



Global comparisons of migration and adaptation features in pastoralist communities

Margherita Gomarasca - EAAP 2016, Belfast



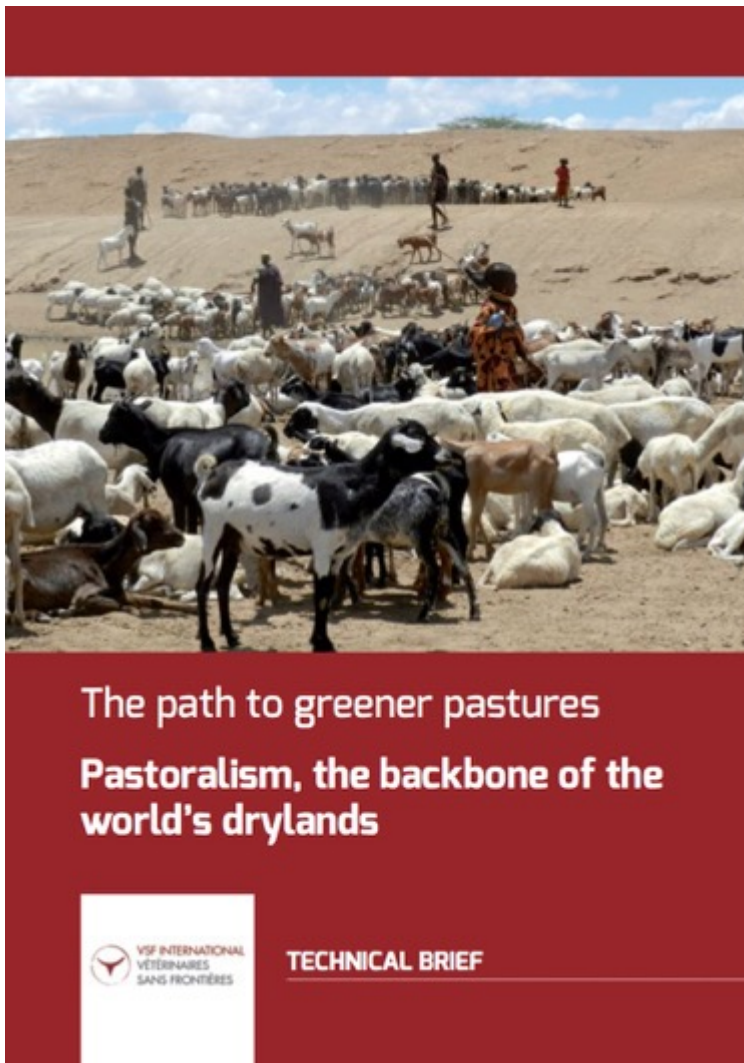
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Project «*Regional Consultations with Pastoralist and livestock breeders CSOs. Towards better policies in support of pastoralism*»



