



# Pastoralism in the Reforming Ethiopia: policy, assumptions and prospects

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### Purpose of the presentation

- Inform participants broader context and significance of pastoralism and the paradox in reforming Ethiopia;
- Attract attention of partners to invest more in developing lowlands in Ethiopia



Sultan Hadji Hassen Mohammed Gebaba, Ethiopia Somali Elder, giving statement during Ethiopian Pastoralist Day. 11<sup>th</sup> EPD, Semera. Photo by PFE

#### Content

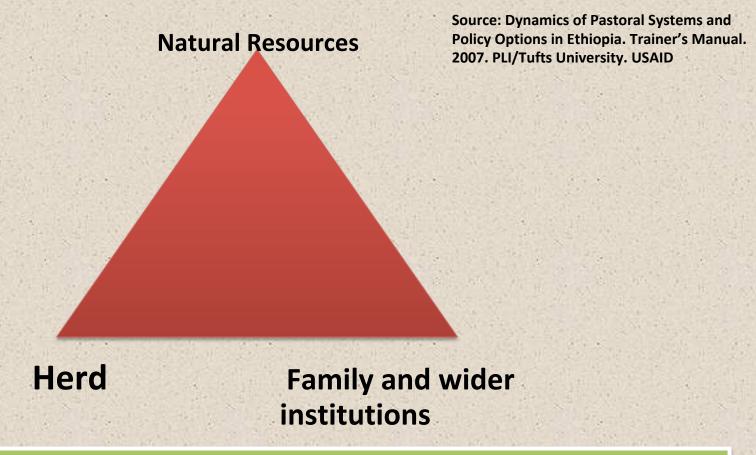
- Introduction
- Pastoral potential vs poverty paradox
- Current policy and institutions
- Assumptions and prospects
- Recommendation/take a ways



Streseman's Bush Crow in Yabello District (Photo Credit: http://flickrhivemind.net/Tags/borena/Recent)

#### 1. Introduction

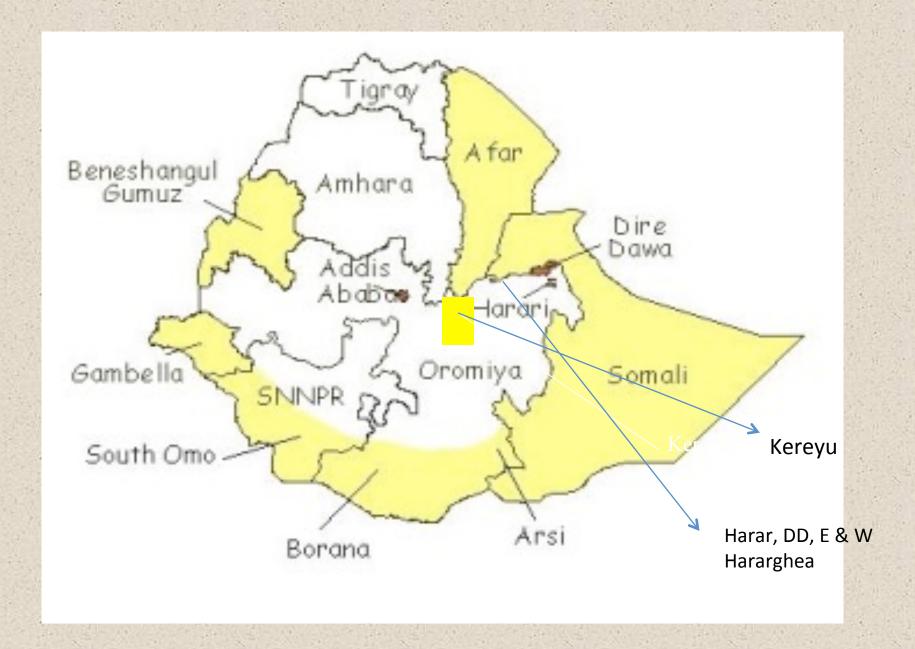
System = a unified whole of regularly interacting and interdependent components or units.



