
The Conquest of Cattle Dominancy Statuesque in Pastoral Area: A Case of Borana Pastoral in Southern Ethiopia, Ethiopia

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Abstract: This study was undertaken in Borana zone to evaluate the livestock production and composition using 125 respondents. The sample households were selected randomly from the randomly selected districts and PAs. The result showed that the livelihood diversification is the reality on the ground unlike the pastoralism jargon. The survey data indicated that crop production covers about 22% of annual income of the Agro/pastoralists. The diversification to the drought resistant livestock and dryland crop farming become expanded in the zone. However, the shift from cattle dominance social system to crop and drought resistant livestock should be examined from economics autonomy besides ecological maintenance. Additionally, this research did not provided attention to the optimization of pastoral livelihood diversification to systemize the natural enforced diversification in the pastoral area. Additionally, this conclusion opens the entry for further investigation to prove the wealth dynamics and asset diversification index in the pastoral area. Thus, it calls for further pastoral economy (income) analysis beyond this study, which demands an integrative research and development interventions to balance the livelihood diversification and ecological balance.

Keywords: Borana, Cattle, Diversification, Livestock, Pastoralist

1. Introduction

Climate variability is the greatest threat to livestock production system, which recurrently harass asset before full recovery achieved [1]. As a result, Borana pastoralists are much poorer today than they were in decades, as livestock per capita has declined from 4.1 to 2.3 TLU and recently found 1.9 [2, 3]. The decline in livestock per capita [4] and resultant shifts in households' wealth ranks over a period of years reflect the erosion of the pastoral economy [5].

Since recent times, most of the pastoralists strained to diversify into agricultural production [1] even though pastoralism was used to be their main livelihood system. As a result, agro-pastoralists and farming were emerged in Borana zone besides the pastoral farming system.

The Borana pastoralists were practicing small-scale crop farming to fulfill the food requirement of their family even though it is ad hoc gambling game with climate condition. In whatever case, the opportunistic cultivation has become an

alternative to partially compensate for such a long-term trend livestock restocking [6]. Increase in cultivation was attributable to a declining ratio of livestock to people as exacerbated by human population growth and drought [7]. Often, the depletion of smaller herds from the poor pastoralists induces the permanently shift into farming unfortunately [8]. Particularly, the drought vulnerability [9] of cattle has been affected the dependency on cattle dominant livelihood system. Thus, this paper focuses on the trends of the livelihood system of the pastoralists from the perspective of cattle asset.

2. Methodology

Borana zone is located about 570 km from Addis Ababa at the Southern tip of Ethiopia. It is characterized by 10% highland, 20% temperate and 70% lowland with the average

temperature ranges between 18-28°C and altitude lying between 500 and 2500m *asl* (Ibrahim, 2005). In this study, the primary data were collected from sample households using a semi-structured questionnaire after survey questionnaires were pre-tested before beginning the actual data collection. To capture better socio-economic context of the area, qualitative data was collected using Focus Groups Discussion (FGD) and key informant interview.

Moreover, secondary data were collected from different organization in the zone to enrich the primary data collected. Descriptive statistics such as mean, percentage and frequency were used to estimate the socio-economic characteristics of the sample households. Chronologically, stratified sampling technique was generally applied to obtain a representative sample for a population from which a sample is to be drawn from a homogeneous group [8]. Accordingly, Borana zone was stratified into three (3) homogeneous group as pastoral, agro-pastoral and agriculture.

From each category, 1-2 sample districts were randomly selected and the selected districts were again stratified into pastoral, agro-pastoral and agriculture Peasant Association (PAs). From these stratified PAs, sample PAs were randomly selected and finally, representative sample households were randomly selected. Based on this, 123 households were drawn out at 95% CI with 0.5 degree of variability at 9% precision level [9] plus 17 reserved with 140 household in total. Finally, the respondent households were selected from the PAs on proportionality basis owned to their population.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Dynamics of Livestock Asset

Livestock is the economic basis for pastoral households from history though periodic influences of manmade and natural calamities persistently suppressing. In the pastoral area, besides social recognition still cattle moderately dominate the population of livestock due to its importance for draft power, social value and its product such as milk, butter and meat.

