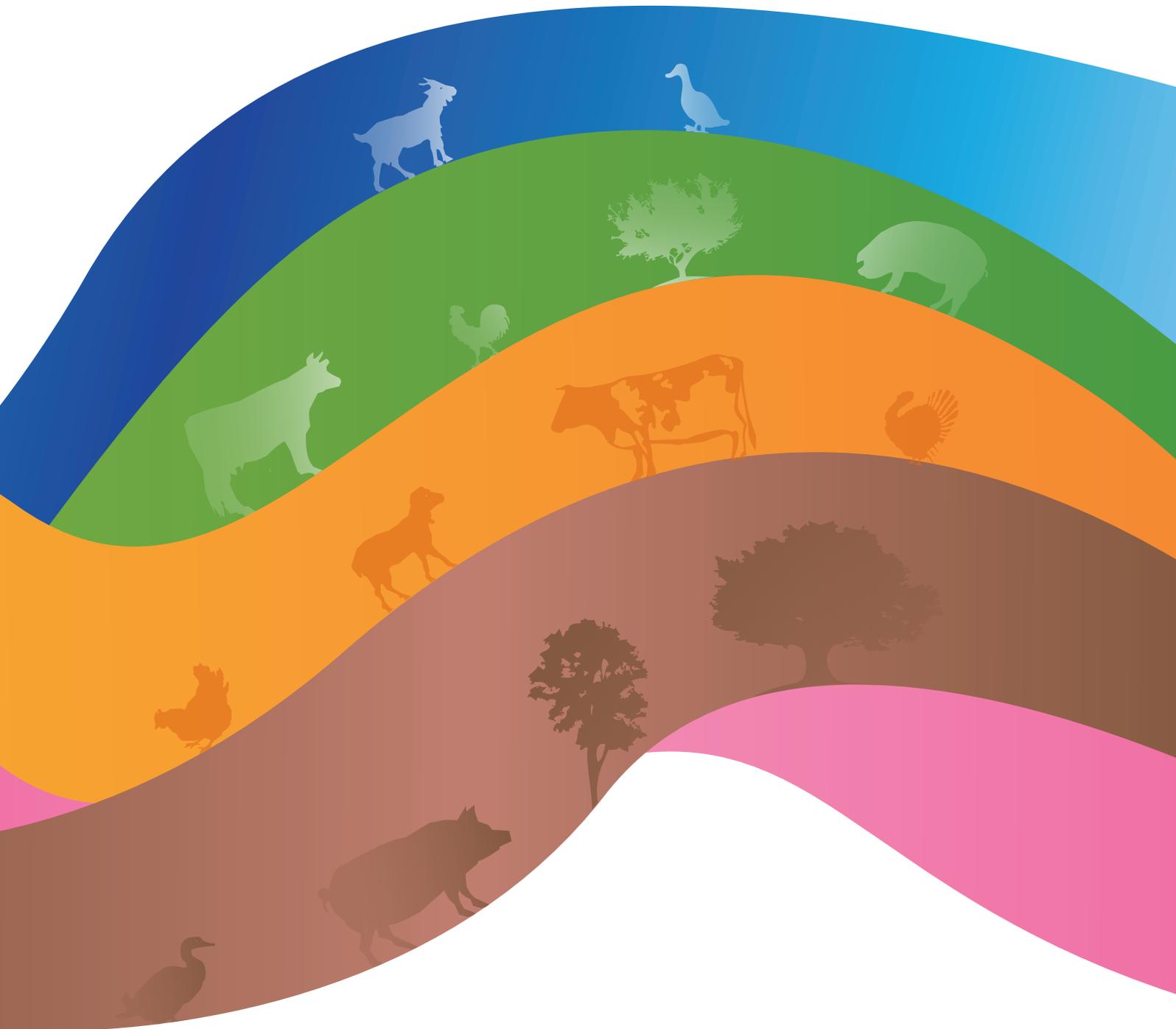




# GLOBAL AGENDA OF ACTION

IN SUPPORT OF SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK SECTOR DEVELOPMENT



