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Perception of Impacts of Climate Variability on Pastoralists and Their Adaptation/Coping Strategies in Fentale District of Oromia Region, Ethiopia

Muluken Mekuyie^{1*} and Desta Mulu²

Abstract

Climate change has been threatening pastoral communities in Ethiopia as their economy is mainly based on rain-fed agriculture. The study area is one of the climate change prone area affected by climate induced shocks. To reduce the adverse effects of climate change, pastoral households need to recognize the changes already happening in their climate and employ climate change adaptation measures. Therefore, the present study was conducted in Fentale district, Central Ethiopia to determine the perceived adverse impacts of climate change and variability, the perception of pastoral households on the patterns of climate change and variability, and identify the adaptation/coping strategies of pastoralists to climate change impacts. A household questionnaire survey and focus group discussion were employed to collect primary data at a household level. A total of 130 pastoral households were sampled using random sampling. The data collected from household survey were analyzed using SPSS (version 20). The rainfall and temperature trends of the study area were analysed using Mann–Kendall test. The findings indicated significant decreasing trend of *Belg* rainfall and increasing trend of *Kiremt* rainfall for the period 1983–2017. The perception of pastoral households on rainfall and temperature trends was in line with the results of the recorded meteorological data analysis of the present study except the *Kiremt* rainfall and the long-term annual rainfall trends. The results indicated that pasture and water availability became scarce and livestock assets and productivity were highly reduced, due to adverse impacts of climate change and variability. The most important strategies deployed by the local people included (i) integrating livestock with crop production, (ii) livestock mobility, (iii) livestock diversification and herd composition change, (iv) decreased consumption, (v) remittance, (vi) cash for work and (vii) food aid. Therefore, the government should support and enhance household's indigenous adaptation strategies through the provision of market access, early warning information, affordable credit access, and development of water points.

Keywords: Adaptation, Climate, Livestock, Mobility, Pastoralist, Rainfall, Trend

Introduction

Nowadays, climate change is acknowledged as one of the most challenging and complex problem confronting the agricultural development worldwide (Tesfahunegn et al. 2016; IPCC 2014). However, agriculture production

activities in Africa are generally more vulnerability to climate change than any other socioeconomic activities (Bonatti 2016; Elum et al. 2017). It is predicted that agriculture production in African will be decreased by 8% to 22% by 2050 (Schlenkerand and Lobell 2010). The continuous dry seasons experienced throughout the recent thirty years and the ongoing effects of El Niño in East African nations in general and Ethiopia specifically, made large number of people food insecure is due to climate

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change (Yayeh, 2017). Like other African countries, the agricultural sector in Ethiopia is prone to the impacts of climate change since the country's livelihood is mostly based on rain-fed agriculture (Burnett 2013; ISET 2013).

Ethiopia is a country located in the Horn of Africa experiencing a warming trend of annual temperature and increasing drought severity. The annual temperature of the country has been increasing by 0.37 °C every 10 years in the past 55 years (McSweeney et al. 2010; Tadege 2007). Ethiopia is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and variability in Africa, and is frequently confronted with climate-related hazards that affect the lives and livelihoods of people (World Bank 2010; Burnett 2013; ISET 2013). Climatic related shocks and stresses with drought and flood being the major one has affected agriculture sector in Ethiopia (Deressa et al. 2011). Although agriculture is contributing to Ethiopia about 45% of GDP, 60% of foreign exchange earnings and 80% of total employment, it is one of the most vulnerable sectors to the current and projected climate change, potentially exposing millions of people to recurrent food shortages (FAO 2007). This vulnerability is exacerbated by the existing poor socioeconomic conditions such as poor public services, population pressure, mounting poverty rate, political instability and food insecurity.

