Conceptual Framework: Challenges and Opportunities

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LCC CRSP
Adapting Livestock Systems to Climate Change

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Concepts and Models?

START with Disclaimers:

Not sure modeling should be big part of project? Four possibilities, but reservations with each:

- Systems Framework
- Regional/Spatial Model (possibilities!)
- Commodity/Value Chain Model
- Livelihoods Framework

All privilege certain levels of analysis and data types.

Overview

- **Problem Statement**: Production requirements of mobile pastoralist systems under risky conditions often conflict with marketing requirement for location-specific/fixed marketplaces.
  - Is it a problem worth studying?
  - If so, where (sites), what methods to use to address them? What type of skills/disciplines are needed?
  - Are governments, donor agencies, policy makers interested in it?

Key Questions

- How does climate variability/change affect different livestock marketing systems and pastoralists' access to them?

- How can markets work better for poor herders--in terms of improving their welfare--under conditions of high risk, with climate variability/change being a key source of that risk?

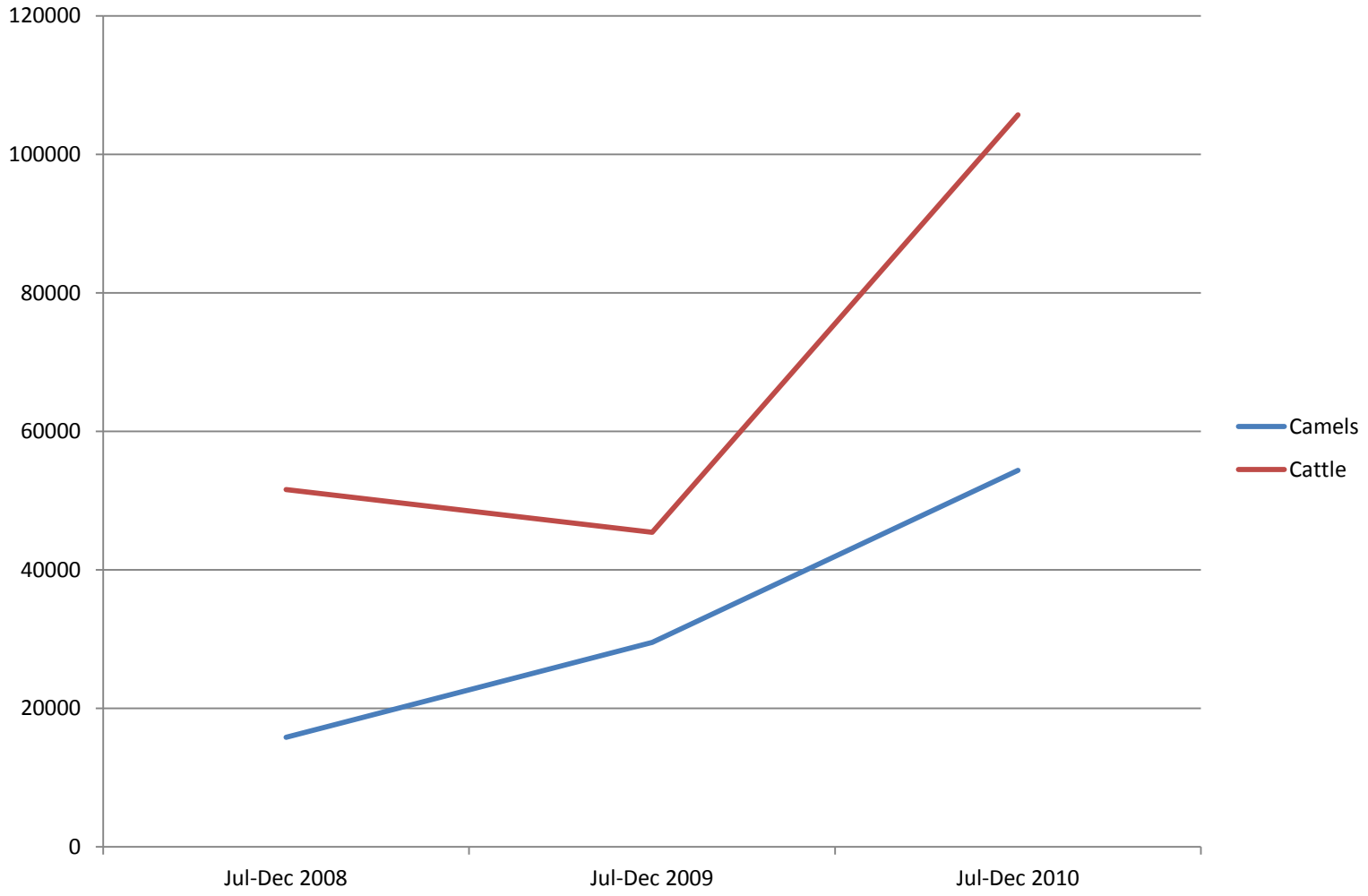
  - Are they questions worth studying?
  - If so, where (sites), what methods to use to address them? What type of skills/disciplines are needed?
  - Are governments, donor agencies, policy makers interested in them?

