

Main theme	Sub - Theme	Code Number
Natural Resources	Livestock	13
Study Name	The Nature & Significance of Livestock Trading	
Author	Roger Oakeley	
Date of Study	1996	
Objectives	This report outlines the key role played by trading in linking the livestock production system with marketing processes in the Badia. In analyzing the interaction between trading, production and marketing the report identifies elements of the trading system crucial to the survival of the industry, and those elements that may constrain its development.	
Output and Recommendation	Livestock production in the Programme area is dominated by sheep. Of 105 flocks surveyed by Campbell and Roe in 1995, the ratio of sheep to goats was approximately 9:1 as a result; livestock sales and trading are dominated by the yearly lamb crop, although trading in lambs, ewes, does and kids continues throughout the year. Lamb and kid sales are predominantly for meat consumption, although some female stock may be sold between producers for breeding and production purposes. Almost all sales for meat pass through either trader, marker or both before reaching wholesalers and retailers, and many pass through several points of trade in this way. Ewes, does, and male breeding stock may be bought and sold between producers more than lambs, but local traders and markets remain the primary routes for this trade too.	
Development Aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock trading in the region is estimated to employ up to 5% of the working population • Livestock trading in the Badia is influenced by two main factors in addition to seasonal demand; fodder availability and international trade • There is no doubt that the Gulf market determines the market in Jordan • The volume of just the official trade through the north east Badia in 1995 amounted to the import of 275,966 animals and export through Umari of 265,375 head. • All available evidence points to the existence of a substantial illegal trade in animals across all three borders of the region. 	
Remarks	https://doi.org/10.1017/S1751731112001954	