

Assessment of Development Intervention gaps on livelihoods of pastoralist in Selected District: The Case of West Hararge zone Selected Stakeholders

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Abstract: The study was to assess development interventions gaps on pastoralist economic development in West Hararge Zone, Ethiopia. The qualitative and quantitative data surveys were employed, and data were collected from 160 respondents. In doing, the maximum likelihood estimation of logit model was applied to identify development stakeholders, and used descriptive statistics to know how much beneficiaries were benefited from intervention. In addition, SWOT analyses were applied to the extent of stakeholder's intervention. Finally, to develop way of recommendation to each stakeholder; the researchers were used Spearman's rank analysis as (Charles Edward Spearman, 1863-1945) to assess the rank of stakeholders contribution. Therefore, the result of the study shows; among stakeholders of pastoralist development, the sectors rank awarded based on their participations' contribution to pastoral development were positively follows; education sectors of government [1], productive safety net program [2], cooperative Oromia promotion; Busa Gonofa sector institution³, pastoral development government sector [4], water sector of government [5], and care Ethiopia non-government organization [6].

Keywords: Development, Intervention, Logistic, Pastoralist, Stakeholders, West Hararge.

1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Pastoralism represents a symbiotic relationship among three elements: people, livestock and often-fragile environments (Kelemework, T, 2011). Pastoralism is not only the way of life for pastoralists, but also a culture, symbol of love and integrate, economic and livelihood system, one of the basic pastoral risk management strategies and rational use of dry lands. It is life system mostly found in Africa's vast arid and semi-arid areas which are manifested by rainfall variability, and associated uncertainties in the spatial and temporal distribution of water resources and grazing for animals. Pastoralism is practiced mainly on the grasslands that cover about a quarter of the world's surface (Follet *et al.*, 2010).

Pastoralists have multiple political identities: pastoral, livestock-keeping, regional, ethnic, religious, and "indigenous peoples" (Andreas *et al.*, 2017). In general speaking, Pastoralists live in marginalized, remote and underdeveloped areas. In the pastoral areas illiteracy rate is very high and majority of their children not in school (UNICEF, 2014). Pastoralists are often

described as conflict prone, food insecure and associated with high levels of vulnerability.

Livelihood of pastoralist communities in Ethiopia is constrained by diverse natural, social and economic problems including recurrent drought, lack of basic infrastructure, conflict, and they have low resilient capacities to cope with and recover from such vulnerable situations. About 15% of *Borena* pastoralists are food-insecure throughout the year. Currently, as an emerging alternative of livestock destitute, pastoralists in Ethiopia are benign settled in and around urban centers to exploit the upcoming livelihood opportunities defined as non-pastoral livelihood options like petty trading and wage employment that would otherwise be unavailable in rural pastoral areas. The contribution of livelihood diversification to rural and pastoral livelihoods has often been ignored by policy makers, and there is a general perception among policy makers and technocrats that pastoral lands are underutilized and therefore should be brought under the plow (Beruk Y. 2003).

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Government development efforts focus on sedenterization of pastoralists in favor of cultivation instead of transhumant nomadism and for ease of provision of social services. Annually, massive resources are invested by humanitarian aids and government for food security programs. However, food insecurity is becoming persistent, especially in pastoralist areas that do not have sufficient livelihood diversification option around them. The Borena pastoralists have been hit hard by recurring droughts and consequent loss of livestock for the last three decades, the most recent one being in the period between 1999 and 2000. The study estimates that during the years 1980–1997 alone, monetary losses due to livestock deaths in the Borena plateau exceeded US \$ 300 million. The study further argues that “cattle crashes”, or widespread loss of cattle, occur in every 5–6 years, during times of low rainfall and high stocking (DFID, 2000). The probability of drought occurrence remains high, and at the same time several factors are causing the decline of livelihood diversification. It is difficult to recover from such shocks and stresses. Problems like seasonal migration, alienation of traditional pastoral rights of accessing pastoral resources and restrictions of free movement in search of pasture and water are among factors of this problem. Thus, a thorough understanding of alternative livelihood strategies of pastoral households and communities is crucial in any attempt to bring the improvement of livelihood.

In same, pastoral area of Bale zone in general and Sawena district in particular, is constrained by diverse natural, social and economic problems including recurrent drought, lack of basic infrastructure, conflict, and they have low resilient capacities to cope with and recover from such vulnerable situations. Due to this, majority of population livelihoods in the pastoral area of the zone in most seasons of year are depending on food assistance of the government’s and different development partners (Ormrod, J. E, 2004).

However, governmental and non-governmental organizations with permanent and pilot project in Sawena district had been spending many resources from year to year but they are not able to bring a feasible change on the choice livelihood strategy of the pastoral community. This is may be because of lack of information on what exactly constitutes the livelihood strategy of different socio-economic groups and the reason behind household livelihood strategies choices and natural factors such as climatic changes like drought and others. The lack of such information and wrong approach in turn was constraining effective decisions on the type and nature of interventions and the target beneficiaries (Getachew Demise (2016).

The evidence revealed from last conducted research shows us there are three difficulties in relation to development of methodology for impact assessment: firstly, there is often confusion between evaluation of

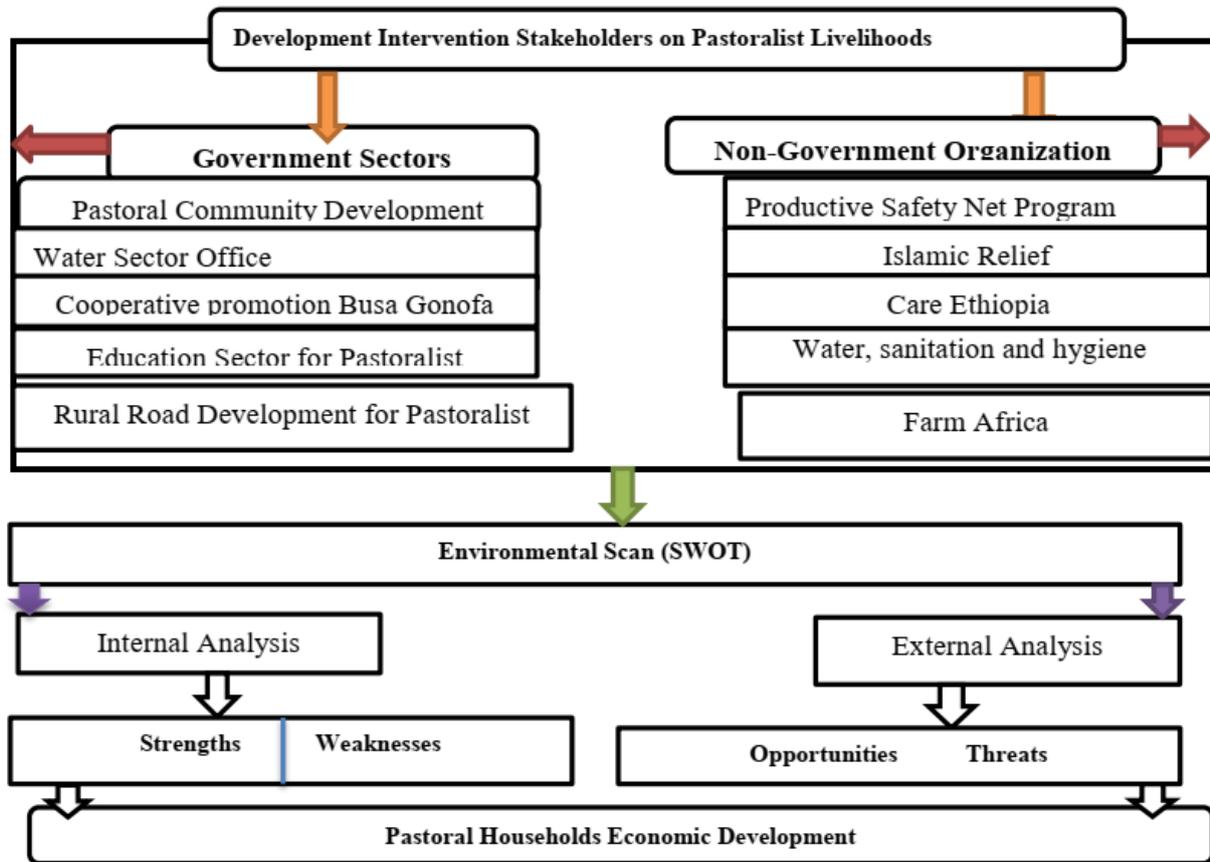
program’s objectives and assessment of its long-term impact. Secondly, evaluation tools and methodologies are often poorly developed. This results weaknesses in chain of evidence from data collection through to analysis and conclusions. Thirdly, the issue of assessing impact qualitatively is very complex. An OECD/DAC study on impact (Kruse *et al.*, 1997) concluded that there was a lack of ‘firm and reliable evidence’ on the impact of NGO development projects and programs, related to the ‘paucity of data and weakness of evaluation methodologies. Often project evaluations consisted of descriptions of activities carried out rather than any analysis of relevance of what had been done. This partly due to a lack of appropriate evaluation and assessment methodologies. A further reason was that insufficient attention had been paid to the development and use of appropriate monitoring processes and procedures. The DAC Study concluded that it was very difficult to make an assessment of impact because having reviewed many evaluation reports there was clearly a very weak link between the information gathered and the conclusions drawn.