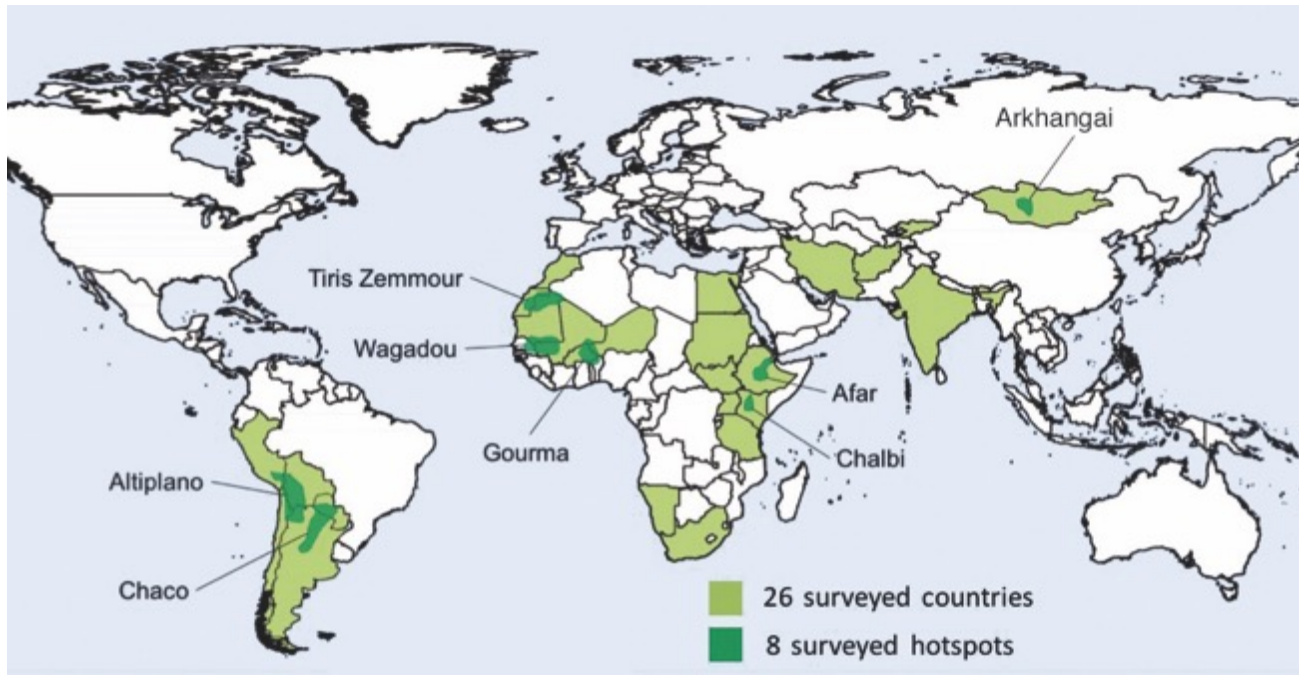
Main components of the study:

- ▶ Surveys
- ▶ Pastoralist CSOs gatherings



A. Jenet, M. Gomarasca, N. Buono,
K. Van Troos, S. Mason, S. Di Lello,
R. Saavedra

Surveys [October to December 2015]:



Pastoralist practices at household/community level



8 'hotspots':
n=315 pastoralists and
n=49 pastoralis leaders



Policies and Enabling Environment



26 countries

Regional consultations with pastoralist CSO and stakeholders:

- 5 regional meetings [Jan 2016]:

Region	Location	Participants
Western & Central Africa	Bamako, Mali	85 participants, 10 countries
North Africa & West Asia	Hammamet, Tunisia	39 participants, 10 countries
Latin America	La Paz, Bolivia	30 participants, 5 countries
Eastern & Southern Africa	Nairobi, Kenya	28 participants, 8 countries
Asia	Hustai National Park, Mongolia	30 participants, 5 countries



5 Statements:

- Priorities for investment in pastoral development,
- Recommendations for policy dialogue
- Better partnership with development organizations

- Special Session of Farmers' Forum with pastoralists and livestock breeders [12-13 Feb 2016]



Statement of the Special Session

Definition based on **livelihood** and **territorial** approach:

*“Pastoralism is the main **livelihood** in many drylands and marginal areas, where other forms of agricultural practices are impossible. Pastoralists contribute to **efficient management and governance of rangelands** and **protection of natural resources**. In such challenging territories pastoralism presents the best livelihood strategy to **provide food, income and employment**.”*