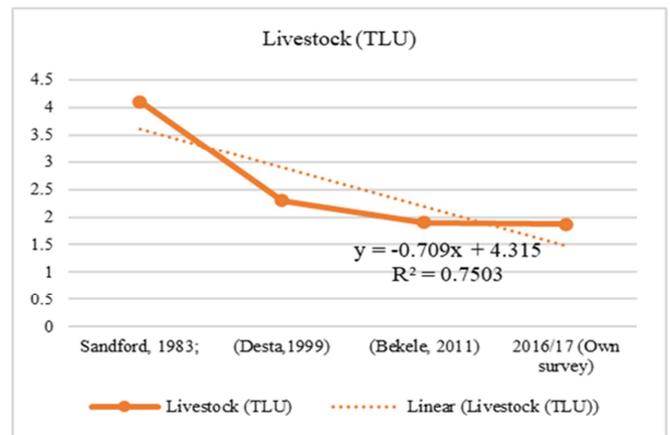
From the customary point of view, cattle were the indicative of social position and the utmost desired for cultural heritage. However, the livestock Per capita is still declining in Borana pastoral area along with its productivity.

The survey result shows that across the occurrence of the drought, the livestock per capita is declining at a rate of 0.71 (Figure 1). On the other hand, current livestock per capita is far below than the recommended sustainable livelihood requirement of either pastoralists or agro-pastoralists. The standard livestock per capita for self-sufficiency by agro-pastoral households is agreed to be 3-4.1 TLU per person and 7 TLU per person for a pure pastoral community [10, 11]. Moreover, this study shows that the livestock per capita is about 1.87 (Figure 2), which hints still the declining of livestock per capita. It proves that the numbers of poor pastoral households are increasing overtime [12] unless otherwise the diversification to another livelihood is proven

[17].

The result of the study also shows that though cattle dominates on average, the population of small ruminant outweigh the population of cattle asset in physical quantity. Cattle population followed by goat, sheep and camel respectively dominated the physical quantity of livestock population in Borana. Explicitly, female cattle dominate the male cattle in cattle population.

In the lowland of the study area, though cattle are the dominant livestock type, the demand for the drought resistant livestock types have been increasing from time to time. On average, households have 12.35 livestock (TLU) where cattle cover about 80% of the asset. However, though about 81%, 80%, 67%, 46%, 33%, 2% and 9% of the respondents own cattle, Goat, Sheep, Poultry, Donkey, Horse and camel respectively, the livestock per capita is about 1.87 TLU. This shows that about 80% of the households are own cattle and goat due to both are milk sources beyond other benefits.



Sources: Publication and own survey.

Figure 1. Trends of livestock owned (TLU).

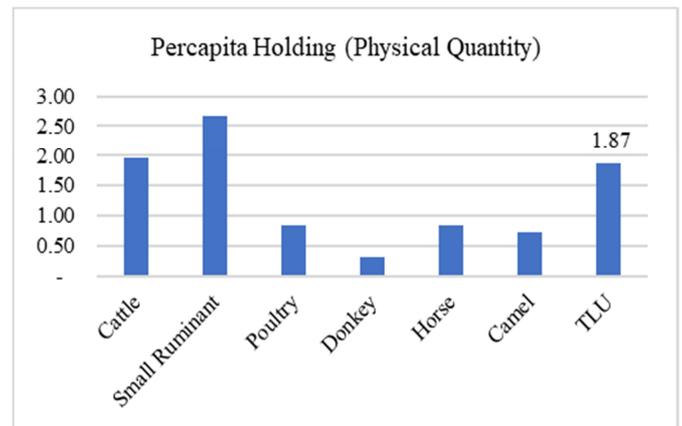


Figure 2. Per capita livestock holding (Physical Quantity).

3.2. Annual Income Pattern

The productivity of lactating animal was declined to 10-20 animals, as compared to forty years ago when one or two lactating animals was sufficient to sustain the livelihood of pastoral households [13].

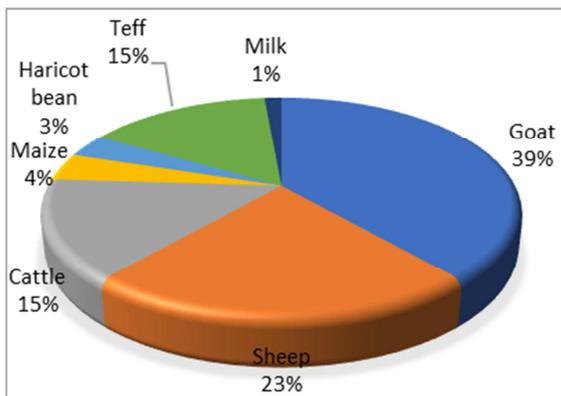


Figure 3. Proportion of agricultural income.

As a result, the livelihood diversification into extraneous livelihood system, particularly dryland farming is increasing overtime [14].