To minimize thus problem, the researchers were essentially started from point in developing a methodology for assessing impact to primarily qualitative perspective. Then, it used to draw clear distinction between qualitative and quantitative approach. Firestone’s definition was helpfully used; because it shows that the scope of an assessment defines the methodologies used, their application and amount of time given to assessment. Where program being assessed is very large, it was not necessary to assess all areas of the work but enough to gain a clear picture. The scopes of assessment visit needs were assessment to be reliable, valid and credible. Cohen and Manion (1989) take positivistic stance and see validity in contrast others as Maxwell (1992) take a highly qualitative approach. They argue; what matters in qualitative research is how well data is interpreted and claims are made from it. A midpoint between these two extremes is taken by researchers such as Patton who see validity of an assessment as based on quality ‘information-richness’ and the ability of the researcher to analyses it (Patton, 1990).

Therefore, this study was assesses development intervention gaps on livelihoods of pastoralist, in some selected district; in case of West Hararge zone some selected stakeholders. The specific objectives of these study were includes; analyzing in what extent of implementation of intervention, to access how much beneficiaries from development intervention, and accessing the SWOT encounter from stakeholders interventions in some selected study area. The finding of this study will be helps to define development interventions gap on the livelihood of pastoral communities through worldwide. In addition, primary users of evaluation report will be alliances, project implementing partners, regional economic organizations

and various participating in project, and it will serve as reference and material for further researchers.

2. Conceptual Framework to Stakeholders of Development Intervention



Source: Researchers Own Construction, (2022/23)

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

West Hararge zone is one among Oromia Regional State Zones, located in the Eastern part of Ethiopia. The studies for economic development analysis were Gumbi Bordodde and Miesso woredas were target areas pastoralists from those in West Hararge Zones. Population size of the zone is 2,110,611 of which 1,081,442 are male and 1,029,168 are females. Land size is estimated to be 17,300sq. kms with density of 126 persons per sq.km (CSA, 2007). The highest mountain in this zone is Arba Gugu (3574 meters). Agro-ecology of this zone consist; highland 12%, midland 38% and lowland 50% respectively.

There are seven non-agricultural cooperatives organized in this woreda. Three of these are multipurpose, another three specialize in mining, while the last one is dedicated to saving and credit. There are also 13 farmers' cooperatives: 9 multipurpose, 2 credit and saving and 2 dairy cooperatives run by women which are at the beginning stage of organization. There is also one self-initiated cooperative in Oda Roba kebele, for the purpose of crop harvesting.

The sources of the data for research were used primary and secondary sources. Primary data was

collected from household using face-to-face interview and questionnaires. Whereas secondary data were conducted from different sources like published and unpublished documents, research reports, magazine, journals, respective to development interventions on livelihood of pastoral communities. In addition, Intensive desk review of the various development program evaluation reports were reviewed to enrich with necessary information. The objective of study was targeted to assess the development interventions on the livelihood of pastoral communities; which analyzed using SWOT method to strength development progress achieved intervention, threat and opportunities to pastoralist economic development.

3.1. Target Population and Sampling Method

The target population was livelihood of pastoral communities in selected district from West Hararge zone. Since, pastoral areas by zone from which a sample were drawn does not constitute homogeneous number due to their different factor, stratified sampling techniques were applied. Accordingly, selected sample from each selected districts that represent the population of study area to meet objective of the study. Hence, in first stage, the zone was stratified into two strata based

on agro-ecological zone activities as pastoral and non-pastoral. In second stage, three-sample pastoralist woreda were selected. Finally, after having total number of pastoral population of the selected zone, sample households was selected randomly based on proportional size.

Accordingly depend on Yamane’s (1967) sample size determination; $n = \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)}$, Where n is the sample size, N is total population size, and e is the levels of precision were followed. However, due to insufficiency of institution’s budget to the development of the research; 160 samples were purposively selected.

With selected sample size, study were focused on key sectors working on areas including; office of finance development, water sectors, livestock development sectors, and natural resource development sector, education sectors, cooperative promotion and market working at study level incorporating to selected NGOs were based on accessibility, security situation.

$$P_i = E\left(y = \frac{1}{X_i}\right) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z_i}} = \frac{e^{z_i}}{1 + e^{z_i}} \text{-----Equation 1}$$

Where e is an exponential term, Pi is probability of pastoralist to be live under open economic plan of stakeholders as per of stakeholder’s subject line, Y is the observed status of a respondent regarding to intervention of development gaps. X_i is respondent set of stakeholders contribution as variables, Z_i is a function of n-

The development stakeholders to pastoralist economic development from government and non-government were selected including; pastoral community development, water sector, cooperative promotion Busa Gonofa, education sector for pastoralist, rural road development for pastoralist from government sector, and from non-government sectors; productive safety net program, Islamic relief, care Ethiopia, water, sanitation and hygiene, and farm Africa were selected for study.