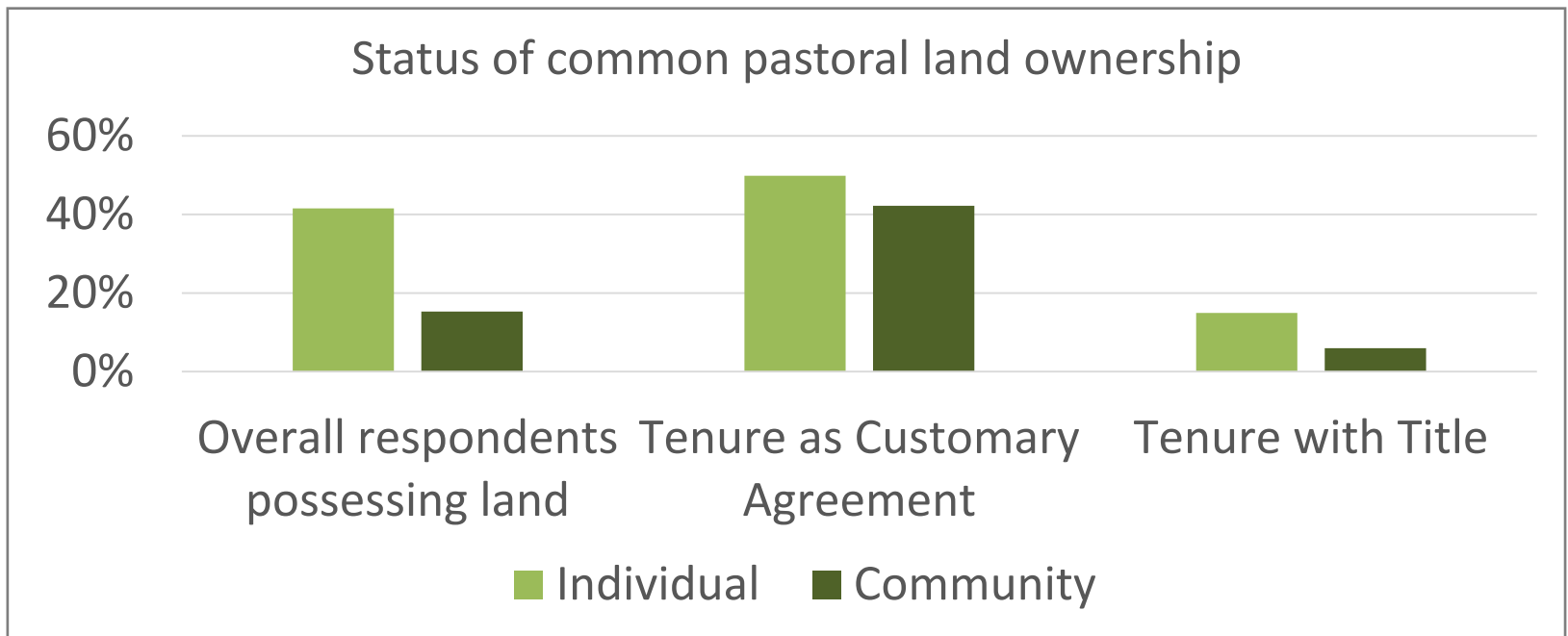
Statement of the Special Session of the Farmers' Forum with Pastoralists and Livestock Breeders

