

Sustainability in Small Ruminants Systems: Integrated Assessment in an Indigenous Community of La Guajira, Colombia

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Introduction

- Wayuu indigenous communities in the Upper Guajira (Northern area) have as main productive activity the free-grazing of small ruminants (sheep and goats).
- They are located on the area of influence of the Macuira National Natural Park (Tropical Dry Forest TDF).
- TDF is one of the ecosystems most affected by deforestation and the expansion of livestock farming.
- The lack of grazing management causes a negative impact on the natural values conservation.
- Therefore, it is essential to design sustainable land use strategies in communities that have a direct influence on TDF remnants.



Fig 2: Geographic Location of the project (a) ©Gifex. La Macuira National Natural Park (b) ©La Macuira NNP. Herd and native forages in the Jalein Indigenous community (c,d,e,f) ©Agrosavia.

Material and Methods

- 4 virtual interviews with key actors that represent different stakeholders.
- Each interview was conducted in three one-hour blocks between November 2020 and July 2021 (to deal with covid's restrictions)

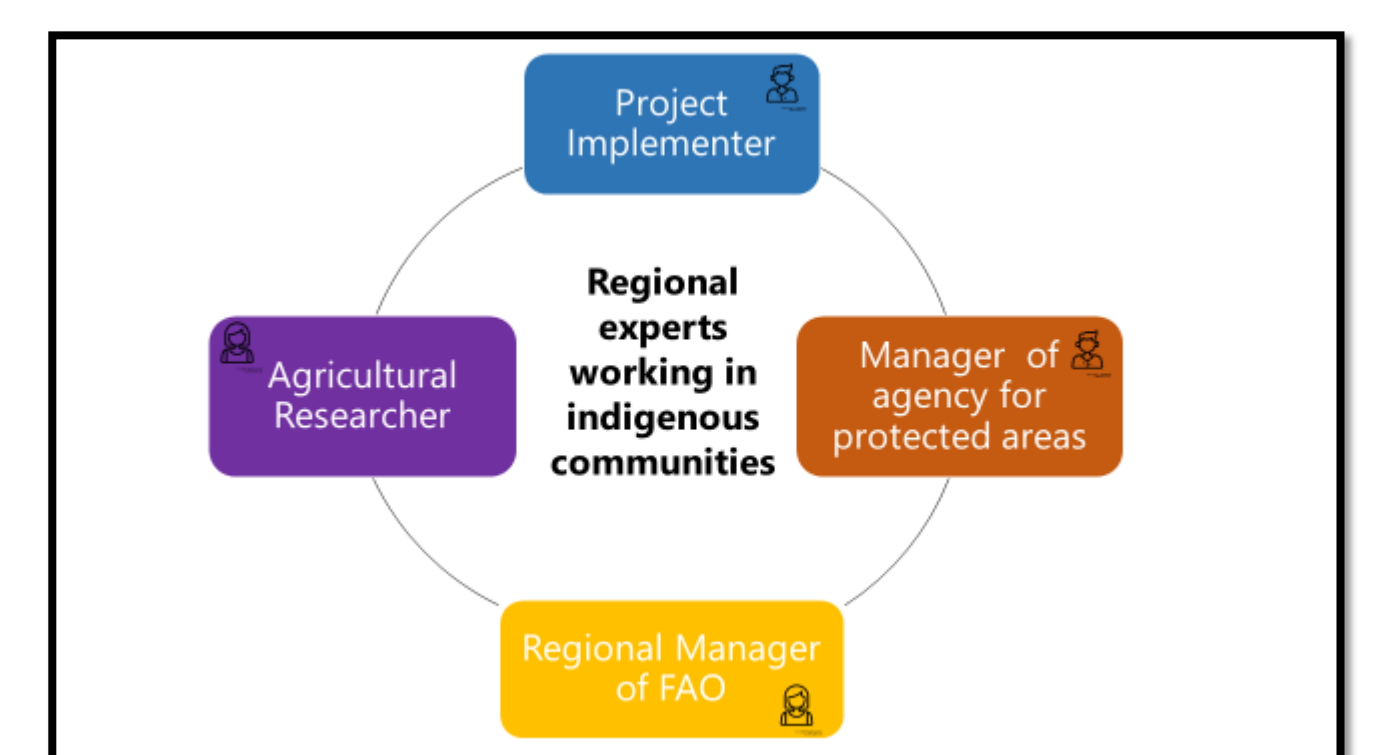


Fig 3: Type of actors interviewed

Highlights

- ✓ 47.8% of the population in the department of La Guajira declares itself to be indigenous (mainly Wayuu).
- ❖ **Intervention:** Agrosavia (NAR) designed a silvopastoral arrangement with native forage species of the TDF for the feeding of sheep and goats, using the traditional knowledge of the indigenous communities, and fostering agroecological techniques.
- **Objective:** to do an ex-ante impact assessment of these intervention