3.2. Econometric Model Selections

In addition to the descriptive analysis, econometric model were used. After data were collected on stated stakeholders associated to objective of study, it was organized, edited and analyzed using STATA software version 14. As dependent variable has dichotomous nature; development intervention fill the stated gap or not fill gap, econometric model binary logistic regression were used where the estimated probabilities lie between logical limit 0 and 1 (Gujarati, 1995). The general description of the selected econometric model and its application is described as;

explanatory variables (X_i) which can be expressed in linear form as:

$$Z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n$$

From Equation 1, the probability of pastoralist under closed plan of stakeholders as stakeholder’s subject line which is given by (1 - P_i) is written as:

$$1 - p_i = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z_i}} = \frac{1 + e^{-z_i} - 1}{1 + e^{-z_i}} = \frac{e^{-z_i}}{1 + e^{-z_i}} \text{-----Equation 2}$$

Therefore, odds ratio $\frac{p_i}{(1-p_i)}$ is given by: $\frac{p_i}{(1-p_i)} = \frac{1+e^{z_i}}{1+e^{-z_i}} = e^{z_i}$ -----Equation 3

Now, $\frac{p_i}{(1-p_i)}$ is the odds ratio of living under open economic plan of stakeholders as their subject line and the probability that a pastoralist may be under open economic plan as subject line (Pi) to probability to live

under closed economic plan as stakeholder’s subject line (1-P_i). According to Gujarati, 1995 if we take the natural log of the above equation (equation 3) the researcher obtain interesting result.

$$L_i = \ln\left\{\frac{p_i}{1 - p_i}\right\} = Z_i \text{-----Equation4}$$

Where, L_i is log of odds ratio which not only linear in variables but also linear in parameter. If

disturbance term is introduced, the logistic regression model in Equation 4 is represented below:

$$Z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_n X_n + \varepsilon \text{-----Equation 5}$$

In Equation 5, the terms β_i are parameters that were estimated, and X₁ to X_n are stakeholders instead of explanatory variables such as some selected government organization and non-government organization associated to objectives of study. In logit model the slope variable coefficient gives change in log of odds ratio in favor of benefited from development intervention stake

holders of pastoralist, holding all other constant. But model rate of change in probability of event happening is given by $p_i(1 - p_i)\beta_i$, where β_i is partial regression coefficient of ith variables in case of stakeholders (Gujarati, 2004). Depend on this; rate of change in probability of not benefited from stakeholder is given by $(1 - p_i)\beta_i$.

$$\frac{\partial pi}{\partial Xi} = pi(1 - pi)\beta_i \text{ -----Equation 6}$$

This equation were showed, marginal effects of each stake holders for intervention on probability of benefited from subject line was calculated estimated logistic regression model.

Pastoral Community Development: In Ethiopia it is successfully introduced community-driven development, which is key in empowering pastoralist communities performed strongly on; improving access to social and economic infrastructure and financial services.

Water Sector Office: The objectives of this sector on the behalf of government sector as of improving sanitation, and hygiene project to improve rangeland land management practices.

Cooperative promotion Busa Gonofa: The target of this sector is to provide financial services to communities including pastoralist community.

Education Sector: The pastoralist education policy by government is to engaged in development of education sector was for attainments, pastoral education pronounced a contextualized relevant to age of children, to be implemented for local made schools residing areas which range to cover in the lower primary education particularly first cycle of primary school (grade 1-4).

Rural Road Development: The pastoralist conflicts for same reason is essentially has to be consider on investments in rural developments building roads for transportation of livestock by truck as part of a holistic vision. All rural producers including both farmers and pastoralists need to be consulted as key beneficiaries.

Productive Safety Net Program: Ethiopian government launched the productive safety net program in February 2005 with objectives to reduce household vulnerability, improve resilience to shock, and promote sustainable development in food insecure areas of rural Ethiopia including pastoralist community.

Islamic Relief: This organization responds to humanitarian crises around world, aiming to reduce the impact of conflicts and natural disasters. The charity focuses on rapid response, providing emergency relief and protecting vulnerable communities (Hany El-Banna, 1984).

Care Ethiopia: As part of Ethiopia, care Ethiopia's focused, and long-term program approach to poverty eradication, prioritizing working with women in rural and urban areas. The longer-term programs focus on: Livelihoods and food security, Sexual and reproductive health child and early forced marriage HIV/AIDS prevention.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: It is universal organization to provide access to safe drinking water, sanitation and adequate hygiene services to pastoral health, welfare and development.

Farm Africa: It is international charitable organization whose goal is to reduce poverty by enabling marginal African smallholder farmers and pastoralists to sustainable improvements to their wellbeing through more effective management of natural resources.

4. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Results of the study show that out of the 160 sampled pastoral households, 11(6.88%) are female headed and 149(93.13%) are male headed pastoral households. The distribution of the households by marital status shows that 150(93.75) percent of them were with his/her spouse, the rest 2 (1.25%) were divorced, and 8(5.00%) were widowed. The ethnic composition of the sample households includes 97.50 percent Oromo, 1.25 percent Amhara and 0.63 percent belongs to SNNP, and others were composed 0.63 percent's.

On the other hand, distribution of religion sample households shows that 1.88 percent's were Wakefata, 1.25 percent's were Orthodox, 1.88percents were Christian Protestant, 94.38 percent's were belonging to Muslim religion groups, and the rest 0.63percent were belongs to other religious group. In case, thus stated data were surveyed from Gumbi Bordode and Miesso woreda covering 50% to each districts for a representative of population from surveyed 160 sample size which were selected based on purposive sampling techniques. In addition, based on the occupation of household samples it show us; 95.63percent compositions were to those who are from same woreda and currently to same with their destination, 1.25percents were those comes from other woreda to their current destination areas, and 3.13percents were those coming from same woreda but other destination rural areas.

4.1. Identifying Development Intervention Stakeholders on Pastoralist Economy

The researchers were used logit regression model for an identifications of development intervention stakeholder for pastoralist in area to shows the variables estimated coefficients, odds ratio and the marginal effects intervention stakeholders on pastoral economic development if they were implement their tasks as per of their respective subject lines including; government and non-government organizations. This is due to, in logit model the meaningful interpretation is in terms of odd ratio and in marginal effects.

The estimated results with logit model regression of this study demonstrated that from a total of ten intervention stakeholder's sectors six stakeholders; pastoral development government sectors, water sector of government, cooperative promotion Busa Gonofa sectors, productive safety net program of NGOs sector, care Ethiopia sectors, and education sectors for pastoral development of government sectors were statistically

significant at 5 percent of statistical significance level, while the remaining four sectors'; Islamic relief sectors, water sanitation, and hygiene sector, farm Africa sectors, pastoral rural road development government sectors

were did not shows significant relationship with development effects on rural pastoralists in the study area.

4.2. Marginal Effects of Intervention Stakeholders on Pastoralist Economy

Pastoral HHs DEVELOPMENT	Marginal Effect	Standard errors	[95% Conf. Interval]
Pastoral Community Development	.2363244	.12231	-.003397 .476046
Water Sector Office	-.2495866	.12549	-.495541 -.003632
Cooperative promotion Busa Gonofa	.6873425	.39737	-.091497 1.46618
Education Sector	-.3977626	.52282	-1.42247 .626944
Rural Road Development	-.4924372	.20475	-.893744 -.091131
Islamic Relief	-.5394924	.48371	-1.48754 .408559
Care Ethiopia	-.4532882	.18491	-.815711 -.090865
Water, sanitation and hygiene	.1111869	.16378	-.209813 .432186
FARMAfriNGO	-.0473717	.22607	-.49047 .395727
Farm Africa	-.7550832	.34823	-1.43761 -.072555

Source: STATA, Version 14

The coefficients of marginal effects show the discrete change of intervention stakeholders' to intervention, keeping other things constant to change in pastoralist economic development. Other thing remains constant, as pastoral development oriented government sector/organization's increases by one level of an intervention in pastoralist economy, the probability of pastoral households' economic development will be increased by 23.63percent. This reason is due to office of pastoral community development project were successfully introduced community-driven development, which is key in empowering pastoralist communities performed strongly on its major components, which included improving livelihoods through access to social and economic infrastructure and financial services.

The coefficient of government water sectors for pastoralist economy, shows as it increased by a level it yields economic development of pastoralist severity were declined by 24.95866percents. This result is obtained due to, objectives of this pastoralist area water sector government office, sanitation, and hygiene project were increased to access to water for target communities, improved hygiene awareness and access to sanitation for beneficiaries were supplied, and improved rangeland land management practices were implemented. The sign of the Oromia cooperative promotion of Busa Gonofa showed us if provision from sector's increased by a unit, the probability of pastoral household's livelihoods improvement will be increased by 68.73percent, other things remain constant. This is since, micro finance institution is an organization which aims, and attentively implemented actions to provide financial services to communities including pastoralist.