**CIVIL SOCIETY DIALOGUE**

**27-29 SEPTEMBER 2013 >> AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT, INDIA**

*The Agenda-What and Why*

*The Agenda-What and Why*

*Anglophone Group*

**1) What the Agenda needs to address?**

- Sustainable livestock keeping policies for small farmers/pastoralists
- Pastoralist communities are the best contributors to the environment. Agenda should include low input based knowledge and nutritional technology in use.
- The agenda should appreciate pastoralism as a sustainable livelihood politically, socially, ecologically, and economically speaking.
- A comparison between intensive livestock and pastoralism. For example the welfare of animals in pastoralist vs. intensive systems?
- How to disseminate information to pastoralists.
- How to maintain inter-species diversity.
- Ensuring government grants that promote biodiversity rather than mono culture.
- The preservation of traditional knowledge pertaining to indigenous livestock keeping.
- Rationalization of consumption, i.e. sustainable consumption or responsible consumption.
- Respecting and recognizing people`s innovations in small holder livestock keeping.
- Facilitate networking between small holder livestock keepers/pastoralists.
- To appreciate and promote the role of the small farmers/pastoralists and their efforts.
- Definitions of livelihoods should be clearly formulated.
- To capture that livestock keeping is not only an economic activity, but also a way life.
- In the area of resource scarcity, the small holder livestock keepers are the better users of natural waste by- products.
- Stress the integrated farming system
- Support the integration of livestock farming into crop farming, as the two can help each other reciprocally.
- Due to world population growth and a large amount of milk production being in the South-small farming systems should be improved, emphasized and developed.
- To create income generating sources for the poorest of the poor.
- To study the public health impact of intensive animal husbandry, e.g. the use of antibiotics. For example: big/corporate farms use antibiotics which are not found the family farming systems.
- Encourage institutional development.
- Milk from *Bos Indicus* cattle is healthier than that from *Bos Taurus*. Thus the Agenda should promote and facilitate milk production from *Bos Indicus* cattle, which are kept by pastoralists and small farmers.
- Provide proper collection and generation of scientific data in regards to GHG emissions. In the context of GHG, that methane gas should be harvested for domestic use.
- Collaboration

## **2) Why the Agenda is needed?**

- To coordinate sustainable livestock development
- To promote low input and holistic approaches to livestock keeping
- To identify livestock development as both a means for economic development and as a way of life.

## **3) What is required to achieve continuous improvement of natural resource use?**

- Mixed farming: crops and livestock keeping
- Conservation of indigenous livestock breeds
- Documentation and distribution of indigenous knowledge in regards to livestock keeping
- Promotion of pastoralism in respect of nature conservation
- Control of land use by the small farmers and pastoralists
- Involvement of the pastoralists groups – representatives in policy and decision making
- The training of small farmers and pastoralists on uses of natural resources (those not used for human consumption but rather for their livestock).
- Methane production is not the problem found in pastoralism

### *Francophone group*

#### **1) This program seeks:**

to support dialogue between different partners, with the goal of finding an effective way to exchange ideas and implement actions.

#### **2) How to implement the action of the agenda:**

base it on the function of livestock keeping in regions. Two approaches that should guide decisions- A market oriented vision and a realistic perspective of the market.

#### **3) Trends we are seeing and how the Agenda can help:**

we are currently coming across a large number of trends affecting different levels. Such trends include: climate change, poverty and the need for sustainable development. These trends impact all producers and consumers. The Agenda can help us to have a better understanding and view of such trends. It can also help us understand their related challenges. These understandings will allow us to better assimilate the aforementioned trends in the field of animal husbandry and the livestock sector.

#### **4) As we follow the ideology and the objectives of the agenda:**

we want to share our vision and understanding with the other stakeholders involved.

#### **5) We need better policies:**

in order to provide everyone the opportunity to conserve natural resources in his/her own way. We also need policy makers to recognize that pastoralism is an effective and sustainable means for livestock development.

*Above notes in French:*

- 1) Ce programme cherche à faciliter le dialogue entre les différents partenaires en cherchant une façon efficace pour échanger des idées et mettre en œuvre les actions.

- 2) Comment mettre en œuvre les actions de l'agenda selon la fonction du cheptel (vision du marché/économique des produits et une vision qui relativise le marché, deux logiques qui doivent orienter les décisions) et des régions.
- 3) On assiste présentement à de grande et nombreuse tendance à tous les niveaux de décisions. (lutte contre le changement climatique, pauvreté, développement durable,..) qui impacte tous les catégories producteur et consommateur. L'Agenda peut nous permettre d'avoir une meilleure compréhension et vision des tendances/défis pour nous amener à mieux les intégrer dans le domaine de l'élevage.
- 4) On croit aux objectifs de l'agenda et au défi que veut relever l'agenda. On veut partager notre vision et comprendre celle des autres.
- 5) Nous devons avoir de meilleures politiques pour amener tous les gens concernés à conserver les ressources naturelles, il faut que la politique suive la technique. Reconnaissance politique par les décideurs que le pastoralisme est un moyen efficace pour un développement durable de l'élevage.