- The integrated assessment was done using SCALA-PB tool.
- ScalA-PB is a standardized survey questionnaire with 9 different steps and 182 related to sustainability, climate change mitigation, adaptive capacities, peacebuilding, requirements for successful project implementation, resource requirements and scaling-up potential..
- Final quantitative result of SCALA-PB shows the potential success likelihood of scaling-up.

Requirements Assessment for a Successful Project Implementation

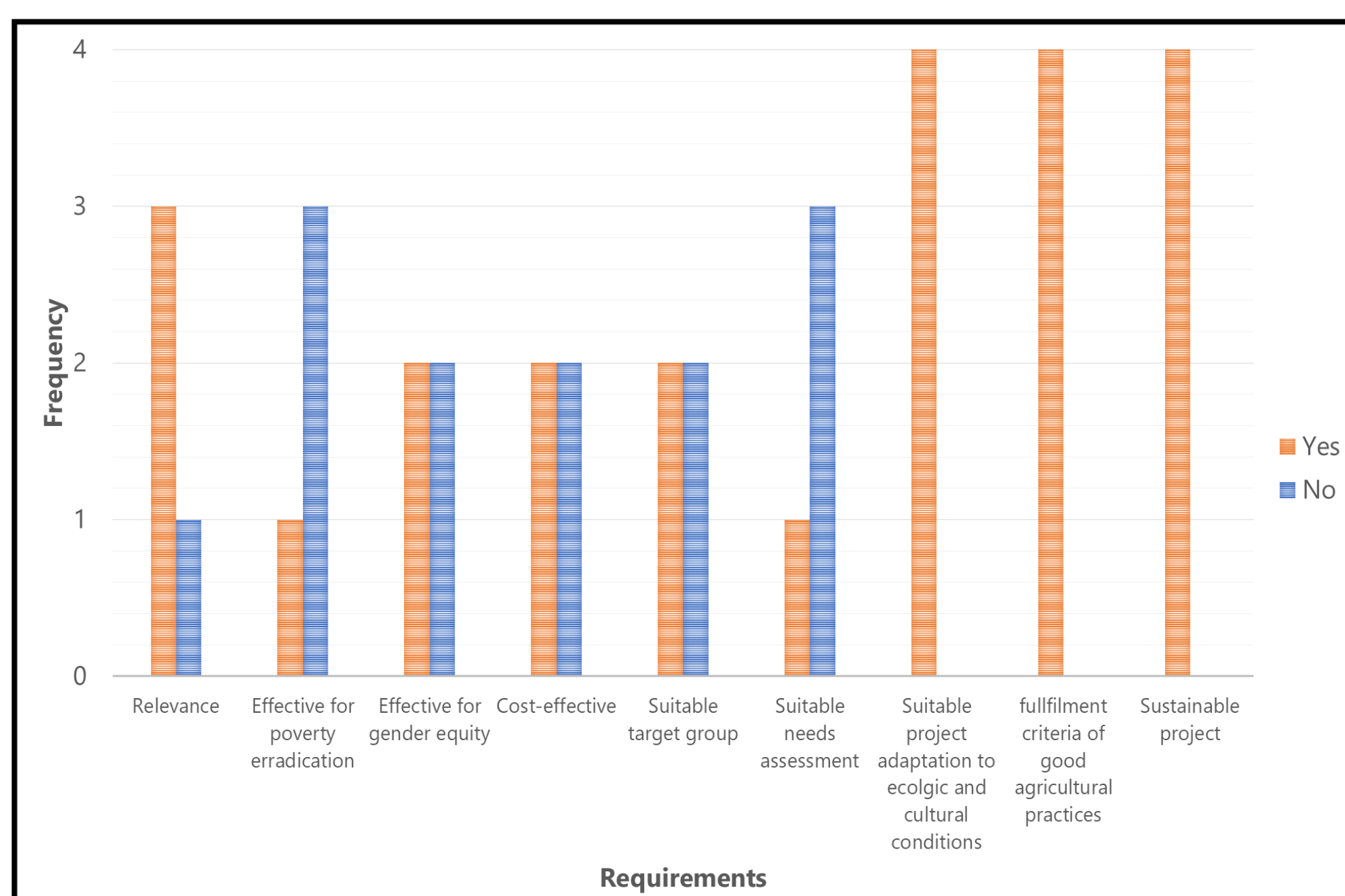


Figure 4: Requirements assessment

- A constraint for implementing these projects are medium to high financial resources (initial capital and maintenance costs) (Figure 5).
- The focus of the project is the conservation of TDF surrounding the indigenous communities rather than reducing the poverty (Figure 4)