The coefficient associated to NGOS productive safety net program sectors result shows, if programs will increased by a term; the probability of pastoral households being severed in food will be declined by 49.24percent. It aims to pastoralist communities of

household head shows, if the level of Care Ethiopia will be increased by a certain amount, the level of pastoralist livelihoods negatively severed will have probability to be declined by 45.3percent other things held remain constant. This is due to as part of Ethiopia, Care Ethiopia's focused and implement long-term program to poverty eradication, we prioritize working with women and girls in rural and urban areas; programs focus on: Livelihoods and food security, Sexual and reproductive health Child and early forced marriage HIV/AIDS prevention, response to severe drought that devastated to address root causes of poverty and vulnerability and gender inequality more specifically.

The sign coefficients for education for pastoralist communities shows, other things remain constant as education for pastoralist communities will be increased by a level; the probability of pastoralist severity in their economy will be declined by 75.5percents. This caused due to the; pastoralist education policy by government of stakeholders engaged in development of education sector were implemented, and have been attained relevant to age of children implemented for local made schools residing areas which range to cover in primary education particularly first cycle of primary school (grade 1-4).

4.3. Extent of Economic Development Intervention Stakeholders

Pastoral Community Development Sector:

Based on the obtained information, the extent of pastoral community's development government sector's reviled; in Ethiopia successfully introduced community-driven development, which is key in empowering pastoralist communities performed strongly on major components, which included improving livelihoods through access to social and economic infrastructure and financial services. Hence; provided social infrastructures were 36.25percent, economies support for pastoralist were contains in proportion 32.5, financial service were 18.13percent, others 12.5percent, and the non-delivered

service were 0.63percents. In case, level of supplied service is identified as less than half of it expected in implementation in line with its subject line, and needs

consideration again to change the economy of pastoralist in study area.

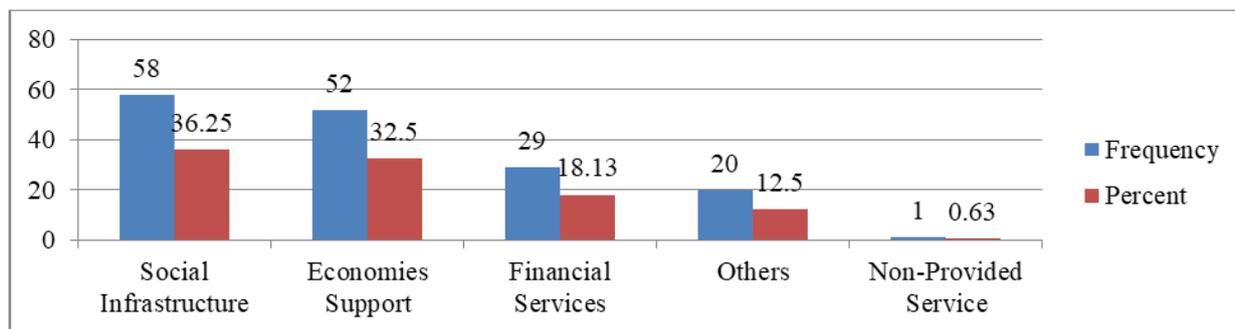


Figure 1: Pastoral Community Development Sector

Source: Own Survey, 2022/23

Government’s Water sector's for Pastoralist Development Stakeholder:

Based on the obtained information, the extents of government’s water sector's for pastoralist development revealed that; in line to the objectives of sectors aims to providing water, sanitation, and hygiene project to increase access for target communities, to improve hygiene awareness and access to sanitation among beneficiaries, to improve rangeland land management practices; shows, provided water were 31.25 percent, improved Hygiene were contains 10.63percent, land management practice were composed 7.5percent, other terms were 6.25percent, and the non-

delivered service were contains large proportion of provided services 44.38percent’s. In case, level of supplied service is identified slightly less differences than non-delivered water sectors to targeted communities than it expected in line with its goals, and it needs more consideration again to change economy of pastoralist in study area providing the major goals of government’s water sector to pastoral economy like; to increase access to water for target communities, to improve hygiene awareness and access to sanitation among beneficiaries, to improve rangeland land management practices, rather it will caused to open economic plan.

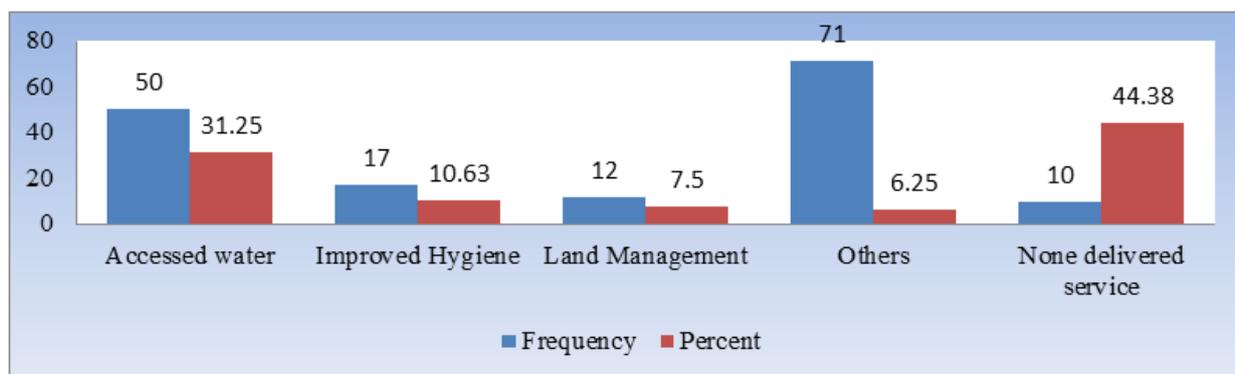


Figure 2: Government’s Water sector's for Pastoralist Development

Source: Own Survey, 2022/23

Oromia Cooperative Promotion; Busa Gonofa development Stakeholder:

Based on the obtained information, the extents of an implementation of Oromia cooperative promotion; Busa Gonofa for pastoralist development shows; in line to the objectives of sectors aims to provide financial services to communities including pastoralist community for the well-being to an improvement due to households shocks. in case the level of an implementation of sector’s to pastoral communities revealed that; provided financial

service were 36.26percent, food aid donated were 7.5percent, and non-delivered service were 56.25percent. in case, level of supplied service is identified even the combination of provided service is slightly the same with non-delivered service alone (56.25percent). therefore, it needs more consideration again to change economy of pastoralist in study area providing the major goals of cooperative promotion sector to pastoral economy unless it will be open economic plan for pastoralist livelihood’s.