Rome, February 2016



Land and Mobility

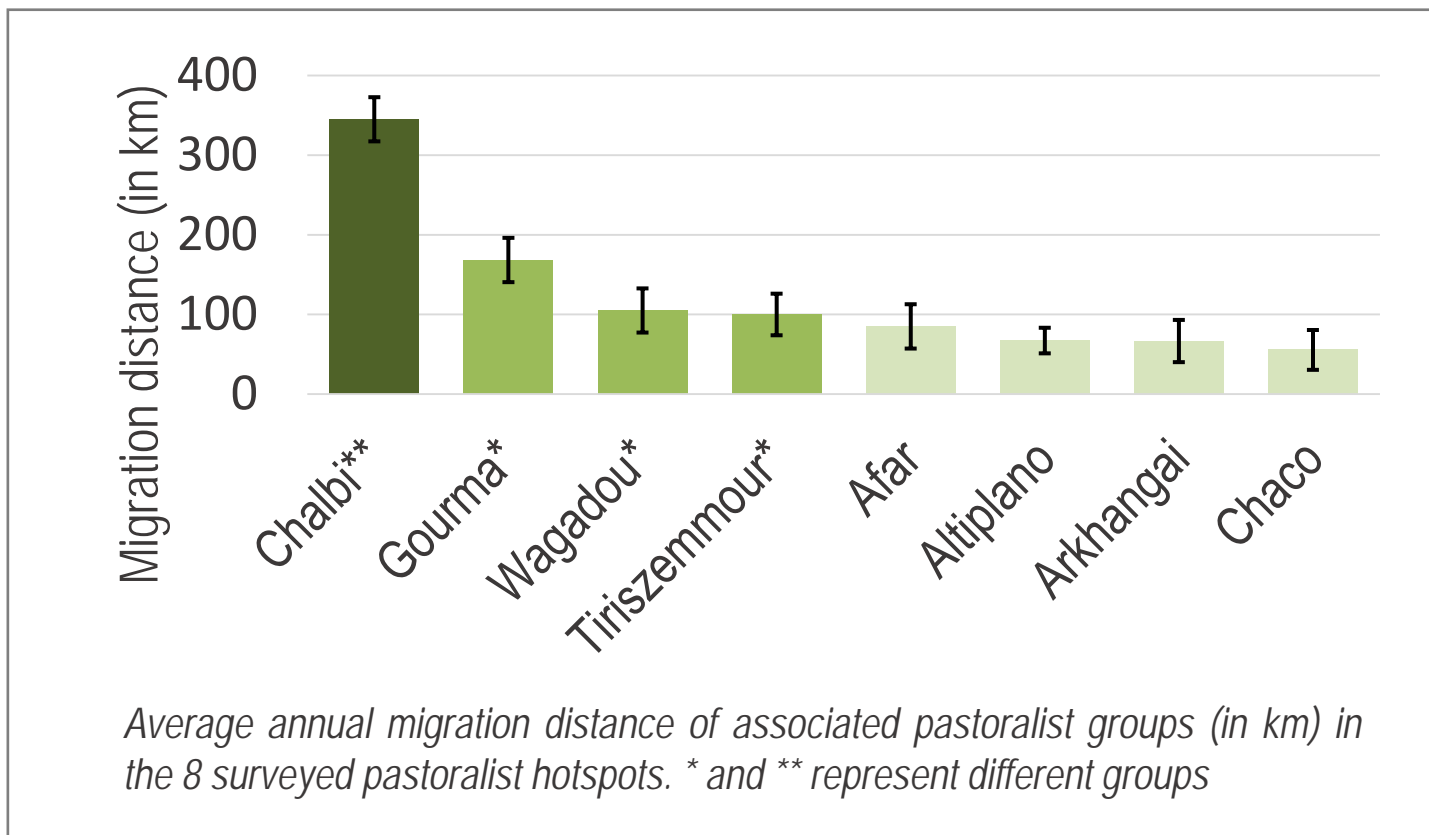
✓ Access to **land** and **tenure rights** remain a main concern for pastoralists worldwide. Most formal legal systems do not recognize or guarantee customary tenure rights.



✓ **Encroachment** because of mining, urbanization, extensive cropping, nature reserves and wildlife parks. → Implications also for **water**.