Resource Requirements Assessment

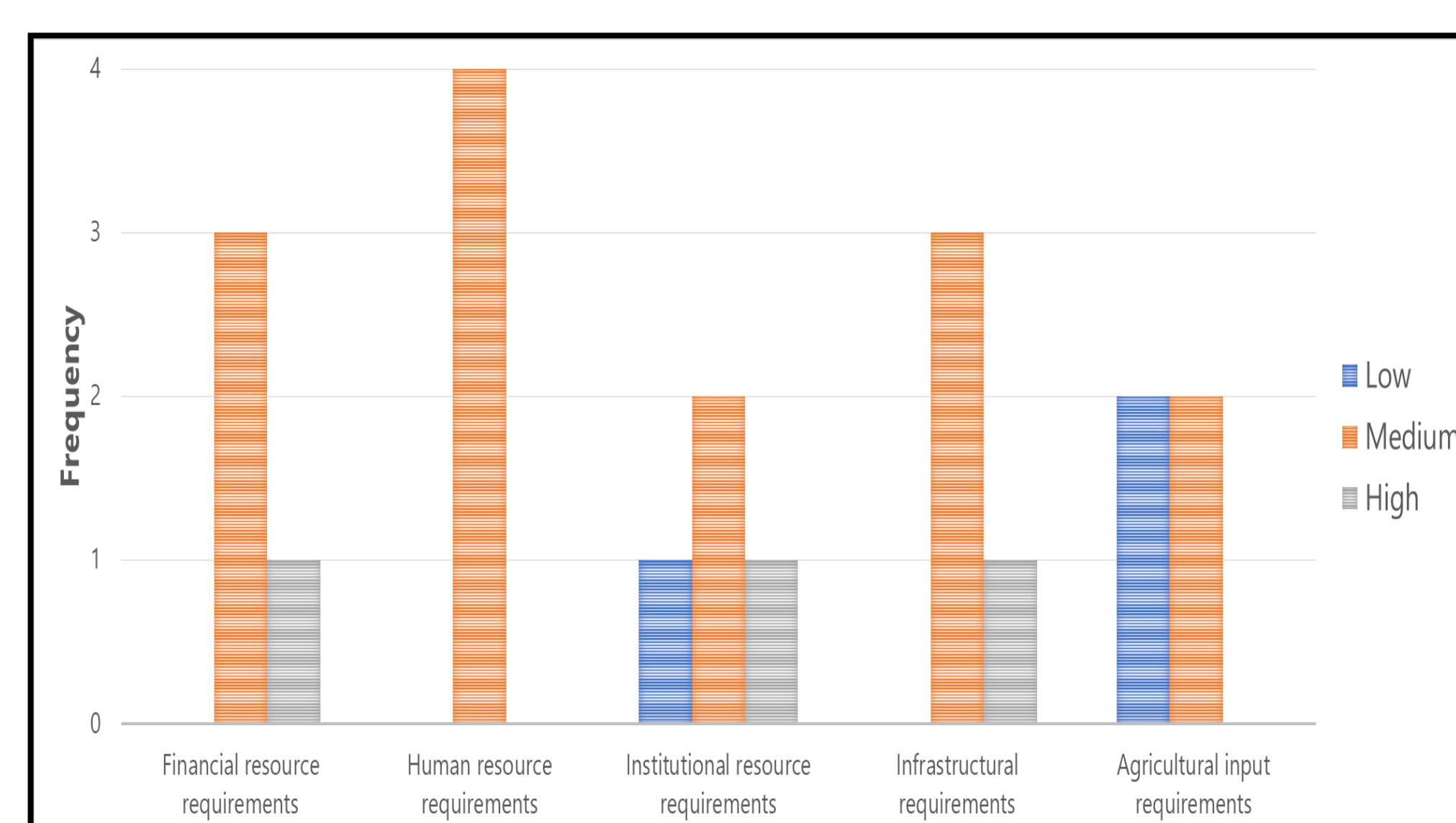


Figure 5: Resource needs assessment

CONCLUSIONS

- The major constraint for scaling up was the economic conditions at the local/regional level.
- There is no infrastructure (roads, irrigation systems, electricity and tap water available) neither support by other economic actors for spreading these initiatives.
- Although markets are an important factor for sustainability impact assessments. This dimension does not fully apply to projects with indigenous communities. This logic does not fully apply to projects with indigenous communities.