#### Key message

Pastoralism is a SYSTEM made up of three distinct components that interact with each other to drive and sustain the system

#### Draft Sketch of PASTORAL MAP OF ETHIOPIA (unofficial!!)



## 2. Potential vs. poverty paradox

- Livelihood system and a way of life for a total of 14.3m people (NDRMC 2018)
- Residing in 183 Woredas (appx. 23% of total woredas) in five Regional States, which encompasses about 60% of nation's total landmass.
- 42% total TLU of the country's livestock resources
- TEV of 10% of the GDP (Rodriguez 2008). Some argue it is 16%!
- 20% of draft animals in the highlands are obtained from the pastoral lowlands (Interconnectedness)



**Total Economic Value of** Pastoralism = (Source: WISP 2008)

hides/skins, sales, exports -11 billion Birr/Y

Direct values - milk, meat,

15B Birr/Year equals 16% of **GDP in 2005-6** 

Indirect values:- traction/ manure, tourism, incense/gums -4.1 billion

Meat - 150,000 MT/year, 29% national production

Milk – 1.1 billion liters/year, 41% of national production



## 2. Potential vs. poverty paradox...

- Protecting and developing environment and natural resources for centuries
- Custodian of cultural heritages and genetic resources (FAO, 2010 Guardians of biodiversity).
- Endowed with homegrown governance (Gada System in Oromo & Clan Systems in Afar and Somali, various institutions in SNNP)





40<sup>th</sup> Gumi Gayo of the Borana Gada system (Aug-sep 2012) (Photo credit: Ms. Darartu C. 2012)

## 2. Potential vs. poverty paradox...

- Resilience mapping (USAID 2017) indicated there was USD 4.4B donors support to build resilience.
- PSNP investment over five years is US\$3.3 billion (Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Oromia, SNNP, Harari, Dire Dawa, Somali)
- The above doesn't include the government budget!

## Socio-economic situation of pastoralist Consumption poverty index (MOFEC, 2017)

						% change (2016/
Region	1996	2000	2005	2011	2016	1996)
	%	%	%	%	%	
Tigray	50.6	61.4	48.5	31.8	27.0	-46.6
Afar	33.1	56	36.6	36.1	23.6	-28.7
Amhara	54.3	41.8	40.1	30.5	26.1	-51.9
Oromia	34.0	39.9	37.0	28.7	23.9	-29.7
<mark>Ethiopian</mark>	30.9	37.9	41.9	32.8	22.4	-27.5
Somalimali						
Beneshangul_						
Gumuz	46.8	54.0	44.5	28.9	26.5	-43.4
SNNP	55.9	50.9	38.2	29.6	20.7	-63.0
Gamberlla	34.2	50.5	na	32.0	23.0	-32.7
Harari	22.5	25.8	27.0	11.1	7.1	-68.4
Special City						
Administrations						
Addis Ababa	30.2	36.1	32.5	28.1	16.8	-44.4
Dire Dawa	29.4	33.1	35.1	28.3	15.4	-47.6
TOTAL	45.5	44.2	38.7	29.6	23.5	-48.4

The national poverty line estimate for Ethiopia based on a 2010/11 CSA household survey is EB 3,781 per adult equivalent/year (about ET Birr 20 per capita/day or US\$ 1.0 per day).

## Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index, Trends (Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative 2017)

					% change
	2005	2011	2016	2017	(2011-2017)
Tigray	84.2	69.9	56.5	57.1	-47%
<b>Afar</b>	91.4	81	78.7	77.6	-18%
Amhara	89.7	76.3	67.1	65.7	-37%
Oromia	85.8	76.7	70.8	59.8	-43%
Ethio-					
<b>Somali</b>	94.2	84.8	80.1	74.6	-26%
BG	88.7	76.7	64.5	62.3	-42%
SNNPR	87.2	77.5	62.2	54.2	-61%
Gambella	77.8	62.1	42	54.3	-43%
Harari	49.5	42.1	39.4	28.2	-76%
Addis					
Ababa	10.9	12.6	5.4	2.5	-336%
Dire Dawa	51.7	42.8	39.2	35	-48%
National	85	73.9	64.8	58.1	-46%

## Number of Drought affected population needed assistance in 2016 and 2017 (NDRMC 2018)

Region	Baseline Population (millions CSA 2016)	Drought Affected Population ( millions '16,	Percentage of affected population ('16,'17)
<b>Afar</b>	1.70	0.41 (0.41)	25 (25)
Amhara	20.70	2.20 (0.65)	11 (03)
Benishagul Gumuz	1.00	0.079 (0.021)	8 (2)
Gambela	0.40	0.039 (0.034)	9 (9)
Harari & Dire Dawa	0.23	(0.014)	(6)
Oromia	34.5	3.70 (2.05)	11 (6)
SNNP	18.7	0.67 (0.52)	4 (3)
<b>Ethio-Somali</b>	5.5	1.50 (1.70)	27(31)
Tigray	5.1	1.20 (0.31)	24 (06)

## 3. Pastoral Policy and institution

# □ FDRE Pastoralist Policy and Strategy by Ministry of Peace (final draft)

- Driven by pastoralist and partners (Ethiopian Pastoralist Day) and slow change on the life of pastoralist despite huge investment!
- Bring together fragmented policies and strategies
- Evidence based and broader stakeholder consultations
- Regional and continental policy frameworks considered
- New, comprehensive and pro-pastoralist policy is needed
- Then, the GoE come up with the new policy!!

