

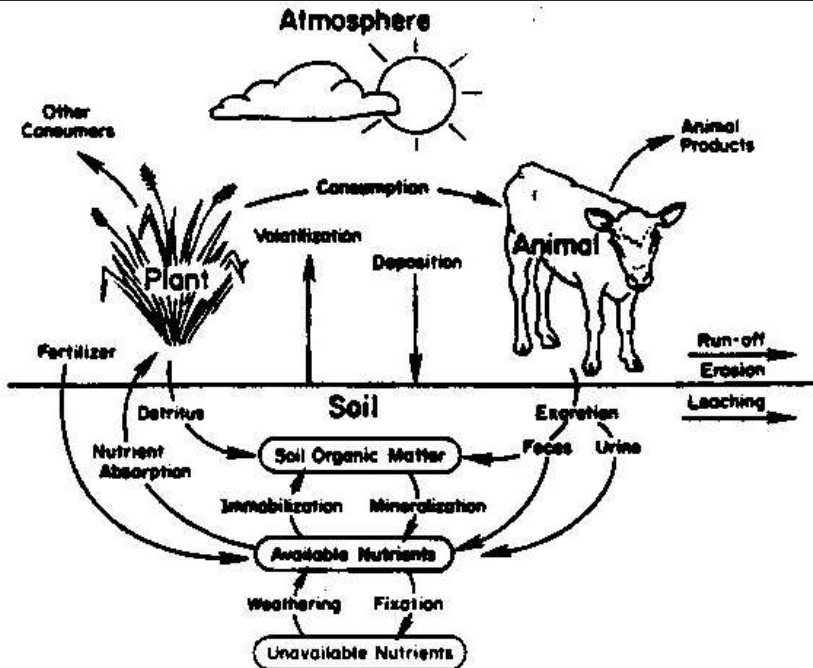
Livestock Corridors and Ecosystem Services in Agropastoral Drylands



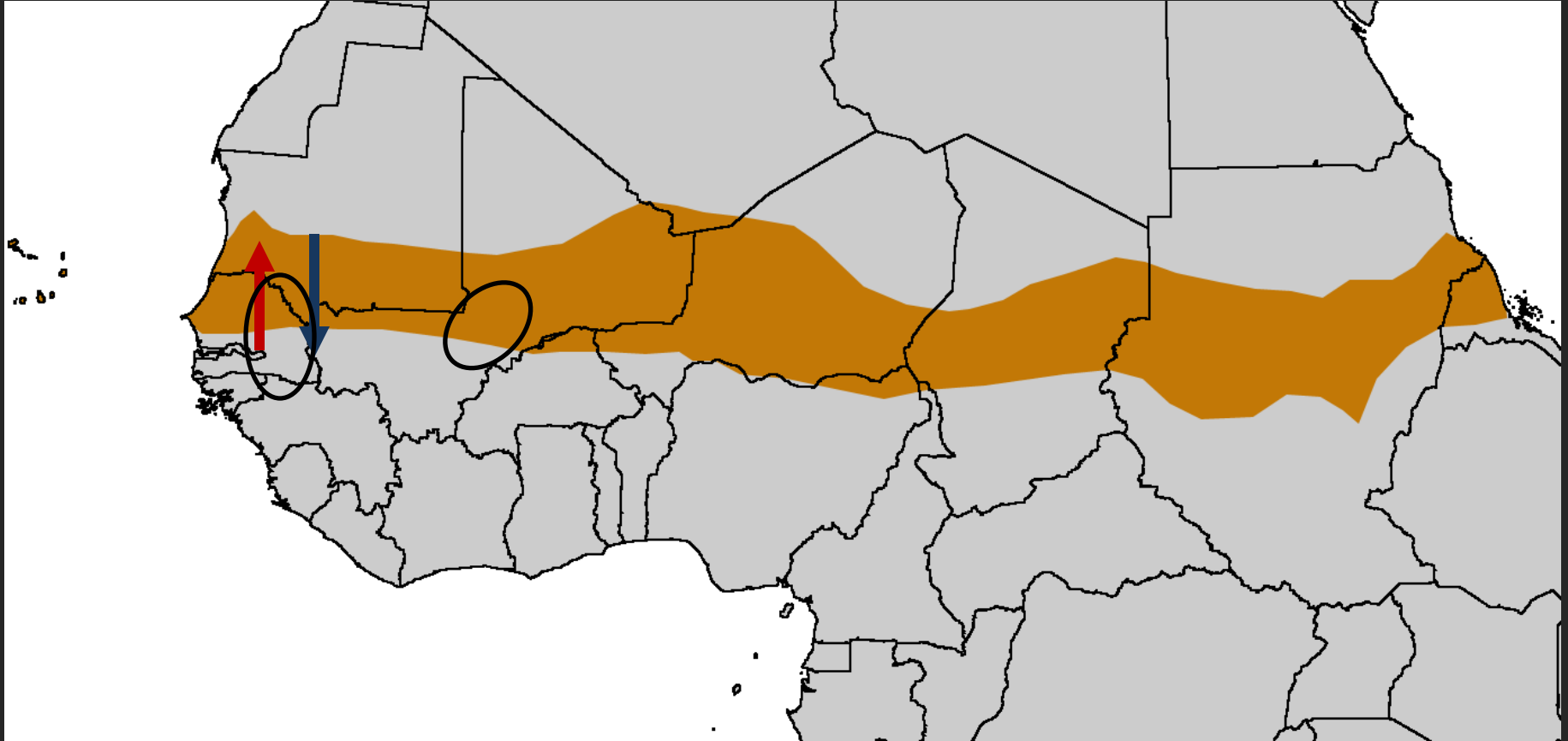
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Ecosystem services co-generated by grazing and pastoralism