### *Latin American Group*

#### **1) What stakeholders want out of the agenda; what has been missed; what needs to be included:**

- The Agenda involves all the different constituencies; however, we should begin by recognizing the role of small scale food producers, apart from the role of the industry.
- The Agenda should also recognize the role played by small scale food producers in knowledge, technical and institutional innovation, best practices and access to markets.
- Differentiate between the roles of different stakeholders and different types of animal production systems in regards to:
  - investment
  - research
  - sustainable use of natural resources: soil, land, biodiversity, water, energy
  - contribution to the Climate Change
  - potential contribution to the eradication of hunger
- Everyone must participate, but at varying levels:
  - Each stakeholder should have a different role/weight.
- Farmer's rights and right to food.
- We need a connection between producers, policies, legislations, etc...
- We need a regulation of land tenure.
- Recognize the heterogeneity of systems and the non-viability of "global solutions"
  - Identify certain markets, not just integration to global markets
- Consumption side:
  - healthy
  - limit the impact of continuous consumption increases in different contexts
- Preserve animal biodiversity
- Public policies should have differential support for the different practices.
- Characterize developments, innovations, etc.

#### **2) Why the agenda is needed**

- To avoid an exclusive model

#### **3) Why we want to be involved**

- We want to share our knowledge and experience with the rest of society.
- It is important to participate in a public agenda since small scale food producers are crucial actors in this (accounting for 70-80% of the food production).

#### 4) What is required to achieve continuous improvement in natural resources use and sustainable livestock sector development?

- Integral approaches
- Is infinite growth of the sector possible?
- Agro-ecology is open to different systems with various efficiency approaches:
  - We should differentiate interventions in the field
  - We need to address the agro-ecological processes

#### *South Asian Group*

South Asia is home to the greatest number of small scale livestock keepers in the world. This tremendously diverse livestock culture forms a foundation for sustainable livestock, people and the planet.

Key gaps identified:

- Livestock production in South Asia is based on diversified systems including: nomadic, semi-sedentary and sedentary production. These systems are extremely resource efficient and need to be recognized as such. The gap identified is that there are no studies or data to build a suitable case on this matter.
- GAA needs to recognize and build a greater understanding of these diversified livestock production systems. Their multiple economic, social and environmental benefits as compared to intensified systems, which are mono-cultural and energy and resource intensive, should be recognized and understood. In the context of the ecosystem in which they exist, these systems produce more with less. In order to verify this, it is necessary to establish comprehensive data, including Life Cycle Analysis (LCA).
- The rights of livestock keepers need to be respected and recognized by the GAA.
- The definition of the term “grasslands” needs to be broader. It is suggested to use “common resources” and to ensure collective usage rights to all types of land for grazing.
- Land use rights (for grazing lands and the re-distribution of land for development) need to be secured in order for pastoral system to thrive. These need to be safeguarded, maintained and include migratory corridor protection.
- Policy making needs to be decentralized and needs to come from the bottom up to ensure poverty alleviation.
- Why this is important:
  - a. The majority of producers are pastoralists and small holder livestock keepers
  - b. To protect the interest of the communities and the genetic diversity of livestock
  - c. It is contributing to the resilience of the agriculture farming system and ecosystem

## Recap: Day 1 – CSD

- Diversity in systems – all have a role to play – all have value – ability to address diverse situations, cultural diversity, ecosystem-dependence, in-tune with ecosystems
- Inclusion of stakeholders (along the value chain), perspectives and objectives
- Recognition of, and respect for contribution from different constituencies and stakeholder groups – food security, employment, knowledge, innovation, biodiversity etc.
- Different actions required at different levels – but need for integration and linking
- Opportunities for triple gains
- Balance trade-offs / safeguards and other socially desirable outcomes
- Adherence to existing frameworks / voluntary guidelines – Food sovereignty; land tenure; livestock keeper's rights
- Sustainable livestock futures – not one but many
- Not about good / bad – but continuous improvement, direction of change – broad descriptions – what change means
- All facets of sustainability
- Role of public sector – enabling environment – strengthening institutional frameworks
- Right to food
- Coordination with other initiatives – particularly on the consumption side
- Definitions? Or broad descriptions?
- The need for documentation, information about systems that are not currently understood, clarifying contributions
- Strength in collective action – markets - information

