

PASTORAL FORUM ETHIOPIA (PFE)
**ADVOCACY STRATEGY, 2004-
2008**

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary	3
2. BACKGROUND	4
3. OVERALL APPROACH OF ADVOCACY STRATEGY DESIGN	5
3.1 Objective of the project	5
3.2 Types of Data Gathered.....	5
3.3 Data gathering instruments	7
4. THE PROFILE OF PASTORALISM IN ETHIOPIA AND THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT	7
5. ADVOCACY DIRECTIONS AND STRATEGIES FOR PASTORAL FORUM ETHIOPIA	10
5.1 Conceptual framework of advocacy	10
5.2 Issue articulation for PFE’s advocacy strategy.....	11
5.3 Identification of target audiences and constituents	19
5.4 Advocacy Strategies and Instruments to be used by PFE	20
6. ADVOCACY STRATEGY ACTION PLAN.....	26
7. REFERENCES.....	33
Annex.....	35

1. Executive Summary

Even if it is unfair to take no notice of the efforts of the current government to improve the conditions of the pastoralists, it is equally improper to claim that the pastoral development approach of the government so far has been holistic enough to extricate these communities from their abundant predicaments. It is with the aim of reversing these disappointing states of affairs that Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia (PFE) was established in 1998 and engaged in various pastoral advocacy activities, which were meant for influencing government policy making and implementation processes to improve the livelihood of the Ethiopian pastoralists.

As effective advocacy activities entail a more focused issue or problem-oriented approach, defined strategic positions, visibly defined levels of advocacy and a concerted mix of advocacy instruments, PFE has charted on designing its advocacy strategy that would escort its Strategic Plan.

The proposed advocacy strategy identified three pertinent issues for advocacy engagements. The issues are considered to be key in terms of addressing pastoral development. These issues are *land and resource tenure, conflict prevention and management issues, and livestock marketing issues*. These three issues should by no means taken to represent the entirety of the multitudes of problems encountered by the pastoralists of Ethiopia. However, they do symbolize the crucial issues that have crosscutting features. In all the three issues, problems have been identified and respective strategic positions of PFE have been clearly stipulated.

With regard to *target audiences and constituents* for PFE's advocacy strategy, PFE has identified *the officials of the ruling party and the Ministry of Federal Affairs as the primary targets* for its advocacy pursuits. Besides, *donors and multilateral organizations have been identified as secondary targets due to the strategic and financial leverage they hold vis-à-vis the Ethiopian government*. On top of these actors, *members of the Parliament and traditional leaders in the pastoral areas (clan and religious or spiritual leaders)* are considered to be as the secondary targets of PFE's advocacy campaign. Furthermore, *pastoral communities and civil societies engaged in pastoral development are the important constituents of PFE's advocacy engagements*.

In its advocacy strategy, PFE will follow the following directions and instruments:

- Knowledge-based activism
- Influencing government's policy to change the pastoral situations through *development, empowerment and social reforms*
- Be a bona fide civic society organization
- Attaching the advocacy activities with the prevailing agendas of sustainable development expressed as *rural development, capacity*

building, food security, poverty reduction, good governance, investment and fast and sustained development

- *Applying 'a cocktail approach' or using various advocacy instruments simultaneously and optimally according to the context and the nature of the advocacy issues. Possible modalities would be lobbying, education and media, persuasion, public demonstration/marches, networking, coalition building and grass root mobilization, and legislative advocacy or litigation.*
- *Focusing on political representatives and change the knowledge gap by providing different information on pastoralism to policy makers and incorporating the issues of pastoralism in the curricula of primary, secondary and tertiary level educations of Ethiopia.*
- *Regional outlook especially harmonizing the advocacy campaign along pastoral countries in the Horn of Africa and within the auspices of IGAD*
- *Advocating at various levels such as local, regional and global level to solicit supports and solidarity*
- *Using international instruments within the auspices of the UN Stem and International Covenants*
- *Empowerment and capacity building that would ultimately enable the pastoralists to analyze their problems and articulate proportionate policy solutions by themselves.*

2. BACKGROUND

The Ethiopian pastoralists are confronted with replete of thorny problems. The attendant negative consequences of the age-old political, economic and social marginalization are still unscathed with all their painful devastations. The Ethiopian pastoralists are still subjected to misrepresentation, misunderstanding and devoid of any meaningful and comprehensive policy attention that may adequately address their plight. In spite of the ample resources at their disposal, particularly in terms of livestock and natural resources, pastoral areas are yet to be extricated from the untold predicaments. The social and physical infrastructures are still at a rudimentary state. Drought and famine are perpetually affecting almost all major pastoral areas with no exception. Pastoral households are subjected to abject poverty and food insecurity. Conflicts and different rivalries are seriously affecting the Pastoralists and making any stable livelihood and sustainable development an uphill venture.

At a policy domain, governmental interventions are defective in the sense that they failed to capture the socio-economic features and peculiarities of pastoralism as economic system and a way of life. Indeed, with the demise of the military junta and the ensuing departure in the state political system of Ethiopia, pastoral issues have received relatively improved attention than ever before.

Nevertheless, this departure withstanding, strategies, plans and programs adopted by the present government did not dwell on pastoral issues with any profundity and comprehensiveness. Policies and strategies tend to lean towards sedenterization with marginal regard given to the cultural, economic and institutional idiosyncrasy of pastoralists. In spite of this limitation, it would be unfair to rebuff the constitutional recognition and important positive measures taken in the interest of the pastoral communities of Ethiopia under the existing political order. Indeed, policies and strategies of economic and social reforms have attempted to deal with issues relevant to pastoral areas. The Rural Development Policy and Strategy (RDPS) (2002), Agriculture Extension Program (1993), Food Security Strategies (1996), the Five-Year Development Plan (2000-2004), and Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction (2002) documents tried to address, at least to some extent, short and long-term goals concerning pastoral development.

It is with this background that Pastoral Forum Ethiopia (PFE) has recently launched development of its advocacy and lobby strategy that would set out course of actions geared to influence government policymaking and decision making processes with an aim of rectifying the above-mentioned problems and pitfalls. The foreseen advocacy strategy is sought to serve as an accompaniment to the general strategic framework set out in the strategic plan envisaged for the period 2004-2008.

3. OVERALL APPROACH OF ADVOCACY STRATEGY DESIGN

3.1 Objective of the project

This advocacy strategy development project is part of PFE's Project on Development of Pastoral Policy Advocacy and Lobby Strategy, Strategic Plan, 2003-2005 kindly sponsored by Oxfam Canada. The overall aims are to produce two separate documents (i.e., advocacy and lobby strategy and strategic plan), while the latter document has been already produced and approved by the PFE's governing Board.

This advocacy and lobby strategy document is intended to figure out the Key Result Areas (KRAs), key issues, strategic positions, target institutions and people that are critical to PFE's success and best advocacy instruments that are pertinent to the critical issues and would be applied by PFE in its endeavors of influencing government policy making with regard to development in the pastoral areas.

3.2 Types of Data Gathered

The study has involved two types of data – secondary and primary. The secondary data has been mainly gathered from extensive documentary analysis carried out by the consultant. Secondary data were drawn from PFE's

documentation, Federal and Regional government sources. International experiences are gathered by using ICT facilities.