Pastoralists who reside in 61% of the country's land-mass Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia [PFE] (PFE 1998), are highly vulnerable to climate change due to their location which is isolated, remote and underdeveloped and adversely affected by climate change and variability (Chibinga et al. 2012). The ecology in the region is fragile with an increasing trend of natural resources degradation while the pattern and distribution of rainfall has changed and become unpredictable (Nega et al. 2015). Fentale district in Central rift valley of Ethiopia is one of the pastoral areas in Ethiopia. The recurrent drought and chronic food insecurity in the study are of major concern by the federal and regional government and humanitarian organizations (Devereux 2006). Pastoral livelihood system of the area is vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change (Fratkin 2014) as their livelihood by itself relies on the basic natural resource such as water and pastures. Pastoral communities have been adapting to climate change for centuries. However, recently, due to the increasing trends of recurrent droughts and high rainfall variability along with the existing poor socio-economic characteristics, pastoralists have been becoming low adaptive to climate change and variability (Ayal and Leal Filho 2017).

Most studies on impacts of climate change on livelihood of people and their climate adaptation strategies are conducted in highland areas of Ethiopia where there is a relatively enabling environment for communities to

respond better to the impacts of climate change (Deressa et al. 2011; Tadesse and Alemayehu 2017; Temesgen et al. 2008). However, limited information is available in pastoral communities of the country particularly at local levels including the present study area (Nega et al. 2015). Therefore, understanding and documenting the impacts of climate change on pastoralists and their adaptation strategies is a crucial entry point to enhance the resilience of local communities to climate change. This study aimed to offer research evidence-based policy findings that would contribute to increasing pastoralists' capacity to adapt to the impact of climate change in Fentale district, East Shewa of Oromia region, Central Ethiopia.

The sub-objectives are to:

- Assess the perception of the local people on climate change and variability;
- Analyze the trends of climate change and variability using observed data.
- Assess the perceived impacts of climate change and variability on pastoralists;
- Identify local adaptation strategies to climate change and variability;

Research questions This study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. What are the local people's perceptions about the region's climate change and variability and its impacts?
- ii. What are the trends of climate change and variability in the study area?
- iii. What are the perceived impacts of climate related shocks on pastoral communities?
- iv. What are the adaptation strategies deployed by the local people to adapt or cope with climate change and variability?

Materials and methods

Study area description

This study was conducted from September, 2018 to November, 2019 in Fentale district which is situated in East Shoa Zone of Oromiya regional state, Ethiopia (Goerner et al. 2009). Geographically the study area is located at 80°42' to 90°00'N latitudes and 30°03' to 40°01'E longitudes. The study area involves 1 administrative town, Metehara, located at a distance of 200 km from Addis Ababa and 18 rural villages (FWARDO 2007). The area involves undulating plains, hills and mountainous landscapes. The district's elevation varies from 862 m.a.s.l to 1997 m.a.s.l. Fentale district is characterized by arid and semi-arid environment. The mean minimum and

mean maximum monthly temperature of the area varies from 12.80 °C to 21.90 °C and 28.0 °C to 36.70 °C, respectively. The area receives an annual rainfall amount ranging from 400 mm to 700 mm (Ayalew 2001; CSA 2007). Livestock production is the main source of income for the communities in the district followed by mixed crop-livestock production.

Sampling methods

This study employed purposive and stratified random sampling to select sample villages and households. Based on vulnerability to drought, water scarcity and representativeness of the livelihood activities in the area, three villages were selected out of 18 kebeles in Fentale district. These villages were Banti Mogassa, Kobo and Gelcha. Households in each village were stratified based on wealth status and a total of 130 respondents were selected randomly from the three villages. The sample size was determined by applying a simplified formula provided by Yamane (Yamane 1967) at 95% confidence level and 5% percent level of precision.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

where n is the sample size, N is the population size (total household heads size), and e is the level of precision.

Methods of data collection

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in this study. Primary data was obtained through household surveys using structured questionnaire, Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Secondary sources of data included meteorological agency for rainfall and temperature data collection, articles and thesis. A preliminary survey was carried out with local enumerators and key informants before the start of the actual survey, and the last questionnaire were modified and revised as needs be. The survey questionnaire was both open ended, dichotomous and multiple-response type. The questionnaire was translated to the household’s local language and data on different perspectives was gathered through household interview by the local field assistants.

A semi-structured questionnaire was administered through individual interviews with the heads of the selected households from December 2018 to April 2019. Data were gathered concerning household’ annual income and sources of income, access to credit, health, socio-demographic profile, climate change information and adaptation and coping strategies. To complement the household questionnaire data, 15 individuals from sampled villages and various organisations were interviewed

as key informants. Four focus group discussions were carried out from selected villages. The socioeconomic profile of households and their unit of measurements for the present study are indicated in Table 1.