Dynamics of Mobility

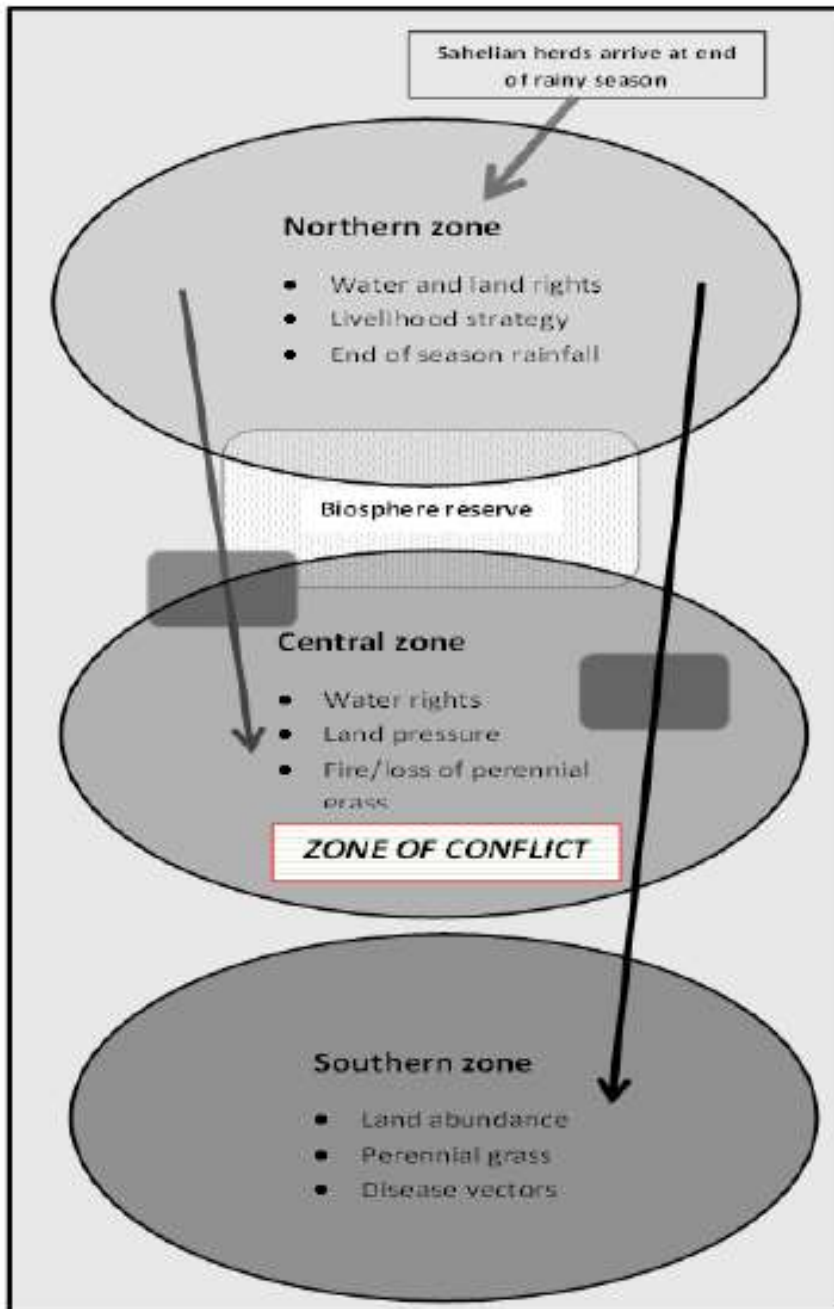


- N – S gradients in forage quality and rainfall

September-October
Movements

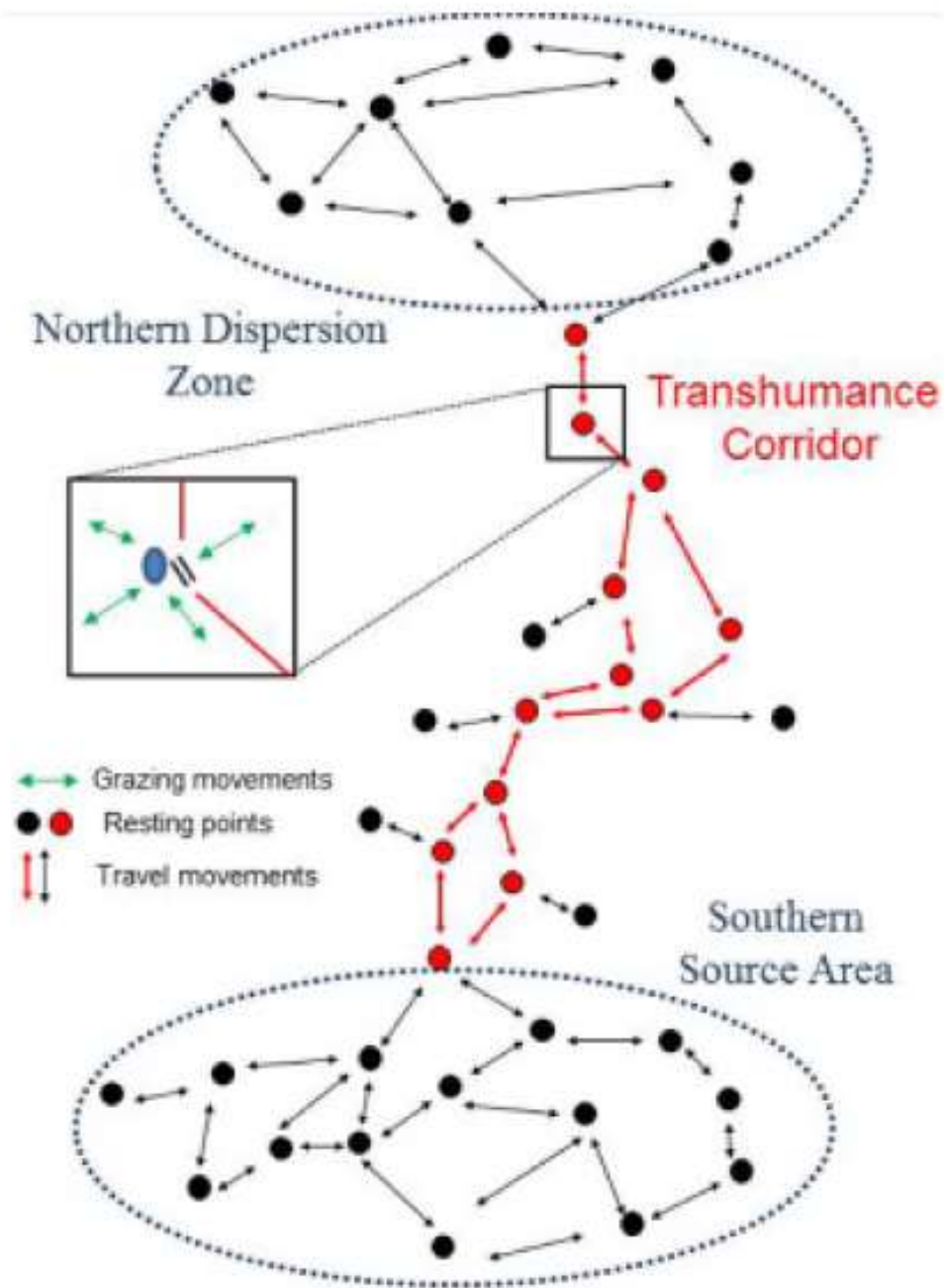
November-December
Movements

Livestock waiting areas



- Southward extension of livestock migration
- Expansion of agriculture
- Timing of mobility matters for both livestock mortality and likelihood of crop damage / conflict