Concept and research papers presented on the consecutive National Conferences on Pastoral Development have been critically assessed to articulate contemporary issues and strategic discourses with regard to pastoralism in Ethiopia. These theme papers represent the new thinking and reflections on the pastoral development issues in Ethiopia. Government policy and strategy documents were rigorously assessed to spell out the strategic position of the government and scrape together the commensurate implications of those strategic directions for pastoral development in Ethiopia. Recent research results in the contexts of pastoralism in developing countries essentially that of sub-Saharan African countries were tracked to be in harmony with sub-regional and international trends.

To produce a more pragmatic advocacy strategy, primary data from within PFE and its partners were given a prime attention in the process of data collection and development of the envisaged strategy. Two major pastoral regions, namely, Afar and Somali regions were selected for primary data collection and issue articulation. Latest developments in Borena zone and Fentale district of Oromia were closely monitored to track emergent local issues related to pastoralism. In all cases, the sampling method was purposive to ensure firsthand information from the relevant sources that have to do with PFE's operation and strategic objectives.

PFE's staff paid two field visits to the aforementioned regions to collect data and hold focus group discussions with pastoral communities and their leaders. A total of 74 respondents (42 from Somali and 32 from Afar Regional State) were involved in filling out the prepared questionnaire and taking part in the focus group discussions (see the table below).

SNO	Discussion/target group	Region		Total
		Somali Region	Afar Region	
1	Regional Council PSC members	7	5	12
2	Pastoral elders and community	25	21	46
3	Pastoral and Rural development Co. Bu	5	3	8
4	PCDP staffs	3	2	5
5	Bureau head	2	1	2
Total		42	32	74

Besides, apart from a joint engagement with the PFE's executive director and PFE's staff, a half day discussion was held with members of the executive board of PFE to agree on the issues identified as Key Result Areas (KRAs) for advocacy engagements.

3.3 Data gathering instruments

The methodology employed in this assignment has been participatory from the very commencement of the project. The parties outlined on the ToR, namely, the two PFE staff and board of directors of PFE have participated in every stage of the evolution of the assignment. A staff from Oxfam Canada has keenly participated in shaping the direction and approach of advocacy strategy development from the very inception of the project.

Primary data will mainly be gathered through two data collection instruments:

- Questionnaires/checklist
- Focus group discussions

As it has been stated above secondary data was collected through literature/document review.

4. THE PROFILE OF PASTORALISM IN ETHIOPIA AND THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Taken in broadest sense of the concept, pastoralism is not merely an economic system based on livestock raising as a primary economic activity. It is a way of life and cultural system demonstrating the close relationship between people, nature and animals. It is an economic and social system that comprises resilient resource management, productivity, trade and social welfare mechanisms (Belachew, 2003). It embraces stable and durable institutions that have been sustained for centuries. Pastoral social systems commonly accentuate decentralized leadership and administration. The *Heera* of the Somalis, the *Gada* of the Oromos and the *Finna* of the Afar Pastoralists exemplify great pastoral institutional frameworks on which the social, economic and political organizations of the respective pastoral communities survived for centuries (Coppock, 1994;Yacob, 2000:30).

Time and again, many research documents and reports are affirming that Ethiopian Pastoralists are accounting roughly for 12-15 per cent of the total population (Ayele, 2000 and Mohammud, 2003). These people are believed to have of transcending and cross-boarder ties and belonging to at least 25 different ethnic and clan groups. Ecologically and geographically viewed, the entire peripheries of the country have been inhabited by pastoral populations,

encompassing diverse communities as the Afar, the Somali, the Oromo, South Omo and the Nuer. The pastoralists reside in 61% of the landmass of the country and widely dispersed along the 5 Regional States of Ethiopia.

With regard to economic weight, the Ethiopian Pastoralism raises a large portion of the national herd which is estimated to be in the vicinity of more than 42% of all the livestock cattle, 75 % of all the goats, 25% of all the sheep, 20% of the equine, and 100% of the camels (UNCCP, 1991 and Getachew, 2000:59). On top such lucrative livestock resources; the pastoral areas of Ethiopia have been endowed with multitudes of natural resources. Comprehensive studies carried out on pastoral areas of Ethiopia show that 93% of the population in the pastoral areas is engaged in pastoralism and agro-pastoralism while the remaining 7% engaged in other activities (hunting, petty trade, mining, etc.).

The contribution of the livestock resources in the Ethiopia's economy is not insignificant. The livestock sector in Ethiopia constitutes 16% of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP), one-third of agricultural GDP, and 8% of export earnings of the country (World Bank, 2001). Emphasized here is that Pastoralists raise the largest portion of these national livestock resources. By any yardstick, however, it would not be utterly difficult to see that the livestock resources are not yet exploited up to their potential.

In spite of all these resources, sizeable share of contribution to the national economy and wealth of resilient institutions, pastoral communities of Ethiopia like elsewhere in other sub-Saharan African countries have been subjected to untold political, economic and socio-cultural marginalization. For a century or so, pastoralism was denied an unwavering recognition as a robust way of life and viable economic system. It was deliberately ruined; misunderstood and very intentionally excluded from all forms of development interventions in spite of the considerable assets it holds in the form of livestock and other natural resources.

For their great part, pastoral development strategies and interventions tried by the preceding regimes were designed to change the 'backward', 'nomadic' pastoral way of life to what those regimes considered more 'superior' life of sedentary cultivators (Mohammud, 2003). Development interventions had no room for pastoral participation and rendered no sincere esteem for pastoral cultures, peculiarities in their economic and institutional setups. The inherent and peculiar feature of pastoralism, namely mobility, was not understood and carefully dealt with in any development and policy discourses. The cross-border movements of the Pastoralists, which were necessitated by their geographical locations and mechanisms for coping up with climatically induced shocks created gaps and were taken by the states as a sign of divided allegiance on the part of the Pastoralists (Mohammud, 2003:40). Indeed, as Mohammud (2003) very fittingly observed such perception of divided loyalty has contributed a lot to the

political marginalization of the pastoral communities, and subsequently resulting in a hostile relationship in the state-pastoral community rapport.

The fallouts of such marginalization have left their long-lasting upsets as easily evidenced from the patterns of distribution and qualities of social and physical infrastructure prevailing in the pastoral areas of Ethiopia. Actually, the education, public health, veterinary services, water (both for human and for livestock) and rural finance situations in the pastoral areas of Ethiopia exhibit age-long disregard and injustice perpetuated by inappropriate policy interventions. All social indicators, most notably education and health coverage, invariably demonstrate a complete absence or disappointing plunge behind other areas of the country.

Pastoral development issues under the current political order have undergone some marked shifts. Attempts have been made in the direction of liberating the pastoralist from the agony of disregard and rejections exercised by pre-1991 regimes. cursory glance at the Federal Constitution justifies the validity of such an assertion. Article 40 of the Federal Constitution stipulated that '*Ethiopian Pastoralists have the right to free land for grazing as well as the right not to be displaced from their own lands.*' Similarly, Article 41 recognizes the rights of Pastoralists to '*receive fair prices for their products that would lead to improvement in their conditions of life.*'

Doubtlessly, these constitutional provisions of the Federal Government mark some departure from the positions of the earlier political orders. It seems, indeed, that era of ill-perception of the preceding regimes has eventually diminished. This departure withstanding, however, government policies, strategies and programs still lack clarity and comprehensiveness to cover the needs and full aspirations of the Pastoralists. In some instances, cursory review of policy documents divulges contravening policy position of the government. For instance, in the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP), Rural Development Policies and Strategies (RDPS), and Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Program the government has recognized the persistent knowledge gap on pastoral area development. On the other hand, however the government is of no doubt that settlement is the only enduring solution for the Pastoralists (Mohammad, 2003). Taken together, at this very stage, government policies and strategies on pastoral development still suffer from certain levels of dilemma, confusion and wrong assumptions.