Determining trends of rainfall and temperature

The rainfall and temperature time series data were collected from Ethiopian National Meteorological Agency [NMA] for the period 1983–2017 (Ethiopian National Meteorology Agency (NMA) 1983–2017). The seasonal and annual temporally distributed rainfall and temperature data trends were analysed using the Mann–Kendall statistical test at 0.1%, 1% and 5% level of significance. The Mann–Kendall test for monotonic analysis of trend together with nonparametric Sen’s Slope Estimator can be used to estimate the magnitude of trend for time series data which are not normally distributed (Babar and Ramesh 2013; Hamed 2008; Mondal et al. 2012). The Mann–Kendall test t is a non-parametric statistical procedure that is well-suited for analysing trends in data over time. A non-parametric test is preferred over the parametric in view of its ability for analysis of data that is not normally distributed (Babar and Ramesh 2013; Mondal et al. 2012).

The seasonal and annual rainfall distribution was analysed following Oliver’s (1980) precipitation concentration index (PCI) equation. Rainfall totals on monthly, seasonal or annual sales are key components influencing water accessibility. However, precipitation concentration in time likewise plays a significant role. Different indices have been used to assess the precipitation concentration and among these the Precipitation Concentration Index [PCI] (Oliver 1980) is suggested, as it gives information on long-term total variability in the quantity of precipitation received. The Precipitation

Table 1 Description of socioeconomic profile of households

Socioeconomic profile of households	Description
Gender	Dummy, 1 = male and 0 = female
Age	Continuous
Level of education	Continuous
Family size	Continuous
Farm size	Continuous
Livestock ownership	Continuous
Total annual income	Continuous
Distance to the market	Continuous
Access to extension	Dummy, 1 = yes, 0 = no
Access to climate information	Dummy, 1 = yes, 0 = no
Access to credit	Dummy, 1 = yes, 0 = no

Concentration Index (PCI) is a robust indicator of the temporal distribution of rainfall. The equation to calculate PCI at annual scale is described as follows:

$$PCI_{annual} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12} P_i^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^{12} P_i)^2} \times 100$$

where:

P_i = the rainfall amount of the *i*th month.

Σ = summation over the 12 months.

According to Oliver (1980), the rainfall is uniformly distributed if the PCI value is less than 10. If the PCI values are in the range of 11–20, then it indicates the irregular distribution of rainfall, and values above 21 indicate a very irregular rainfall distribution.

The inter-annual and seasonal fluctuations of rainfall and drought severity were estimated using the Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI) by McKee et al. (1995). The SPI estimation for any area is depending on the long-term rainfall record for a given period. The long-term rainfall record is fitted to a gamma distribution as it has been found to fit the precipitation distribution well. The gamma distribution parameters are estimated using the maximum likelihood. The gamma cumulative probability gamma function is then transformed into a standard normal random variable Z with mean of zero and standard deviation of 1 (Edwards 1997). Positives SPI values reveal greater than average rainfall and negative values show less than average rainfall. Since the SPI is normalized, drier and wetter periods can be estimated in the same way. A drought starts when the SPI value becomes negative and ends when it becomes positive. The drought severity (magnitude) is then the aggregate values of SPI within the duration of drought (McKee et al. 1993). The SPI values are indicated in Table 2 below.

This indicator was produced by McKee et al. (1993) and since then has been employed widely in various regions across the globe, including the United States (Hayes et al. 1999), Australia (Barros and Bowden 2008), Europe (Cancelliere et al. 2007).

