

Pastoralism:

Our Ideas, Our Future

ECHO East Africa 3rd Symposium
Nanyuki (Kenya)
March 2018

Next appointment on the 10.03.2018 at 15,00hrs
at the Sagret Equatorial Hotel, Nairobi

Maasai Emergency Association
Tanzania and Kenya
in collaboration with ME Italy
www.maasaiemergency.org

Maasai Emergency Association

A grass-root / community-based organization getting together, networking and looking critically and positively ahead

Its timeline:

In 2012, Beppe (dr. Di Giulio) started an investigation related to a vaccine technical hitch



Maasai Emergency Association

In 2014, the community asked for a video to sensitize the international community to the vaccine problem and started looking at the big picture

In 2016, a self-funded delegation went to Europe, but..... **FAO, IFAD, WFP, WB, DFID, Gates F, did not meet us.**

Only, **Italian Institutions** and **the civil society** did. Even the **Italian Upper House Human Right Committee did, but.....**

Majors, Universities, News, TV....



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BRINDISI CRONACA

Giovedì 20 ottobre
2016

LA STORIA

La denuncia di una delegazione di capi Maasai e del veterinario brindisino Di Giulio

«Aiutateci a salvare i nostri allevamenti»

«Sono un popolo di pastori pacifici e rispettosi della natura. Eppure, i Maasai rischiano di sparire, con la loro cultura. I bovini neri sono una malattia, la East Coast Fever, che uccide milioni di bovini, ed un vaccino ne non fa più ciò che dovrebbe. Oltre a organizzazioni che, la teoria, dovrebbero aiutarci. Per questo, una delegazione di capi tradizionali Maasai, che rappresenta circa 60mila persone, è partita per un viaggio di sensibilizzazione verso l'Italia, dove ha fatto tappa anche a Roma, in Senato. Ad accompagnare il veterinario brindisino Beppe Di Giulio che, insieme alla moglie Lieve Lynne, è impegnato in Africa da più di trent'anni cerca di raccontare al mondo quanto accade fin dal 2012, sono che le autorità internazionali tentino ad intervenire».



La delegazione di capi Maasai con Beppe Di Giulio

rendendolo sicuro. Ma agli istituti di ricerca non interessa, non era una priorità. Per questo, «essendo interrotto il progetto, decidiamo di mettere su una compagnia per importare e distribuire i vaccini rimasti. Al che, la gente ci dice, "Allora avete interessi in questa area". Ma la verità è che privatizzare alcuni servizi è l'unico modo per rendere sostenibile il progetto. E poi, tutti erano contenti di pagare per una protezione del capo per cento».

Dopo avere registrato il vaccino con l'aiuto di alcuni istituti di ricerca (Galmied, Ifri), i medici diedero a chiunque la possibilità di importarlo. A loro rimaneva il controllo di qualità, obbligatorio. «Nel 2012», prosegue Di Giulio, «accorriamo che i bovini avevano ricominciato a morire: nonostante i vaccini. C'è voluto un po' di tempo ma abbiamo scoperto che si trattava di una vaccinazione fraudolenta: veniva somministrata solo metà dose. Al che, le comunità Ma-

sai chiesero un incontro con gli istituti di ricerca, che inizialmente non vollero ascoltare». «Abbiamo detto loro», racconta uno dei capi - che saranno rimasti fuori dai cancelli fino a quando non ci avessero ascoltati. Dopo il primo incontro, che non durò nulla, non ce ne fecero altri, nonostante le richieste».

«Dal 2014», prosegue il medico - il vaccino viene prodotto in un centro in Malawi, con il supporto di Galmied, ed è di scarsa qualità. Il risultato è lo stesso: milioni di bovini uccisi. E se muoiono loro, muore il popolo Maasai, che a questi animali è legato a doppio filo, dal punto di vista economico e culturale».

«Ovviamente», spiegano i capi - crediamo che il motivo principale di questa operazione siano i soldi. Ma non sappiamo che altro ci sia nell'agenda di queste persone». Organizzazioni internazionali sostenute da fondazioni no profit come la Bill Gates Foundation e dall'Uc.

Ed ecco perché i capi hanno lasciato il loro Paese: per provan-

te ad arrivare alle istituzioni che finanziano questi istituti e spiegare loro cosa stanno facendo. «Forse», ipotizzano - lo fanno anche per rendere più diffusa l'agricoltura. Il che vuol dire imporre un modello differente ad un popolo che è da sempre allevatore e tramutante».