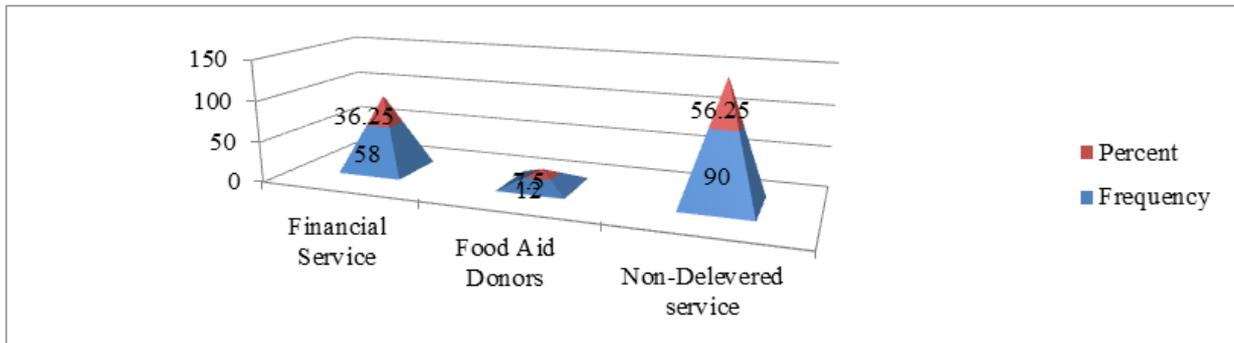


Figure 3: Oromia Cooperative Promotion; Busa Gonofa development Stakeholder
 Source: Own Survey, 2022/23

Productive Safety Net Program of NGOs Sector’s Stakeholder:

Based on the obtained information, the Extents of an implementation of Productive Safety Net Program of NGOs Sector’s on Pastoral Economy shows; in line to the objectives of sectors aims to reduce household vulnerability, improve resilience to shock and promote sustainable community development in food insecure of rural in Ethiopia including pastoralist community, and the obtained result shows; the delivered service in

context of food insecure responded were 41.25percents for well-being to households food shocks, other provided service but delivered to others packages were indicated as 41.25percents, and non-delivered were 17.5percents which is slightly excellent progress of the project in intervention for households pastoral economy. Based on obtained results, it is on the good progress, and recommended to needs some moderate which needed to non-delivered levels minimizations.

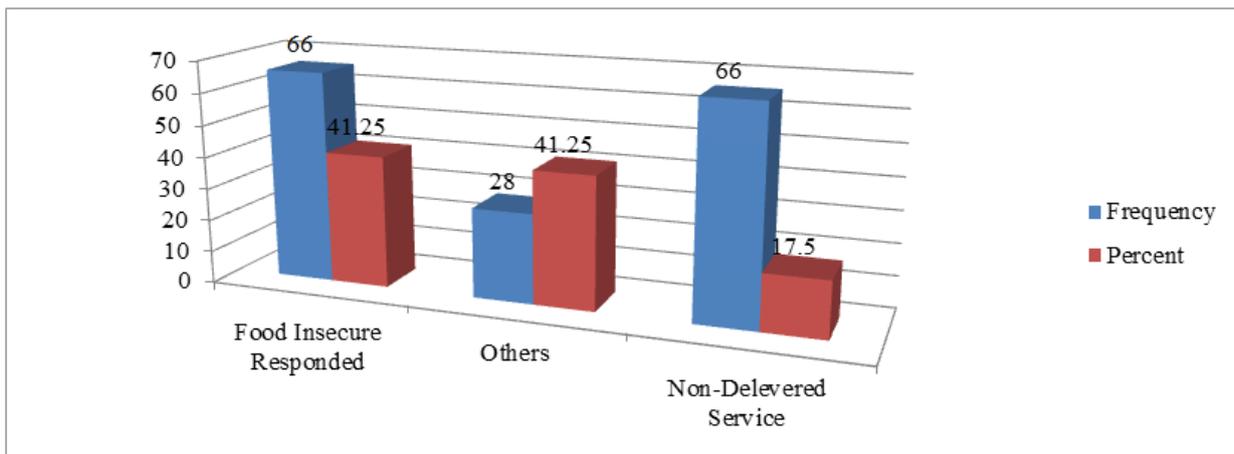


Figure 4: Productive Safety Net Program of NGOs Sector’s Stakeholder
 Source: Own Survey, 2022/23

Care Ethiopia NGOs Sector’s on Pastoral Economic development Stakeholder:

Based on the obtained information, the Extents of an implementation of Care Ethiopia of NGOs Sector’s on Pastoral Economy shows; in line to its objectives of sectors aims to focused and long-term program approach to poverty eradication, prioritizing working with women and girls in rural and urban areas, while the long-term programs focus on: Livelihoods and food security, Sexual and reproductive health, Child and early forced marriage HIV/AIDS prevention. In case the result of study was yield as; non-delivered service as 46.25 percent, others were 1.25 percent, sexual and

reproductive health service were never delivered, as well as working with women and girls were never supplied, drought response were 37.5 percent, reproductive service were 1.88 percents, and food insecure responded service were 13.13 percents. Therefore, responded for drought shocks were on good progress, however the delivered service percentages were below the non-delivered services and needs urgent intervention to improve the level of an intervention in terms of; others, sexual and reproductive health service, as well as working with women and girls, reproductive service, and food insecure responded to change the economy of pastoralists.

Beneficiaries from Care Ethiopia Sector’s Interventions on Pastoral Economic development

Table 1: Beneficiaries from Care Ethiopia Sector’s Interventions on Pastoral Economic development

Extents of Implemented Activities	Number	Percent (%)
Responded to food insecurity	21	13.13
Reproductive service delivered	3	1.88
Responded to Drought Problem Solving	60	37.5
Working with Women & Girls	0	0
Sexual & Reproductive Health Service	0	0
Child & Early Force Marriage, HIV/AIDS Prevention Services	0	0
Other service	2	1.25
Non-Delivered Service	74	46.25

Source: Own Survey, 2022/23

Government Education Sectors for Pastoral Development Stakeholders:

Based on the obtained information, the Extents of an implementation of Education Sectors of Government for Pastoral Economy shows; in line to its objectives of sectors aims to pastoralist education policy by government to support of stakeholders engaged in development of education sector to attainments in contextualized to children for local made schools residing areas which range to cover in lower primary

education particularly first cycle of primary school (grade 1-4). In case the results of an investigated research were reveals; education covered as per in line to sectors objectives were 41.88percent, and non-covered education to age of children’s and others stakeholders were indicated as 58.13percents. Therefore, responded for education to pastoralist communities were below 50% which indicates implementation of sectors to pastoralist were below standards, and needs more attention to have human capitals to pastoral economy’s.

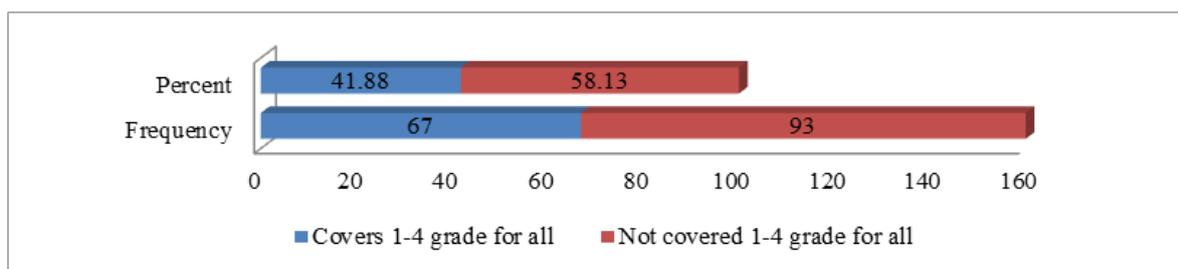


Figure 5: Government Education Sectors for Pastoral Development Stakeholder

Source: Own Survey, 2022/23

Beneficiaries from Development Stakeholders to Pastoralist Economy:

As study result shows; from the major development intervention stakeholders for pastoralist economy, the number of beneficiaries from 160 samples were indicated respective to each major stakeholders as stated below in table. In case, among the selected some majors for development intervention stakeholders from both government and Non-government organization; the most implemented activities were mostly implemented with an intervention of pastoral development government sectors with 99.37percents. This indicates, the sector is more focused on pastoralist economy to change their level of economy to well-being, and to improve the level of pastoralist were committed to development in improving livelihoods through access

to social and economic infrastructure and financial services. In other cases to other sector; education government sectors for pastoralist were the least implemented commitment in intervention of pastoral economic development which covers only 41.88percents that shows the less intervened in economy of pastoralist than other listed sectors. Therefore, this sectors were not implemented to intervene in pastoral economic development as per of in lined aims to change development of education sector in implemented, and have been attained relevant to age of children for local made schools residing areas which range to cover in primary education particularly first cycle of primary school (grade 1-4) were under estimated goals that needs urgent intervention to the futures.