Table 2 Drought classes and corresponding standardized precipitation index values

SPI values	Drought classes
≥ 0	No drought
0 to -0.99	Mild drought
-1.00 to -1.49	Moderate drought
-1.5 to -1.99	Severe drought
≤ -2	Extreme drought

Source: McKee et al. (1993)

Results

Socio-economic and institutional characteristics of households

Table 3 presents the average age, sex, and access to basic services of households. The average age of household heads was 43 years and a large portion of them were seen as male (60%). An extensive number of the respondents (72.2%) were seen as illiterate, which implies that only 28.8% of the respondents could read and write with a formal education extending from 1 to 10 years. Besides, the outcomes uncovered that only 32% of households had access to extension services, implying that access to extension services in the study area was very low. The findings further indicated that households' access to credit was very low in the study area. About 20% of households had access to credit. And, only 15% and 8% of households got formal market and climate information respectively through district extension experts and the radio. The findings showed that the average size of the family in the study area was 6.5. This was generally higher than the national average family size (5.1).

Livestock play a central role in determining the wealth and social status of pastoralists. The mean livestock size of households was 29.87 Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) with standard deviation of 4.37. Moreover, the results indicated that the average farmland size of households was 1.6 ± 0.5 ha. The findings indicated that the overall mean annual income of the households was 118890.6 ± 5742 Ethiopian Birr (EB).

Local household's perception on climate change and variability

In this study, perceptions of pastoral households were assessed on the trends of rainfall and temperature two/three decades ago. Ninety-eight percent of the respondents perceived that the rainfall has declined; rainfall comes early/late and ceases short from the normal rainy season, while 95% of the households clarified that

Table 3 Status of households regarding sex, education and access to basic services

Description	Households states	Percentage
Sex	Male headed households	60
	Female headed households	40
Education	Illiterates	72.2
	Read and write	28.8
Access to basic services	Access to credit	20
	Access to market	15
	Access to climate information	8
	access to extension	32

the temperature has increased. Moreover, the findings indicated that there have been frequent droughts in the study areas as explained by 100% of the sampled households. As perceived by local respondents, the rising temperature, frequent drought occurrence and decreased Belg rainfall was in agreement with the findings of the observed data analysis. Notwithstanding, the Kiremt and long-term annual rainfall was not in accordance with their perception. In this study, the Belg rainfall occurs from March–April and the Kiremt rainfall occurs from July–September.

Trends of rainfall and temperature

The findings indicated that significant decreasing trend of Belg rainfall (−3.0 mm per season) and increasing trend of Kiremt rainfall (2.0 mm per season) was observed for the period 1983–2017 (at $\alpha=0.05$) in the study area. The significant decreasing trend of Belg rainfall implies a reflection of disastrous effects on Fentale pastoralists as they are dependent on the seasonal availability of rainfall to access forage and water for their livestock. The results revealed that the long-term rainfall trend was not significant. The PCI analysis showed that rainfall distribution in the area was highly irregular. Besides, the SPI analysis indicated that around 16 years of the observed period 1983–2017 were characterized by below average rainfall (Fig. 1). It was observed that 1 extreme drought, 2 severe drought, 2 moderate droughts, 13 mild droughts occurred in the study area for the observation period. The findings uncovered a significant increasing trend of monthly, seasonal and annual temperatures, involving mean, maximum and minimum temperatures.

Impacts of climate change and variability

Decreased livestock assets and productivity

The majority of the respondents (90%) responded that the recurrent and prolonged droughts decreased number of livestock and productivity. The respondents complained that on average, the number of livestock per household

under normal years was 44.2 Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU). However, recently, the number of livestock per household was 29.87 TLU. Besides, the results indicated that the drought also decreased the amount of yield per animal. For instance, during normal conditions, four to eight individuals were supported by one lactating cow, while recently; only two individuals can be supported by one lactating cow. This was related with the decrease in the milking time per day and decrease of milk yield per milking time. Under normal conditions, a lactating cow can be milked three times per day, but recently only once or twice per day. Results from FGD and KII indicated that climate variability and change affected the productive and reproductive performances of livestock and consequently their population growth through its effects on the quantity and quality of pastures and water availability in addition to increasing heat stresses.

Decreased forage availability

The majority of the respondents (92%) complained that since the magnitude of drought has increased, the rangeland has been degraded and the palatable forages have recently been replaced by non-palatable plants. Respondents noted that before the grazing area recovered from the previous drought, another drought affected the new growth. This situation could cause loss of palatable forage species from the rangeland and reduces forage availability. Key informants also complained that as the dry season grazing areas deteriorated due to frequent droughts and unreliable and erratic rains, pastoralists concentrate their livestock around water points such as along the sides of perennial rivers, which in turn led to overgrazing of the existing forage resources. Consequently, overgrazing leads to expansion of low forage valued plants or unpalatable species around water points.