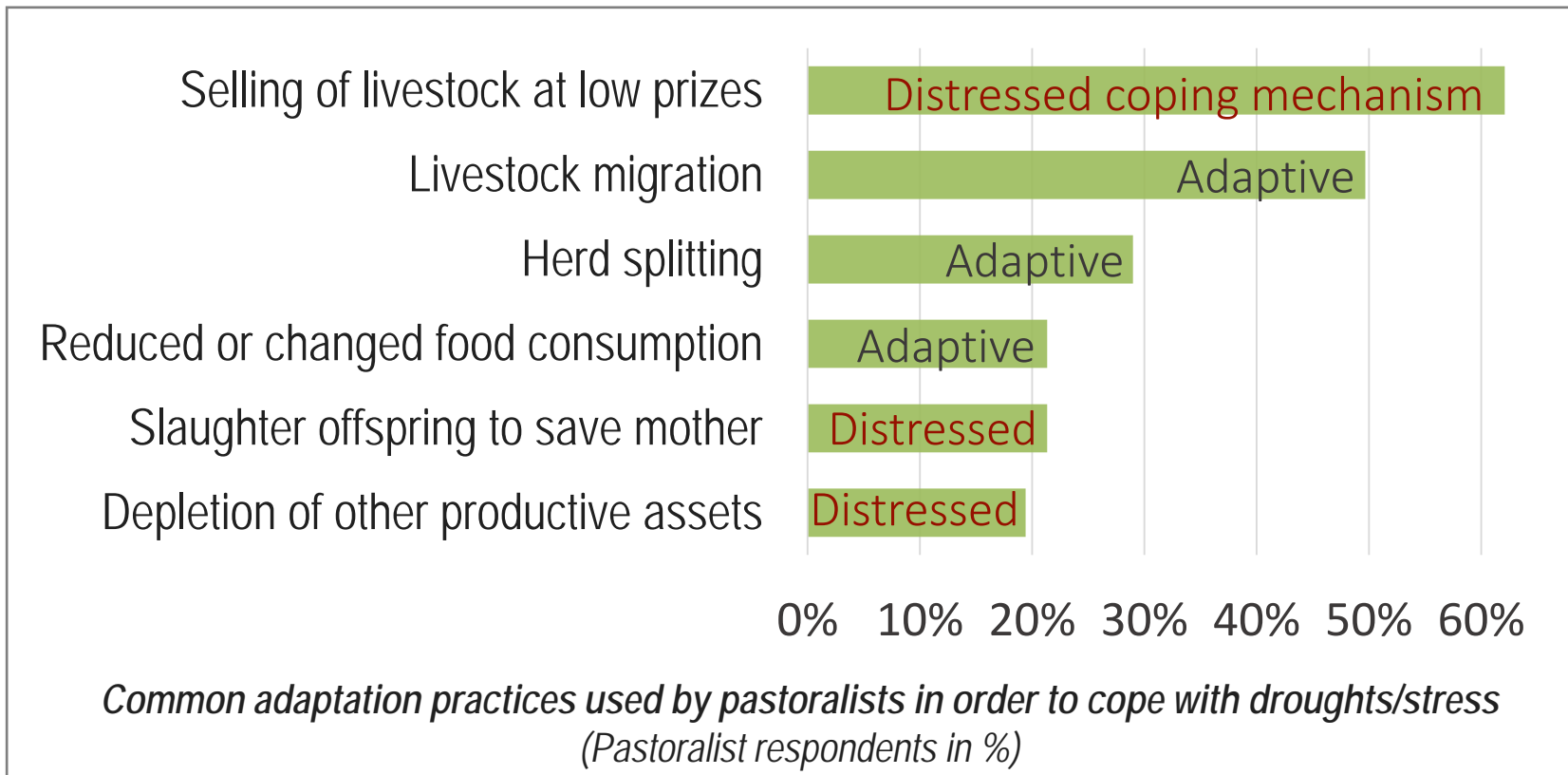
Land and Mobility

✓ **Mobility** is a critical livelihood feature that enables adaptation to harsh conditions. Mobility differed markedly among the pastoralist hotspots.



Land and Mobility

✓ Pastoralists chose **distressed coping mechanisms** which require longer periods to recover over adaptive mechanisms that do no harm. Our research suggests that this is because of constraints that limit full mobility.