Table 2: Development Intervention Stakeholders to Pastoral Economic Development

Type of Sectors	Percentage of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage of Non-Beneficiaries	Number of Non-Beneficiaries
Pastoral Community Development	99.37%	159	0.63	1
Water Sector Office	55.63%	89	44.38	71
Cooperative promotion Busa Gonofa	43.75	70	56.25	90

Type of Sectors	Percentage of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage of Non-Beneficiaries	Number of Non-Beneficiaries
Productive Safety Net Program	60.63	97	39.38	63
Care Ethiopia	53.75	86	46.25	74
Education Sector	41.88	67	58.13	93

Source: Own Survey, 2022/23

4.4. SWOT Matrix Analysis to Development Intervention Stakeholders: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

Table 3: SWOT Matrix to Pastoral Development Government Sector in Development Intervention to Pastoralist Development

Sectors		Helpful to achieving the mission/vision/values		Harmful to achieving the mission/vision/values	
Pastoral Development government Sector	Internal	STRENGTHS	Score to be implemented (%)	Weaknesses	Implemented Score (%)
		Community-driven development goal:	100	Empowered pastoralist economy/subject line of sector	99.37
		Improve social infrastructure	100	Improved social infrastructure	36.25
		Improve economic issues	100	Improved economic infrastructure	32.5
		Improve financial services	100	Improved financial services	18.13
		No planned service will not be delivered as the of subject line	0	No planned service is delivered	12.50
	External	Opportunities	Target Score (%)	Threats	Score (%)
		Pastorals driven development oriented	100	Declined development-oriented implementation	99.37
		Improved social infrastructure will empower pastoralist development	If; 100	Declined social infrastructure provision from targets to other	36.25
		Provision of economic infrastructure will enhance pastoralist economic development	If;100	Declined social Economic provisions from targets to other	32.5
		Supplying financial services to pastoralist will empower their financial marketing	If;100	Reduced financial services supplied of from targets to other	18.13

Table 4: SWOT Matrix to Water sector Government Office in Development Intervention to Pastoralist Economic Development

Sectors		Helpful to achieving the mission/vision/values		Harmful to achieving the mission/vision/values	
Government 's Water sector Office	Internal	Strengths	Score to be Implemented (%)	Weaknesses	Implemented Score (%)
		To increases access to water to pastoralists:	100	Empowered pastoralist from water sectors/subject line of sector	55.62 31.25
		Improve to access to water	100	Provided access water to pastoralists	31.25
		Access to hygiene & sanitation awareness	100	Supplied improved hygiene	10.63
		Improve rangeland land management practices.	100	Provided land management practiced	7.50
			0	Others provided service	6.25

Sectors		Helpful to achieving the mission/vision/values		Harmful to achieving the mission/vision/values	
		None service delivered from the sector as subject line		Non-provided service as per subject line of the sector	44.38
	External	Opportunities	Target Score (%)	Threats	Score (%)
		Pastoralist area water accessibility oriented	100	Declined for Pastoralist in water accessibility is too, and will cause to livestock shocks.	55.62
		Creating hygiene, & sanitation awareness will <i>perform to preserve health, and</i> increase the lifespan and quality of life of pastoralists	If:100	Hygiene awareness <i>performed to preserve health</i> is declined too	10.63
		Rangeland land management will improve water supply to minimize loss of livestock's.	If:100	Improved rangeland management practices to improve water flow to minimize loss of livestock's were too declined	7.50
				Allocate budget to non-targeted activities too (i.e. black budget)	6.25
				Non-provided service with allocated budgets were too large	44.38

Table 5: SWOT Matrix to Cooperative Oromia Promotion; Busa Gonofa Government Sector Institution in Pastoralist Development

Sectors		Helpful in achieving the mission/vision/values of the sector		Harmful to achieving the mission/vision/values of the sector	
Cooperative Oromia Promotion; Busa Gonofa Government Sector Institution	Internal	Strengths	Score to be Implemented (%)	Weaknesses	Implemented Score (%)
		Oriented to financial, and food aids services to communities	100	Non-delivered service with allocated budget were too high	56.25
		Targeted pastoralists to provide Financial Services	100	To pastoralists provided financial services are too small	36.25
		Oriented to food aid service to unsecured households	100	Benefited pastoralists from food-aided services is few	7.50
		None service delivered from the sector as target of subject line	0	Implementations were not focused only on utilized but rather on underutilized resource	56.25
	External	Opportunities	Target Score (%)	Threats	Implemented Score (%)
		Pastoralist area; financial and food aid to well-being oriented	100	Implemented for Pastoralist in financial, and food aid is too low and will caused to pastoralist shock	43.75
		Targeted to pastoralists in providing financial services will opportunities for diversifying livelihood by restocking livestock, & purchasing cattle	If:100	Low access to financial services leaves pastoralists with little capital assets	36.25
		Oriented food aid service to food insecure pastoralists will enhance	If:100	Food aid always; causes negative impacts, like erosion	7.50

Sectors		Helpful in achieving the mission/vision/values of the sector		Harmful to achieving the mission/vision/values of the sector	
		Aims to drought responses	100	Actions in response to severe drought to address root causes of poverty to pastoralists were less than half expected.	37.50
		Focused on minimizing gender inequality	100	Minimized inequality is small	1.25
		Non-planned sloganeer to be non-implemented	100	Non-planned is reverse of planned	46.25
	External	Opportunities	<i>Target Score (%)</i>	Threats	<i>Implemented Score (%)</i>
		➤ Response negatively affect long-term shock and degrade opportunities to escape from poverty and food insecurity as a whole to pastoralist	If: 100	Food insecurity increases risks of hunger and malnutrition health challenge in pastoralists due lack of implementations of targets by 86.87 percent.	13.13
		➤ Having long term Sexual and reproductive health for all have external opportunities; as people will able to have a satisfying and safe sex life, the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide will be increased, when and how to do family planning will be dramatic changed, guardians of cultural norms and practiced	If:100	Lack of long term Sexual and reproductive health will lead to poor sexual and reproductive health of pastoralists where implemented level is shows gap by 98.12pecents.	1.88
		➤ If there will be an effective implementation of response to a drought that devastated to address the root causes of poverty of pastoralist development activities under	If:100	Inappropriateness implementation of drought against mechanisms will threaten to deteriorate the ecosystem, & eroded the livelihood assets of pastoralists; while implemented stakeholder is below half of expected; it's so threatening	37.50
		➤ mitigation; the external partner will be benefited from; a mix of development and early relief work under-preparedness, typical emergency interventions under relief assistance, rehabilitation and development activities under reconstruction will benefit the beneficiaries.		showing gaps of 62.5 percent.	
		➤ Raising awareness and advancing gender equality has an impact on the GDP of nations, child health will be improved when women have equal access to	If:100	Lack of attention to gender inequality and pastoralism; restrict women's development potential and limit opportunities for economic growth of	1.25

Sectors	Helpful in achieving the mission/vision/values of the sector	Harmful to achieving the mission/vision/values of the sector
	education and financial services with men; the final is to the overall of country's benefits.	family, & share of natural resources with an indicated gap of implementation from a targeted plan by 98.75 percent.