Drying up of water points

Eighty-five percent of respondents clarified that water points have either dried up or supply was diminished

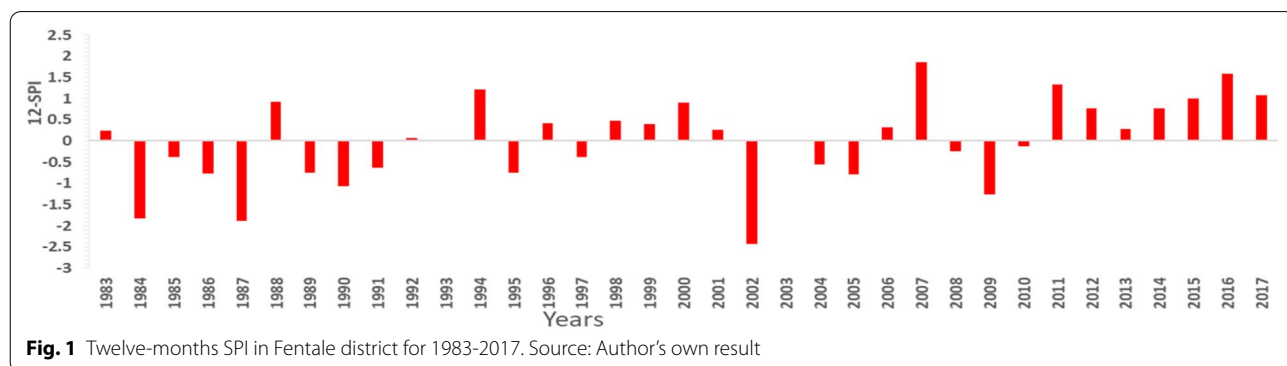


Fig. 1 Twelve-months SPI in Fentale district for 1983–2017. Source: Author’s own result

over the course of the recent decades. The shallow wells, ponds and cisterns were the main sources of water for pastoralists. The local households complained that they travelled long distances, more than 20 km, to get water from perennial rivers, even during normal dry seasons of the year. KII indicated that water shortage was turning into a significant disaster risk for Fentale pastoralists because of the drying up of many water points related with frequent droughts.

Effects on households’ terms of exchange

Ninety percent of the respondents affirmed that during droughts, pastoralists had been compelled to sell their livestock at low price because of poor body conditions of animals and oversupply. In recent years, drought frequency has increased, droughts occurred every two three years and pastoralists had no time to recover from the effects of the past drought and, subsequently, the price of livestock continued to decrease while the food grain price was increasing.

Recently, as indicated by local households, livestock assets and their yields have essentially decreased because of climate change and variability. Pastoral households raise livestock, basically for trade of grains and manufactured goods for their survival. Ninety percent of the respondents affirmed that during droughts, pastoralists had been compelled to sell their livestock at low price because of poor body conditions of animals and oversupply. Households noted three decades back, price of inputs and outputs were fair as pastoralists begun to get an adequate amount for animal products. In recent years, drought frequency has increased, droughts occurred every two three years and pastoralists had no time to recover from the effects of the past drought and, subsequently, the price of livestock continued to decrease

while the food grain price was increasing. Results from FGD and KII revealed that recently, the rainfall begun late and stopped early and/or it would rain for a couple of days with high intensity and afterward vanish, which isn’t adequate for the growth of pastures and, hence, livestock assets still continue to diminish while the price of grains is rising. Overall, climate change and variability in terms of recurrent drought, short rainy days, changes in the timing of rainfall and erratic nature of rainfall and lack of market information and access lead to negative terms of exchange and threats the resilience of pastoralism in Fentale district.

Adaptation and coping strategies of fentale pastoralists

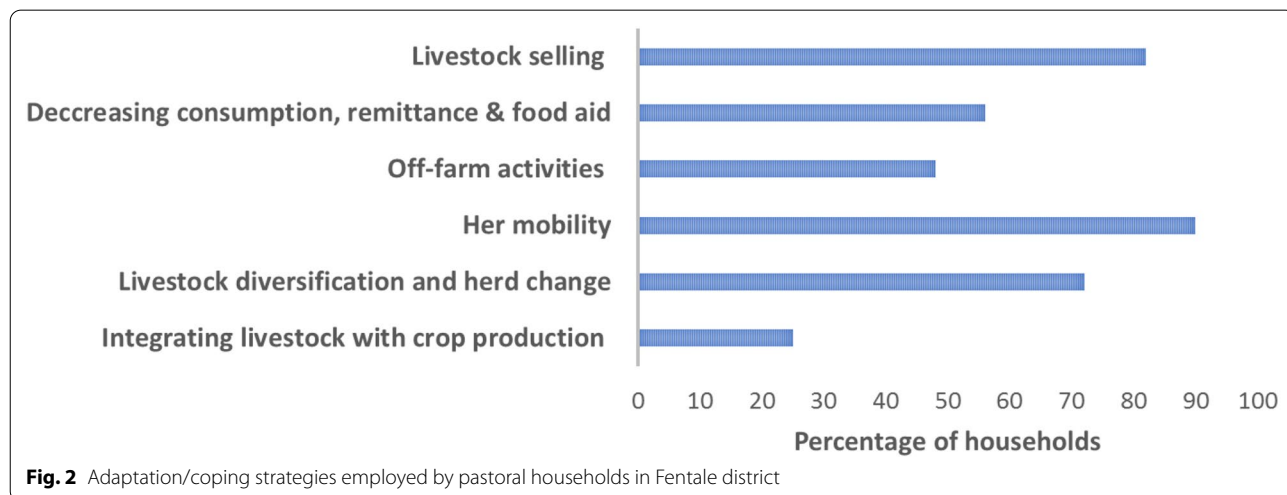
The major adaptation and coping strategies of pastoral households to adapt to adverse effects of climate variability are indicated in Fig. 2.

Integrating livestock with crop production

Since livestock assets and productivity decreased over time, some households begun crop farming using small-scale irrigation along the banks of the Awash River. The results showed that some pastoral households (25%) practiced small-scale crop cultivation using traditional irrigation practices such as furrows and channels using ground gravity (Fig. 2).

Livestock diversification and herd composition change

Herd composition change and diversification were important strategies employed by the local pastoral households to adapt to the changing climate. As reported by majority of the local respondents (72%), over the previous years the types of herds kept by pastoralists were cattle, camels, sheep, goats, donkeys, mules and horses. The prevailing number of the herd was cattle during the



past times when grass availability was copious. During the survey period, no households were observed having mules and horses, while donkeys were rarely kept by a small number of households. The findings indicated that goats were the dominant population in the herd, followed by camels. The numbers of cattle possessed were exceptionally small when compared with number of goats and camels. The respondents noticed that the explanation behind huge numbers of goats and camels was that camels and goats are tolerant to the effects of drought and can survive on browsing trees and bushes during feed shortage, while keeping large number of cattle was difficult since palatable forages have been lost due to frequent and prolonged droughts.

Livestock mobility

Herd mobility was a key strategy deployed by pastoralists because of feed and water deficiency in the study area. The KII noticed that forage availability was highly variable, both temporally and spatially, and in light of their experience they knew where and when the forages were available. The local households (90%) detailed that forages were temporally available and particularly the type of forages in the area were short-lived. Hence, before the forages disappear, the pastoralists would move their livestock on time and on the right place to use these short-lived forages. This showed that mobility was a main strategy for pastoralists in light of the seasonal, annual and spatial variability of forages and water.

Off-farm activities

The findings showed that cash-for-work was the main off-farm activity practiced by 48% pastoral households in the Fentale district (Fig. 2). The cash-for-work programme which was offered by humanitarian assistance organisations gave temporary employment for the poor pastoralists. The second prevailing off-farm activity was charcoal and firewood selling. The other off-farm activities pursued by 23% of households were petty trading for, example, shopping, livestock and khat trading.

