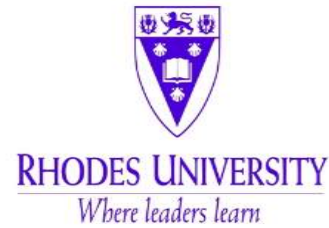


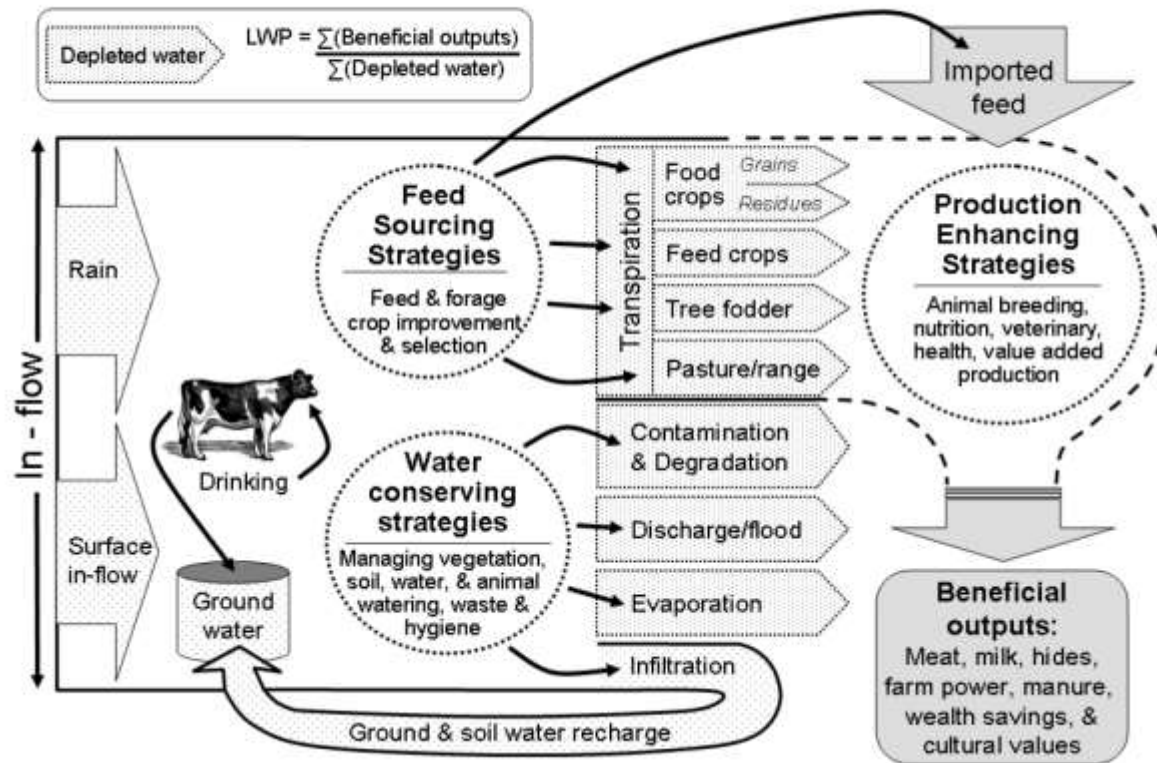


# Livestock ownership and management: A case of Umgwalana Village, Eastern Cape, South Africa.



By  
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# Framework



# Introduction

- Livestock ranching is a significant livelihood strategy for communal farmers in Africa.
- For land under communal and traditional ownership, livestock's contribution to livelihoods is mainly through providing a wide range of different products and services.
- Natural rangelands are the main source of feed for livestock in these communal areas.
- Determine household livestock holding and products (National Census Data).
- Understand role of livestock to rural livelihoods.

(Otte and Chilonda 2002, Negassa and Jabbar 2008).

# Materials and Methods

- The study was conducted in Cala town, Eastern Cape Province.

