Participatory Mapping of Livestock Routes and Resources in Southern Woredas of Oromia and Somali Regions, Southern Ethiopia.

Dagim Berhanu

A dissemination workshop

Hawassa

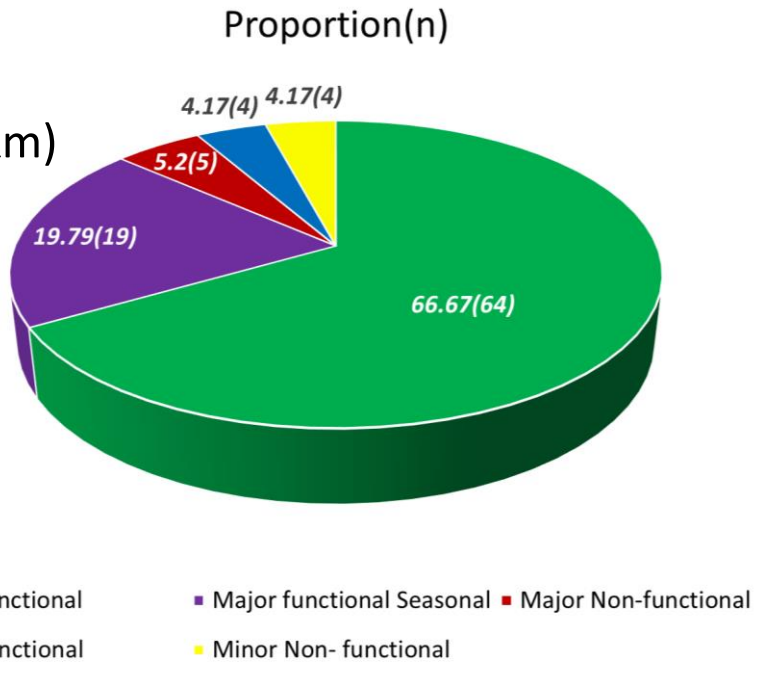
October 23, 2023



Discussion

Livestock routes

- 96 (2,952 km) livestock routes were identified and mapped by the participants in the study areas.
- The livestock routes mapped are grouped in five separate classes.
    - ✓ major functional routes (2,197.39 km)
    - ✓ major functional seasonal routes(346.65 km)
    - ✓ major non-functional routes (146.74 km)
    - ✓ minor functional routes and (82.18 km)
    - ✓ minor non-functional routes (179.21 km)



Con't…

- **90.63% (n = 87)** of the livestock routes are functional and **9.37% (n = 9)** of the them are non-functional at the time of mapping because of:
  - ✓ Opening of alternative routes.
  - ✓ Blockage of routes because of conflicts on rangeland with neighboring districts.
  - ✓ Construction and establishment of new livestock facilities, marketplaces and water points in nearest locations.
  - ✓ Depletion of livestock resource from some livestock destination points (drying of water points).

Livestock routes destination points

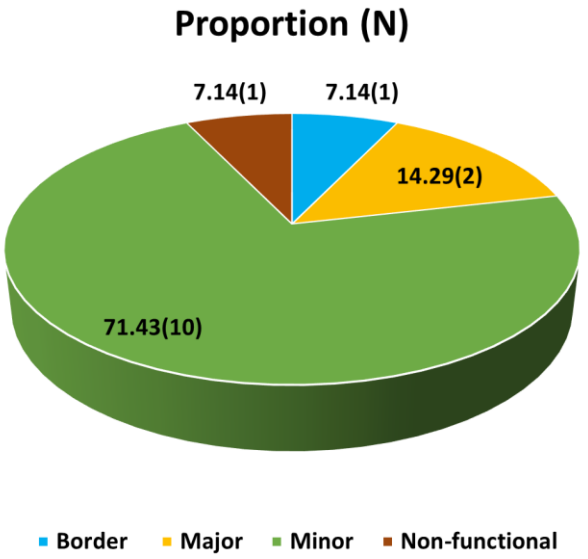
- Grazing places (range lands), watering points, salt licking points, livestock markets, and animal health post were found as the major destination points of the livestock routes mapped in the study areas.
    - 90 livestock routes destined at grazing areas, watering points and other destination points including marketplaces and animal health facilities
    - 3 of them destined at salt liking places and
    - 3 of them are at marketplaces only.

Livestock Markets

- About 14 livestock markets were identified by the participants and they are grouped in 4 classes.