The question of institutionalizing government's efforts as regards to development interventions in the pastoral areas by establishing focal institution, both at the Federal and Regional levels, in a form of a commission, office or even a ministry remained unreciprocated. Given the substantial economic potential of the pastoral areas, the magnitude of their problems and age-long disregard of the

pastoral communities it is really not lavishness to appeal for such institutional representation at this juncture.

5. ADVOCACY DIRECTIONS AND STRATEGIES FOR PASTORAL FORUM ETHIOPIA

Advocacy is relatively a 'new comer' as compared to other development discourses. It gained currency in the aftermath of the end of the cold war particularly in connection with the social reform movements of developing countries (Melakou, 2004:74). It uses the instruments of liberal democratic culture and adopts non-violent and constitutional means. In a liberal democratic framework, the primary focus of advocacy is influencing policy formulation and implementation. The main thrusts of advocacy are social changes and reforms, advancing the rights of the marginalized and voiceless, with the minimum financial, institutional and human resources available with them. As an instrument of social changes and reforms, advocacy goes beyond a mere public policy change to the larger arena of influencing societal attitudes and practices so as to transform oppressive value system to a more just and human worldview (Samuel, 2000).

5.1 Conceptual framework of advocacy

There are many different ways to conceptualize advocacy and as many definitions as there are groups and networks drawn in advocacy engagements. As a common denominator, however, the term advocacy is used to signify a set of planned, proactive and organized actions to address issues of injustice, marginalization and right abuse in a more effective and efficient manner (Samuel,2000:1).

First and foremost, advocacy is a process occurring over sometimes brief and often lengthy time. In a very short and precise way, *advocacy is a planned and organized set of actions directed at decision makers to effectively influence public policies and to get them implemented in a way that would empower the marginalized* (Advocacy Tools and Guidelines, CARE; Samuel, 2000:2 and The World Bank Institute, Advocacy, Communication and Coalition-Building, p.2). Advocacy is always directed at influencing policy, laws, regulations, programs, or funding decisions made at the upper-most levels of public or private sector institutions.

Customarily, advocacy is often associated with concerted actions of (The World Bank Institute, Advocacy, Communication and Coalition-Building, p.2):

- Speaking on behalf of the voiceless (*representation*)
- Encouraging others to speak with advocates(*mobilization*)
- Supporting the voiceless to speak for themselves (*empowerment*)

Here again, advocacy involves (Samuel, 2000:2):

- Resisting unequal power relations (like patriarchy) at every level
- Engaging institutions of governance to empower the marginalized
- Creating and using 'spaces' within the system to induce social changes
- Strategizing the use of knowledge, skills and opportunities
- Bridging the micro-level activism and macro-level policy initiatives

The rationales of advocacy are:

- Educating leaders, policy makers and others who make or carry out policy
- Influencing or reforming existing policies, laws and budgets or developing new projects or programs; and
- Creating more participatory, accountable, and transparent decision-making structures.

A carefully designed advocacy strategy addresses, among other things, what you to change, who will make the change and how to make the envisaged change and when to make the intended change.

5.2 Issue articulation for PFE's advocacy strategy

There cannot be any pastoral advocacy in a vacuum. Issues of deprivation, injustice and rights violation precede the process of advocacy. Without an issue or cause to advocate, there will no be advocacy as such. Hence, first and foremost, there has to be an issue or a cause to advocate for.

Indeed, pastoral advocacy is at a toddler stage in the Ethiopia's contexts. There has not been a vibrant civil society dedicated for the cause of pastoralism perhaps up until very recently. There was no a consortium of advocacy until the establishment of Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia in 1998, although it should not be denied that few pastoral NGOs have tried to uphold the cause of pastoral development. All these justify the acuity that there are many issues that would flawlessly fit into an advocacy engagements of PFE. Nevertheless, given the limitations of resources and dearth of experience in pastoral advocacy, and the need for a sharp focus on Key Result Areas (KRAs), PFE's advocacy strategy is bound to focus on at least three more crucial and crosscutting issues for advocacy engagements.

Within the framework of the foregoing, the following three critical advocacy issues have been selected in consultation with the Board of Directors and the executive management the PFE.

ISSUE No 1: Land and Resource Tenure Issues

Land is a single most important source of livelihood for pastoral communities. It is therefore imperative that land and other land-based natural resources should

take a center-stage in advocacy and lobbying engagements in as much as Pastoralists almost entirely depend on these resources for a survival and socio-economic advancement.

Access to key resources is often central to the survival of the whole pastoral production system, because without access to such areas livestock cannot get means of survival. Pastoralists should have reliable key resources such as grazing land, drainage lines or sinks, river banks, water points, salt-licks and strategic fodder reserves such as trees. Quite often, an access to these pastoral resources is a bone of contention especially in periods of droughts. Encroachment by agriculturalists or expropriation by state farms or animal game reserves can be highly damaging on pastoral sector (Scoones, 1996).

In many pastoral areas of sub-Saharan African countries, a ladder of different tenure systems is seen within the same landscape: some areas are uncontested (effectively open access), other areas are managed communally according to locally negotiated rules (coordinated access, common property) and other areas are used exclusively (Scoones, 1996:26).

Decline in rainfall, encroachments by agriculturalists combined with increasing human population in most pastoral areas have resulted in greater competition for available resources. All these have necessitated the need for new forms of resource management and tenure in the pastoral areas of Ethiopia.

Although the 1975 land reform herald a new chapter in the history of Ethiopia's peasant economy, it did not improve the land position of the pastoral communities. Best rangelands were assigned for national parks and state farms. Large areas were taken for resettlement schemes in the Gambella, Benishangul-Gumz and the Wabeshibelle Valley. On its part this exercise produced large-scale displacements and impoverishments in the pastoral areas.

As a good mark of radical legal departure, the Federal Constitution (Article 40) stipulates that:

Ethiopian Pastoralists have the right to free land for grazing and cultivation as well as right not to be displaced from their own land.

The same provision states that 'the implementation shall be specified by law.' Hence, even though the post-Dergue regime has taken radical measures, most remarkably in the direction of providing constitutional recognition, very crucial legal and institutional issues of access to land and land rights by the pastoralist are not sufficiently addressed (Yacob, 2000:31-32). Of course, the 1994 Federal Constitution guaranteed Pastoralists not to be displaced without their wish. Nevertheless, after eight years of this constitutional recognition there does not still exist by-laws to effect this constitutional provision.

