

PASTORALISM INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

GOOD PRACTICE

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THE MBORORO

- The Mbororo people are nomadic and semi-nomadic livestock herders living between Niger, Nigeria, Cameroun, Central African Republic and Chad in the arid and semi-arid area
- This community developed a large array of traditional practices based on their interactions in their living environment and their empirical experiments in their attempts to improve the quality of their lives.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRANSHUMANCES

Long

- Transhumance over more than 1000 Km

Medium

- Transhumance up to 700 km

Short

- Transhumance up to 100 km

CHALLENGES

- Climate change & increasing restrictions on mobility
- Increasing distances
- Loss of livestock
- Change of lifestyle
- Distinctive needs rarely addressed



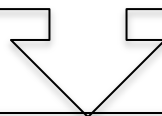
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- Climate change impacts on local ecosystems and livelihood patterns

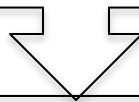


ADAPTATION

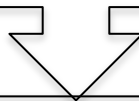
Utilisation of pastures intensively during a short period and then leave them to recover



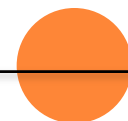
Division of livestock



Diversification of animals (goats, cows, camels, etc.)



Traditional knowledge of weather and climate



THE TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF MBORORO PEOPLE ALLOWS THEM TO PREDICT ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

EXEMPLES

- The size and the shape of fruits produced by a certain palm tree may indicate whether or not the coming year will be good
- Abundant offspring of a certain type of lizard is a predictor of a good season
- Changes in the direction of the wind from East to West are an indicator of rain that will last for days
- Although the sky may be clear, the occurrence of a particular insect species indicates that it is about to rain



TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGES AND SCIENCES KNOWLEDGES SYSTEME

Participatory 3D mapping use to document Traditional Knowledge



- Multi-stakeholder dialogue and Knowledges exchange



CONCLUSIONS

- Recognition of traditional knowledge can help improve the participation of indigenous communities in reducing environmental degradation. This knowledge should be reinforced by the modern scientific knowledge and Documentation of traditional knowledge is essential to ensure safeguarding the rich source of information .
- Use P3DM maps to develop the national adaptation plans and strategies; methodology for pastoralists and large transhumance zones; and more shared learning are valuable.





THANK YOU

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