Land and Mobility: recommendations

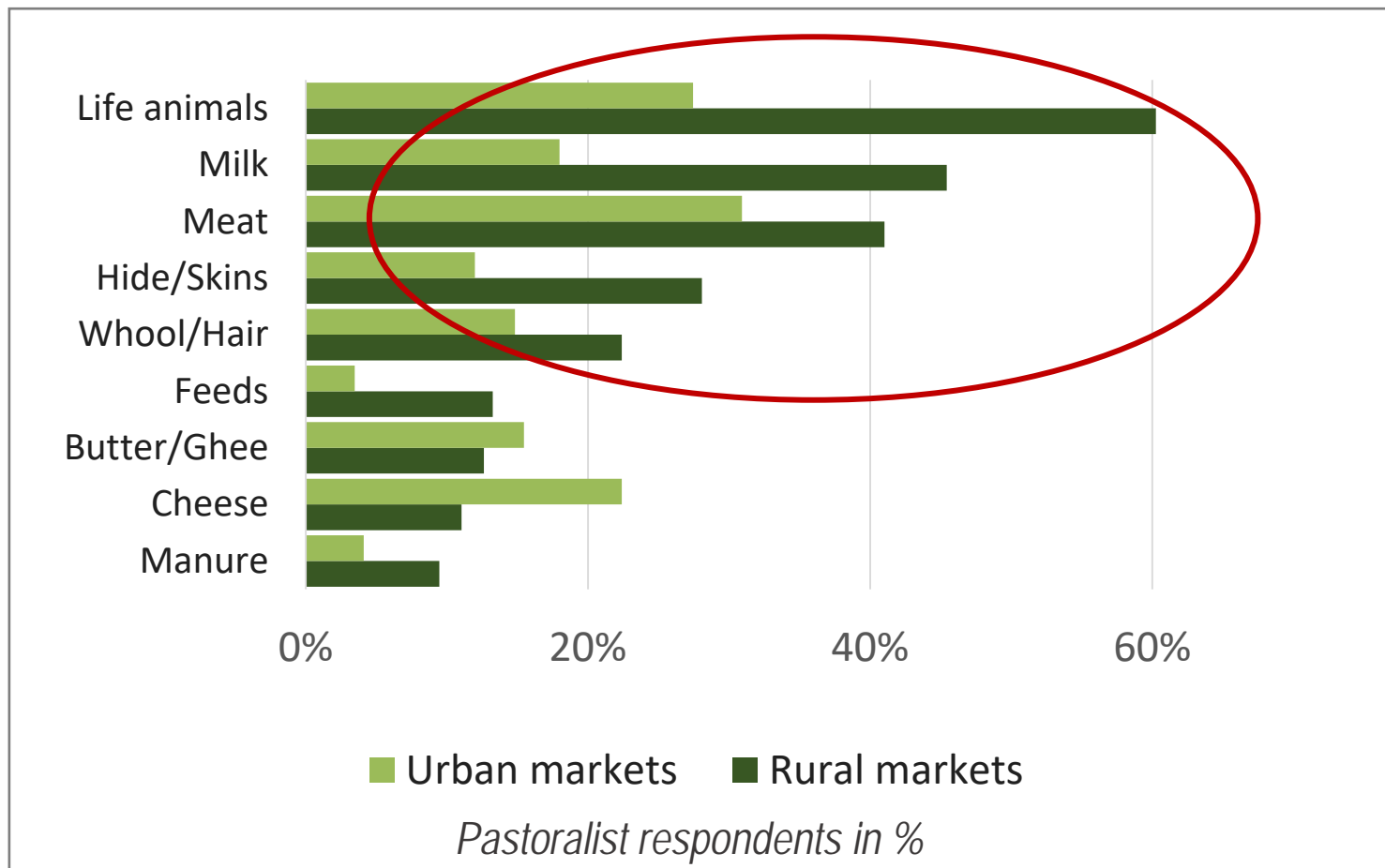
- Recognize and protect customary land-tenure rights, traditional rules and rangeland management norms.
- Support mobility:
 - Basic services (education, human and animal health) adapted to the mobile lifestyle of pastoralism
 - Limit investments which prevent pastoralists to accessing land; FPIC
 - Corridors for transhumance and marketing



- Involve communities in participatory territorial planning, building and managing infrastructures and facilities in pastoral areas (e.g. water sources, trading facilities, ...)
- Special attention to cross-border areas

