

Drought Effects on Nutrition and Livestock Farming (Case study: the tribe of Boyerahmad Oliya)

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Abstract

Drought As one of the manifestations of climate fluctuations, is a climate disaster that has been recognized as one of the most silent natural disasters due to the growing costs of sustaining farmers' livelihoods and agricultural systems. So that the lack of drought strategic planning and delays in decision making will increase costs for reducing drought damage. The nomadic community, whose production, income and employment depend on nature, are usually more vulnerable to drought damage. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the drought and how it is managed against the rangeland and livestock farming system of the nomadic community of Boyerahmad Oliya tribe . Given the drought consequences in the study area, these issues, in turn, weaken the social structure of tribes in the region due to drought, the human approach to nature rather than the ecologically-based approach and the lack of proper management .The findings of the research indicate that the drought has affected the livestock activities and lifestyle of the tribes in the first stage, and the lack of forage has forced nomadic producers to supply undergrowth livestock that have resulted in the loss of animal drinking resources, increased casualties, malnutrition and Livestock reduced production . Also, Boyerahmad Oliya tribes, after suffering heavy livestock costs in the wintering region as they migrate to the summering regions, due to lack of maintenance conditions and lack of liquidity and working capital, will inevitably have to sell part of their livestock and lambs at an early date. In this regard, policymakers and state planners are encouraged to focus on existing assets, in particular socially, such as membership of breeders in associations, local institutions and stakeholder participation in designing and implementing a sustainable livestock production system.