

Complementarity between Community-Based Animal Health Delivery Systems and Community-Based Wildlife Management

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African Union's

Inter-African Bureau For Animal Resources



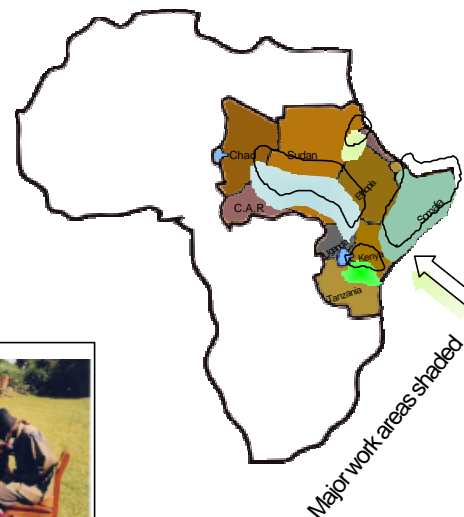
DFID
Department for International Development

USAID

WCS 2003, Tim Leyland (AU / Tufts University) and Richard Grahn (AU / DFID)

Greater Horn of Africa

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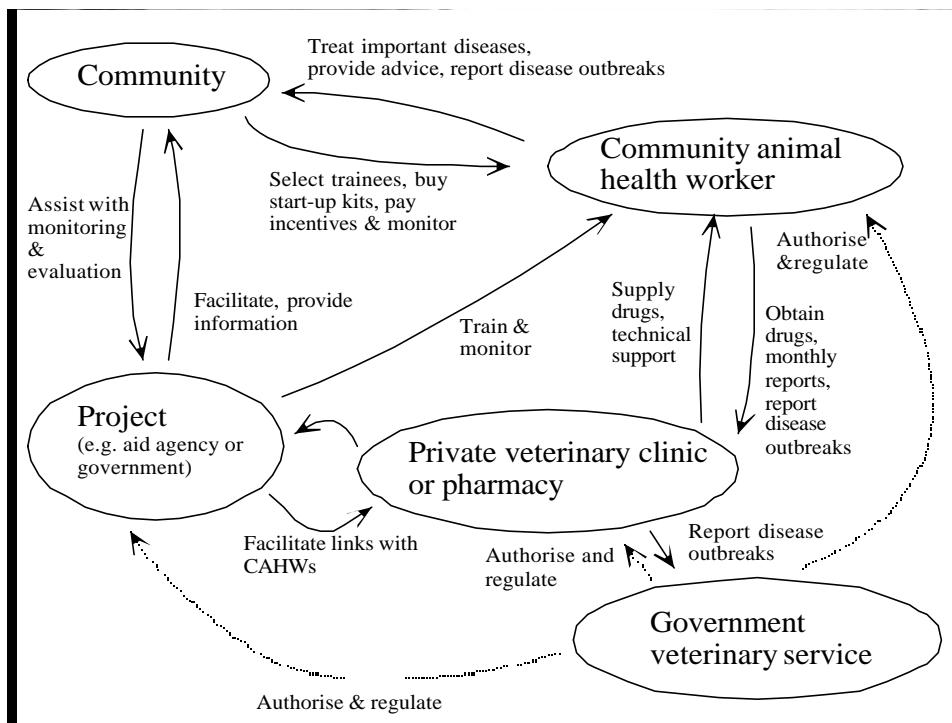
Pastoralists and Pastoralism



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- people who are highly dependent on livestock for their basic food, income and social needs, and who occupy semi-arid or arid areas (*in or close to wildlife rich areas + the much wider dispersal zones*)
- They have problems that are inter-related and complex:-

- E.g.
- Political marginalisation
 - Weak voice
 - Lack of infrastructure
 - Poor services e.g. animal health, education
 - Remote
 - Susceptible (drought, flood, epidemics)
 - Lack of markets for their livestock / livestock products
 - Inadequate water resources
 - Land tenure
 - Conflict



Well formulated community-based Animal Health Services



- That isbased on inter-active participation
 - ✓ appropriate to needs of mobile livestock keepers
 - ✓ Cost effective
 - ✓ Relatively quick impact on production and livelihoods
 - ✓ Appreciated by livestock owners
 - ✓ Entry point for provision of public services, such as disease surveillance and other sectors e.g. conflict



TANZANIA - (Nalitoela et al., 2001) CAHW project assessment showed how Maasai pastoralists associated the CAHW service with reductions in calf mortality of between 59 and 93%. This led to increased sizes of milking herds and more cows milked per household.

