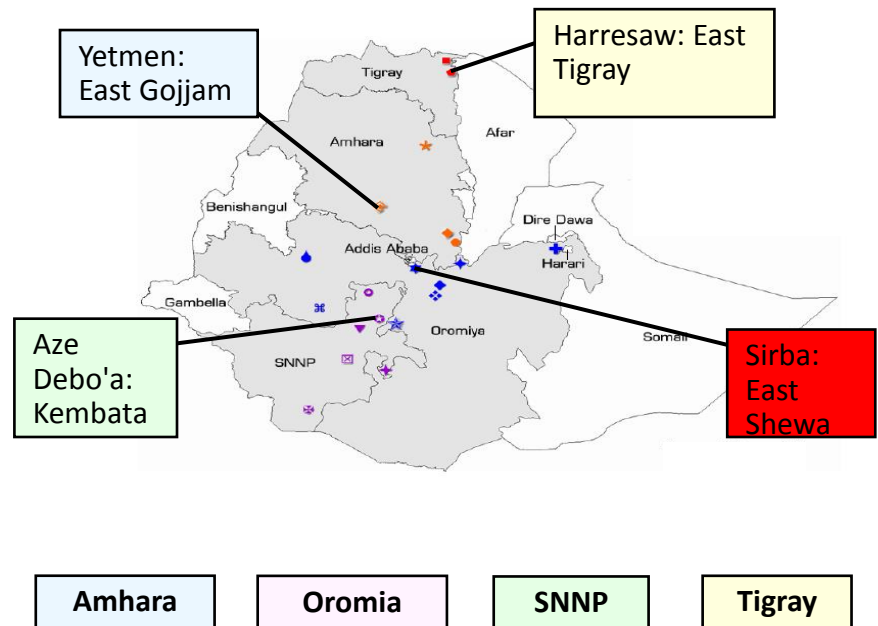




Some aspects of global influences, opportunities & challenges in Sirba

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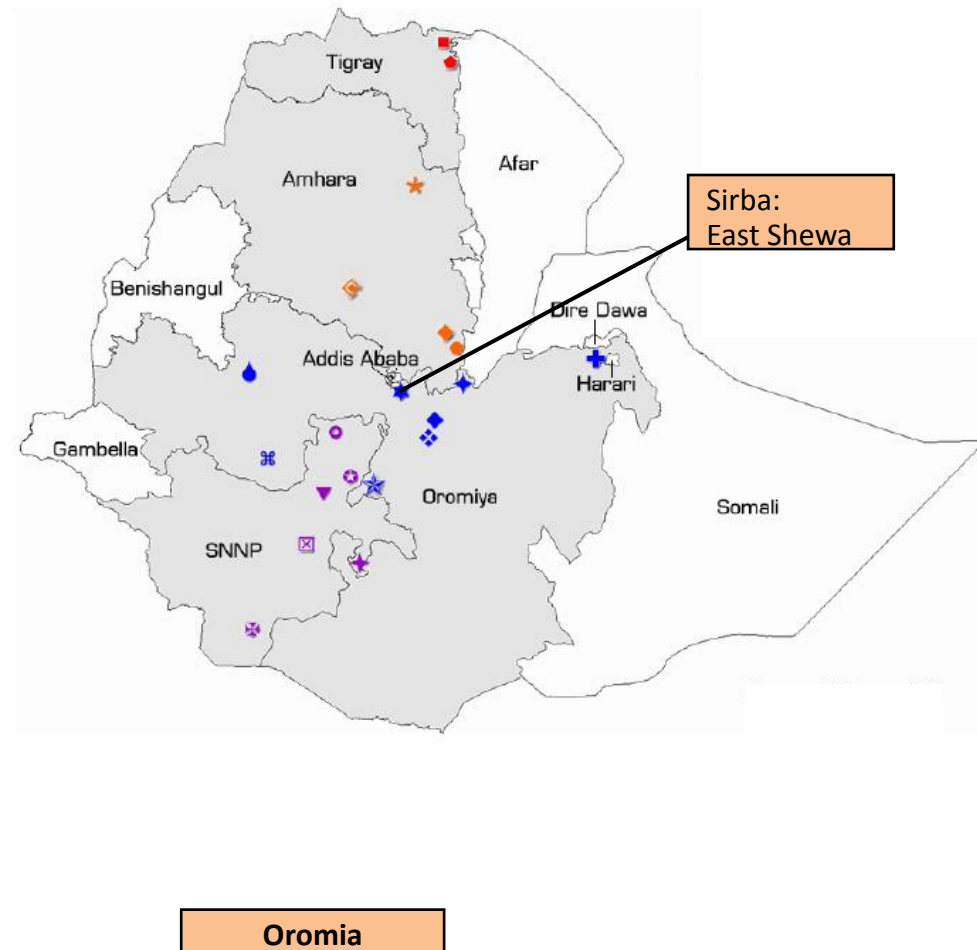
Introduction: outline of presentation