Absence of by-laws to effect what has been provided for by the Federal Constitution coupled with recurrent drought has aggravated pastoral land and resource associated problems. Local governments in the pastoral areas are encouraging town residents, entrepreneurs and investors to engage themselves in agriculture, ranching and livestock fattening ventures (Getachew, 2000). Local authorities have aggressively engaged in allocating land for investors interested in the promotion of farming and livestock fattening activities. Generally, these and other related measures caused different problems in forms of:

- Deprivation of the pastoralist communities of their prime and dry-season grazing lands and watering points in favor of agribusinesses, resettlement schemes
- Expansion of state sponsored investments in pastoral areas without commensurate compensation to the pastoral communities
- Expansion of encroachment by agriculturalist leading to shrinkage of land under pasturage
- Reduction of high potential dry-season grazing land and the unfolding scarcity have increased the trend of inter-and intra-ethnic group land use competitions and armed conflicts between Pastoralists, agro-Pastoralists and sedentary agriculturalists.

Strategic position for advocacy

Hence, in view of the foregoing, land and resource related problems are still volatile issues in the pastoral areas of Ethiopia. In this context, the age long pastoral land tenure problems remain unmitigated in Ethiopia. Therefore, *the need for an appropriate land and resource policy for pastoral herders is increasingly felt and is more compelling than ever before.* Such a policy to be adopted by the Ethiopian Government should broadly aim at establishing legal and institutional regimes, with specific objectives of (Yacob, 2000; Getachew, 2000 and Scoones, 1996):

- Come up with a clear people-centered land reform policy and land reform that strengthens Pastoralists' rights to their land, tenure use, and management and conservation practices.
- Regulating and restraining arbitrary grabbing of pastoral lands
- Decentralize land and land-based natural resource management
- Providing commensurate compensation for use of pastoral lands by federal and regional governments for development and investment ventures
- Determining clearly the rights and obligations of the Pastoralists and the state
- In placing mechanisms of participatory development where Pastoralists are legally empowered to participate in any development master plan that affects their life.

- Since fixed land and resource tenure system proved to be ineffective elsewhere in other sub-Saharan African countries, the need for a flexible tenure arrangement must be recognized

ISSUE NO 2: Conflict Prevention and Management Issues

One of the major obstacles to a sustainable pastoral development and that exacerbates the plights of the pastoral communities is conflict in its various forms. Pastoral areas were combat zones for armed confrontations and bloody military engagements. The repeated military showdowns between Ethiopia and Somalia in 1970s have left many Pastoralists homeless and destitute. These military engagements have caused tremendous socio-economic dislocations and anguishes to which Pastoralists of both countries were subjected.

The sudden unprecedented institutional and governmental collapses of the government of Somalia triggered massive displacements of Pastoralists from their homelands and abrupt disruption of all socio-economic set ups. Tragic enough, Pastoralists have to bear the attendant consequences of these dislocations, which were not inflicted by them.

Furthermore, the clashes between different groups of Pastoralists over grazing lands and tenable access to water reservoir have also augmented the havocs of Pastoralists. Recurrent drought coupled with environmental degradation and depletion of grazing land and deteriorating water resources have fueled competition over these dwindling resources. The intensification of the rivalries over scarce resources have transformed the scope and magnitude of the showdown as evidenced from the frequency and technological sophistication of the arms being used in the inter-clan conflicts over grazing lands and water points.

The conflicts over scarce resources are bone of contention even among different pastoral groups dwelling across countries of the Horn of African. Relationships among different groups, such as between Desanech on the Ethiopian side, and Turkana on the Kenyan side, Afar-Issa (Somalia) and Borana-Somali had been mostly conflicting even to an extent of a war.

There is increasing observation that there is a nexus between drought and immense of conflicts in the pastoral areas of Ethiopia. Major pastoral regions have been visited by inveterate drought. As Beruk (2003:120) succinctly put it all the Woredas in Afar Region, and zones in Shinilee, Fiq and some parts of Dagahabur in Somali Region are classified as worst drought affected or prone areas. Other zones of Somali Region, almost the entire parts of Borena, South Omo and Nuer area in Gambella Region are labeled as less affected or prone drought areas (WFP, 2003 and Beruk, 2003). The frequency of drought recurrences in pastoral areas is greater than ever before. In this day and age,

once every year horrifying news of droughts are coming from pastoral areas affecting more than 50% of the pastoral population as it has happened in Afar in 2002 drought. The crux of the matter is that such droughts reduce grazing land and water resource, and thereby creating huge competition and, thus aggravating conflicts between clans, including cross border clashes (Beruk, 2003).

The past experiences seem to confirm reasons for considering conflict management in pastoral areas as one of the crucial strategic issues for PFE's advocacy. Federal and Regional Governments have always acted as 'five brigades' once conflicts are escalated to a height of armed engagements and claimed substantial life and caused devastations.

Strategic position for advocacy

In light of the foregoing scrutiny, prevention and resolution of conflicts should be high on the advocacy agenda of PFE in as much as pastoral development cannot be conceived without out a sustainable peace and tranquility. In this context, PFE considers the following as strategic goals in its advocacy pursuits:

- The Federal and Regional Governments should address the true causes of conflicts in the pastoral areas and thereby design conflict prevention and management mechanism in a sustainable manner.
- Regional Governments should refrain from promoting and instigating competition and conflicts.
- Federal and Regional governments should impose control on firearms
- The government should provide increased security to the borderland people against armed raiders and criminals
- The Federal and Regional governments should give more recognition to the traditional conflict management institutions and the role of traditional leaders in pastoral areas.

ISSUE NO 3: Livestock Marketing

Since livestock is the principal and most productive source of the livelihood of the Pastoralists, marketing tops as one of most crucial issues for advocacy engagements of PFE. The economic well-being of the pastoral communities largely depends on the livestock trading. It has to be emphasized that pastoralism is an economic and social system inherently based on livestock herding and trading as primary activities. Hence, effective livestock marketing mechanism is crucial to pastoral communities, it is very important for pastoral food security and serves as a leeway at times of a long drawn drought (Melakou, 2003:68).

At a macro-level, in as much as Ethiopia is home to the largest livestock per head in Africa, only next to the Sudan, livestock marketing needs to be given a prime attention. Livestock wealth is our 'red and white gold', a fortune that has not been given the consideration it deserves (Melakou, 2003). Livestock development, as compared with crop cultivation, should be the prime focus of the Ethiopian Government for it does not necessitate as huge budget as that required for enhancing crop cultivation and other extension programmes. The revenue rewards accruing from the livestock related economic activities such as leather production, meat processing plants and such other accessories are so fabulous. Moreover, the very viability of exclusive reliance on the peasant sector is dubious in light of the recurrent setbacks as the result of precarious recurrent drought.

According to Belachew (2003:84), the pastoral areas are the exclusive sources of exportable livestock, which have export potential in amount of \$ 152 million annually if these resources are exported live. This figure excludes domestic demand and the female animals. Furthermore, the same study indicated that if the resources pass through a value-adding channel, where meat and tanned hides and skins at pickled stage are exported, Ethiopia could get a foreign currency equivalent to USD 106 million from meat and 8 million from hides and skins (Belachew, 2003: 84). All these figures apparently show that the livestock resources could generate significant amount of foreign currency for the country and pastoral areas with concomitant results on the improvement of the livelihoods of the pastoralists.