The communities concluded that the increased milk availability had a huge impact on local food security.

IMPACT?



IMPACT?

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- AFGHANISTAN - (Schreuder et al., 1995) CAHW programmes reduced mortality by 5% in calves, 10% in lambs and 38% in kids, compared with control areas without CAHWs.

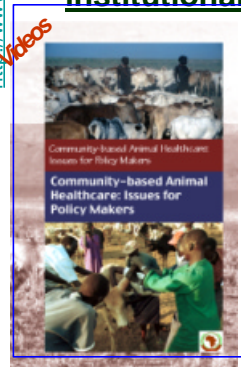
- The benefits to farmers estimated to be \$120,000 per district per annum, while the costs of the programme were \$25,000 per district .



Where are we?

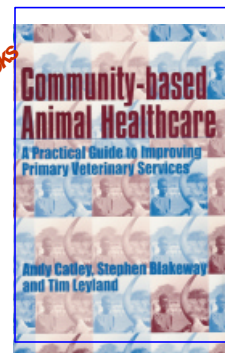
- Well documented methods for their establishment at field level
- Long term sustainability must be through privatisation and incorporation into overall veterinary services this requires **policy development and new legislation and institutional change** 😊

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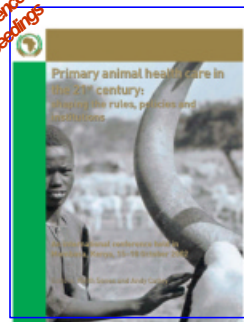


- *Empowerment of pastoralist civil society is a pre-requisite for appropriate policy change.....!*
- Acting as an entry point for solving related core problems...

Books



Conference proceedings



Community animal health and Pastoralist Conflict



Community animal health and Pastoralist Conflict

- <http://www.cape-ibar.org>
- Note – they share methodologies and challenges ✓
 - To become sustainable both require **policy development and new legislation and institutional change** 😊
 - *Empowerment of pastoralist civil society is a pre-requisite for appropriate change for both!*
 - From what we can see the same applies for community-based wildlife management?

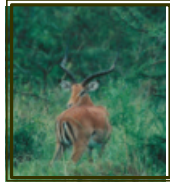


E.g. look at successful CWM initiatives.....

- Mpomiba project, Ruaha National Park + Selous Conservation area in Tanzania
- National Community Wildlife Conservancy Programme, Namibia
- CAMPFIRE national sustainable use wildlife programme, Zimbabwe

Elders' view of the root causes of wildlife destruction and indiscriminate burning of pastures

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- Wrong impressions about wildlife meat reserve
- Livestock raiders (shooting food)
- Increased the number of guns
- The notion that there is no owner of the wildlife;
- The notion that the game will always be around;
- Accidental and intentional fires



Elders' suggestions for addressing wildlife destruction

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- Stop conflict and raiding
- Develop alternative means of livelihood
- Changing attitudes and passing the message to their youth
- Stopping the bush fires
- ↑ presence of government
 - including game department at community level
- Awareness of importance of wildlife to development
- Wildlife department and veterinary personnel should co-operate
- Relief food distributions in severe drought to save game



Conclusion

1. Pastoralists in the Horn are more likely to address issues of wildlife and habitat destruction once their more crucial livelihoods problems (e.g. animal health and conflict) are being solved
2. Community Animal Health Services can be linked to Community Wildlife Management as they share similar methods and challenges, to ↑ success rates of CWM.
3. The possibilities for collaboration between conservationists and animal health specialists warrant further exploration and serious consideration.



Thanks



WCS
AU / IBAR
DFID
IUCN