### **Constituency Panel: *Engagement and Commitment* *Anglophone Group***

#### **How civil societies can contribute to improvement and development of the Agenda?**

##### **Civil society representatives from:**

- WAMIP (Global),
- KSBA Kyrgyz Sheep Producers Association (Regional, Kyrgyzstan),
- PISP Pastoralist Integrated Support Programme (National NGO, Kenya)
- MONLAR Movement for National Land and Agricultural Reform (National, Sri-Lanka);
- Movement of Sri-Lankan Dairy Farmers (National. Sri-Lanka)
- LIFE Network (Pathe Paathshaalaa-The moving school for pastoralists) (India),
- Senaapathy Kangayam Cattle Research Foundation (Regional, India);
- BARGUR Hill Cattle-breeders Association (India),
- KANGAYAM Cattle breeders` society (National, India)

#### **CONTRIBUTIONS to the AGENDA development and implementation?**

##### **WAMIP:**

- Undertake a strategic advocacy role to safeguard mobile-nomadic livelihoods by protecting and preserving the global commons
- Sensitize and create more awareness about mobile-nomadic pastoralism in the Global agenda for Action (GAA)
- Work with governments and other actors to formulate appropriate public policies which enable nomadic pastoralism to flourish
- Support capacity building of nomadic pastoralists. Support the adoption of appropriate emerging technologies and knowledge to further/enhance pastoral livelihood systems

**KSBA (Kyrgyz):**

- Public awareness
- Improvement of natural resource use
- Practice change
- Bring investment to rural areas (private, cooperative investment to rural)

**MONLAR (Sri-Lanka):**

- To integrate with the world programme in cases in which farming communities have both agricultural and livestock farming (mainly on indigenous cattle breeding)
- To enforce policies for natural farming and native cattle breeding

**Movement of Sri-Lankan Dairy Farmers (National. Sri-Lanka):**

- To stop dumping of milk powder to markets
- To end the importation of powdered milk
- To stop the import of foreign exotic cows
- To develop national milk production via the native breeds
- To promote the breeding of the *Bos-Indicus* variety

**LIFE Network** Pathe Paathshaalaa-The moving school for pastoralists (Senaapathy Kangayam Cattle Research Foundation)

- Documentation of native domestic animal breeds
- Conservation of native animal genetic resources
- Documentation of grassroot innovations pertaining to pastoralism
- Training of livestock keepers on sustainable animal nutrition formulation via the moving school
- Training for pastoralists on sustainable animal healing like herbal healing via the moving school
- Diffusion of traditional knowledge and innovations for sustainable livestock keeping
- Biodiversity conservation

**Senaapathy Kangayam Cattle Research Foundation (Regional, India) (LIFE Network);**

- Documentation of traditional knowledge and good practices: ethno-veterinary and bio-cultural systems

**PISP** Pastoralist Integrated Support Programme (National NGO, Kenya)

- Provide opportunities for the GAA to undertake research or pilot flagship projects among some of the most nomadic African pastoralist communities in Kenya, for example in Gabbra and Rendille
- Work with governments and other actors to formulate appropriate public policies which enable nomadic pastoralism to flourish
- Support capacity building of nomadic pastoralists. Support the adoption of appropriate emerging technologies and knowledge to further/enhance pastoral livelihood systems

**BARGUR Hill Cattlebreeders Association in India (LIFE Network)**

- In the Lingayat community, the only livelihoods source is the Bargur cattle. Therefore, protection of the cattle breeding is important for the community and can be supported by the GAA

**KANGAYAM Cattle breeders` society (National, India)**

- To work with the GAA on improving the milk production capacity of the Kangayam cow
- To request the GAA not to allow ex-situ conservation or breeding and instead, focus on in in-situ

- In the area of climate change, local breeds with less fodder needs will sustain better and will not be a concern to human food security

### *Latin American Group*

**What concrete engagement/ commitment can the different civil society constituencies bring to support the further development and implementation of the Agenda?**

**Alliance for Food Sovereignty:**

MAELA - Movimiento AgroEcológico de Latino America y Caribe

MOCASE - CLOC- Via Campesina

Friends of the Earth International

Redes Chaco

- IPC as global coordinators of small scale food producers, we will commit to support the development of the Agenda, by fine tuning the organization of the working group in the General Meeting (Brasilia, November 25-28).

