



# Changing Livelihoods in Pastoralist Areas

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# The Context

- ▶ The livelihoods of pastoralists are changing in all pastoralists areas of Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan
  - ▶ With regards the changes taking place, the script appears to be similar across the four countries
  - ▶ There are variations in degree and the corresponding details
  - ▶ Provides opportunities for comparisons of underlying factors and how their adverse effects can be mitigated

# Pastoralism/pastoralist Development Policy Framework

## Uganda

- ❑ No National policy framework on livestock production or pastoralism; but many sub-policies on livestock issues.
- ❑ A National Rangeland Management policy, with a Pastoral Code annex is yet to be approved

## Ethiopia

- ❑ Ethiopia Livestock Master Plan, 2015
- ❑ Pastoralist Development Policy Strategy Framework, August 2018
- ❑ Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Areas Development Strategic Investment Framework (PAPD-SIF), June 2018

## Kenya

- ❑ Kenya has no specific policy on pastoralism, but the National Livestock Policy, 2008 is extremely positive on development of pastoralism

## South Sudan

- ❑ Although positive on pastoralism, has no national pastoralism policy.
- ❑ RoSS has a policy on livestock production. The Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries Policy Framework and Strategic Plans, 2012-2016 used as a proxy; complemented by the FAO South Sudan Livestock strategy

# Institutional Framework for Pastoralism/Pastoralist Development

## Uganda

- ❑ Neoliberal reforms (privatized marketing, vet. services, land)
- ❑ MAAIF has no dedicated Directorate or Dept on pastoralism coz its focus is on dev't of livestock and not pastoralism
- ❑ No Livestock insurance as yet

## Ethiopia

- ❑ Neoliberal reforms (privatized marketing, vet. services, land)
- ❑ The only country with a dedicated ministry for pastoral dev't called: 'Ministry of Federal and Pastoral Development Affairs'

## Kenya

- ❑ Neoliberal reforms (privatized marketing, vet. services, land)
- ❑ Kenya has a Ministry specifically for Livestock Development
- ❑ Livestock insurance in place

## South Sudan

- ❑ Neoliberal reforms (privatized marketing, vet. services, land)
- ❑ The dedicated ministry in SS is called: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
- ❑ Livestock insurance under consideration

# Unrelenting vulnerabilities affecting pastoralist livelihoods

## Uganda

- ❑ History of neglect and political marginalization continuing
- ❑ Rising poverty levels; food insecurity and famine; Prolonged drought, erratic rains, floods; rising temps;
- ❑ Rangeland degradation; Livestock diseases and thefts; armed conflicts
- ❑ Inappropriate policies and interventions in pastoralist areas; poor productivity of herds
- ❑ Rapid increase in population & urbanization, demand for beef out-stripping supply; declining per capita livestock populations
- ❑ Limited market orientation, commercial livestock off-take still on the low side

## Ethiopia

- ❑ Same as Ug

## South Sudan

- ❑ Same as Ug

## Kenya

- ❑ Same as Ug

# Seasonal migration of herds and herders

## Uganda

- ❑ Transhumance between wet and dry season, and migrations into neighboring districts causing tensions; cattle thefts; conflicts with settled crops farmers
- ❑ GoU seeks to enact a law prohibiting seasonal migrations of pastoralists

## Ethiopia

- ❑ GoETH not seeking law to eradicate nomadism and pastoralism, nor prohibit seasonal pastoralists migrations
- ❑ ETH to establish protected migration corridors for pastoralists during famine/drought

## Kenya

- ❑ Turkana and Pokot migrations into Karamoja

## South Sudan

- ❑ Toposa, Didinga migrations into Karamoja
- ❑ Migrations of pastoralists from Sudan
- ❑ Localized migrations within/across states
- ❑ Pastoralist migration routes interfered with

# Prevalence of armed conflicts is pastoralist areas

## Uganda

- ❑ Livestock thefts, occasional small scale raids; land conflicts
- ❑ Disarmament in Karamoja ended large scale raiding

## Ethiopia

- ❑ Livestock raiding/thefts; no plans for undertaking disarmament
- ❑ Highlanders' and lowlanders' conflicts
- ❑ Conflicts between herders and crop farmers

## Kenya

- ❑ Livestock raiding and thefts
- ❑ Branding to deal with raids, as opposed to disarmament

## South Sudan

- ❑ Livestock raiding and thefts. No plans for undertaking disarmament
- ❑ Conflicts between herders and crop farmers

# Agricultural modernization policies/strategies in pastoralist areas

## Uganda

- ❑ GoU seeks industrialization, modernization and commercialization of crop farming and livestock production to end subsistence-based pastoralism
- ❑ Sedentarized pastoralists adopting settled crop farming is preferred

## Ethiopia

- ❑ GoETH does not seek to transform its pastoralists into farmers, but to transform traditional pastoralism into a modern and improved production system

## Kenya

- ❑ GoK supports pastoralism and agro-pastoralism as viable production systems while encouraging diversification

## South Sudan

- ❑ GoSS seeks to protect pastoralists' livestock-based livelihoods while increasing commercialization of the livestock sector



# Dispossession/Displacement of pastoralists; Privatization/Individualization of rangelands

## Uganda

- ❑ Pastoralists being displaced by industrial parks, UPDF, UWA, mining companies, elite land grabs
- ❑ Border re-survey and re-demarcation have potential to displace many
- ❑ Registration of Communal Land Associations in Karamoja; Elites Land grabbing in greenbelt areas; Mining activities

## Ethiopia

- ❑ Largescale commercial farming projects, factories dispossessing/displacing pastoralists

## Kenya

- ❑ XX

## South Sudan

- ❑ Pastoralists displaced by armed conflicts (Jonglei State); drought and floods

# Diversification of livelihoods in Pastoral areas, means resilience is a challenge

## Uganda

- ❑ GoU supporting diversification away from pastoral livelihoods into crop-based alternatives as well as non-farm economic activities. The long-term goal is to transform Karamoja through industrialization

## Ethiopia

- ❑ GoETH recognizes diversification is integral to pastoral systems.
- ❑ GoETH seeks intensification of pastoral and livestock production systems to make diversification to alternatives possible

## Kenya

- ❑ GoK supports pastoralism and agro-pastoralism as viable production systems while encouraging diversification of the pastoral economy to hedge pastoral livelihoods against vulnerabilities

## South Sudan

- ❑ GoSS seeks to support Agro-pastoralists to sustainably increase incomes from livestock and to diversify their livestock based livelihoods for increased resilience

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