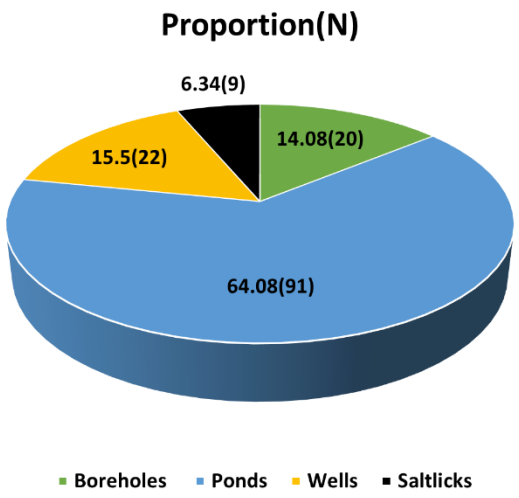
- The livestock market map indicates a low density of livestock markets over vast areas, especially major livestock markets, which are very few in number.

- From this, one can understand that the pastoralists are expected to track their animals one foot over a long distance to sell them and buy household commodities.



Livestock watering points

- 142 livestock watering and salt lick points were mapped and grouped in 4 classes.
- Ponds were identified as the major source of water in the areas for the pastoralist community, even if pond waters are not a clean source of water for humans and livestock.
- Boreholes and wells, which are relatively clean and quality water sources, are very few in number accumulated around the residences and rod sides and scattered over vast rangeland areas where pastoralists used to travel.



Livestock Facilities and Human Health Related Infrastructures

- One hundred (100) livestock facilities and human health related infrastructures were identified by the participants.

Livestock facilities and human health related infrastructures	Proportion %(N)
Animal health post	49(49)
Check point	1(1)
Holding ground	1(1)
Loading & offloading facility	2(2)
Slaughterhouse	3(3)
Human Health post	44(44)
Total	**100(100)**

- The maps in the study areas also clearly show the low density of livestock facilities and human health related infrastructures over the vast rangeland areas.

Conclusions

- With the current mapping activity, several livestock routes and infrastructures have been identified and mapped.
- The maps produced will provide basic information on the location and status of livestock routes and infrastructure to the government and other developmental partners.
- The produced route maps will inform and influence development planning and decisions making in supporting, servicing, and protecting them in the pastoral areas.

Con't…

- The government and other interested developmental NGOs could use watering point maps to support the pastoral community and intervene in water resource establishment and rehabilitation.
- The government and other interested developmental NGOs could take up livestock market maps to support the pastoral community by establishing new markets and rehabilitating the existing ones.

Con't…

- The map showing animal health posts and human health posts is crucial for the HEAL project to define where mobile or static One Health units are most suitable.

- Thus, the maps produced will provide a basis for discussing the One Health Unit option with local and regional stakeholders, and for mobile units, they will help to plan routes and timing of areas served.

Con't…

- The map showing animal health posts and human health posts is crucial for the HEAL project to define where mobile or static One Health units are most suitable.
- Areas with a low density of animal and human health posts but located along major livestock routes and markets would be obvious priorities for mobile One Health units.
- Whereas in locations where there is already a relatively high density of animal and human health posts, strengthening these existing infrastructures towards static One Health units seems sensible.

Recommendation

- The federal, regional and local governments ***should recognize*** and ***protect*** the livestock routes and infrastructure mapped in the study areas.

- The government and other stakeholders should work towards ***supporting, servicing,*** and ***protecting*** the identified livestock routes in the study areas.

Con't…

- The local governments and the community should consider an early, rapid, and holistic conflict management system whenever conflicts exist between adjacent pastoral kebeles, and the community should work towards ***improving peace*** and ***harmony*** with neighbors to avoid livestock route obstruction and make available livestock resources.

- The produced maps reflect the current status and livestock routes change over time, thus important to ***revalidate*** the current maps over time and to keep track of major changes.

Thank you all!




Please ensure a consent form has been signed for use of pictures. In the case of minors, signature of persons with parental authority should be obtained.

The Health of Ethiopian Animals for Rural Development (HEARD) project is financed by the European Union.

Among the other objectives of the project, 'improving the technical competencies of veterinary service providers to enable them to deliver better and provide rationalized services' is implemented by the Ethiopian Veterinarians Association (EVA) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) lead HEARD project in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Ethiopian Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

ilri.org

eva-ethiopia.org



Supported by the European Union

Implemented by

ILRI
INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CGIAR

EVA

In partnership with

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE