Communal Pasture Areas

Labour issues

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Pasture activities – required labour

- Herding goats during the day
- Guarding goats during the night
- Supply water to the goats
- Construct housing for the goats





3 Labour 'systems'

Based on degree of involvement of the goat producers

- **System 1**: Maximal intervention of producers
- System 2: Combined intervention of producers and paid labour
- System 3: Minimal intervention of producers (e.g. paid labour)

System 1: Maximal intervention of producers

Motivations for system 1:

Everything will be done by the producers themselves

- Paid herder(s) would be too expensive
- Herding day time: Producers herd goats in shifts
- Producers also shift for opening and closing the corral



System 1: Maximal intervention of producers

Motivations for system 1:

Everything will be done by the producers themselves

- Night watch:
 - women were not planning to have a night watchperson
 - while men would have one or more producers as guard, depending on the number of animals.
- Water:
 - Water would be carried by all producers.
 - The 'shift person' would be supplying it to the goats



System 2: Intervention of producers and paid labour

Motivations for system 2:

Activities will be done by producers in combination with paid labour

- Day herding:
 - animals can be looked after by their owners or by a paid herder
- Paid herder:
 - a young adult man or
 - an older man (part of the community or from outside) who could deal better with challenges such as the destruction of neighbouring crops by the herd



System 2: Intervention of producers and paid labour

Motivations for system 2:

Activities will be done by producers in combination with paid labour

- Responsibilities of day-herder:
 - opening the corral the morning,
 - controlling the goats while grazing,
 - bringing them back to their corral at lunch time for 1-2h (or not) and/or at the end of the afternoon.
- Night watching:
 - shift among producers, or
 - pay someone from the community to guard the animals, or
 - no guard needed at night

System 3: Minimal intervention of producers

Motivations for system 3:

All activities will be done by paid labour

- Producers would not have a direct intervention with their herds
- All work is done by paid herders and night watchmen.
- Night watcher need to be man.
- Paid herders and night watchmen live on the communal pasture close to the goats' corrals.
- Pasture area would be fenced, to protect the animals from being stolen and to avoid them to escape and destroy nearby crops.
- Goat producers would only come once in a while to check on their animals. Hence, goat producers become 'supervisors'.

3 Labour 'systems'

	System 1: Maximal intervention of producers	System 2: Intervention of producers and paid labour	System 3: Minimal intervention of producers
Day herding	By producers, with or without fenced area	By producers or paid herder	By paid herder, with fenced (totally or partly) area
Night watching	Shift of producers or no night watching	Shift of producers or paid person or not needed	By paid person
Water supply	By producers, from borehole	By producers or paid herder, from natural source or borehole	By paid herder, from natural source
Housing	Traditional corral on pasture	Traditional/improved corral on pasture or next to one producer's home	Corral on pasture
Communities	Rumbatsatsa	Chichangue, Mabime, Cachane, Naphele	Vulanjane

Recommendations

- There is no blue-print of good or bad labour organisation
 - Each community can plan their activities as they prefer.



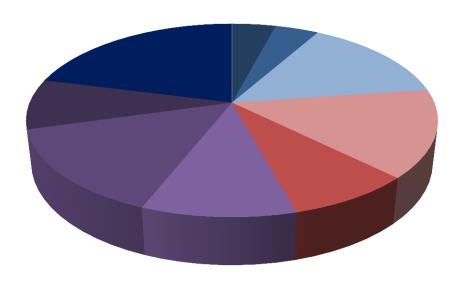
Recommendations

- However, points of attention:
 - Children: Are children herding the goats? Can they still go to school?
 - Women: If producers do everything themselves: who does those activities? Women's workload shouldn't increase



Women's daily activities

Women's daily activities Work 19 hours Rest 5 hours

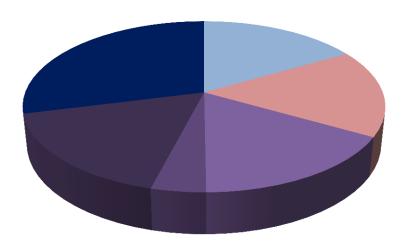


- 0300 0400 take canes and thatching grass to the selling point on the road
- 0400 0500 collect and carry water, make breakfast
- 0500 0830 weed machamba
- 0830 1200 graze goats, collect vegetables, carry firewood and fodder, cook, bath
- 1200 1400 clean house, market
- 1400 1630 fetch firewood and fodder, machamba, cooking, childcare, pound maize
- 1630 2000 cook dinner, bath children, goats to shelter, iron clothes, prepare husband's bath, clean house
- 2000 2200 prepare husband's food

Source: Chitsike, C. and van Oosterhout, S. 2012

Men's daily activities

Men's daily activities work 13 hours rest 11 hours



■ 0500 - 0900 machamba

■ 0900 - 1300 eat, bathe, rest

■ 1300 - 1700 machamba, firewood

■ 1700 - 1800 shelter goats

■ 1800 - 2200 drink with friends, dinner

■ 2200 - 0500 supper, bedtime

Source: Chitsike, C. and van Oosterhout, S. 2012



References

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