## 3. Policy and institution...

#### Vision

Creating pastoralist that is <u>resilient</u> to manmade and natural disasters that has an improved and <u>sustainable</u> <u>livelihood</u>, <u>environment</u>, <u>and institutions</u> where <u>democracy and good governance are ensured</u> and peaceful and accommodating development is realized

#### General objective

Realizing sustainably improved livelihood of pastoralists through integrated development that is centered on the animal resources, material and spiritual, and other reliable endowments of the pastoral people.

## 3. Policy and institution...

Basic Pillars of the Pastoral Development Policy

 Improving the livelihood standard and income of <u>mobile pastoralists</u> through increasing animal production and productivity

 Conduct <u>voluntary villagization</u> programs to improve the income sources and living standards of pastoral communities

## 3. Policy and institution...

#### Institution

The leading Government organ on pastoralist issues at Federal level is the Ministry of Peace (Former MoFPDA)

#### According to Proclamation #1079/2018:

- 1. Coordinate all pastoralist developments in the country, harmonize and monitor
- 2. All mandates of MoFPDA is given to MoP

#### Regions

- 1. SNNP: Pastoralist Development Commission
- 2. Oromia: Pastoralist Development Coordination office
- 3. Somali and Afar: Under BoA, Environment, Crop Livestock in Mix

## 4. Prospect and assumption

#### Broader Prospect to invest on/develop pastoralism:

- Political significance (Ethiopian constitution, AU PFP, IGAD region perspective), reform underway in the country and the new pastoralist policy and strategy
- Economic significance (high demand for meat and milk) i.e lack of feasible utilization of vast rangeland, except pastoralism
- Growing new programs (WB and IFAD new program USD500m, EU, USAID etc)
- Communal land certification (more protection)
- Understanding lowland and highland interconnection and mutual support
- Progress in Ethiopian Pastoralist Day (EPD), emergence of pastoral platforms (CAT, PasMAP). New NGO/CSO law...

"Transforming the <u>pastoralists to farmers</u> is not our government policy or position. The government policy in relation to pastoralist is transforming the traditional livestock production system in to modern and improved production system!!"

Pastoralism is a way of life and it is not a backward system!!

Prime Minister of the FDRE, H.E. Hailemariam Desalegn in his statement at the 16<sup>th</sup> EPD Celebration.





"Marking Pastoralist Day has been playing a significant role in creating a forum for discussion and consultation among stakeholders, thereby addressing challenges facing our pastoralists." Prime Minister of the FDRE, H.E. Hailemariam Desalegn in his statement at the 15<sup>th</sup> EPD Celebration.

## 5. Prospect and assumption...

#### Core Advisory Team (CAT): advises the MoP to achieve its mandates

- MoFPDA- Research, Indoctrinations & Resource Mobilization D/G ......Chairperson
- MoFPDA Pastoral Development D/G...D/Chairperson
- PFE...Secretariat
- USAID, World Bank, EU, IGAD, UNDP and Tufts University are members

















## 6. Key Challenges

- In adequate appreciation and valuing pastoralism. Pastoralism deserves credit as a sophisticated and ecologically valuable food production and land use strategy – the only means of producing food without replacing the natural vegetation!
- Inadequate clarity of many pastoral actors on pastoralism, pastoral development issues and low level of integration in action (does drought instigates famine?!)
- Lack of clear and longterm pastoral development strategy/ Roadmap at regional and federal level collating with regional policy frameworks (AU PFP) and instruments (IGAD instruments) and SDGs etc!
- Fear of emerging megaprojects, factories and technologies
   disrupting pastorals system by taking large productive grazing
   land and diluting pastoral population and cultural setting

## 7. Recommendation (TAKE AWAY)!!

- Shifting the dominant paradigm: focusing less on the *Limitations* of pastoralism (degradation, conflict, population pressure etc) but more on the *Potentials* of pastoralism and pastoralist (livestock, social capital, land etc)!!
- Pastoralism is not a problem to be solved, but it is a way of life and livelihood system to be supported and developed!!
- Getting more coordinated, harmonized and aliened and enter into full action for the betterment of life and livelihood of pastoralist
- Develop logterm Roadmap (25-30years) for the development of pastoralism and building resilience
- Support and strengthening Core Advisory Team (CAT)/PasMAP, CSOs and NGOs and private sectors
- Recognize and support the <u>Ethiopian Pastoralist Day</u> to move to the regional (IGAD region) level

A Blind person asked St. Anthony, "Can there be anything worse than losing eye sight?, He replied: "Yes, losing your vision".