Model of a Transhumance Shed



Changing national policy: pastoral charters

BUT – abstract embrace of mobility

➤ Implementation left to local level

RIVERS project

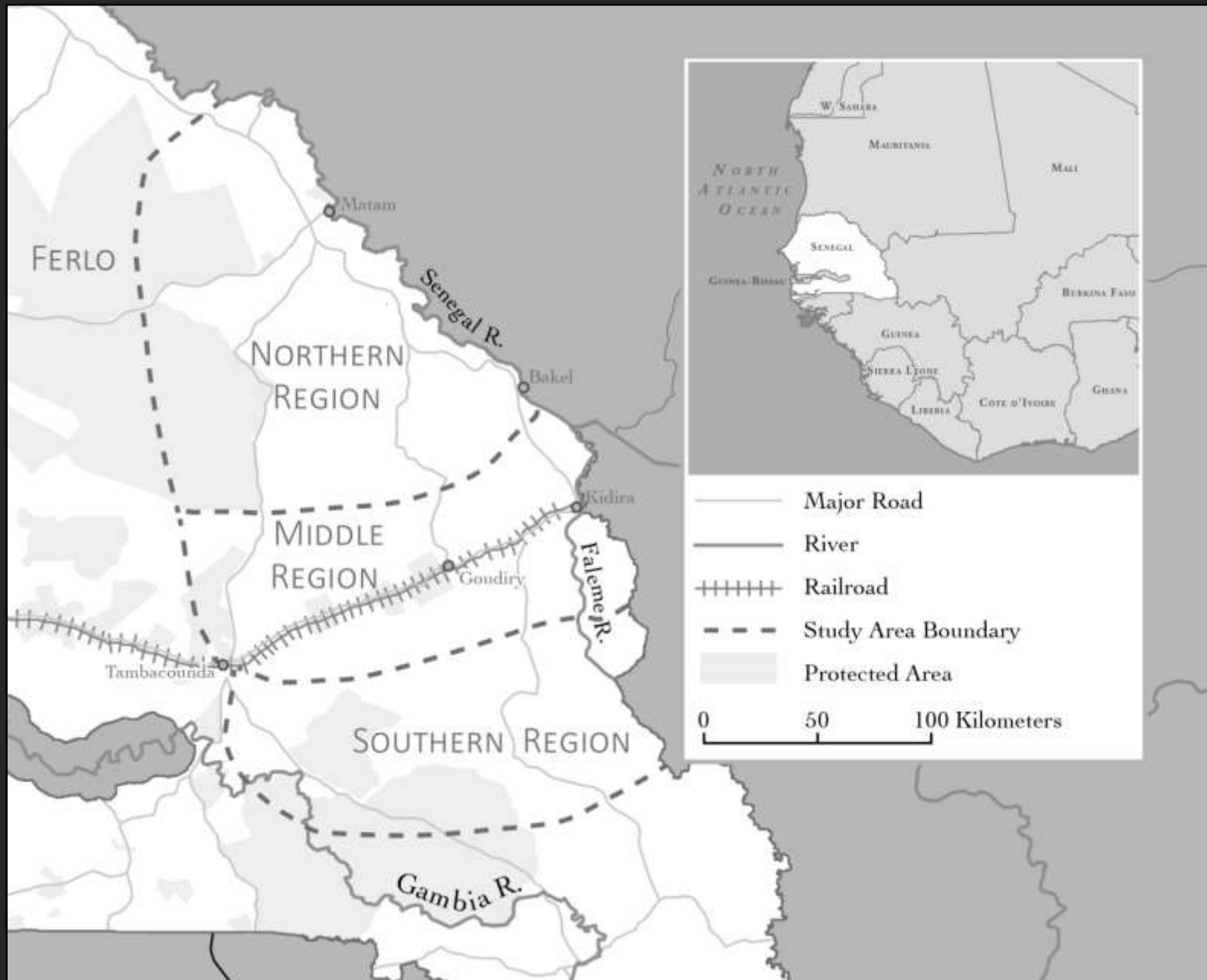
- 1) economic trade-offs in conversion of riverine areas
- 2) TEV of pastoralism
- 3) participatory mapping to support co-management

