theory simply outlines the economic as well as an environmental science issue whereby persons within an establishment have unlimited access to the shared available resources and have a tendency of acting in their own self-interest with total disregard of other persons' interests.

This quickly and more often results in the overconsumption as well as the underinvestment, and the depletion of the once available resources. The original illustration was initially designated by Garrett Hardin, who defined the sequence of proceedings prominent from overgrazing on community land by the pastoralists to ultimate desertification and exhaustion of the common ecological resources in the deficiency of guidelines.

The study was grounded on (Hardin,1968) Tragedy of the Commons theory to institute by what means government regulations, laws and policies and the growth of a combined established act organization impacts the actual administration of generally shared capitals such as the pastoral creation arrangement including the aspect of livestock marketing and market sustainability.

Hardin (1968) expounded on how guaranteeing sustainable administration of shared goods and chattels get complex by the fact that consumers prioritizing their instant benefits as opposed to the lasting wellbeing of the given community. For instance, the open right to use nature of shared grazing fields as well as cattle sheds and yards promotes overuse and overgrazing because the livestock proprietors target to maximizing their own discrete benefit. According to Frischmann (2019), discoveries the overuse simply leads to the desertification, which is manifested by the land degradation, soil destruction, as well as shrank vegetation. This account distresses both the local ecological units and agricultural products, and threatens the livelihood of the local communities.

Policy verdicts are centered on the levels defined in development descriptions. The opinion can certainly be applicable to this research. The major emphasis extent of Kenyan policies on livestock, is on livestock market infrastructures development and sustainability. The livestock Markets infrastructures are holding grounds, livestock Dips, Crutches, sale yards among others. These facilities are not managed by the government, therefore are the responsibilities of the communities or users. The facilities are communal facilities that have been over used and led to dilapidation and destruction in most of communities in Kenya (Aklilu, Irungu & Reda 2002).

The theory looks at how enforcement of sale yards' management legislation on livestock policies by County government's effects the usage of livestock sale yards in ASAL region. Hardin's assertions supported government's arrogation and administration of communal regular resources. Hitches linked to dominance of shared resources present numerous challenges for managements, (Ombasa and Karuthu, 2020). This study looked into how the county devised sale yards' sustainability model with regards to policy implementation and commons user market facilities to support livestock marketing systems. Tragedy of the Commons theory establishes by what means government legislation and development of combined organizational act preparation influence the actual administration of generally common livestock market infrastructures.

This theory backs the variable of establishing the effects of revenue sharing on sustainability of livestock sale yards in Samburu County. If the revenue is left unchecked and at the disposal of one given stakeholder let say the County government and the community and other stakeholders doesn't feel the benefits of the revenue then, there is a likelihood of revenue depletion as a result of other stakeholders giving the sale yard and other livestock infrastructure a wild birth that will shrink the revenue outcome.

METHODOLOGY

This research used the descriptive study procedure to conduct the study. According to Sekaran, (2011) a descriptive research study encompasses discovering, what, how, who, where and the amount of a given phenomenon, of concerned of the research. The design was appropriate for collection of data from respondent who are extensively over larger geographic area. The design was also appropriate in answering the why and how question of the survey. Blumberg *et al.,* (2014) elucidated that descriptive research design helps in supporting the researcher's study objectivity as well as permitting both the logistical compliance and is critical during the collection of data as well as analysis.

The research was undertaken in the county of Samburu which included 18 livestock sale yards. Samburu County is situated in the Northern part previous province of Rift Valley in Kenya, it stretches from Ewaso Ngiro to its North and Lake Turkana to its South and Maralal as its county headquarters.

The study targeted 7,266 people who are directly involved in the livestock sector in Samburu county. They comprised of all the livestock sale yards' management committees member. There are 18 livestock sale yards in the county (Samburu County CIDP 2018-2022), managed by the committees. The livestock sale yards' management committees are about 11-15 members per sale yard. The study also target executive officials, comprising of the chair, the secretary as well as the treasurer of the committees of the 18 sale yards totaling to 54 members.

