Panel Discussion

1. Resilience, transformation and sustainability
2. Policy interventions to support commercialization

RESILIENCE, TRANSFORMATION, AND SUSTAINABILITY: KEY ELEMENTS OF A PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- The PAP development initiatives for a resilient, transformed, and sustainable PAP system include the following pillars:

1. Livelihood support through transformation of livestock-based PAP production systems, based on promotion of animal health, breed, feed, and marketing, and improved and sustainable agropastoralism, as well as livelihoods diversification and alternative IGAs
2. Integrated rangeland and water development and secure access to key resources
3. Transformation and commercialization of the livestock industry in PAP areas
4. Enhanced access and use of basic social and economic services
5. Enhanced social protection and Disaster Risk management (DRm)
6. Institutional capacity building and other cross-cutting issues

These six pillars provide the general framework for the pathways for resilience and transformation among PAP households, communities, and production systems.

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- The USAID resilience framework investment portfolio emphasis in three core areas of investment;
- Expanding Economic Opportunities, Strengthening Governance, and Improving Human Capital.
- Diversification and alternative livelihoods to reduce risks with provision of financial services and livestock and crop insurance schemes are the centerpieces of Expanding Economic Opportunities.
- Natural resources management (NRm), DRm, and conflict mitigation and management fall in the category of Strengthening Governance, which also includes strengthening local program design, good governance, and national institutions in these and other sectors.
- Improving Human Capital includes provision of basic services such as primary and secondary education, health, nutrition, family planning, and sanitation (USAID Center for Resilience 2016).
- Similarly, the resilience building framework of EU's RESET program in Ethiopia encompasses four main cornerstones: DRm, Livelihood Building, Strengthening Basic Social Services, and Increasing Access to Safety Nets, with overarching support for NRm, sustainable land management, social protection, and climate change adaptation (Weldesilassie et al. 2016).

Pastoral livelihood resilience and transformation

The four quadrants of Pastoralist

Pastoralist livelihood pathways in East Africa

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Good resource access</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">High market access</td><td>Moving ups
• Commercialization
• Domestic and export trade
• High-return alternative urban investment portfolio</td><td>Traditional mobile pastoralism and small-scale agropastoralism</td><td rowspan="2">Low market access</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moving outs
• Value addition, agropastoralism, diversification into other complementary economic activities</td><td>Exits and alternative livelihoods</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Poor resource access</td></tr>
</table>

Sources: Adapted from Catley, Lind, and Scoones 2013; Lind, Sabates-Wheeler, and Kohnstamm 2016; UN OCHA Pastoralist Communication Initiative 2007.

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- different Pastoral groups can pursue different livelihood strategies.
  The Figure is a schematic representation of pastoralist pathways that might be followed by different people in different places.
- The four quadrants represent four livelihood pathways that can be followed by pastoralists in East Africa depending on their access to resources and markets, which strongly determine livelihood strategies.

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- Areas and pastoralists with good access to natural resources and markets are the “moving ups” or “stepping ups” and these pastoralist practice commercially oriented livestock keeping.
- This group of pastoralists are wealthy and can accumulate, maintain, and commercialize livestock and livestock products and even sell in high-export zones, create private abattoirs and feedlots, and find lucrative business opportunities along the livestock value chain.
- This group benefits more from policy and technology investment interventions that enhance domestic, export, and cross-border trade.
- Traditional pastoralism is the most followed livelihood pathway for people in areas with good access to rangeland and water sources, but not good market.

- The coping capacity of PAP households is mainly determined by their asset holdings, their capability to draw on past savings, access to credit, access to market, social capital, and external support mechanisms such as social safety nets,
- This can help households to make up for income/consumption shortfalls experienced due to shocks.
- Therefore, strategic policy and strategy, technical and technology investment, and capacity-building efforts should be directed to key interventions that reduce households' exposure and sensitivities to shocks.

Resilience and Vulnerability

- It is often indicated that people's vulnerability/resilience is generally affected by three important factors: exposure, sensitivity, and coping capacity to shocks.
- Exposure refers to the frequency and degree to which households experience droughts and other shocks.
- Sensitivity is defined as the extent to which households are affected by these shocks when they occur.
- Coping capacity refers to households' ability to mitigate the impacts of livelihood shocks.
- major shocks such as droughts, movements in general price levels, animal and human diseases, and violent conflicts are critical risk factors that affect the drivers (determinants) of vulnerability and resilience (figure 3.2).

The Constitution, National Policies, And Strategies

- The **Policy Framework for Pastoralism** address the root causes of pastoral vulnerability on the continent
- The two objectives of the **Policy Framework for Pastoralism** are to:

➢ Secure and protect the lives, livelihoods and rights of pastoral peoples and ensure continent wide commitment to political, social and economic development of pastoral communities and pastoral areas.

➢ Reinforce the contribution of pastoral livestock to national, regional and continent-wide economies.

Under the FDRE Constitution , and Federal and Regional Organizational setups, policies, strategies, and laws, pastoralism is recognized as a unique mode of production and way of life.

The Constitution cont….

- The constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has guaranteed pastoralists the right to special assistance, (Art.89) ; to equal development ;use their resources ;choose their way of life (Art.40;41and44); and to self-administration.
- On this basis, a Pastoral Affairs Standing Committee that looks after pastoral affairs is established in the House of Peoples' Representatives ;and at the federal executive level, under Proclamation 1097/2018 the Ministry of Peace, and the Federal Special Support Board.

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- Pastoral development issues have also been given special attention in national development, peace and democracy building policies and strategies; and GTP's that have been issued on the basic of the constitution.
- The rural development policies and Strategies clearly indicate that the development trajectory of pastoralists shall be based on the ecology, livelihood basis, and life style of pastoralists.
- The capacity building and democratic system building polices and strategies also emphasize on the need to provide special assistance to pastoralists and those least advantaged in economic and social development.

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- There is no problem regarding policy and strategies to upgrade the livelihood of PAP's. the major obstacle lies with commitments.
- The main pillars of this policy and strategy revolve around livestock resources development; watershed and water resources development;
- protection and development of natural resources and ensure tenure security;
- provision of social and economic services; expansion of infrastructure; establishing good governance; building implementation capability;
- ensuring women's and youth participation in development activities; and building on best practices.