Livestock marketing in the pastoral areas exhibit replete of inefficiency and problems that hindered the pastoral communities from benefiting from the livestock treasure at their disposal. Research works on livestock marketing identified many problems, which makes it difficult to capture them all here on this document (for a critical analysis see Belachew, 2003:88-92; Melakou, 2003:68-74; Beruk, 2003:129 and Ayele, 2000:55). From the advocacy perspective, the following livestock marketing-related problems in the pastoral areas deserve especial attention of PFE:

- **Poorly developed market infrastructure.** Infrastructures, which are prominently important for efficient livestock marketing, are in a disappointing state. Roads, stock routes, resting places, quarantine stations, abattoirs, livestock transporters etc. are almost nonexistent invariably in all major pastoral areas. Besides, the port of Djibouti which is officially used by the Ethiopian government for live animal export is unprepared for handling large number of livestock, as it lacks adequate amenities, such as holding grounds, water and feeding facilities (Belachew, 2003).

- ***Trans-boundary livestock diseases.*** Pastoral areas have been visited by different trans-border livestock diseases such as Rift Valley Fever that affected the productivity and marketability of the livestock in nearby Middle Eastern countries, which are the habituated major destination for Ethiopia's livestock export. Occurrence of such diseases caused repeated banning by these countries in the interest of protecting their consumers.
- ***Lack of market-oriented production system.*** Customarily, Pastoralists consider their livestock as a means of savings or capital accumulation. The livestock production system in the pastoral areas is not strategically organized to exploit opportunities emerging in the local and international markets. Market forces do not strategically guide the livestock production in the pastoral areas. Hence, production is not planned and adjusted according to the prevailing market situations and market needs.
- ***Lack of formal trading.*** Absence of favorable domestic livestock marketing network coupled with lack of formal state structure in the neighboring Somalia have fueled informal cross-border livestock trade. The cost of such informal trade especially in terms of squander in tax revenue is so adverse as such practice is not amenable to any formal restraint.

Strategic position for advocacy

PFE shall consider livestock marketing as the critical strategic issue to advance the interest of the Ethiopian Pastoralists and pastoral development. From PFE's perspective, attaining the following may be considered as advocacy goals:

- ***Improved livestock disease control in the pastoral areas.*** Given the existence of various forms of cattle diseases, it is utterly crucial to instigate a large-scale and permanent campaign to guarantee the health of the livestock. To this end, the government should expand its investment in training programmes to produce veterinarians and animal health workers, liberalize its regulations, increasing access to vaccination and livestock veterinary services to turn pastoral areas into diseases-free zones and reliable source of animal exports should be strongly aspired.
- ***Creating market awareness among Pastoralists.*** Pastoralists need to be encouraged to alter their traditional mode of production into market-oriented system, guided by demands and profit orientation.

- ***The Federal and Regional Governments in the pastoral areas shall give due attention to infrastructure development.*** In this connection, the following shall be given a prime attention:
 - Upgrading and improving livestock routes and transpiration facilitates
 - Improving slaughter houses
 - Provision of livestock resting sites and
 - Provision of storage and quatrains facilities at strategic sites.

- ***Boosting the private sector participation in livestock sector.*** At the moment, private sector involvements in the livestock related ventures especially in the pastoral areas are extremely scant. The entrepreneurial capacity is disappointingly weak and incapable to promote market-oriented production and take advantage of the potential in the international livestock markets. Hence, the Federal and Regional states should invigorate private sector interventions through provision of special incentive packages.

- ***Formalizing trade with neighboring countries.*** It is really horrifying to see how parallel or illegal cross-border trading is favoring countries such as Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti while Ethiopia's livestock export performance is constantly deteriorating from time-to-time. These countries are filling their demand-supply gap through informal and traditional cross-frontiers livestock transactions with Ethiopian pastoral traders. Hence, in view of curbing this state of affair, the government shall work very hard in the direction of formalizing the existing traditional and informal trading practices.

- ***Creating market information system.*** The existing pastoral livestock marketing mechanism doesn't exhibit any sign of modern marketing information system. By and large, it is bound to be traditional and flawed. Thus, a market information system is required that allows pastoral traders to get sufficient information on a required quality and price both on the domestic and foreign markets.

- ***Promoting pastoral marketing cooperative formations.*** The Ethiopian Pastoralists have never seen any sincere and voluntary forms of service and market cooperatives meant for coordinating the joint efforts of the Pastoralists. All endeavors of regimes to organize Pastoralists in service and marketing cooperatives were principally based on political raison d'être, which were predicated upon sedenterization and curbing mobility and trans-border informal trades. Indeed, pastoral cooperatives would be instrumental not only in creating leverage vis-à-vis other

competitors in the domestic and international markets, but also provide commodities and hunt for lucrative markets for their members. Besides, they shorten the market chains and create marketing links between Pastoralists and customers in both domestic and international markets.

- **Strengthening financial support for pastoral marketing.** The existing financial intermediaries and banking credit facilities in the pastoral areas are disappointingly inadequate and prone to long bureaucratic procedures. These and other stringent credit conditionalities have discouraged Pastoralists from using the financial facilities. Hence, it is worth establishing and strengthening rural credit facilities in the pastoral areas by taking the peculiarities of pastoralism into account.
- **Conducting intensive, effective and professional trade promotion.** In view of expanding the export markets for livestock related products, the government should engage in intensive, effective and professional trade promotion campaigns, notably in Western Europe and the Arab World. Concerning western European countries, the government should target vibrant civic society organization to intensify the lobbying campaigns.

5.3 Identification of target audiences and constituents

To realize the above mentioned strategic goals PFE's shall clearly determine all the individuals and groups that may support the issues and goals described in the preceding section as well as those that may oppose the issues and goals.

Target audiences, as used here, are people with authority to respond to the advocacy efforts of PFE in its endeavor of attaining the advocacy goals sketched in the preceding section.

The target audiences should be classified into two groups, the primary and secondary target audiences. The primary target audiences are persons and/or institutional bodies that themselves have decision-making authority or have the power to make the changes PFE wants to happen. These groups are the centerpieces of the pastoral advocacy issue PFE is seeking to address. These are people or institutions whose policy, behavior and attitudes PFE needs to challenge in order to obtain the advocacy goals. The secondary target audiences are persons and institutional bodies that can influence the primary targets (CARE Advocacy Tools and Guidelines, 2001:35; The World Bank Institute, 2002:12).

With respect to target audiences of PFE, customarily legislators are the prime targets of any policy and legislative advocacy pursuit. Persuading them to do what PFE wants should normally be given a principal attention. Nevertheless, in the Ethiopian contexts, since these legislators are highly constrained by party

discipline and policies or laws are mostly initiated by the cabinet, focusing on legislators alone may not yield the desired results. The results obtained from the analysis and interpretation of the data from field survey has strongly confirmed the validity of such contention. Accordingly, out of the total respondents 98.6% have claimed that ***PFE's advocacy should target the officials of the ruling party and the Ministry of Federal Affairs as the primary targets of PFE's advocacy.***

Concerning the secondary target audiences, ***donors and multilateral organizations should be considered as secondary targets due to the strategic and financial leverage they have on the Ethiopian Government.*** At the moment, Ethiopia's development has been highly vulnerable to the magnitude and flow of external financial assistance. Donors and multilateral organizations especially the World Bank and International Monetary Fund are playing a decisive role in financing major development projects. Since any move to halt such financial flow will cause a serious disturbance or shock, thus the government cannot easily dare to ignore policy position of these actors. Thus, ***PFE will have every reason to focus its advocacy activity on those influential donors and multilateral organizations.*** Besides, ***members of the parliament and traditional leaders*** (clan and religious or spiritual leaders) may also be considered as secondary targets. Even though it is not that much strong the members of the parliament have some power to influence the conduct of the executive branch of the government. Traditional leaders (clan and spiritual heads) hold strong local authority for mobilization of the pastoral communities.

