Subsistence to Commercialization…

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Pastoralism…

- What does the future hold?
- What is the current status?
- Shocks are more frequent and severe.
- Pressures of a good life – modernization and trade
- Pressures of LPG – exchange rates

Current Status…IDPs

- Climate and conflict displacements
  - 1,166,878 as per Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 15 as of February 2019 (IOM 2019) and 3,191,000 IDPs in Ethiopia (IDMC 2019)

- Spread across 410 sites in SRS, there are a total of 195K households and 164K males and 186K females between 18-59 years of age.

- A global average cost of humanitarian assistance $310/capita

- Accordingly, in 2019, the cost of displacement in SRS and Ethiopia is $361.73 million and $1.023 billion.

Current Status…IDPs

- If this costs were for four years, 2016-19, based on the numbers displaced, the TEC for SRS and Ethiopia will be $1.89 and $4.65 billion.

- If the human capital approach were used to account for the economic loss due to disability and death, and emotional toll of displacement, at a mere 12 ETB per year, the TEC for SRS and the nation will increase to $2.01 and $5.72 billion.

- TEC by including such indirect costs are comprehensively presented for the period between 2016-2019 for SRS and Ethiopia.

Current status…future of pastoralism

- **Aim: Little is known about the future of pastoralism in Somali Regional State (SRS).**

- **Conflict, climate change and a host of other pressures are having a telling effect on pastoral way of lives.**

- **This study examines the current status, aspirations and the future of pastoralists and agropastoralists.**

Current status…future of pastoralism

- This is a cross-sectional study that applies both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Both primary and secondary data are analyzed.

- A total of 140 graduate students from pastoral backgrounds at Jigjiga University were interviewed between July and December of 2018.

- Additionally, 12 key informants, former pastoralists or agropastoralists, at Qoliji, Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) site, were interviewed in January of 2019.

Current status…future of pastoralism

- Convenient sampling method was used in both the cases. A structured questionnaire and focus group interviews were used in the former and latter cases.

- Secondary data come from the Round 15 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) dataset. Data are generated from interviews at 409 IDP sites in SRS.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of survey respondents

Characteristics	Measure	Statistic
Age	Mean	27.74
	SD	2.42
	Min	21
	Max	54
Gender	Male	100%
	Female	0%
Education	High school	0%
	Graduate	100%
	Post-graduate	0%
Occupation	Government	47%
	NGO	19%
	Business	4%
	Instructor	3%
	Unemployed	16%
	Other	11%
Annual Income[a]	Mean	ETB 61,000
	SD	4,500
	Min	25,200
	Max	300,000
Income Class	Lowest	7%
	Lower Middle	7%
	Middle	61%
	Upper Middle	22%
	Highest	3%

Pace of Birth	Rural	83%
	Urban	17%
Place of work	Rural	9%
	Urban	75%
	Students	16%
Siblings		
Sisters	Mean	4
	SD	2.38
	Min	0
	Max	20
Brothers	Mean	5
	SD	2.81
	Min	0
	Max	25

Table 2. Views regarding pastoralism

Description	Measure	Statistic
Pastoral siblings		
Sisters	Mean	1.57
	SD	1.49
	Min	0
	Max	5
Brothers	Mean	2.71
	SD	1.93
	Min	0
	Max	11

Pastoral way of life is under threat	Yes	98%
	No	2%
Pastoralism is a sustainable way of life	Yes	3%
	No	97%
Children will be pastoralists	Yes	2%
	No	98%
Sedenterization or resettlement of pastoralists	Benefitting a lot	43%
	Benefitting a little	13%
	Harming a little	20%
	Harming a lot	18%
	Neutral (Do not know)	6%

KII..

- **Most of the IDPs reared livestock, goat and sheep being the most in number. They did not have access to any form of livelihood and were completely dependent on aid.**

- **IDPs were by and large very unhappy about their current state of life in the IDP sites. KIs noted that most IDPs were not comfortable with their disrupted and current depressive state.**

- **However, there were three things they identified as being better at the sites than at their places of origin: education, access to water and healthcare.**

KIIs…

- They felt that the governments in places of origin, SRS and at federal level had let them down by not acting quickly and firmly.

- They indicated that most did not want to return to their places of origin due to lack of safety, livelihood sources and resources.

- Most worried that their way of life was threatened by climate change, conflict and pressures of urbanization and agriculture

DTM data…

- **The DTM data indicate that there are more climate-induced IDP sites, but more conflict-induced IDPs in SRS; 64% and 23% of the sites primarily comprised of pastoralists and agropastoralists.**

- **92% of them preferred reintegration; only 6% preferred returning. Most identified accessibility, lack of food, housing, lack of security and safety, and absence of livelihood source as the primary factors preventing them from returning.**