

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

Proposal for AHEAD-GLTFCA Seed Grants Program

## Introduction

- Nearly half of the 100 000 km<sup>2</sup> area of the GLTFCA is communal land
- Livestock have been an important component of human economies in the GLTFCA region for 100s of years
- Small-scale livestock farmers in the GLTFCA have different levels of institutional support, monitoring and controlling dipping activities.

## The problem

- Need to understand the dynamics of communal cattle production systems and the interactions of these in the GLTFCA context.
- The management of wildlife and livestock diseases within the envisaged larger trans-boundary landscape remains unresolved and is an issue of major concern to other economic sectors in the region.
- No formal policy on animal health and disease control for the GLTFCA
- Need for an assessment of existing institutions around cattle and disease control to provide a baseline and information that will feed into future policy processes.

## Overall aim of project

To investigate local institutional arrangements and capacity 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 two selected local communities in the GLTFCA
- To examine the grazing and watering patterns in the two local communities
- To understand the factors affecting effective disease management and control in these communities

### Objectives

- To identify the two 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 develop improved management plans so as more effectively manage livestock and control animal disease in the GLTFCA.

### Activities

- **Desk study of available literature**
- **Livelihoods survey, interviews, FGDs and PRA exercises with small-scale farmers and key stakeholders**
- **Survey of grazing areas and watering points**
- **Analysis of findings, triangulation**
- **Feed-back meetings with the community, and other stakeholders**

### Research questions and issues

- significance of cattle
- household labour contribution in livestock rearing
- access to credit facilities
- off take, sales and marketing
- wildlife related problems
- grazing and watering patterns
- livestock losses, diseases and disease management

### **Institutional arrangements around livestock**

- rules, norms and strategies
- local committees (eg dip tank committees)
  - Mandate, activities, effectiveness, representation, financial and accountability structures
- government departments – Agriculture and veterinary services
- dipping facilities
- community animal primary health care
- other services provided by NGOs and donors
  - CIRAD

### **Farmer perceptions**

- The role, contribution and effectiveness of government extension and NGO interventions
- Major health issues identified by the farmers
- Perceptions of a healthy animal
- The major threats to livestock rearing
- Opportunities for improved animal health
- Additional skills are required
- Ways are they willing to invest in such measures

### **Grazing areas and watering points**

- Key grazing resources and grazing preferences
- Seasonal differences
- Distances travelled for graze during the wet and dry seasons
- Watering points
- Challenges and opportunities regarding accessing water for livestock

### **Human/ wildlife conflict**

- Attitudes towards wildlife
- Attitudes towards protected areas
- Knowledge of and attitudes towards the GLTFCA

## Preliminary findings/observations

### Mozambique

- Little or no dipping or dosing
- Little or no presence of vets
- Grazing areas not well defined
- No fences or paddocks
- Water not an issue

### Zimbabwe

- Dip tanks, regular dipping, some dosing
- Vets provide services
- Grazing areas not well defined
- No fences or paddocks
- Water not an issue

## Preliminary findings/observations

### Mozambique

- Kraal manure not used
- Number of cattle per hh: 4 -25
- Cattle used primarily for savings, goats for cash and meat

### Zimbabwe

- Kraal manure not used
- Number of cattle per hh: 4 - 150
- Cattle sales main income
- Cattle rustling a problem, no brands, de-mining
- Newcastle – serious problem in fowl