Table 1: Targeted Population

Classification	**Frequency**
County government officials (2 CECM, 5 Directors and 3 Chief Officers)	12
Management Committee (3 Officials from 18 sale yards)	54
Stakeholders (18 Sale yards and Estimated population of 400 per sale yards)	7,200
Total	**7266**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study was conducted for the period of between July and July September 2024.The researcher distributed 379 questionnaires to the category of stakeholders out of which 273 were properly filled and succefully returned representing 72% .Twelve key informants were subjected to county government senior officials in the livestock department out of which 8 were successfully reached and gave out their views representing 66.7% return rate. Finally, 54 interview guides were subjected to Sales yard management committee officials out of whom 33 were successfully filled and returned representing 61.1 % response rate.

Regarding the gender responses of Key informants subjected to county government officials, male responses stood at 84.8% whereas the female responses were at 15.2%. Correspondingly regarding the stakeholder responses were at 74.1% and 25, 9% for male and female respectively. Regarding age, majority of the respondents 62.5% were aged 46-55 years, 36-45 were 25% and above 60 years were 12.5%.

Findings on stakeholder participation and Sustainability of the Sale Yards

Table 2: Record keeping for the stakeholders meetings

Responses	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Keep records	11	33.3%
Do not keep records	22	66.7%
Total	**33**	**100%**

Source: Researcher (2024)

The responses indicated that only 11 out of 33 responses representing 33.3% from the officials of the livestock sales yards management committee in Samburu County kept the updated lists of stakeholders, while 22 out 33 representing 66.7% did not keep stakeholders lists. This indicate that the management is not aware of the significance of stakeholders' participation which affects sustainability of sales yards.

Table 3: Findings on support received from stakeholders and Sustainability of the Sale Yards

List of Institution	Type Of Support	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Samburu County Government	Revenue Share	7	39%
	Capacity building	8	44.4%
SNV	Capacity building	6	33.3%
	Construction of markets	9	50%
KLMC	Capacity building	9	50%
	Influence for Revenue share	6	33.3%
National government projects – RPLRP, DRSLP, NARIGP, NDMA	Construction of Markets	12	66.7%
	Capacity building	11	61.1%

Source: Researcher (2024)

The findings indicated that the major support received was for the construction of markets at 66.6% followed by capacity building at 61% of the management committee all from National government projects spearheaded by RPLRP, DRSLP, NARIGP, and NDMA.This was followed by KLMC assisting in the construction of markets and capacity building at 50% respectively. The least support was from Samburu county Government and SNV, supporting in Influencing revenue shares.

Table 4: Responses on the Participation in the Planning of Activities

Reason	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Public participation is key requirement in the constitution	53	47.3
Helps in generating views from different stakeholders for the improvement of the sales yards	15	13.5%
Enhances networks among different stakeholders	11	9.8%
It helps in the understanding of programs being implemented	24	21.4%
It helps in accountability of leaders	9	8%
Total	112	100%

Source researcher (2024)

The overall findings of this variable of stakeholder participation indicated that increasing Stakeholder Participation subsequently led to increase by 0.687 of scores in Sustainability of livestock Sale Yards in Samburu County, if all other variables were held constant.

Findings on Revenue Sustainability of the Sale Yards

Table 5: Findings on Who Does the Revenue Collections

Category	Number of sales yard	Percentage (%)
Sale yard committee complimented by SCG Revenue team	6	33.3%
SCG Revenue team only	18 Sales yard	100%

Source researcher (2024)

The findings indicated that out of 18 sales yards only 6 sales yards representing 33.3% were being collected with assistance and involvement of the representatives from the Management committee. Whereas Samburu County Government Revenue department send one representative in each of the 18 sales yards representing 100% on each market day to collect the cess, task which was overwhelming and not effective at all

Table 6: Availability of legal revenue sharing instruments at the county of Samburu

Type of legal instrument	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Policy	6	75%
Legislation	8	100%
Regulation	5	62.5%

Source researcher (2024)

The gathered data indicated that there was policy in place, this was supported by 6 county officials out of 8 who participated in the study representing 75% of the responses, for the legislation 8 agreed that the legislation was passed on the revenue sharing representing 100% of the responses while only 5 representing 62.5% of the responses stated that there was no regulation in place. Overall on this variable the study established that if revenue sharing increased, it could lead to 0.731Increase in the Sustainability of livestock Sale Yards in Samburu County.