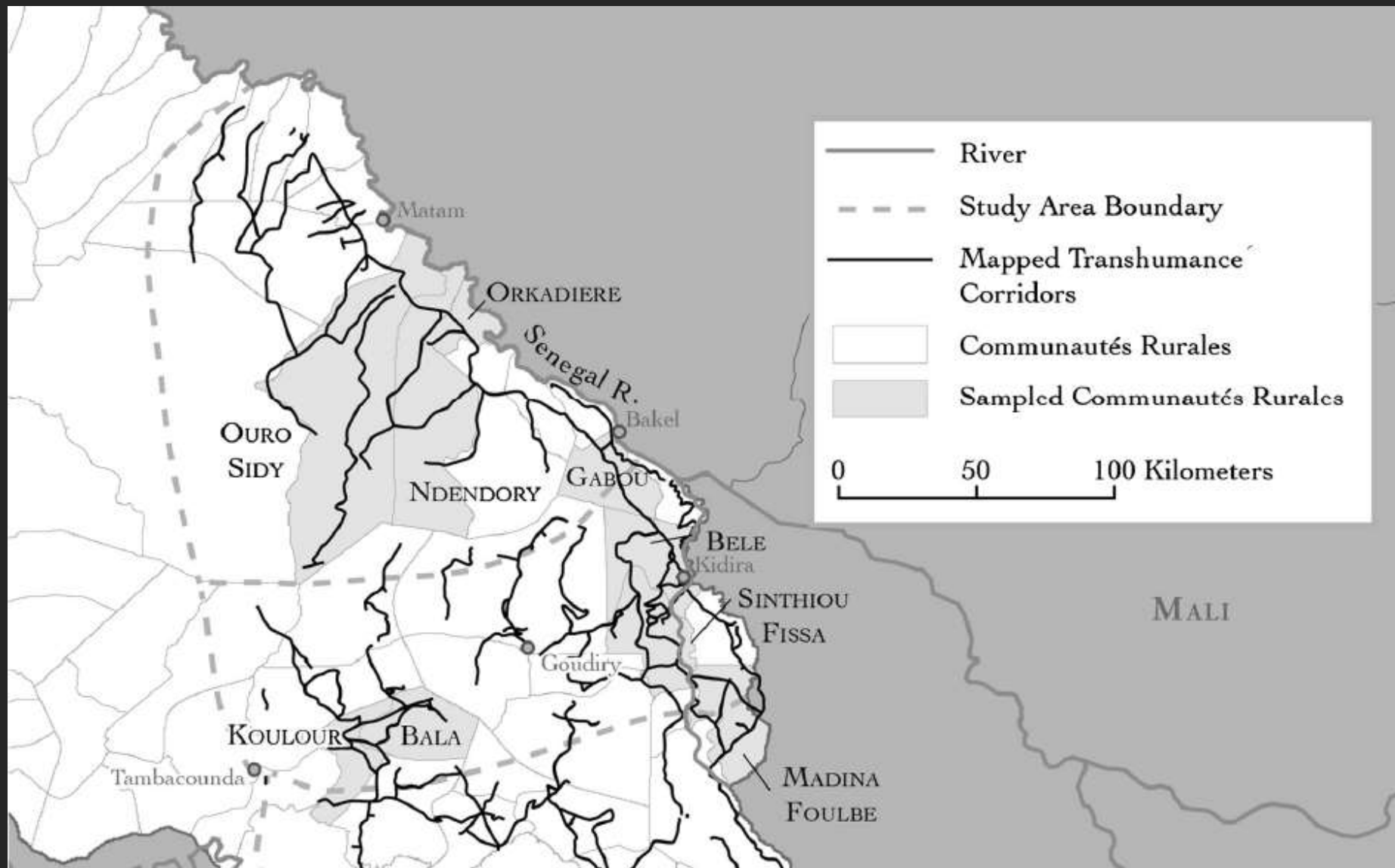
RIVERS project:

