

# The Introduction of Labor migration and Solution for its Impacts by Sahelian Agropastoralists — The case study of a village in northeastern part of Burkina Faso —

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## Key Word:

labor migration, livelihood system, the Sahel

## Summary

Labor migration from inland region to coastal region in Western Africa has longstanding history. However for some of people in the Sahelian area, labor migration started in the Colonial era and developed after independence. The migration contributes to migrant's household economy in the Sahelian area whose food production is insecure, whereas labor drain caused substantial impact on sustaining the livelihood system. The objective of this study is to clarify how Sahelian agropastoralists have deal with this trade-off impact of labor migration. The field study has done at the Tamashek village located in northeastern part of Burkina Faso.

Labor migration in the first stage avoided to disturb food production in the village. Junior male members who were not allowed to migrate-out were mainstay for the livelihood system in the village.

But once migrants have succeeded to build up their small business in the destination regions, they have started to practice new type of migration system, that is rotational migration system. Because of this migration system, it has become possible that even junior male members can manage successively the small business and continue food production and pasturing in the village all together. And accordingly labor migration has internalized in the livelihood system of the village people.