Livestock Exports, Ethiopia: Who Benefits?

Species	July-Dec 2010		July-Dec 2009		July-Dec 2008	
	No.	$000	No.	$000	No.	$000
Camels	**54,347**	**24,315**	29,543	13,909	**15,824**	**7,131**
Cattle	**105,685**	48,196	45,405	20,885	51,582	21,319
Shoats	84,721	3,992	123,450	5,058	82,256	3,614
Other	109	1	660	2	886	518
TOTAL	244,862	76,504	199,058	39,854	150,548	32,583
TOTAL W Meat		**104,945**		54,445		48,219

Based on: Trade Bulletin 4, April, 2011, p. 4. *Ethiopia Sanitary & Phytosanitary Standards and Livestock & Meat Marketing Program* , Addis Ababa.

Cattle and Camel Exports, Ethiopia, 2008-2010



Based on: Trade Bulletin 4, April, 2011, p. 4. *Ethiopia Sanitary & Phytosanitary Standards and Livestock & Meat Marketing Program* , Addis Ababa.

Overview (cont)

- Several mediating variables affect relationship between pastoralist/livestock producers and markets:
  - Ecological/environmental factors (soils, vegetation, water)
  - Animal disease vectors
  - Gender and wealth
  - Technologies, such as mobile phones.
  - Land use and settlement (rapidly changing!)

Mobile Phones charging, Didi Hara, Borena (Photo: Dejene N. Debsu)

Photos: Peter Little

Overview (cont)

- Knowledge Gaps:
  - Understanding tension between marketing as drought coping mechanism versus mobility requirements during droughts and extreme climate events; market centers are not in most productive pasture areas.
  - Incorporate pastoralists: Most livestock market chain analysis starts post-production so we know little about which groups of pastoralists (male/female, rich/poor, etc) benefit from which markets.
  - Climate variability/change and its effects on different market chains themselves (Kenya/Somalia/Ethiopia cross-border trade is obvious example).

Overview (cont)

- Selected Research Questions:
  - How do herders negotiate the need to seasonally move herds for grazing and watering in remote locations (i.e., mobility), especially in the context of climate variability, with the need to sell animals for cash?
  - What innovations in feed markets, communication technologies, veterinary services and inputs, and financing assist herders and traders with managing risks related to production and accessing different market chains?
  - What opportunities for policy intervention are available in different market chains and at what levels in these systems?

Overview (cont)

RESEARCH Sites: Ideal: with multiple market chains, mobility, extreme climatic events, important for national development, other risks—animal disease, insecurity, ecological,

- Garissa District, Northeastern Kenya:
  - key market town—Garissa
  - Somali area
  - one very large market
  - mainly cattle

- Borena Zone, Southern Ethiopia :
  - key market towns-Dubluk, Moyale, Yabelo (Baki).
  - Borana area
  - Several smaller weekly markets;
  - Cattle but also other species—camels, small stock)

Challenges and Lessons

- “Rainfall behaviour in Ethiopia shows no marked emergent changes and future climate projections show continued warming but very mixed patterns of rainfall change (Conway & Schipper 2011:227).”
- Disaggregate climate issues from other major ‘drivers’ in research sites, especially land use and settlement changes (‘drought is “lack of grass/feed”).
- Methodological: Cost-effective way to include the pastoralist household/livelihood perspective into study--integrate with other components of study.
- Policy challenge of livestock-based systems in ASALs versus other competing political econ. forces in areas (e.g., irrigation, foreign investment, wildlife/tourism)