Table 8: SWOT Matrix to Education Government Sectors for Pastoralist in Development Intervention to Pastoralist Development

Sectors	Helpful in achieving the mission/vision/values of the sector	Harmful to achieving the mission/vision/values of the sector		
Education Sectors	Internal	Strengths		
		Score to be Implemented (%)		
		Weaknesses		
		Implemented Score (%)		
	Policy is too development of educations attainments to pastoralist contextualized relevant to age of children, to be implemented for local made schools residing areas which range to cover lower primary education particularly first cycle of primary school (grade 1-4).	100	Targeted policy is not effectively implemented as per subject line of the sector showing didn't covered primary first cycle school for all with 58.13 percent.	41.88
	External	Opportunities		
		Target Score (%)	Threats	Implemented Score (%)
	Imposing a formal schooling, and making it necessary to stay near settlements; if they want their children to go school by nomad's and inculcating in children values of worldview of sedentary society: there is expectation that education, seen as way of fully developing individual, will naturally nomads into wishing sedentary lifestyle (Kratli, 2000).	If:100	Education in pastoralist community is still very low and requires extra efforts from the stakeholders of education sectors. Because, based on analysis results from study shows; 58.13percent is not covered for first cycle of primary school (grade 1-4).	41.88

4.5. Gap Analysis

Identifying the variance between development intervention stakeholders to pastoral economic development of sectors current state and sector's subject lines intended state. The review of the vision of sector's statement and SWOT/TOWS results to identify the

“gaps” between the two. The gaps between where the unit currently stands and unit's vision for the future are the planning area. The recommended strategic plans based on the analyzed gaps will identify goals, outcomes, actions plans and measurements to eliminate this gap.

Table 9: Summary of identified Pastoral Development government Sector related gaps

Thematic area to be performed (100%)	Progress Being Made Towards Pastoralist Development	Score (%)	Sector's current state, and sector's subject lines intended state Gaps (-ve)	Rank of Areas requiring additional effort
Improve social infrastructure	Empowered pastoralist economy/subject line of sector	99.37	0.63	1 st Empowering pastoralist economy in improving financial services will needs series attentions since it severs their economic development
Improve economic issues	Improved social infrastructure	36.25	63.75	2 nd Improving social economic issues needs attention
Improve financial services	Improved economic issues	32.5	67.5	3 rd Improving social infrastructure issues needs a series attention

Thematic area to be performed (100%)	Progress Being Made Towards Pastoralist Development	Score (%)	Sector's current state, and sector's subject lines intended state Gaps (-ve)	Rank of Areas requiring additional effort	
No planned service will not be delivered	Improved financial services	18.13	81.87	4 th	Deliverance of non-planned service with same allocated budgets has to be removed. Because, it required after basic attentions.
	No planned service is delivered	12.50	12.50	5 th	After stated all rank above implemented: there will be an achievement to targets 100% as per sector's goals.

Table 10: Summary of identified Water sector Government Office related gaps

Thematic area to be performed (100%) by sector	Progress Being Made Towards Pastoralist Developments are	Score (%)	Sector's current state, and sector's subject lines intended state Gaps (-ve)	Rank of areas requiring additional effort	
Increase access to water	Empowered pastoralist access to water	55.62	44.38	1 st	Providing land management practices will needs urgent intervention
To improve hygiene and sanitation awareness	Provided access water to pastoralists	41.88	58.12	2 nd	Providing access water to pastoralists will needs series attention
Improve rangeland management practices	Provided land management practiced	7.50	92.5	3 rd	Non- delivered service will have to be neglected due it raises problem of black budget
	Others provided service out of targets	6.25	6.25	4 th	Others line provided service out of targets will have to minimized
	Non- delivered service	44.38	44.38	5 th	Empowered pastoralist from water sectors/subject line of sector as overall will have to get attention to achieve targeted goal's as targeted

Table 11: Summary of Identified Cooperative Oromia Promotion; Busa Gonofa Government Sector Institution Related Gaps

Thematic area to be performed (100%) from sector are:	Progress Being Made Towards Pastoralist Developments	Score (%)	Sector's current state, and subject lines Gaps (-ve)	Rank of areas required an additional effort	
To provide financial services to communities including pastoralist	Non-delivered service with allocated budget were too high	56.25	56.25	1 st	With allocated budget the lack of due attention to the required service urgently has to be removed.
To provide food aid services to communities including pastoralist	Provided financial services is too small	36.25	63.75	2 nd	Delivered level to food-aided services were few. Therefore, it needs attention to minimize the pastoralists hunger and famine which will serve to further economic consideration to their economy.
	Delivered level to food-aided services were few	7.50	92.5	3 rd	Lastly but not least, the provision of financial services to pastoralists wills needs an attention.

Table 12: Summary of Identified Productive Safety Net Program Non-Government Organization sectors' Related Gaps

Thematic area to be performed (100%)	Progress Being Made Towards Pastoralist Developments	Score (%)	Sector's status, and its subject lines intended Gaps (-ve)	Rank of areas requiring additional effort	
To improve resilience to shock and sustainable development	Reduced oriented targets were not fitted	58.75	41.25	1 st	Without planned goals; delivered service will have to be removed if and only if the allocated budget is not respective to that going to be delivered service.
To improve in food insecure	Delivering food aid service were undermine	41.25	58.75	2 nd	Delivering food aid service to food insecure pastoralist area to save life, minimize injuries has to be facilitated.
	Without planned service were existed.	17.50	63.75	3 rd	Increasing oriented targets implementation level will fit targets of sectors effectively with combination of active participation of partners.

Table 13: Summary of Identified Care Ethiopia Non-Government Organization sectors' Related Gaps

Thematic area to be performed (100%) from sector is focusing on long-term program approach to poverty eradication:	Progress Being Made Towards Pastoralist Developments	Score (%)	Sector's current state, and sector's subject lines intended Gaps (-ve)	Rank of areas requiring additional effort	
Working with women and girls in rural and urban	Worked on livelihoods, and food security were covers small beneficiaries	13.13	86.87	1 st	Where non-delivered services with allocated budget didn't implemented high percentage; it will not able to ensure resources are properly allocated to implement the initiative and plan a follow-up strategy. Therefore, it needs due attention before all required
Focusing on early marriage, and HIV/AIDS prevention	Non-delivered services	46.25	46.25	2 nd	Focusing on early marriage, and HIV/AIDS prevention needs an urgent interventions to curb the problem of adolescent girls tend to have higher rates of HIV infection than their sexually active.
Focus on Livelihoods and food insecurity service	Sexual and reproductive health services were least	1.88	98.12	3 rd	Minimized inequality of gender also needs series attentions following focusing on early marriage, and HIV/AIDS prevention
Sexual and reproductive health	In response to severe drought to address root causes of poverty	37.50	62.5	4 th	Sexual and reproductive health services were least which perceived sexually transmitted infections
Focusing on early marriage, and HIV/AIDS prevention	Minimized inequality of gender	1.25	98.75	5 th	The worked on livelihoods, and food security were small in provisions of food assistance to prevent loss of life and to contribute to rehabilitation of local food. Therefore, it requires due attention to pastoralists.
In response to severe drought to address root causes of poverty	Non-planned were implemented	1.25	1.25	6 th	In response to severe drought to address root causes of poverty were somehow moderate. But it needs further consideration.
Non-planned service will not be implemented	Focusing on early marriage, and HIV/AIDS prevention	0	100	7 th	Non-planned were implemented somehow, however it have to be omitted for further.