Scaling-up Factors and Potential Success Likelihood

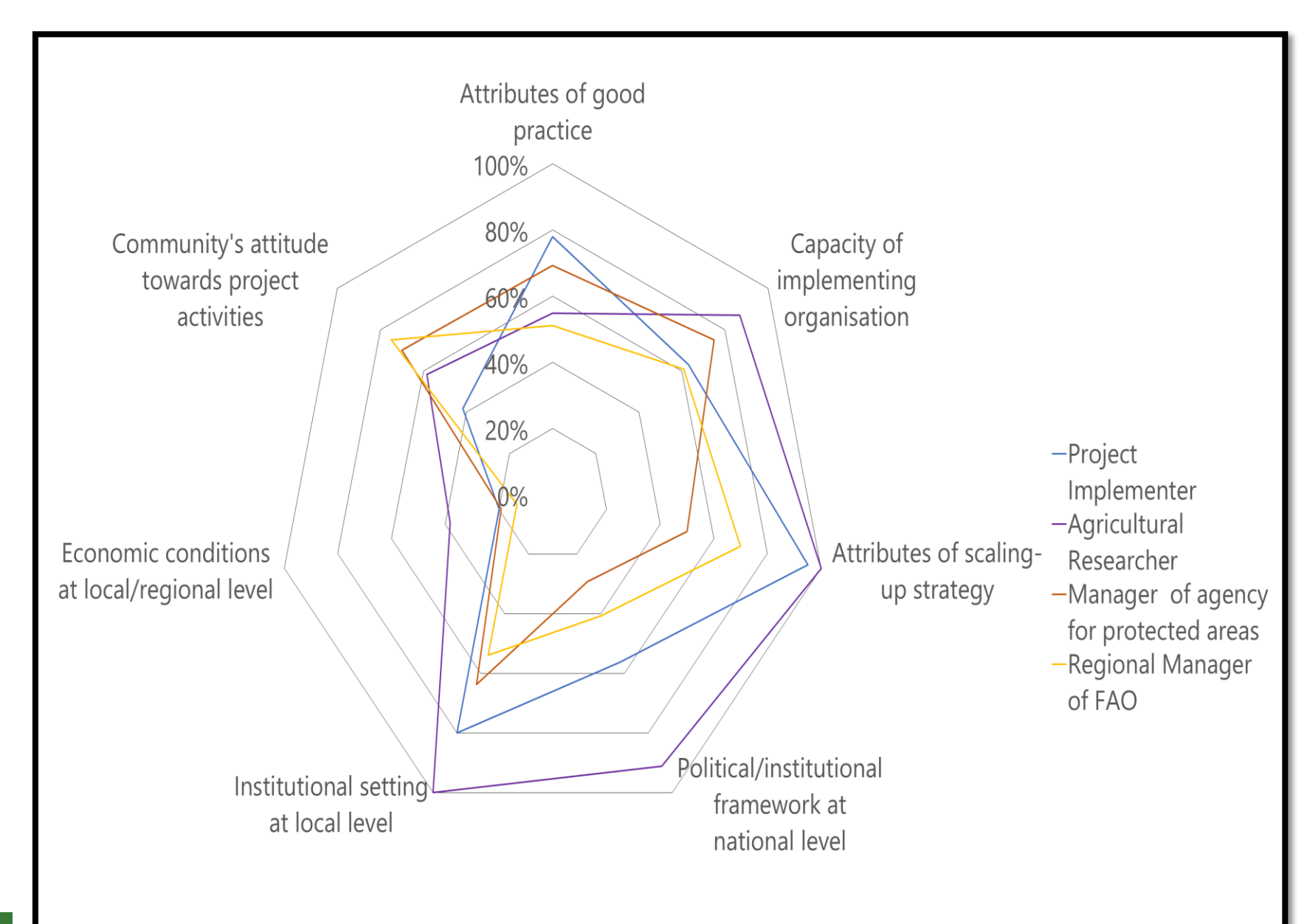


Figure 6: scaling-up factors

- The average potential success likelihood for scaling up this kind of projects was 61%.
- The probability for scaling up according to each type of expert was as follows: Project Implementer (62%), Agricultural Researcher (76%), Manager of agency for protected areas (54%) and Regional Manager of FAO (52%). They were optimistic regarding scaling-up this project