- People & area of the research
- Study design
- Major globalising features, farming
- Major globalising features, non-farming
- Effects of globalising features on the rich & the poor
- Suggestions to reduce the negative consequences of global features

People & area of the research

- Oromia, east shewa, Ada'a woreda
- Ude kebele, (Ude town, Sirba & Kumbursa villages)
- 755 households; nearly 4,000 people
- Farming but also an urbanising community
- Located along the old Addis Ababa-Adama highway
- Relatively better linked to towns because of its location
- Surplus producing area but growing land scarcity & landless young people & households

Location of the research site



Sirba village



Threshing teff



Local transportation



Hotel services in Ude town



Globalisation as a concept

- Fuzzy & non-precise concept
- No clear definition & consistent theoretical construction
- Focused on economic interaction & integration-free movement of goods, services, capital & technology (narrow sense of the term)
- Globalisation as a multi-dimensional (economic, social, cultural, & political) interaction among nations & people of the world (broader sense)

Objectives

- To identify the current globalising features of farming & non-farming livelihoods in the community?
- To know how differently or similarly the rich & the poor are affected?
- To understand the positive & negative consequences?
- To make some suggestions to enhance the positive & to reduce the negative consequences?

Research method

- Qualitative
- Semi-structured interview modules
- An informal module
- Men, women, youth, rural residents, urban residents, farmers, non-farmers, woreda & kebele officials & experts
- MAXQDA 2018

Major globalising features, farming

- Old chemical fertilisers (DAP, Urea)
- New chemical fertilisers
- Pesticides
- Improved seeds (e.g. teff, chickpeas, lentils)
- Higher-yielding exotic & cross-bred cows & chickens

Major globalising features, non-farming

- Many factories, flower, poultry & other farms
- In-coming labour migrants, merchants & relocating residents
- Expanding service sector & petty-trading
- Hence, many households diversifying out of farming into commercial & other non-farm activities

Effects of the globalising features on the resource-rich

- Mostly households with better **land endowment** can make use of chemical fertilisers & pesticides
- Mostly **financially able** households purchase & make use of these modern inputs, including higher yielding cows & chickens
- The **resource-rich can also rent in other people's** land & labour (esp. those of the poor)
- The resource-rich can also **better diversify out of farming** (trading in crops, livestock, shop keeping, transportation service, beverages, groceries)
- Those who fully transferred to non-farming & have houses in Bishoftu still have their farms cultivated

Effects of globalising features on the resource-poor

- Those with small land are less able to benefit from modern agricultural inputs & extension services (e.g. fertilisers, advanced seeds, weed killers)
- The poor have limited financial access to purchase modern agricultural inputs (poor access for credit)
- The poor may choose to rent out their land for the rich
- Some poor people may also work for others for cash

Effects of the globalising features on both

- Further shrinking of agricultural land as land is acquired by investors, merchants & newcomers relocating there
- Monetary compensation for land lost for investment said to be very low
- Many farming households engaged in preemptive, informal 'sale' of land
- Those 'selling' their land turning into factory workers, petty traders but not doing so well

...Effects of the globalising features on both

- Expanding non-farming opportunities but the rich better able to diversify out of farming to capture opportunities for more wealth
- The poor still improving their lives somehow but struggling to survive
- Economic inequality seems to be growing in the community (between poor & rich)

Summary

- In many respects globalisation has created a stimulating environment for the relatively resource-rich (the factor-endowed)
- The well-to-do participate in the process whereas the poor & vulnerable seem to be less or non-participating
- Resource-poor people are less able to benefit from industrial, technological & related aspects
- This seems to be contributing to increasing inequalities in the community
- Hence, the need for pro-poor interventions to safeguard the poor & vulnerable from undesired effects & to let them share the benefit

Conclusion: Some suggestions for improvement

- Recognise (better recognise) the need of semi-urbanising communities as transition economies (distinct from rural & urban communities)
- Re-balance government attention between farming & non-farming activities
- Review the amount of land compensation & implement this in a viable way (under process)

...Conclusion: Some suggestions for improvement

- Institute pro-poor delivery of improved agricultural inputs (e.g. reinstate credit system, use of land collateral)
- Execute programs that would help farmers, especially the poor, to diversify away from agriculture
- Assess the need for (a new form of) social protection in surplus producing communities