

AHEAD-GLTFCA Seed Grants Program

A comparative study of institutional arrangements for small-scale livestock farmers in communities of the GLTFCA, in Mozambique and Zimbabwe

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Overall aim of the project

To investigate local institutional arrangements in small scale livestock communities in the GLTFCA to manage livestock and control livestock diseases so as to enhance production and marketing

Objectives

- To understand the institutional arrangements around livestock production in local communities in the GLTFCA
- To examine the grazing and watering patterns
- To understand the factors affecting effective disease management and control in these communities
- To identify the communities' problems, challenges and opportunities concerning cattle-raising in the TFCA
- To determine attitudes of small-scale livestock producers towards wildlife and the GLTFCA
- **To facilitate engagement between different level stakeholders in order for communities to effectively manage livestock and control animal disease in the GLTFCA.**

Activities

- Desk study of available literature
- Livelihoods survey, interviews, focus group discussions and participatory exercises with small-scale farmers and key stakeholders
- Triangulation and analysis of findings
- Feed-back meetings with the community, and other stakeholders
 - calender
- **Report write up**

The research sites

The site	Location	Proximity to protected area
Gezani	Chiredzi District, Masvingo Province, Zimbabwe	The village is approximately 50 kms from Gonarazhou National Park
Malipati	Chiredzi District, Masvingo Province, Zimbabwe	The village is adjacent to Gonarazhou National Park.
Macaringue	Massingir District, Gaza Province, Mozambique	Community lives within the Limpopo National Park support area/buffer zone (MUZ)
Combomune Rio	Mabalane District, Gaza Province, Mozambique	The community is adjacent to Limpopo National Park, separated by the Limpopo River



Institutional arrangements around livestock

- rules, norms and strategies
- local committees and community animal primary health care
- government departments,
- other services provided by NGOs and donors
- dipping facilities

Farmer perceptions

- the role, contribution and effectiveness of government extension and NGO interventions
- major health issues identified by the farmers
- major threats to livestock rearing
- opportunities for improved animal health, production and marketing
- ways are they willing to invest in such measures

The findings

- Bio-physical and socio-economic issues
- Dynamics of communal cattle production
- Grazing and watering patterns
- Cattle and cultivation
- Institutional arrangements and support for small scale livestock farmers in the GLTFCA
- Animal health management and disease control
- Attitudes of small-scale livestock producers towards wildlife and the GLTFCA

Scenario planning: Cattle marketing scenarios

Time	Opportunities for marketing of cattle
Long ago (12 years?)	Cattle sold to the Cold Storage Commission
A year ago	Illegal market in Mozambique
At present	Nowhere to sell their cattle
Preferred future scenarios	Export markets, such as the European Market Beef canning factory Local beef markets

Summary of findings and conclusions

- Marginalised societies, high levels of poverty, low infra structural development





Summary of findings and conclusions

- Cattle regarded as important assets
- Multiple uses of cattle
- Traditional medicines



Traditional treatments of foot and mouth disease in cattle by Malipati farmers

‘A tree called **musvimwa** (*Lannea schweinfurthii*) is used; the bark is taken, crushed and mixed with burnt **donkey dung**. The mixture is soaked in water together with **muvengahonye** (*Cissus quadrangularis*); you then drench your animals or treat the sores on the infected animals after adding some salt’.

Summary of findings and conclusions

- **Weak grazing institutions**
- **Cattle not managed optimally**
- **No off take management systems**
- **Cattle numbers and production limited by cattle rustling, disease and sometimes available grazing**







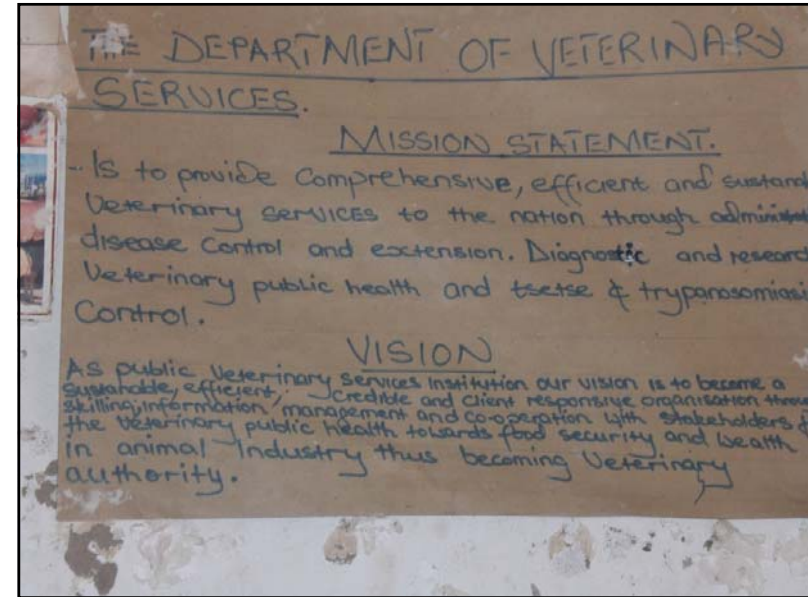
Zimbabwe	Mozambique
Government support extend to local level below district level	Government support extend to district level only
Dip tanks used for dipping	Spray dip chemicals are used
Local dip tank committees responsible for cattle dips and other livestock management issues	No local institutions around cattle management and disease control at the local level
Cattle branded	Cattle not branded
Farmers more knowledgeable about livestock diseases	Little technical knowledge about livestock diseases
Charcoal not produced	Production and sale of charcoal a major livelihood strategy

Summary of findings and conclusions

Large gap between policy and practice regarding livestock management and disease control

- Good policies and structures in place (particularly well developed in Zimbabwe)





BUT!!!!

- Weak and ineffective practice on the ground

Conclusions: Attitudes towards wildlife and GLTFCA

- Negative attitudes towards wildlife
- Negative attitudes towards protected areas, national parks and the GLTFP
- Little awareness and understanding of the GLTFCA



Recommendations

- Need for **effective institutions at all levels** in order to **increase livestock production and improve disease control** for small scale farmers in the GLTFCA
 - More resources
 - Strengthening local level institutions
- Need for a **common strategy** be developed to enhance livelihoods, livestock management and disease control **across the GLTFCA**.

Areas for more research

- Extend study and include South Africa
- Potential for **local level institutions** in livestock management
- Role of **women** in small scale livestock management in the GLTFCA
- Enhancing **engagement** of small scale farmers with higher level planners and decision makers
 - Different agendas

Thank you
Obrigado
Kanimambo

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