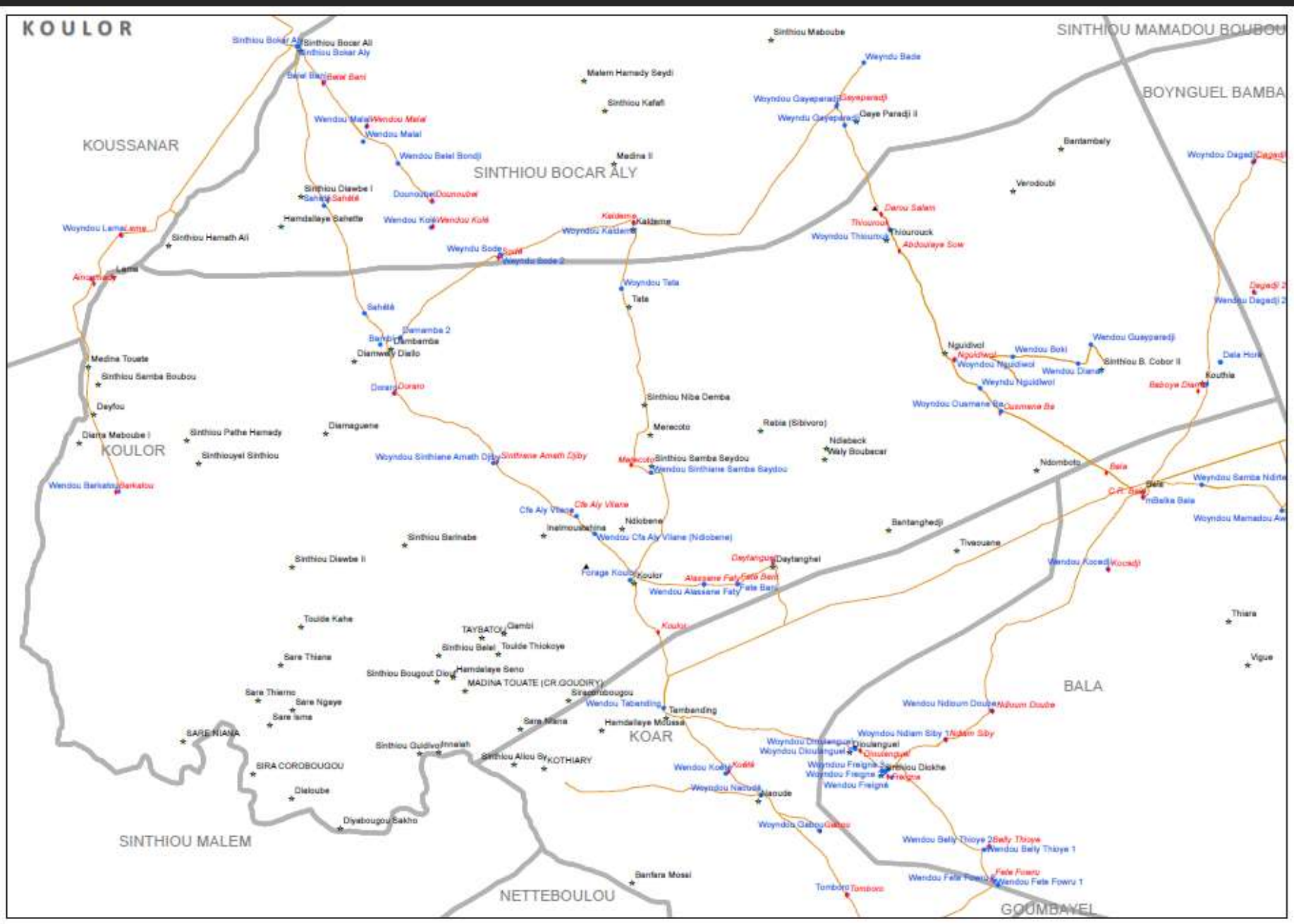
- 1) economic trade-offs in conversion of riverine areas
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Steps –

- Identification of corridors
- GPS data collection with guide
- Discussion of provisional maps









Discussion of provisional map in Sinthiou Mamadou Boubou (Tamba region), July 2014

Perceived need for protection

- Customary organization
- Social relations
- Level of land use pressure

Politics of fixing corridors (mapping)

- Already fixed in practice
- Delineation \neq protection
- More contention over dimensions of access

Collective Action Difficulties

1) What protections should be accorded

- Control-oriented: prevention of crop damage
- Access-oriented: ensure access to pastures

2) Under whose authority

- institutional overlap > contention and ambiguity

- Formalization based on understanding of functions of corridors
(otherwise is restrictive mechanism)
- Institutional politics >> importance of collective choice rules
- Need to build new collective action institutions

Acknowledgements

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35% of the earth is drylands: rangelands, savannahs, scrublands and dry forests



providing critical ecosystem services

30%

origin of cultivated
plant



35%

human population



36%

global terrestrial
carbon stocks



42%

of Earth's tropical and
sub-tropical forests



44%

of all cultivated
systems



50%

of livestock