PFE's constituents are those groups who have a direct stake in the advocacy solutions because they are directly affected by the problem the advocacy strategy seeks to address. Moreover, constituents include individuals or institutions who care deeply and are potentially concerned about the advocacy issues which are the subject of the advocacy efforts and are or may be willing to do something about it (WBI, 2002:13). In light of this principle, ***pastoral communities and civil societies engaged in pastoral development are the important constituents of PFE's advocacy campaign.***

5.4 Advocacy Strategies and Instruments to be used by PFE

As it has been stressed in this document, pastoralism is not yet very well-known to a great many people and policy-makers of this country as well. Hence, working for pastoral rights is indeed an uphill struggle for PFE and its members. It demands a rigorous, integrative and synergized advocacy work. And such an advocacy approach demands clarity of direction, 'intelligible' information and a solid knowledge of pastoralism and contemporary developments at the regional and global level.

More important, PFE should consider **'knowledge-based activism'** at the centerpiece of its advocacy strategy. In the information age, it is not only the emotional appeal of pastoral issues that really matters, but the overall rationale based on authoritative argument that makes a decisive impact on the policymakers conduct or donors. Hence, PFE should consistently build its capacity to analyze the root causes of the problems of the pastoral communities. This involves clarity and grasp of contemporary pastoral development discourses.

In the contexts of pastoral development issues described above and the strategic mission of Pastoral Forum Ethiopia, the prime focus of advocacy should be changing the life of pastoral communities. The focus should be achieving the aforementioned strategic goals by engaging in active and unwavering advocacy pursuits. The sole aim of PFE's advocacy should be influencing the policy processes of the Federal and Regional Governments in the pastoral areas to change the pastoral situations through ***development, empowerment and social reforms***.

In engaging in vigorous and unfailing policy advocacy activities, PFE and its executive management shall consider the following directions, course of actions and instruments.

(1) Be a bona fide civic society organization

PFE is not a political organization. Its eventual goal is not conquest of political power. It is not an extension of political organizations. It is not a surrogate of opposition parties. Hence, as an NGO and member of the civil society organizations, it's principal advocacy target should be securing pastoral-friendly social reforms through lobbying for changing or implementing policies in favor of the pastoral communities.

Getting such credibility as a genuine civic society organization by the Federal and Regional Governments in the pastoral areas, and even by the pastoral communities themselves and the development communities at large should be the principal aim of PFE in its advocacy engagements. Given the governmental proclivity and prevailing political culture of this country, short of such credibility the chance of success for PFE's advocacy will be next to nothing.

(2) Attach the advocacy activities with the prevailing agendas of sustainable development

In light of the prevailing preference of the present political order, the likelihood of success in advocacy and lobbying activities is dependent on the smart approach of the activist to link what is advocated for and the development schema that the government is standing for. The crux of this point is, the credibility and the socio-political legitimacy of advocacy efforts in the Ethiopian context would largely depend on the consistency and compatibility of the

advocacy issue with the already acknowledged major developmental direction of the government.

Within this framework, therefore, PFE should analyze the pastoral problems and establish through scrupulous analysis that what it **demands on behalf of the Pastoralists is organically allied with sustainable development agenda of the Ethiopian government – rural development, capacity building, food security, poverty reduction, good governance, investment promotion and fast and sustained development.**

(3) Apply integrative approach ('a cocktail approach')

While there are various elements or components of influencing public policies or public opinions, it is important to advance advocacy initiatives with a holistic perspective. Hence, PFE's advocacy strategy should be integrative or holistic approach that would make use of various advocacy components simultaneously and optimally according to the context and nature of the issues.

Possible advocacy modalities that can be used by PFE may include:

- **Lobbying the parliamentarians and bureaucrats.** Lobbying is an element of advocacy, but conducted at individual level. Lobbying is done by singling out powerful or influential individuals who have leverage or enjoy the respect of policymakers. Possible candidates for lobbying might be parliamentarians or high-level government officials. In actual fact, the avenue for lobbying through parliamentarians is rather limited in the Ethiopia's situation. Most of the legislations are initiated by the cabinet (executive) itself, which commands the support of the majority party in the parliament. Given the party politics in Ethiopia, lobbying the parliamentarians who are generally bound to follow party whips may not be as effective as in the developed western democracy. But the proper use of 'question hour' in the parliament and approaching high level party leaders are some effective advocacy strategies that PFE might consider.
- **Education and Media:** This advocacy alternative includes fact-finding, street theater, public forums, press conferences editorial board visits, assisting reporters with stories, radio programs, web pages, internet, especial TV programs, paid advertisements, canvassing opinions and participatory problem identification etc.
- **Persuasion:** This advocacy alternative includes mobilizing popular support by using opinion leaders, and negotiations and bargaining with decision makers.

- **Public demonstration/marches.** Numbers and timing are crucial elements for planning such an advocacy tactic. Obviously, such advocacy approach needs a painstaking thinking and preparation as a hastily conceived demonstration or marches might convey wrong or even damaging signals to the government.
- **Networking, coalition building and grass root mobilization.** These advocacy strategies should be given a prime attention in PFE's advocacy engagements. Aside from constituency building at the community level, it is crucial to cultivate the support of other civic actors. This task can help build the required synergy among the various actors within civil society. This builds the notion of solidarity and inter-dependence.

PFE shall encourage alliance with other pastoral actors for the following pragmatic reasons. Some of these reasons are:

- By and large, organizations working with Pastoralists share common goals. These goals may be variously expressed as *poverty reduction, social, economic and political justice, working for sustainable livelihoods, etc.*
 - These actors generally share broadly similar approaches and activities based on a mixture of participatory action research, capacity building, advocacy and service delivery.
 - The organizations are all competing for funds usually from the same donors
 - Working towards a common vision would enhance delivering a more coherent (and possibly more integrated) programme of support to local pastoral communities, the chance to make better use of existing resources, and
 - The ability to lobby more effectively for donors and policy makers to change their policies, and funding priorities and mechanisms
- **Legislative advocacy or litigation.** This approach relies on using the courts to change a law or draw attention to the pastoral problem. Given the current political trend, the likelihood of success of such advocacy approach in the context of Ethiopia is almost minimal.

(4) Focus on political representatives and change the knowledge gap

One of the major constraints faced by Ethiopian pastoral communities and pastoral civil societies in Ethiopia is the widespread ignorance of many policy makers, government staff and development workers with respect to pastoralism as a livelihood and land use system

At the moment, there is poor understanding of pastoral systems by policy makers and the fact that pastoral people do not have the political leverage to ensure that policies are designed in their favor might have contributed to this gap. Moreover, there is no culture of strong pastoral advocacy and civil society movement capable of engaging with the policy apparatus to represent and defend the interest of pastoral community in Ethiopia. Although some pastoral civil society groups such as PFE are beginning to occupy a prominent place in Ethiopia's development scene, they still remain relatively toddler.