Nessuno, fino ad oggi, gli aveva ascoltati. Stavolta, invece, qualcosa sembra muoversi. Hanno raccolto il supporto dei sindaci delle città che hanno visitato, sono stati ascoltati in Senato e presto ci ritorneranno per un incontro al quale parteciperanno anche delegati della Fao, tra le tante organizzazioni contattate e che non hanno mai risposto alle richieste di aiuto e di incontro. «Abbiamo ricevuto tante promesse - dicono i capi - e speriamo quindi che qualcosa possa cambiare. Ma non siamo politici, non siamo abituati ad andare in giro a fare richieste. Speriamo solo che tutto vada bene, perché i bovini sono fondamentali per noi. E chi li minaccia, minaccia la nostra stessa vita».



In 2017, Beppe private and family funds ran short.



Now, it is up to all of us to keep the ball rolling and controlling it

In 08 March 2018, Nairobi **ME** organized Press-Conference Meeting.
Again, None of the major stakeholders replied

Maasai Emergency Association

Why we feel different from the other thousands
pastoralist associations?

Because, we:

- * Do not have an office
- * Do not have “project transport”
- Do not receive outside funding
 - Freedom of talking and proposing
- Communicate via sms, mobile, word of mouth, internet, during market days-ceremonies, etc.

Maasai Emergency Association

According to our estimations, we are 1,200,000

The chances to be successful could be high.

Yet, the chances to fail could be higher.

Both the *Ewoloto* system and the traditional institutions are breaking down!

Freedom is expensive

Remaining a grass-root association is hard

But, *being different and not institutionally recognized has major drawbacks*

Our Ideas and **Our** Future is, maybe,
also **Your** future

WHY?

Because LIVESTOCK KEEPING in ASAL is the
only
VIABLE and SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITY and

Because, under normal circumstances, we:

- Protect and are in balance with the environment
- * Respect and protect wildlife
- * Utilize natural resources
- * Do not compete with human food-resources
- * Produce cheap protein
- * Etc.

Unfortunately, there is always somebody who knows everything and better than us, AND.....

... will make the usual statements.

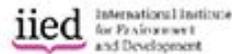
Pastoralists:

- * Produce food in the *world's* harshest environments
- * Supports the livelihoods ... rural populations on almost half of the *world's* land
- * Have .. traditionally suffered from poor understanding, marginalization and exclusion....
- * Do not want to change habits...
- * Like livestock number, only, but they do not know how many they have..... **AND**

They are always the same and too many



GLOBAL AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK



Human Vs Livestock Growth

Human:

By 2050, Tanzanian and Kenyan population will double. If there is no industrial revolution.....

Our Livestock:

Is not going to match your performances because of

- The 5 year drought cycles (the latest in 2016-2018)
- Access to external help in case of catastrophes
- Access to health care

Since 2008, millions of S. Sudanese cattle are dying of ECF

Yet, FAO is blaming **us (zebu)** also for the green house effect

We know. We have to change to have a future! YET...

Environmental changes already lead to spontaneous mind shifts

- Livestock as walking bank Vs Mpesa
- Not improved breed Vs Improved ones
- **Traditional market demand Vs Upper Market demand**
- Diseases epidemics Vs their control/eradication
- Longer drought cycle vs Shorter ones
- **Illiteracy Vs Education**
- “Traditional life style” Vs more sophisticated one..
..mobile phones (*), motorcycles, etc.
- Words of mouth Vs Better-quicker information (*)

We could also copy from Somalia: a State without a Government

A market oriented pastoralism

Private stake-holders, only:

Livestock owners, middle-men, agents, transport (livestock-feed-water), exporters..

Livestock grading (quality):

- Home consumption
- Local Market
- Export

Or, we can also wait for somebody else
deciding for us!

Changing livestock systems



- Shifts from traditional pastoralism with greater reliance on crops
- Increasing pressure on grazing lands
- Changing patterns of demand for meat and milk
- Increasing complexity of milk and meat value changes

The **Maasai Emergency** Proposals?

Nothing new! You already said everything.

Therefore, let us summarize Our future and Your future

We know that social and economical changes modify societies, roles, patterns. **We need to keep the pace.** Yet, let us try no to destroy the good traditions, roots, families...gender is still a worldwide issue.

Let us meet in two years time to assess the changes: **Good? Bad?**

Agriculture? It is destructive!
It is neither **O**ur Future, nor **Y**ours!



Do you really want this future?

Let's rehabilitate unproductive-drained agriculture fields





When drought strikes, livestock moves, while crops stay behind



While instead of maize, they do not grow livestock feed? We are ready and buying it

We can live together and thrive!