Decreasing consumption, remittance and food aid

Fifty-six percent of the households indicated that in response to food deficiencies, pastoralists reduce their number of meals per day (Fig. 2). As indicated by the local people, during the most exceedingly awful occasions of the year some adult households ate only one meal per day (41%), others two meals per day (54%) and very few adult households had three meals per day (5%). With respect to kids' food consumption, most kids (68%) had only two meals per day and 32% three meals per day. The households further indicated that during the drought,

the pastoral households diminished the expenditure for clothing, social events and medication.

Livestock selling

The findings showed that 82% of pastoralists were involved in livestock selling within the 12 months preceding the survey period. Livestock selling is normal in the study area so as to satisfy their requirements; however, most households had been compelled to sell their livestock during the drought periods as the necessity for food grains raised because of the decrease of milk and butter yields from their cows and camels.

Discussion

In the present study, the average family size (6.5) was generally higher than the national average family size. Such enormous family size in the area may be connected with the polygamy culture that is commonly practiced in Fentale district. Similar results were reported in the studies conducted in Afar region and Sidama zone, Ethiopia (Muluken et al. 2019; Hameso 2015). Besides, the result indicated that 97% of households were in the range of 28 to 64 years old implying that they were in the productive age category. The result is similar with the studies conducted in Sidama zone, southern Ethiopia which indicated that 96% of farmers in their study area were in the productive age category (Davies et al. 2009). This study revealed that household's level of education was very low, 72.2% illiterates and 28.8% literates. This implies that the vulnerability of communities to climate variability and change in the study area was high as illiterate households are reluctant to adopt new adaptive technologies and have low employment opportunities on non-farm activities as compared to their counterparts. This result is supported by the studies conducted in Afar region and dry lands of Africa which indicated that education enhances household's resilience to climate-induced shocks and stresses (Muluken et al. 2019; Kebede and Adane 2011). Furthermore, basic services such as access to credit, market, climate information and extension services in the study area was very poor which could decrease the adaptive capacity of households to climate induced shocks. This result is in line with a study conducted in Africa which revealed that poor access to basic services reduces the capacity of rural households to diversify their livelihood strategies in light of climate change induced shocks (Hassan and Nhemachena 2008).

On the other hand, this study also looked into perception of pastoral households to climate variability and change which is paramount to local decision makers to introduce appropriate adaptation measures and enhance climate resilience of the local people (Maddison 2006; Arsiso et al. 2017). Accordingly, 98% of pastoral

households perceived that the rainfall has decreased; rainfall comes early/late and ceases short from the normal rainy season, while 95% of the respondents complained that the temperature has increased. Besides, the results showed that there have been frequent droughts in the study areas as complained by 100% of the respondents. The result is in line with the studies conducted in Borana, Southern Ethiopia; Southern and Central Tigray and in Quara district, Gonder, northern Ethiopia Nega et al. 2015; Gedefaw et al. 2018). The perception of local people on *Belg* rainfall, temperature and frequency of drought was in line with the results of the observed data analysis. However, their perception on trends of *Kiremt* rainfall contradicted with the findings of meteorological data analysis. In the present study, the results of the meteorological data analysis indicated significant decreasing trend of *Belg* rainfall, increasing trend of *Kiremt* rainfall, significant increasing trend of seasonal and annual temperatures and occurrence of 1 extreme drought, 2 severe drought, 2 moderate droughts, 13 mild droughts for the period 1983–2017 (at $\alpha=0.05$). Evidence of decreasing trends of rainfall in the *Belg* rainfall in Ethiopia was also indicated by Jury and Funk (2013), Seleshi and Camberlin (2006), Williams and Funk (2011). However, the analysis was inconsistent with the findings indicated by Seleshi and Zanke (2004) who indicated that the seasonal rainfall trends in the central, northern and north-western parts of Ethiopia was non-significant during the period 1965–2002. The result is in agreement with the results of Conway and Schipper (2011), Demeke et al. (2011) and Roselle et al. (2011) who showed that rainfall anomaly, particularly droughts, have been increasing and were the main reason for food insecurity and famine in Ethiopia. Moreover, the results revealed that the seasonal and annual rainfall distribution was highly irregular in the study area. This study is in line with the findings of Hadgu et al. (2013) who reported irregular distribution of rainfall in northern Ethiopia. Consequently, the significant declining trend of *Belg* rainfall allied with its irregular rainfall distribution and increased temperature trends could have an adverse impact on Fentale pastoralists as they are reliant on the seasonal availability of rainfall to access forage and water for their livestock. Similar studies were reported in Ethiopia and other eastern African countries (Bewket and Conway 2007; Ellis and Swift 1988).