Generally, crop income and small ruminants covers about 20% and 60% of annual pastoral income respectively. Moreover, cattle and cattle product cover less than 20% from the total income of the households. The dependency on crop dominant based livelihood system is, however, hard due to

recurrent rain failure [15]. Moreover, though it needs further investigation to explore the deep panel data analysis of agricultural income in the livestock based livelihood system; this research shows that the inclination to small ruminant and crop production is conquering for livestock production in general and cattle in particular.

Beside cash generation, the demands for goat is inflated due to different important characteristics of goat. Anecdotal evidence briefed that goat’s milk is highly important for children though it the dominant option where the milk of cattle is in deficient. As a result, consumption of goat milk also highly expanded which makes goat an important animal in the area.

3.3. Livestock Preference Characterization

History conveys that livestock is the foundation of cultural, social and economic basis of Borana pastoralists. Particularly, cattle play a leading role in cultural heritage of the society. However, the production preference of the pastoralists was upstate unlike earlier decades. Accordingly, livestock preferences were ranked regarding to the production, consumption and marketing.

Table 1. Livestock preference across various criteria.

Livestock category	Production			Consumption			Selling		
	N	χ^2	%	N	χ^2	%	N	χ^2	%
Cattle	18	5.1	16.7	7	.4	7.8	8	.38	7.8
Cattle, sheep and goat	2		2.2	5	.83	4.4	1	-	1.1
Cattle and camel	6	3.8	6.7	-	-	-	1	-	1.1
Cattle, goat and Camel	16	18.6*	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goat	9	4.1	5.6	28	11*	21.1	9	-	1.1
Camel	6	6.0	4.4	-	-	-	16	32***	17.8
Goat and Cattle	11	5.0	11.1	5	-	5.6	12	-	14.3
Total	78			63			54		

According to this study, the combination of cattle with goat and camel significantly outweigh the production preferences of the society. In production, cattle are preferred by 11% and 22% than goat and camel respectively. However, about 72% of respondents prefer cattle production with a combination with other livestock particularly goat, sheep and camel whereas only 23% respondents prefer cattle only production system. Similarly, goat is preferred by 26% and 34% than cattle and camel respectively for consumption purposes. Note that the preference of consumption for goat is dominantly related to family size, capacity, storage facility (refrigerator) and resource sharing habit of the households.

In a general preference, about 83% of respondents preferred goat for consumption with other livestock whereas only 44% of prefer goat only consumption. On the other hand, to generate the higher income, the pastoralists prefer to sell camel, 37% of the respondent, only due its higher price per unit as compared to other livestock. However, larger parts of the respondents prefer to sell other livestock following the top priority of camel due to its prices.

Generally, due to the demonic suppression of drought on cattle production, the preference of pastoral households was shifted from cattle dominancy to a combination of a drought tolerant livestock types though the importance of cattle

outweigh the socio-cultural role. Accordingly, goat, cattle, camel and sheep remain the top priority preferred livestock types in the community respectively. The low productivity of cattle, however, has an implication for food insecurity, which rises the cost of livestock production as compared to its return.

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

The livestock Per capita is still declining in Borana zone along its productivity. Though history conveys that livestock is the foundation of cultural, social and economic basis of Borana pastoralists, the production preference of the pastoralists was upset unlike earlier decades. As a result, pastoralists are battling to diversify their livelihood activities from only pastoralism to crop farming owned to decline in the livestock per capita. On the other hand, the inclination to small ruminant and crop production is conquering cattle production.

Additionally, the pastoral households are still practicing the conventional livestock production system in which mobility remains a very important. On the other hand, livelihood diversification expansion become the motive of most pastoralists, which have higher influence on livestock production.

On the other hand, though Boran cattle is an important foundation of best breed in Africa, the interventions to protect this resource is unsatisfactory beyond the conventional maintenance. With this situation, still the complete dilution and extinction of the pure productive Borana cattle is not too far, otherwise visional intervention should develop.

Thus, R & D interventions need to draw further attention to improve the carrying capacity for the environment and land along the maintenances of pure Boran cattle. Moreover, the study applauds urgent demands of detail characterization of goat breed (particularly milking goat) as goat become an important source of milk in the area. Moreover, this conclusion opens the entry for further investigation to prove the wealth dynamics and asset diversification index in the pastoral area to protect the pastoral livelihood. Finally, though *pastoral economy (income) analysis is beyond the scope of this research*, an integrative research and development interventions is critically important to maintain pure borana cattle besides the optimization of pastoral production for sustainable pastoralism.

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