Findings on Networking of Stakeholders and Sustainability of Sale Yards

Table 7: Interaction with Other Sale Yards' Management Committees

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes (we interact)	0	0
No (there is no interactions)	33	100
Total	**33**	**100%**

Source: Researcher (2024)

The study outcomes indicated that all the interviewed participants attributing to (33) 100% indicated that there was no interactions between one sales Yards' Management Committees and the other. This implies that there is lack of proper coordination and relationship among the management of the 18 sales yards' committee members.

Table 8: Reasons of Sale Yards' Management Committees not interacting

Reason	Frequency (f)	Percentage %
Distance between one sale yard to the other	12	36.4
Lack of financial allocation to facilitate the meetings	18	54.5
No clear policy framework for meetings	3	9.1
Total	**33**	**100**

Source researcher (2024)

The findings indicated that, Lack of financial allocation to facilitate the meetings amongst the 18 different sales Yards' Management Committees, was given by most of the respondents (18) attributing to 54.5%, followed by distance between them at (12) representing 36.4% and also there was no financial allocation to facilitate the meetings no clear policy framework for meetings yielded 3 respondents representing 9.1%.

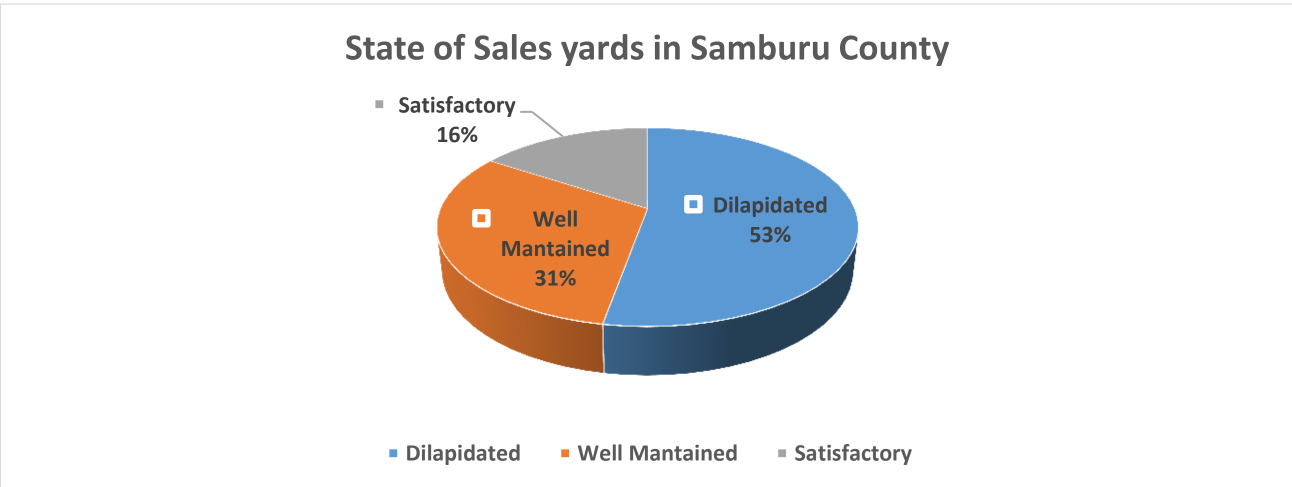
Findings of Capacity of the Management and sustainability of sale yards

Table 9: Type of Financial Records kept

Type of Financial Record	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Cash Book Management	6 out of 18	33.3%
Audit reports	8 out of 18	44.4%
Larger book	3 out of 18	16.7%
Receipt books	6 out of 18	33.3%
Constitution	0 out of 18	0
Complains or suggestions	0 out of 18	0

Source researcher (2024)

The outcomes recorded that 6 sale yards practiced Cash Book Management, larger book 3 sales yards practiced the same, receipt books only 6 sales yards, audit reports only 8 sales yards. To the contrary none of the sales yards kept complains register, none kept the constitution managing the sales yards .Complains or suggestions are key aspects of informing the an organization and its management on the key issues affecting an organization and areas that require adjustments, lack of it is an indication that the management is not keen on improving services to the stakeholders.



