

Fodder Production and Rangeland Management

19th November, 2020



CARE's Experience & Approaches

- Improving land condition/fodder production through rehabilitation of degraded land
- Community capacity building to improve and maintain land productivity
- Institution strengthening and capacity enhancement to improve linkage between the communities and the central government



Improved state of NRM

- Construction of erosion control / gully reclamation structures using cash for work in line with Community rangeland management plans

and

- Construction of soil & water conservation structures and reseed (either aerial broadcasting or on the check dam) using cash for work in line with community rangeland management plans



Community Mobilization



Cuun community preparing stones



Hasbahale community preparing stones for the structures





Gulley erosion structure



Cont.....



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I AM POWERFUL





Our impact in the field

619
PROJECTS

**FOOD AND NUTRITION
SECURITY & CLIMATE
CHANGE RESILIENCE**

**REACHED
28.6 MILLION PEOPLE
IN 62 COUNTRIES**



CARE's Project Return On Investments

Represents \$1 Invested ROI: Return On Investment

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FORUMS in Sri Lanka	PATHWAYS in Ghana, Malawi and Mali	ENHANCING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PROGRAM in Malawi	PROSADE in Honduras
\$42	\$31	\$29	\$14.58

WHEN WOMAN SMALL SCALE FARMERS THRIVE

Children go to school

Families are fed

Business Grows

Jobs are created

Resources are saved

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Cont..

- Hundreds of kilometres of land were restored.
- Tens of thousands of households were supported during the implementation of these projects.
- Women are the backbone for the efforts of strengthening resilience among communities.
- Criteria is in place encouraging full women participation in the projects. Mobilization also contributed women empowerment.



Rangeland Management and how it is related to resilience in the Somali Context

- When land is managed properly & rehabilitated, the land cover and pasture increases and that gives livestock an opportunity for more feed.
- The livestock body condition improves and starts producing enough milk for the households and surplus to sell in the market.
- When livestock are well, it is easy to get a good price in the market
- The economy of the people improves as well as that of the country.



Rangeland Management and how it is related to resilience in the Somali Context

- Proper land management practices such as FMNR, rotational grazing, etc. reduces chances of pastoralist migration to farther areas and helps in the prevention of resource-based conflict
- Securing adequate animal feed prevents the adoption of negative coping strategies such as distress sale of animals and charcoal burning
- Adoption of environmentally-friendly rangeland management practices builds transformative capacity



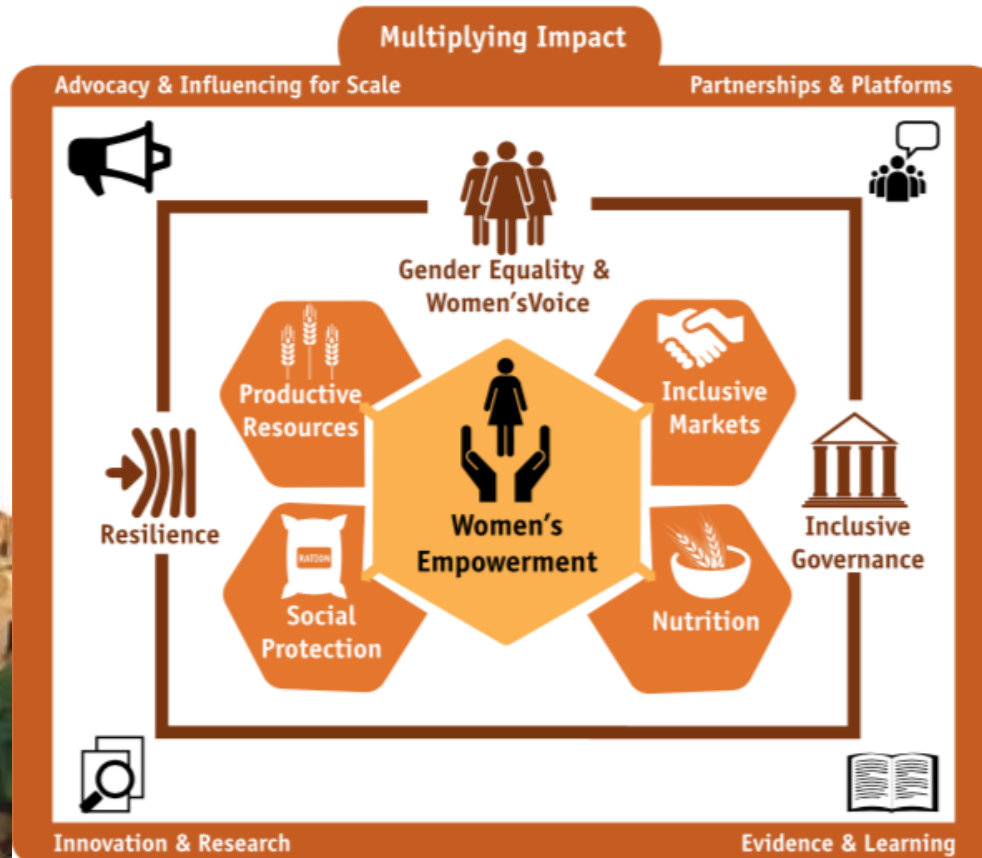
Capacity Building NRM Institutions sites in

- Revitalization of community customary laws.
- Communities protect the land and the wildlife through their customary laws.
- Previously most of the communities built their settlements in the rangeland and that has caused to contribute the increasing degradation happening in the land.
- After mobilization and awareness raising, people avoided such as habits and there put punitive measures in the Customary law



SHE FEEDS THE WORLD

Rights to Food & Nutrition Security for 50 million women and youth
small-scale producers and their families in SUPER food systems:
Sustainable - Productive (including profitable & nutrition-sensitive) - Equitable - Resilient



Challenges

- Progressive land degradation due to multiple factors
- Limited regrowth of vegetation in some rehabilitated gully sites due to frequent drought
- Land tenure problems (e.g. private land enclosures)
- Decentralization
- Land protection largely falls in the hands of communities with little support
- Social fencing
- Commercialization of charcoal production
- Invasive species



Lessons Learned

- Enforcement of customary laws involves a number of challenges and goes long ways before communities appreciate its value and abide by it – needs multi-level and multi-stakeholder engagement
- Smaller achievements and quick-wins motivate communities to replicate land restoration activities and creates hope that good old days can come back
- Land tenure should be approached at different levels – community and government – and possible economic, ecological and social advantages of FMNR need to be explained to convince communities



Thank You

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