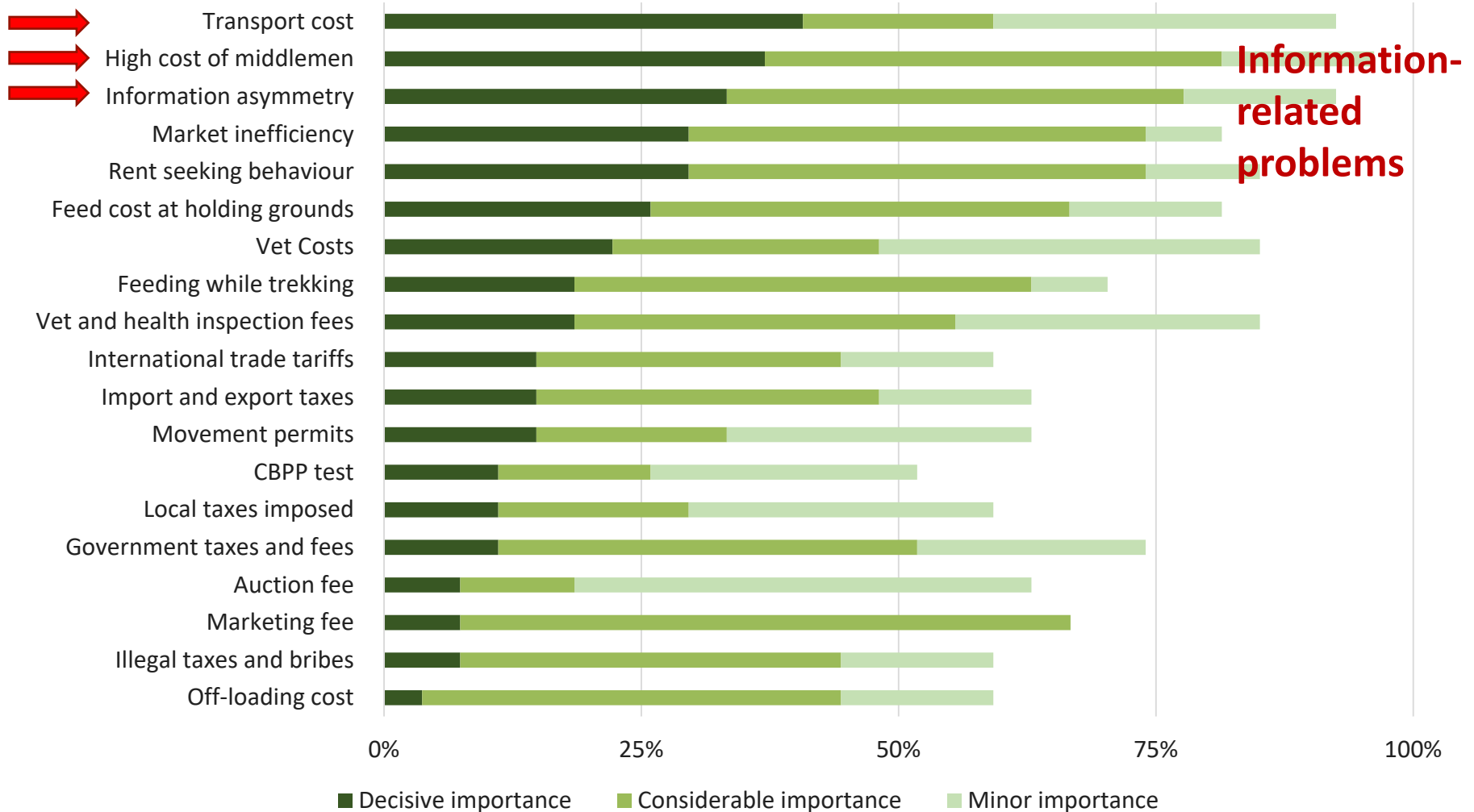
Pastoralists' access to market

✓ **Rural markets** play a dominant role for pastoralist trade, except for processed dairy products .



Pastoralists' access to market

✓ Perceived barriers in the livestock market chain:



Pastoralists' access to market: recommendations

- Need to improve pastoralists' marketing capacity:
 - marketing groups
 - link to credit institutions
 - Vocational training (business and marketing skills)
 - Improve access to information

