

Market Access in Semi-Arid and Arid Areas in the Wake of Climate Change: Some Initial Thoughts

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Current situation

- Mobility in search of grazing and water
- Markets need fixed points – little room for alternatives to spot markets
- Poor road infrastructure
- Distress sales
- Maximization of herd size – risk
- Limited spot markets
- Weak producer organizations

Climate change

- Climate change results in higher frequency of weather extremes
 - droughts, flood, untimely rain
 - higher temperatures, rising sea levels
 - disturbances in cropping practices and vegetation levels
 - Disturbances in water availability
 - Higher disease prevalence
 - Climate change may create new food insecurities
- Matching demand and supply to become more difficult
- More flexible marketing arrangements- Ex-ante adaptation or mitigation, or ex-post coping strategies related to markets

How would climate change affect livestock markets?

- Increased mobility may raise need for more interior/bush spot markets
- Frequency of distress sales may increase
- Poorer quality animals
- Higher need for alternatives to commercial exchange
- Higher need for collective action
- Higher need for insurance services – linked with markets?
- Effect higher on livestock producers than other value chain actors

Efficiency of market channels

- Key may be improved efficiency of marketing channels
 - Appropriate role for market intermediaries
 - Better linkage with processors
 - Higher need for market intelligence coupled with climate forecasts
 - Mapping out hotspot destinations and linking them with spot market development
 - Stakeholder platforms

Efficiency of market channels (2)

- Better use of communication technology – mobile phones (available?)
- Better understanding/research of household behaviour under climate change
- Efficiency in input supply, especially feed markets

Thank You.