Source researcher (2024)

The responses indicated that the highest number of 10 out of the 18 sales yard was in dilapidated state, whereas 5 and 3 were well maintained and satisfactory respectively. This indicate that as much as the policy on infrastructure maintain ace exists, the policy is not being honored, thus affect the sustainability of the livestock sales yard infrastructure. The results further indicate that despite the training of sales yard management committee members by various stakeholders like SVN, the committee is not doing much to safeguard and improve the states of the livestock yards in Samburu County.

The study sought to ascertain if the stakeholders who participated in the study were satisfied with Management Committee engagement. The responses indicated that out of 112 only 43 were satisfied with Management Committee engagement as they responded Yes representing 38.4%, while 69, responded with No, indicating that they were not satisfied with Management Committee engagement, representing 61.6%.

In general, Capacity of Management Committee posed a greater influence in the Sustainability of livestock Sale Yards in Samburu county with 0.873 scores supporting and affirming the studies by Halkano (2018) on the factors that influence marketing of Livestock in Marsabit county Merille Market, which equally established that Management and livestock infrastructure had the greatest influence on the marketing of livestock. This was closely followed by Revenue Sharing at 0.731 scores, then Stakeholder Participation had 0.687scores, whereas Networking posed the least influence on the Sustainability of livestock Sale Yards in Samburu County at 0.542 scores.

The multiple linear regression analysis following the respective outcomes of the specific study variables as calculated is as summarized in the table 10 below.

Table 10: Determination of Coefficients

Model	**Unstandardized Coefficiency**		**Standardized Coefficiency**		
	B	**Std.Error**	**Beta**	**t**	**Significance**
(Constant)	0.891	0.082		9.653	.000
Stakeholder Participation	0.687	0.171	0.516	1.894	.001
Revenue Sharing	0.731	0.318	0.626	3.827	.043
Networking	0.542	0.216	0.652	3.213	.010
Capacity of Management Committee	0.873	0.267	0.761	4.575	.004

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study concluded that revenue sharing is a critical aspect that spur the Sustainability of Livestock Marketing Infrastructure in Samburu. Policy on revenue sharing should be fast tracked and implemented fully for the benefit of all the sale yards in the county. The study established that networking among stakeholders as well as among different players in the livestock production is important and need to be impressed to the later to promote sustainability Livestock Marketing Infrastructure.

The study further concluded that there was minimal County government support on critical issues regarding the management of livestock sales yards especially in the areas of capacity building, financial management, record keeping, and facilitation in holding annual general meetings (AGMs) as well as auditing of the revenue shared and developments at the respective 18 sales yards in Samburu county. These gaps critically affected the sustainability of the Livestock sale yards in Samburu County.

Finally the study established that capacity of the management committee is important as it aids in a number of management functions that when combined are able to lead to the proper management of sale yards and hence leading to its sustainability of Livestock Marketing Infrastructure.

The study recommended that stakeholder participation should be embraced by all the management teams, the officials of the respective livestock sale yards should keep records of key stakeholders and hold regular consultative meetings with them for easy interaction and prioritization of what need to be addressed in the management of the sales yards.

On revenue sharing variable the study recommends that revenue sharing should be structured well and be applied equally across all the 18 Livestock Sale Yards in Samburu County. Similarly the cess revenue collection should be done in an organized manner with similar receipt and similar amount for the livestock in all the 18 Livestock Sale Yards in Samburu County.

On the stakeholders networking, the study recommends that there should be measures in place guiding the networking of all stakeholders in the livestock trade in Samburu County. This should be facilitated by the management committee officials of all the 18 livestock sale yards in the county .The study also recommends that stakeholders' records of participation should be kept and made available once they are required.

Regarding the Capacity of Management Committee variable**,** the study recommends that some educational thresholds should be imposed on the leadership requirements. The study recommends that at least O-level requirements for the management committee members should be applied to ensure, the leadership has basic management skills to steer the team to higher levels. The study also recommends that the county government should come up with capacity building measures to be imparted in the management committee members regarding ethical and leadership trends to assist the management team acquire necessary skills for managing the sales yards. Peer review model should be established to encourage the sale yards management committee to aspire for good governance and sustainability of the sale yards in Samburu County.

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