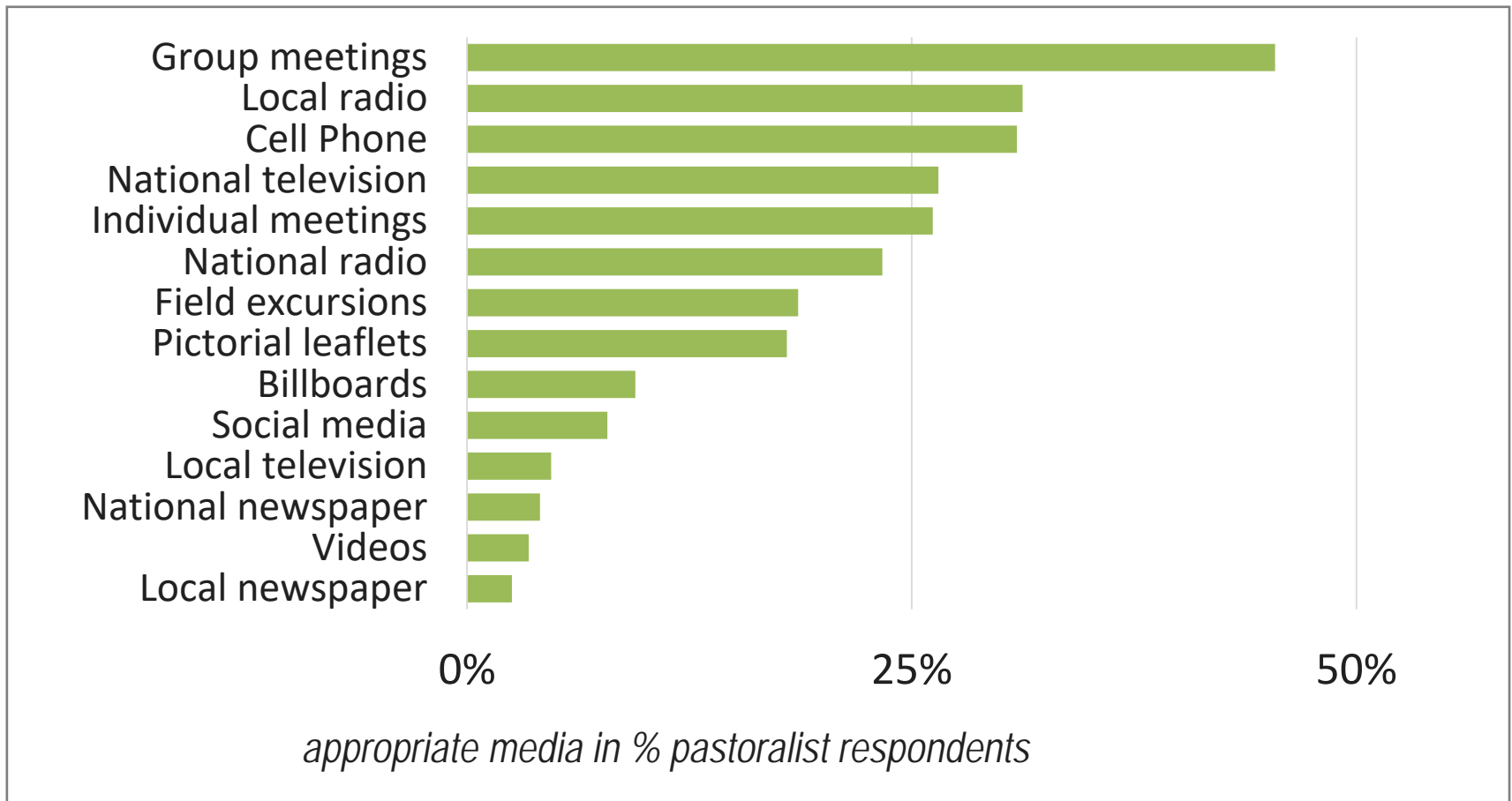
- Need to add value to livestock products:
 - Certification
 - serving niche markets
 - Added value (processing)

- Focus on **women and youths**



Knowledge exchange and communication

✓ Communication among pastoralists is occurring today mainly through **face to face meetings**. **Mobile technologies, radio and TV** are important.



Knowledge exchange and communication: **recomendations**

- improved knowledge management through:
- greater presence of **change agents** in the field
 - **mobile ICT** adapted to the local socio-cultural structure.



Inclusive policy making

- Need to **strengthen pastoral CSOs and their networks**, so that they can engage in policy dialogue, and contribute in piloting projects
- Increase **involvement of pastoralist in policy making** and increase policy effectiveness





“Pastoralism is more than livestock production; it is a way of life, a culture and an identity. We pastoralists are citizens and our rights, culture and customary institutions should be recognized and respected. International organisations and policymakers should recognize the uniqueness of our livelihoods that need tailored approaches and investments.”

Statement of the Special Session of the Farmers’ Forum with Pastoralists and Livestock Breeders

Rome, February 2016

THANK YOU

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