Until there is a broader understanding and acceptance of the dynamics and rationale behind pastoralism, it is very much unlikely that policy makers will provide an enabling environment of pastoral development and provide a framework for the interaction of pastoralism with the broader policy environment in Ethiopia.

In this connection, PFE's advocacy engagements shall follow the following course:

- In the short-term, make the wealth of information that exists on pastoralism readily available in a variety of formats to policy makers, government workers and other development workers.
- In the medium to long term, campaign to institutionalize the knowledge in pastoralism by incorporating it in the curricula of primary, secondary and tertiary level educations of Ethiopia. Such a move would prepare future generations of policy-makers and broader public.

(5) Regional outlook

There are a number of factors, which compel PFE to consider the sub-region (the Horn of Africa) and the pastoral people as a unit and the fact that the solutions to their problems are mutually supporting. The followings can be considered as plausible reasons:

- Kinship in the form of clanship goes beyond national frontiers. Such transcendence is used as a basis of political alliance and mechanism of survival.
- Cross-border trade continuous to flourish unhindered outside the states mechanism.
- There are four nationalities, which dwell across countries of the Horn of Africa. Afars are the second largest ethnic group in Djibouti, and a smaller size of population in Eriteria. The Somali fall within four sovereign nations, which are Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia

and Kenya. There is significant number of Borenas in Kenya. The Nurur live in Ethiopia and Southern Sudan.

The combined effects of such situations are that cross-border or regional approaches are most acceptable models that need to be considered by PFE.

(6) Advocating the cause at different arenas (local, Regional and global)

When PFE wants to have a given policy changed, or have a new policy introduced, PFE shall target a number of governance structures simultaneously (local, regional and global level). At the regional level, it may target IGAD and AU. At international level it may target the UN system.

Pastoral causes can be advocated at different levels. Ending marginalization of Pastoralists can be advanced both at the regional and global level. Thus, PFE needs to forge linkage with civic groups at the regional and global levels to solicit supports and solidarity.

(7) Using International Instruments

One of the crucial components that PFE's advocacy strategy should use are regional and international instruments that recognize the rights of Pastoralists. Since these international and regional agreements are binding on signatories, it would be worthwhile to run advocacy activities within the frameworks of those instruments adopted by various institutions, such as the UN, the UN submits and other global structures.

The following are some of the instruments that may be used to advocate the causes of pastoral communities (Melakou, 2003):

- i. The Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal People in Independent Countries, or the ILO Convention, as it is well known.
- ii. The UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations
- iii. The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (under the Economic and Social Council)
- iv. The Rio summit, whose official title was the UN Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development
- v. The Resolution on the Rights of Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa
- vi. African Charter on Peoples' and Human Rights, which was adopted in 1986. The cause of pastoralism can perfectly fall under the domain of the African Commission on Peoples and Human Rights
- vii. IGAD and its institutional mechanisms can also be used as a platform for advocacy and lobbying engagements

(8) Empowerment and capacity building

One of the most of important considerations under PFE's advocacy strategy should be the issue of ownership or empowering the pastoral community. PFE cannot represent the pastoral communities forever. Indeed, at the preliminary stage it might be impossible to empower the pastoral communities that they can do the advocacy work all by themselves. At the start, PFE shall pose itself as the guardian or representative of the pastoral communities, but it should concurrently work to capacitate pastoral communities to own the issues and do the advocacy work by themselves. For this reason and in the interest of sustainability of the advocacy project, PFE must have ***phasing out of strategy to transfer ownership to the pastoral communities.***

In the long-run pastoral groups need to develop their own capacity to articulate the rationale behind their livelihood and land use systems, and to understand, analyze and ultimately contest the dominant paradigm driving development policy for pastoral areas. This approach would help the pastoral communities to identify their own solutions to current problems, according to their values and interests, and speak in an informed and authoritative manner on policy issues that concern them. Ultimately, they would speak the same language with policy makers and the development community, and thereby argue and challenge outsiders' perceptions of pastoralism.

To this end, PFE shall provide the pastoral communities with training and written, audio-visual support materials in local language, covering a range of topics such as civic and constitutional rights, land legislation, the basic development discourses and their implications on pastoral developments and the like.

6. ADVOCACY STRATEGY ACTION PLAN, 2004-2008

ISSUE/KEY RESULT AREAS	GOALS	ADVOVACY TARGET	MAIN ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES	IMPACT DESIRED	LEVEL OF ADVOCACY (ARENA)	TIME
<p>1. Addressing the knowledge gap of political representatives and government bureaucrats</p>	<p>Clear understanding of the nature and systems of pastoralism both as a mode of life and socio-political system by policymakers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top-level party leaders • Government officials at the Federal, Regional and District levels • Department heads of line ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on pastoralism to policy makers, government workers and other development workers • Institutionalize the knowledge in pastoralism by incorporating it in the curricula of primary, secondary and tertiary level educations of Ethiopia. • Media advocacy • Organizing Annual Conferences • Ethiopian Pastoralist Day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broader understanding and acceptance of the dynamics and rationale behind pastoralism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal • Regional • Districts 	

2. Land and Resource Issues	People-centered pastoral land tenure reform that includes:					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of legal framework restraining arbitrary grabbing of pastoral lands • Decentralization of land and land-based natural resource management • Adoption of legal framework for compensating for use of pastoral lands • Adoption of flexible tenure arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top-level government officials in the Ministry of Federal Affairs • Federal Parliamentarians • Members of Pastoral Affairs Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying top-government officials at the Federal and Regional levels • Mobilizing popular support by using opinion leaders • Negotiation and bargaining with decision makers • Networking, coalition building with other actors at the sub-regional and global levels, and constituency building • Providing analysis and information to committees of the parliament • Testifying in committees and legislative offices 	Sustained access to grazing land, water points and other crucial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal level • Local level • Regional level 	2005-2006

3. Conflict Prevention and Management	Designing conflict prevention and management mechanism including:					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the main reasons for conflicts and resource competition (land and resource tenure related problems, droughts and famine etc.) • Increasing security for the borderland people against armed raiders and criminals • Recognizing and formalizing traditional conflict management institutions and the role of traditional leaders in pastoral areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top-level government officials in the Ministry of Federal Affairs • Federal Parliamentarians • Traditional leaders • Official of countries in the Horn of Africa • Pastoral communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying top-government officials at the Federal and Regional levels • Mobilizing popular support by using opinion leaders • Negotiation and bargaining with decision makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained peace and stability • Improved cooperation and harmony among pastoral groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National • Sub-Regional (Horn of Africa) • Regional • Districts 	

<p>4. Livestock Marketing</p>	<p>Improving the livestock marketing systems in the pastoral areas through:</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved living conditions and livelihood • Sustainable development 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock disease free pastoral areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of Pastoral Affairs Committee • Officials of MoFA • Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and its Regional Counterparts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying officials of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and their regional governments counterparts 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Levels • Regional • Global 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating market awareness among Pastoralists • Giving due attention to infrastructure development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving live stock routes and transportation - Improving slaughter houses - Provision of livestock resting sites - Provision of storage and quatrains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Ministry of Trade and Industry and its Regional Counterparts • Federal Investment Commission and its Regional Counterparts • Pastoral Commissions • Cooperative Promotion Organizations • Foreign trade missions • Civil Societies in developed countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying officials of Federal Ministry of Trade and Industry and its Regional Counterparts • Lobbying officials of Investment commissions • Lobbying Cooperatives Commission • Conducting different programs to raise market awareness of Pastoralists • Facilitating trade fairs 			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boosting the private sector participation in livestock sector • Formalizing trade with neighboring countries • Creating market information system • Promoting pastoral marketing cooperatives • Strengthening financial support for pastoral marketing • Conducting intensive, effective and professional trade promotion • In place legal framework for imposing control on firearms 					
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Annex
PASTORAL FORUM ETHIOPIA (PFE)
Designing Of Pastoral Development Policy Advocacy and Lobbying
Strategy for PFE Operation

Questionnaires for Advocacy Issues Identification, Articulation and
Establishment of Advocacy Objectives

I. Issues Identification and Articulation Objectives

Q1	What do pastoralists want to change?	Put them in order of their significance
Q2	What do pastoralists concern groups and CSOs' want to change in favour of pastoralists?	
Q3	What is the magnitude of the problems?	