Unpalatable-Alien Weeds Control

- *Parthenium* ... Mexican bug
- Chemical – mechanical eradication/control



Weeds move by seeds, grass by roots

Improved breeds introduction (we are already doing so)

- Cattle: Boran, Sahiwal, Brown Swiss-Italian
- Sheep:
- Goats:



Graze, Burn or Weeds and Die



Our Diseases' priorities:

- ECF
- Trypanosomiasis
- **Ornilo** (sheep-goats)
- **Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia**
- **Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia**
- **Pest des Petit Ruminants**
- **MCF** (*a vaccine is ready*)

Donors' ones:

- FMD global eradication
- Canine Rabies eradication (by year 2030)
- *Brucella melitensis* vaccine development (Maltese fever)

Animal traceability and identification in a huge pastoral ecosystem

The Drought and the Post-Drought well known outcomes





Droughts – Dry season

Requirements-Actions:

Good Weather Forecasts

Plastic sheets

Water trucking

Water evaporation reduction

Destocking:

- Strategically located slaughterhouses
- Transport facilities (yet, livestock can move)
- Cold rooms
- Public revolving funds

Outcomes:

- No emergencies, no food distribution
- Purchasing power intact: school, health, food
- Easy Restocking
- Meat availability and stable prices

Quality-Private Veterinary Services:

- Community owned veterinary centers

- > Leased to private practitioners
- > Cold chain facilities
- > Access to any type of vaccines

- Sanitary Mandates

- Loans to private practitioners



Overgrazing Did you ever seen it under “normal conditions”?

- They are talking about it since, at least, the early 90'
- Counting the number of droughts, there should not be grass anymore

Trampling is it so common?

Soil erosion

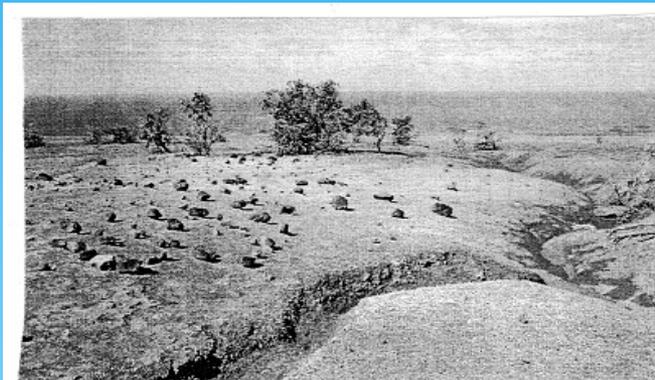


Figure 10.16. Badlands in eastern Poike with volcanic bedrock exposed by severe soil erosion. Basaltic stones on the surface do not originate from this area, they are brought by man to this area and are relics of prehistoric settlements and cultural places which have been destroyed by erosion.



Range Management. We have been so from hundreds years.
We are still keeping aside pasture for calves and milking/pregnant cows

Yet, there is the need to balance out, mind shift and peaceful resolutions.

Food for Bad Thoughts

Who is representing us?

November 2017: “A VSF” sponsors 3 Pastoralist NGOs (Kenyan, S. Sudanese, Tanzania) to go to Brussel..... They came back and

Who cares of us? The FAO Global Pastoralists Hub (now, Pastoralist Knowledge Hub). Its partners (see slide N. 11)

Its objective is to fill the gapsespecially the lack of *global* policy discussions on *pastoralism* and the need to bring attention to the challenges faced by *pastoral* communities

.... knowledge-sharing workshops on *pastoral* land tenure revealed similar challenges across eastern and southern Africa



Food for Bad Thoughts

07.03.2018 (12,20pm), I read “we urge you to join the efforts to gain **an UN resolution** designed as the international year of the Rangelands and Pastoralists (2020)”

Weather forecasts, I read (PREPARD Posted: 06 Mar 2018 01:44 AM PST)

- * The role of the Public-Private Partnerships in Delivering Climate Information Services Climate Information Services (CIS) in Africa. Sustainable CIS project is identifying and piloting effective models for establishing robust PPPs in this sector.
- * Strengthening Climate Information (CI) Services in Africa: Where are the opportunities? **C** sensitive **I** needs to reach the right people for the appropriate decision that needs to be made...it is not just about useful information, but about valuable information based on user needs"

Pastoral Community-based early warning systems (CbEWS) are essential in empowering communities to prepare for and confront Natural Hazards (in Asia)..... [in pastoral community in SubSA](#), where draughts as a slow onset is a major hazard, the lesson learned on CbEWS are far fewer and **focuses on its process and impacts**

A FAO's initiative toward the end of the 2016-17 drought

A workshop on Good Emergency Management Practices (GEMP) was conducted in Bagamoyo, Tanzania on 31 January- 3 February 2017 with twenty-four participants from multiple sectors.

The workshop was jointly organized by the FAO Tanzania Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) team and FAO headquarters Crisis Management Centre for Animal Health (CMC-AH), in collaboration with...[\[Read more\]](#)

Why not going to the field learn, see and act?

This Our the END