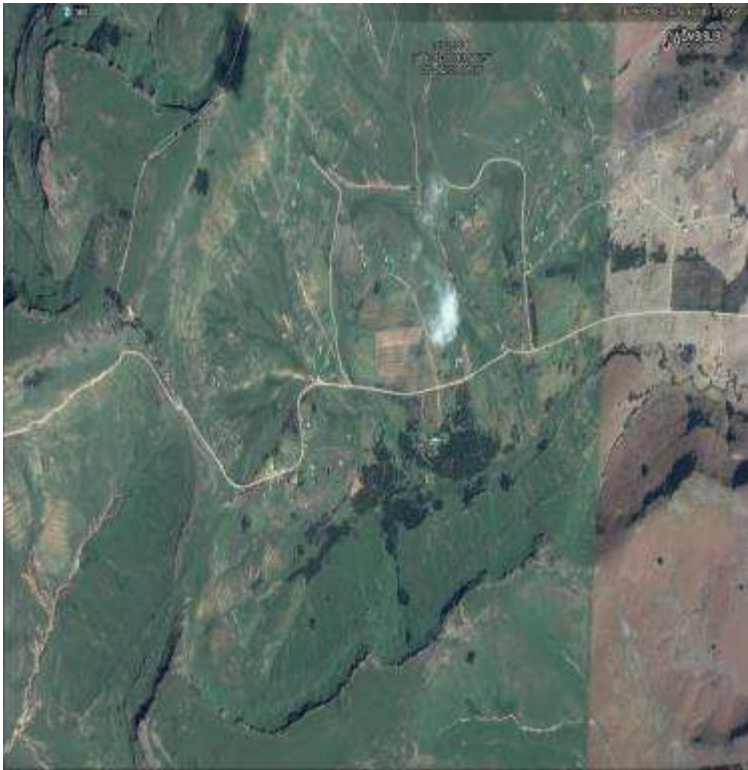


Figure 1. Areal photograph of the study site.

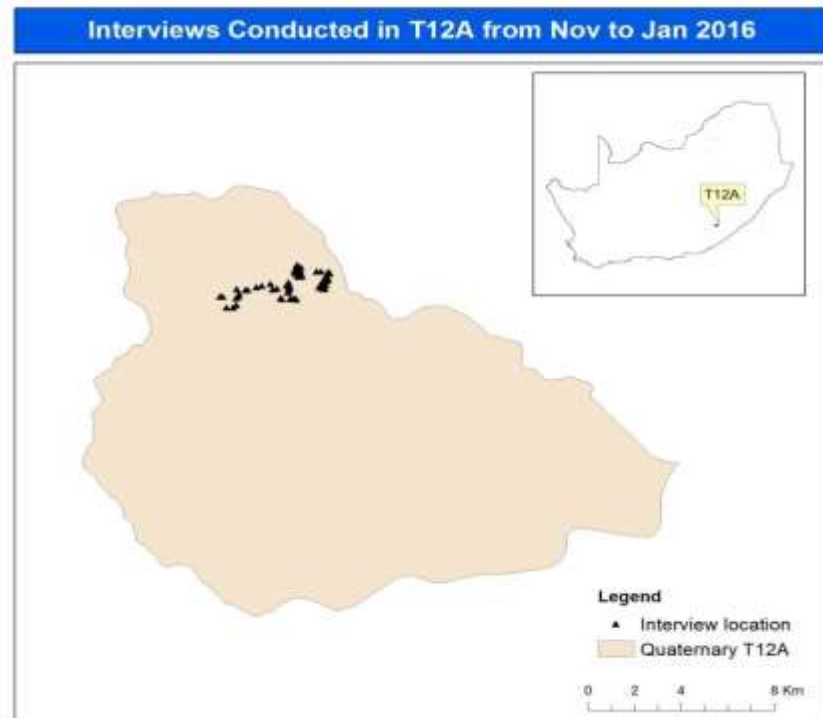


Figure 2. The location of the quaternary catchments where the study was conducted.