Table 14: Summary of Identified for Education Government Sectors for Pastoralist development Related Gaps

Thematic area to be performed (100%) focusing on local primary education (grade 1-4)	Progress Being Made Towards Pastoralist Developments	Score (%)	Sector’s current state, and sector’s subject lines intended Gaps (-ve)	Rank of areas requiring additional effort
Educations attainments to pastoralist contextualized to children’s first cycle of primary school (Grade 1-4)	Targeted policy is not effectively implemented as per subject line of the sector showing didn’t covered primary first cycle school for all with 58.13 percent.	41.88	58.13	1 st Education in pastoralist community is still very low and requires extra efforts from the stakeholders of education sectors. Because, based on analysis results from study shows; 58.13percent is not covered for first cycle of primary school (grade 1-4).

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This study was conducted in West Hararge zone in selected woreda’ particularly for pastoralist to assess development interventions gaps of stakeholders. The followings basic research question was investigated; who were stakeholders for development interventions in pastoralist economic development, what extent of implementation of stakeholders via intervention, how much of beneficiaries from intervention, what is SWOT encounter from development interventions were investigated. In addition, to give direction to an identified internal intervention stakeholders weakness and external threat to question of how the potential of strengths and opportunities can be maximized, and how risks implicit in weaknesses and threats can be minimized; the SWOT analysis were used for investigations. Since, Spearman’s rank analysis could measures strength and direction of association between two ranked variables. It basically gives the measure of monotonicity of the relation between two variables i.e. how well relationship between two variables could be represented using a monotonic function which statistical system invented and developed by English psychologist known for work in statistics as a pioneer of factor analysis (Charles Edward Spearman, 1863 - 1945), the researcher for the study were used Spearman’s rank analysis as bench mark for assessment of the rank of development intervention stakeholders to pastoralist economic development contributed, and to forward direction to their intervention to further. Generally, Spearman’s rank to gaps of sectors was used for benchmarks, and forwarded direction in addition to investigation result was used as to recommend to further interventions.

Therefore, based on matrix for overall Spearman’s Rank analysis for gap of sectors to develop benchmarks to forwarded direction in addition to investigation results; among stakeholders of pastoralist development, the sectors rank awarded based on their participations contribution to pastoral development were positively follows; (1st) Education Government Sectors for Pastoralist development,(2nd) Productive Safety Net Program Non-Government Organization sectors, (3rd) Cooperative Oromia Promotion; Busa Gonofa Government Sector Institution, (4th) Pastoral

Development government Sector, (5th) Water sector Government Office, and (6th) Care Ethiopia Non-Government Organization sectors.

Based on finding of study, the following to stakeholders were recommended to get urgent interventions from each stakeholder as per each subject line of organization sector following the rank of matrix result from Spearman’s rank analysis for gap of sectors to develop benchmarks to forwarded direction were;

- To Care Ethiopia Non-Government Organization sectors; where non-delivered services with allocated budget didn’t implement was high percentage; it will not able to ensure resources properly allocated to implement initiative follow-up strategy. Therefore, it needs due attention before all required. Focusing on early marriage, and HIV/AIDS prevention needs an urgent interventions’ to curb problem of adolescent girls tend to have higher rates of HIV infection than their sexually active. Minimized inequality of gender will be also needs series attentions following focusing on early marriage, and HIV/AIDS prevention. Sexual and reproductive health services were least which perceived sexually transmitted infections. The worked on livelihoods, and food security were small in provisions of food assistance to prevent loss of life and to contribute to rehabilitation of local food. Therefore, it requires due attention to pastoralists. In response to severity of drought to address root causes of poverty were somehow moderate. But it needs consideration. Non-planned were implemented somehow; however it have to be omitted for further.
- To Water sector Government Office; Since, the Provided access water to pastoralists were indicated too low; it will needs series attention, and as well as non- delivered service with allocated budget were too high which needed to be neglected due it raises problem of black budget. Others line provided service were indicated as supplied but it was out of targets. Therefore, empowering pastoralist from water sectors as overall will have to get attention to achieve targeted goals as targeted.
- To Pastoral Development government Sector; based on indicated result shows low level of provided land

management practices from sector, it will needs urgent intervention as a issues, and providing access water to pastoralists following land management practice needs series attention. In addition, from result of investigation non- delivered service were indicated which will needs to be neglected due it raises problem of black budget, and also others line provided service out of targets will have to minimized to achieve targeted goal's as targeted.

- To Cooperative Oromia Promotion; Busa Gonofa Government Sector Institution; Since, non-delivered service with allocated budget were indicated to consume budget were too high due lack of attention to the required service it will needs urgent consideration that will serve to remove such budget improperly deficit. In addition, based on investigation result, to pastoralists development oriented provided financial services were too small as per organization's goals which will needs due attention to improve it with allocated budget. Benefited pastoralists from food-aided services were indicated as few percent's. Therefore, it needs attention to minimize the pastoralists hunger and famine which will serve to further economic consideration to their economy. Also, implementations of sectors stakeholders were not focused only on utilized but rather on underutilized resource which needs lastly but not least, the provision of attention in all angles of sectors objective framework base line.
- To Productive Safety Net Program Non-Government Organization sectors; From investigation results, the study shows the reduced oriented targets in implementation level as it were not fit stated targets with combination of delivered services. In case the problems were raised from without planned goals; delivered service were existed which needs to be removed if and only if the allocated budget is not respective to that going to be delivered service. In addition, delivering food aid service to food insecure pastoralist rate to save life, minimize injuries of pastoralist were undermined, but delivering food aid service to food insecure pastoralist area to save life, minimize injuries has to be facilitated. Finally, without planned goals; service was resulted to inability to food service well. Therefore, increasing oriented targets implementation level will fit targets of sectors effectively combination of active participation of partners.
- Education Government Sectors for Pastoralist development; Targeted policy were not effectively implemented as per subject line of the sector showing didn't covered primary first cycle school for all with 58.13 percent therefore, to change this threat to opportunities the sectors will have to do on education in pastoralist community and it requires extra efforts from the stakeholders of education sectors. Because, based on analysis results from

study shows; 58.13percent is not covered for first cycle of primary school (grade 1-4).

Based on finding of study, the following to stakeholders were recommended to get urgent interventions from each stakeholder as per each subject line of organization sector following the rank of matrix result from Spearman's rank analysis for gap of sectors to develop benchmarks to forwarded direction were;

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- To Water sector Government Office; Since, the Provided access water to pastoralists were indicated too low; it will needs series attention, and as well as non- delivered service with allocated budget were too high which needed to be neglected due it raises problem of black budget. Others line provided service were indicated as supplied but it was out of targets. Therefore, empowering pastoralist from water sectors as overall will have to get attention to achieve targeted goals as targeted.
- To Pastoral Development government Sector; based on indicated result shows low level of provided land management practices from sector, it will needs urgent intervention as a issues, and providing access water to pastoralists following land management practice needs series attention. In addition, from result of investigation non- delivered service were indicated which will needs to be neglected due it raises problem of black budget, and also others line provided service out of targets will have to minimized to achieve targeted goal's as targeted.
- To Cooperative Oromia Promotion; Busa Gonofa Government Sector Institution; Since, non-delivered service with allocated budget were indicated to consume budget were too high due lack of attention to the required service it will needs urgent consideration that will serve to remove such budget improperly deficit. In addition, based on

investigation result, to pastoralists development oriented provided financial services were too small as per organization's goals which will needs due attention to improve it with allocated budget. Benefited pastoralists from food-aided services were indicated as few percent's. Therefore, it needs attention to minimize the pastoralists hunger and famine which will serve to further economic consideration to their economy. Also, implementations of sectors stakeholders were not focused only on utilized but rather on underutilized resource which needs lastly but not least, the provision of attention in all angles of sectors objective framework base line.

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