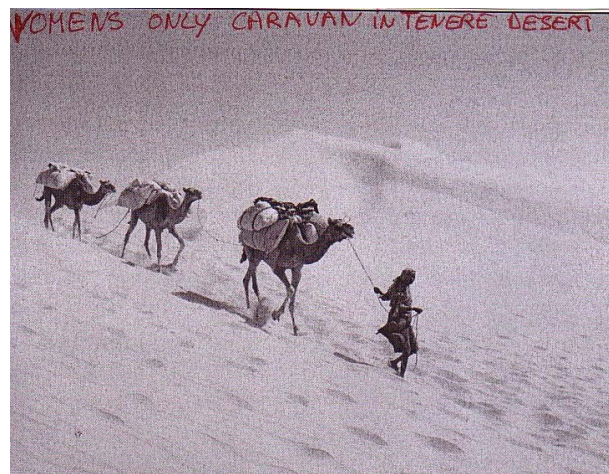
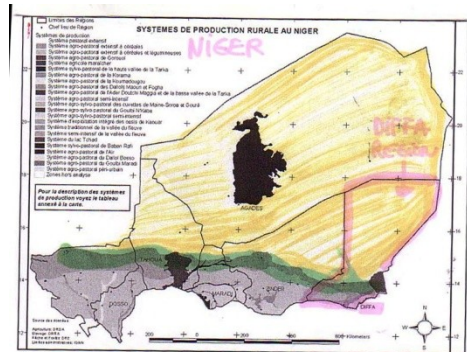
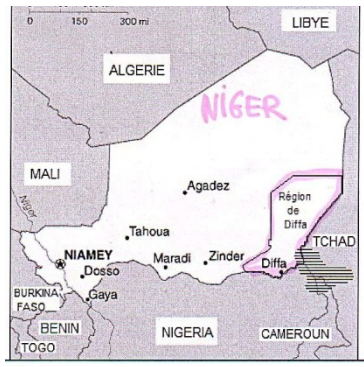
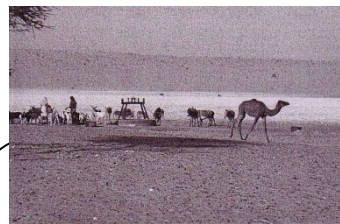


EASTERN NIGER – DIFFA – LAKE CHAD



19th Century
Saharan and Sahelian nomad economies react to drought by contracting – people leave the pastoral economy for other activities, returning when rain returns

1961
Definition of northern limit of agriculture, only formally adopted in 2010 pastoral law



1970s-1980s
Drier and more unpredictable conditions
Progressive shift of livestock from north to south and shift in livestock reared in north (i.e. just camels)

1971-73
Major drought

1980-1985
Livestock surveyed by breed

1980s-1998
Civil war between different pastoral groups in Diffa over access to critical dry season water
Exacerbated by:
- legal status water
- arrival of Mohamid arabs

1993-1994 Rural Code
Attempt of "framework" law to regulate rural production/access to resources

1994
Devaluation of West African French Franc
- competitiveness of Sahel livestock

1997
Definition of pastoral "home areas"
- priority but not exclusive rights

2001
Pastoral policy

2000 onwards
"War on Terror"
General insecurity
Foreign soldier/fighter take over parts of north

2004
First local government elections
- but no attention to specificities of pastoral areas

2004-2005 **FAMINE**
Drought - ↓ crops/pasture
- ↑ price of food
Major loss of livestock assets and change in ownership

2005
Systematic harvesting of grass

2008
Exploitation of oil fields by Chinese in northern pastoral areas - Diffa

2006-2009
Significant increase/improvement in terms of exchange gain-livestock – with regional variations
Lower in Diffa

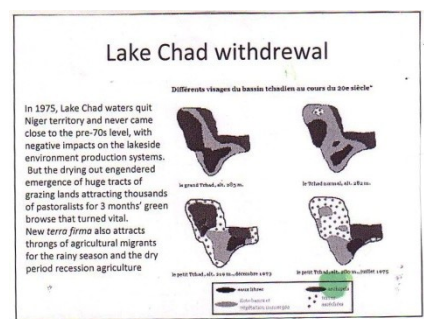
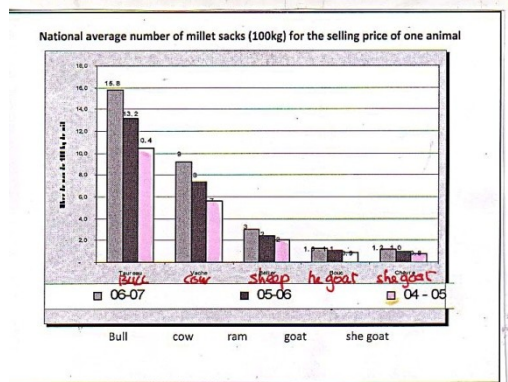
République du Niger
Ministère des Ressources Animales
Note sur l'avant projet de Loi sur le Pastoralisme

« Au nombre des idées nouvelles consacrées par le projet de loi, on peut noter :
• la reconnaissance de la **mobilité pastorale comme un droit fondamental des éleveurs, des pasteurs nomades et transhumants**. Ce droit est reconnu et garanti par l'Etat et les collectivités territoriales ; »

*Pastoral law, NIGER
Adopted: 2010*

2009/10-2011
2nd local elections cancelled by coup d'état
New elections 2011

2009-2010
Severe food shortage
Drought – major impact on pastures
Major loss of livestock assets and change in ownership



From 1974
Shrinkage of Lake Chad
→ opportunities for mobile pastoralists and farmers (flood retreat crops)

1980s
Height of uranium investments in infrastructure, especially roads

1984-1985
Border with Nigeria closed at height of drought
→ impact on mobility, food prices
→ begin of livestock transfer from herders to others

1971 1985
Woodabe go to RCA/Congo, and return, and go again

2011