# Results

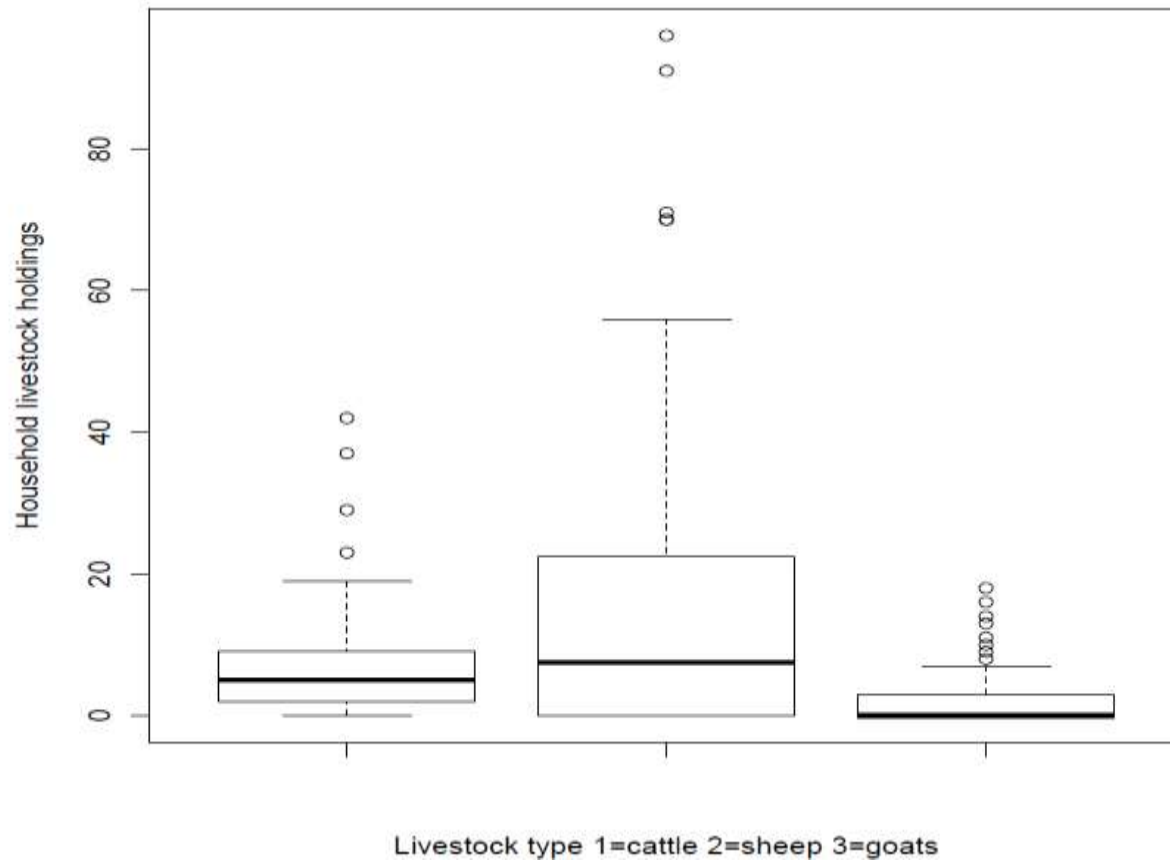


Figure 3: Mean livestock household holdings at Umgwalana village

# Results

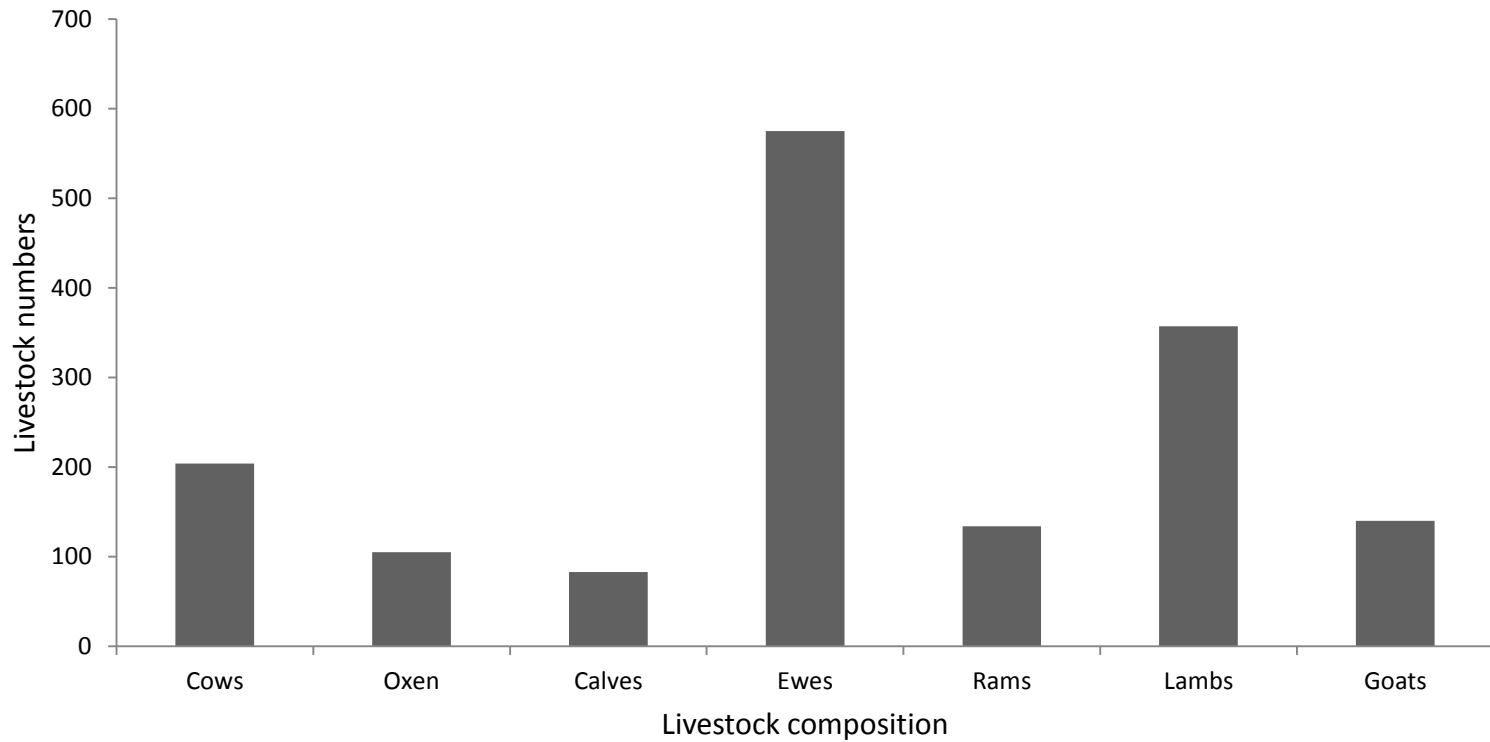


Figure 4: Livestock composition in Umgwalana village

# Results

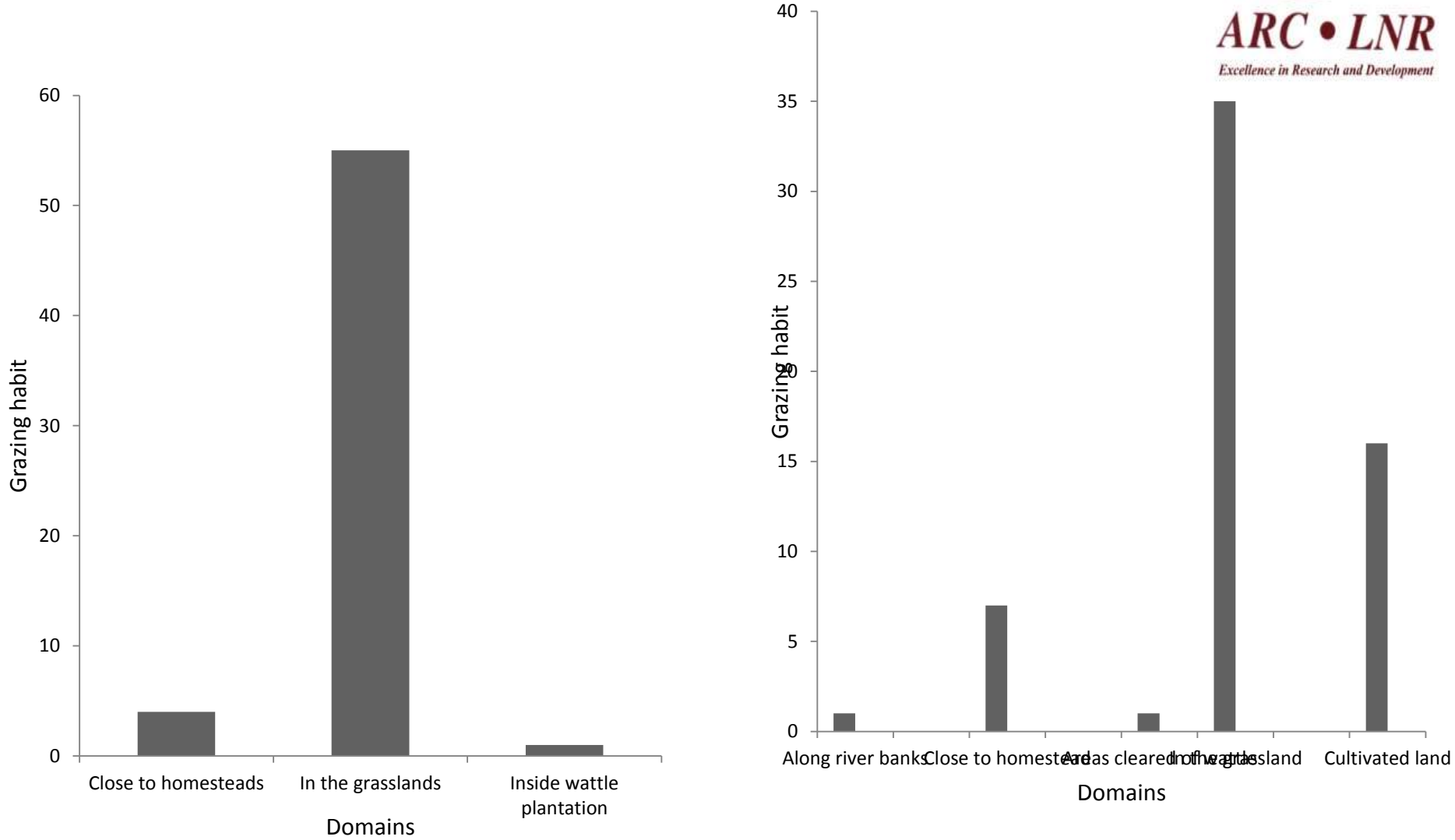


Figure 5 : Frequency of livestock grazing habits during wet and dry season

# Results

Table 1: Livestock beneficial outputs to rural livelihoods

Livestock type	Milk (R/ household/ lactation period)	Hides/ Wool (per annum)(R)	Income (R / animal)	Fertilizer/ Dung (%)	Traction (at R150 per hour)
Cattle	2880	500	5000-8000	100	1-2 (R 150-300)
Sheep		1033	500-1500	100	
Goats		500	500-1500	100	



# Future plans

- Survey another village for comparison.
- Continue measuring animal growth and production outputs (milk, wool, skins, dung, traction, etc).
- Determine boundaries of the production domains using GIS.
- Determine annual evapotranspiration of each domain.

Thank you



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