This study also identified perceived impacts of climate variability on pastoral households in Fentale district. Accordingly, majority of households (90%) experienced decreased number of livestock and productivity associated with recurrent droughts and disease outbreaks. Comparable findings were reported in a study conducted in southern low lands of Ethiopia which revealed that

rate of livestock reproduction and productivity have been declining from time to time in pastoral communities, due to the negative effects of climate related shocks, particularly drought (Amsalu and Adem 2009). The local people (92%) further complained that the rangeland had become degraded and replaced by unpalatable species as a result of declining rainfall and recurrent droughts leading to scarcity of livestock feed. This result is in agreement with a study conducted in Fentale Pastoral Woreda of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia which revealed that the increased magnitude of the drought negatively affected availability of palatable grasses and browse (Bekele and Amsalu 2012). As reported by 90% of respondents, due to the drying up of watering points and feed scarcity, livestock have been becoming very emaciated and couldn't be sold at reasonable price. Hence, the price of livestock continued to decrease while the food grain price was increasing in the study area. Similar results were found which revealed that the price of livestock decreased by 50–60%, related with the drought of 2002, while the price of maize raised by about 235% (Davies and Bennett 2007).

Furthermore, this study assessed the main adaptation and coping strategies employed by the local pastoral households in the face of climate change and variability. Accordingly, the results indicated that mixed crop-livestock production, livestock diversification and herd change, mobility, off-farm activities, decreasing consumption, remittance and food aid and livestock selling were the main strategies adopted by the local people to adapt and cope with climate change induced shocks. The results are in line with the studies conducted in Borana region, southern Ethiopia and other horn of Africa (Habtamu 2012; Mengistu 2016).

This study implies that rainfall has been becoming more variable and *Belg* season rainfall showed a significant declined trend, drought frequency and temperature of the study area have been increasing indicating sustainability of pastoralism as livelihood for pastoral households in the study is becoming at greater risk. Hence, the local decision makers and other concerned partners should develop and introduce appropriate adaptive strategies to reduce the adverse effects associated with recurrent droughts, rainfall variability and increasing temperatures. The survey results indicated that mixed crop-livestock using small scale irrigation, herd mobility and livestock diversification were the main adaptation strategies adopted by the local pastoral households. Therefore, households should be provided with improved agricultural technologies such as a water pump for irrigation, and improved seed varieties with short growing periods and resistant to diseases. It is also paramount to support those households who adopted herd mobility as

adaptation strategy such as reducing conflicts with neighboring ethnic groups (Afar and Somali ethnic groups) and improving peace among them. In this study, access to credit, market, education, extension services and climate information was very low. Hence, there is a need to improve these basic public services if pastoral households need to be climate resilient. Further study is required to explore constraints of adaptation strategies and factors that increases vulnerability of pastoral households to climate induced shocks.

Conclusion

This study confirmed that long-term reduced trend of *Belg* rainfall, recurrent droughts, rainfall variability and increased temperature along with household's poor access to basic services adversely affected pastoralists. There is a need to improve access to basic services if pastoralists need to be climate resilient. Therefore, the local decision makers and other partners should develop appropriate adaptation strategy to climate change induced shocks such as enhancing and scale up of irrigation crop farming.

Abbreviations

CSA: Central Statistical Agency; FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation; FWARDO: Fentale Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office; IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; NMA: National Meteorological Agency; PCI: Precipitation Concentration Index; SPI: Standardized Precipitation Index; TLU: International Livestock Unit; UN-EUE: United Nations Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia.

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Authors' contributions

MM designed the data collection tools, undertook fieldwork and most of the analysis, and developed the manuscript. DM participated on data collection and writing-up of findings and made editorial comments on the draft manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

All data generated during analysed during this study are included in this article.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The Authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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