



University of Kentucky
UKnowledge

International Grassland Congress Proceedings

XXI International Grassland Congress / VIII
International Rangeland Congress

Commercial Assets of the Senegalese Pastoral Population (Ferlo)

A. Wane
CIRAD-PPZS, Senegal

Ibra Touré
CIRAD-PPZS, Senegal

V. Ancey
CIRAD-PPZS, Senegal

Follow this and additional works at: <https://uknowledge.uky.edu/igc>



Part of the [Plant Sciences Commons](#), and the [Soil Science Commons](#)

This document is available at <https://uknowledge.uky.edu/igc/21/17-1/8>

The XXI International Grassland Congress / VIII International Rangeland Congress took place in Hohhot, China from June 29 through July 5, 2008.

Proceedings edited by Organizing Committee of 2008 IGC/IRC Conference

Published by Guangdong People's Publishing House

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Plant and Soil Sciences at UKnowledge. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Grassland Congress Proceedings by an authorized administrator of UKnowledge. For more information, please contact UKnowledge@lsv.uky.edu.

Commercial assets of the senegalese pastoral population (Ferlo)

A . Wane (economist) , I . Touré (geographer) , V . Ancey (socio-economist)
 CIRAD-PPZS/ ISRA-LNERV , BP 2057 , Dakar-Hann , Dakar , Senegal awane@cirad .fr

Key words : Ferlo Sahel pastoralism incomes inequality

Introduction As economic actors , pastoralists of the Ferlo appeal to the markets in order to sell their products . Their sales aim at releasing monetary incomes that would allow them to cover their usual expenses and to ensure their food security . The results of our study show the levels and the distribution of the commercial incomes of the Ferlo pastoral population and their main spatial components .

Material and methods Our approach is grounded on two sampling levels adapted to the countries lacking in reliable statistical data . We reference by GPS 276 camps on four pastoral sites with public drillings (Boulal , Rewane , Tatki , Thiel) and one enclave set up with private wells (Mbame) . The sites are representative of the climatic , ecological and socio-economic diversity of the Senegalese Sahel (Ferlo) (Figure . 1) . The number of 276 camps results from statistical and analytical choice (error margin : 4 .68 percent , proportion : 50 percent , confidence interval : 95 percent) .

Results and discussions : The annual incomes (Figure . 1) are generated by the marketing of livestock farming animals and by-products up to 98 .41 percent , the asine and equine animals to 0 .80 percent and the farm products to 0 .78 percent . The income drawn from the livestock farming comes almost exclusively from the commercialisation of the livestock on the hoof (with more than 99 percent) whereas by-products of livestock farming (fresh milk , curdled milk and butter) rises marginally with less than 1 percent . The sale of the animals on the hoof is attributed to the bovines to 40 percent (male bovines getting nearly 2/3 of the incomes) , the ovines with 53 percent (strong domination of the sales of sheep to nearly 3/4 in particular during the Aid-el-Kebir celebration called "Tabaski" in Senegal) and the caprines to 7 percent (quasi equal sex ratio) . The marketing of the by-products of Livestock farming remains marginal and strongly constrained (deficit of basic services and infrastructures , seasonality , high costs of transaction) .

The distribution of income in pastoral zones remains particularly unequal (Gini index of 52 .8 percent) whereas the disparities blurred on the remainder of the national economy (ESAM 1 , 2) (Figure . 2) . Inequalities between the sites contribute to nearly 79 percent to the explanation of the total inequality observed in the pastoral commercial distribution of income .

The diversification of the pastoral economic activities in the Ferlo is not reflected on the level of the marketing of the pastoral products . Some productions of diversification , in particular agricultural and dairy products still remain largely intended for the family sustenance ; thus contributing to ensure the food security of the pastoralists .

Conclusions The level of food security and commercial incomes of Senegalese pastoralists are relatively independent from physical market proximity and not determined in priority by farm productions . The highest commercial incomes and the best spatial distribution are found in the enclave set up of Mbame so far from basic services and infrastructures . The equity and efficiency of sector-based development policies in Senegal primarily turned towards the modernization of the pastoral activity in order to ensure the animal products supplies of the urban centres should be questioned .

References

- Wane *et al .* , 2007 . How to obtain a representative sample of economic studies in the areas with strong mobility ? Case of the Senegalese Sahel (Ferlo) . On : Farming Systems Design 2007 , Int . Symposium on *Methodologies on Integrated Analysis on Farm Production Systems* , M . Donatelli , J . Hatfield , A . Rizzoli Eds . , Catania (Italy) , 10-12 September 2007 , book 2-Field-farm scale design and improvement , 13-14 .
 Direction de la Prévision et de la Statistique , 1997 , 2001 . Enquête sénégalaise auprès des ménages (ESAM 1 & 2) , Ministère sénégalais de l'économie et des finances .

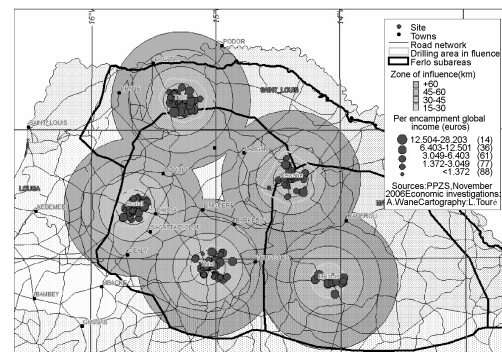


Figure 1 Whole zone—per camp global income .

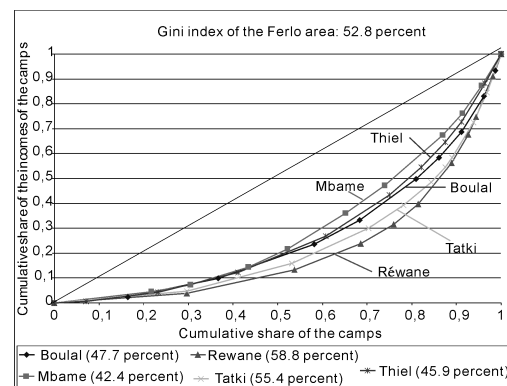


Figure 2 Investigated areas—Concentration curves .