Q4	<p>What objectives shall pastoralists and PFEs' focus on?</p> <p>a) Change government and donors existing policies on pastoral development or/ and reformulating and developing of new policies favoring pastoral development.</p> <p>b) Democratic pastoral institutions and organizations representing the needs and aspiration of pastoralists' men and women.</p> <p>c)</p> <p>d)</p> <p>e)</p>
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Q5	<p>What can be done to improve or change the existing pastoral unfriendly development policies or to reformulate and develop new policies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Build political commitment b) Developing and implementing new national development that favour pastoralists c) Changing misconception about pastoralism and pastoralists d) Involving pastoralists in policies formulation, implementation and evaluation e) Providing access to quality of information, f) Empowering pastoral communities and their traditional institutions g) h) i) j) k)
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Q6	What are the major local socio economic constraints that have been impediment for the development of Pastoralists? (Put them in the order of their significance)	Ranking
	Road and communication	
	Education	
	Veterinary services	
	Water supply for human	
	Water supply for livestock	
	Rural finance	
	Road and communication	
	Population pressure	
	Recurrent drought	
	Food insecurity	
	Conflict	
	Grazing land	
	Environmental degradation and pollution	
	Good governance and democratization	
	Marketing and market facilities	
	Land tenure systems	

Q7	<p>What is at stake?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Status quo undermines realization of pastoral development goals objectives b) Principles of the Federal Constitution no fulfilled c) Basic right of pastoral communities undermined d) realization of national development undermined e) recognition of the viability of pastoral mode of life undermined
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II. Mobilizing people and institutions that can make change happen in the pastoralists

2.1 local audiences

Q8	<p>Who are directly affected by the change?</p>
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Q9	<p>If the problem affects distinct communities, what are these communities?</p> <p>Where are they located? (Region, zone and districts)</p> <p>How many are they?</p>
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Q10	<p>Who are the <u>leaders</u> of those communities?</p> <p>What <u>kind of decision</u> do they make?</p> <p>What are <u>the local-decision making structures</u>?</p>	
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Q2.1	<p>Identification of prime targets (who has the power to make things happen or make the change)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Across boarder alliances: for example EGAD; regional parliamentarian group etc. b) National level: parliament, Prime Minster; Cabinet(COM); MOFA; and related Ministries, Head of department; working groups, sector committees etc. c) Regional level: regional parliament; regional president; regional cabinet; pastoral development commission or related bureaus, and department; etc d) Local or woreda level: Woreda chief administrator; cabinet; development planning unit; etc. e) Various Stakeholders: donors, religious institution; and leaders, CSOs, NGOs, opinion leaders, etc.
Q2.2	<p>Who are Key audiences/ stakeholders?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the legislatures/legislative b) The executive c) MOFA and related departments and ministries, d) Sector Ministries e) Regional government executive; legislature; line bureaus and department; CSOs;etc f) The Media

Q11	Who should be the Prime Targets for PFE's advocacy?	
SNO	(Rank them in the order of their significance)	Ranking
1	Regional Government	
2	Local Government (zonal administration)	
3	Local Government (woreda administration)	
4	Local Government (kebele administration)	
5	Federal Government (Ministry of Federal Affairs)	
6	Federal Government (House of Peoples' Representatives)	
7	Political parties	
8	Others	

2.4 Identification of secondary targets (who have access to and are able to influence the primary audience)

Q12	Who should be the Secondary Targets for PFE's advocacy?	
SNO	(Rank them in the order of their significance)	Ranking
1	Media	
2	Local Traditional and opinion leaders (Clan heads, religious and abagadas)	
3	Donors	
4	International organizations (WB, EU etc)	
5	Professional associations	
6	International NGOs	
7	Others	

2.4 Who are affected by the change?

Q13	Who will be benefited by the change?	
Q14	Why will be threatened by the change?	

III. BUILDING SUPPORT AND CONSITUENCY

Q16	Whom shall PFE consider as its supporters and constituency to advance the cause of Pastoralists?	Rank them in order of their significance
	i. Member NGOs	
	ii. Donors	
	iii. Local Leaders	
	iv. Pastoral Communities	
	v. Pastoral Oriented Regional Government Offices	
	vi. Professional Associations	
	vii. International Organizations	
	viii. Regional Government	
	ix. Federal Government	
	x. Media people	
	xi. Local Authorities	

IV. Resources and capacity to Engage in pastoral policy advocacy?

<p>Q17. What PFE want to do?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Q18. What is PFE capacity to engage in pastoral advocacy?</p> <p>a) high capacity</p> <p>b) adequate Capacity</p> <p>c) Moderate</p> <p>d) Poor capacity</p>

Q19. How do you rate PFE's advocacy operation so far?

Very Good	
Good	
Fair	
poor	

Q20	What are the strengths and weaknesses in PFE's advocacy activities?	
	Strengths	Weaknesses

Q21. Which of the advocacy strategies of PFE should be kept up for effective implementation of its mission?	
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Q22. Which of the advocacy strategies of PFE should be casted off for its nominal contribution for implementation of PFE's mission?	
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V. ADVOCACY ALTERNATIVES

Q23	What effective advocacy strategies shall PFE use to advance the cause of Pastoralists? (Put them in terms of significance)	Ranking Order
	i. Coalition building	
	ii. Public education	
	iii. Constituency education	
	iv. Popular mobilization (public demonstration and marches)	
	v. Direct lobbying	
	vi. Litigation	
	vii. Media (press conference, radio, web pages etc.)	

VI. GRASS ROOT CAPACITY BUILDING

Q24	What advocacy strategies shall PFE consider to empower local communities? (put them in terms of their rank)	Ranking Order
	i. Build grassroots leadership	
	ii. Help build alliances with other pastoral communities	
	iii. Participatory problems identification	
	iv. Building negotiation and bargaining capacities	
	v. Building capacities of agenda setting	
	vi. Building monitoring and evaluation capacities	
	vii. Others	

VII. CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION

Q25	What shall PFE consider as channels of communication to get across its advocacy messages?	Put them in Ranking Order
	i. Press kits and press releases	
	ii. Press conferences	
	iii. Fact sheets	
	iv. Public debate	
	v. Panel discussions	
	vi. Public Hearing on major legislations and policies	
	vii. Others	