**1) Contents**

- Defending and bringing forth the outcomes of previous negotiations and discussions (in the framework of the United Nations) into the discussion of the Dialogue. Thus the final recommendations/outcomes will be known and accomplished.
- Strengthen relations between those participating in social movements in the Livestock Dialogue and the Civil Society Mechanisms in the Committee on World Food Security; to ensure a consistent decision making process concerning the governance of food and agriculture.
- Implement decisions at the regional level
- Give priority to Agenda issues linked to small scale food producers. In the recognition of their different roles, by supporting and strengthening their “development” and addressing the positive and negative impacts of different issues on them.

### *South Asian Group*

**Constituency Represents:**

- Nomadic pastoralists
- Small holder livestock keepers
- Skilled Livestock caretakers

Countries : Srilanka, India, Nepal , Pakistan

**National & Global South Asia Coalition:**

- Bring together all networks working in livestock
- Focus on distribution of information and studies
- Assist in advocacy for policies on national and global levels

**South Asia Coalition Members :**

- Nepal : document the concerns of livestock keeper/pastoral groups
- Society of Animal Veterinary Environmental Sciences (SAVES) Pakistan (life network member): document production system in Pakistan which including breeds
- India : document state wide issues and production systems

- Humane Society International (HSI): research on financial aid coming to livestock, local systems in collaboration with NGO's, the creation of niche markets for livestock products
- Foundation of Ecological Security (FES) : livestock in relation to commons, studies, narratives, and awareness creation
- Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR) : production system studies related to climate change and sustainability, bio-cultural protocols and its linkage with human biodiversity registers, awareness
- League for Pastoral Peoples (LPP) : improve communication between livestock keepers and GAA
- Lokhit Pashu Palak Santhan (LPPS) : awareness creation and protection/representation of the interest of pastoralist communities of Rajasthan
- MARAG : Helpline for pastoralists, representation /protection of the interest of pastoralists , collaboration with The Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organisation (FIAPO )
- Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA): propose to integrate livestock related information into their existing agriculture helpline, participate in policy making for livestock keepers on grazing land rights , strengthen organisation and capacity building
- AMUL: camel milk procurement, technological intervention
- Rain-fed Livestock Network (RLN): Action research and policy advocacy
- Life Network India : academic inputs , activism , organisation of pastoral groups and herder associations

### *Francophone Group*

RBM, UMAOC, WAMIP

- The voice and vision of the people from the field
- To bring suggestions, opinions and propositions
- Mobilize people and carry action into the field
- To set up mechanisms to monitor the respect for and rights of livestock keepers, as well as the execution of the action plan and its governance.
- Ensure the creation and follow-up of a network into to distribute the information.
- To consult and bring endogenous knowledge into the Agenda.
- To cultivate diversity within the system

*Above notes in French:*

- La voix et vision de la base
- Des avis, des propositions et des positions
- Agir/mobiliser sur le terrain
- Mettre en place des dispositifs de veille sur le respect des droits des éleveurs, l'exécution des programmes et sur la gouvernance.
- Assurer le réseautage, la diffusion de l'information
- Consulter et apporter les connaissances endogènes
- Cultiver la spécificité dans la diversité des systèmes de productions

## *Inventory: Mechanisms, Existing and Needed Anglophone Group*

### **What mechanisms exist already?**

#### **GLOBAL**

- UN CBD Convention on biological diversity
- UN CCD Convention on Combating Desertification
- UN Interlaken Declaration on Animal Genetic Resources 2007
- FAO
- UNFIP
- IFAD Foundation for IP
- CSM Civil Society Mechanism for Food Security and Nutrition
- IPC International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
- WAMIP
- World Reindeer Herders Association
- LIFE Network
- LPP League for Pastoral People and Indigenous Livestock Development
- Via Campesina
- Academia and research institutions (ILRI, etc)
- World Agroforestry Centre
- Eco-agriculture partners
- Landscape for People, Food and Nature Initiative (Eco-agriculture partners)
- IIED International Institute for Environment and Development
- PCLG Poverty Conservation Learning Group (IIED)
- YURTA Association for Nomads and Indigenous People, based in Spain
  - **Constituency:** Nomadic pastoralists and indigenous people

#### **REGIONAL**

- Central Asian Association of Farmers Organisation CAFO (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmen, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)
  - **Constituency:** Pastoralists, farmers
- CACARI Central Asian Caucasus Association of Scientific Research Institutes (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmen, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)
  - **Constituency:** Pastoralists, farmers
- LIFE Network (India, Pakistan ...)
  - **Constituency:** Livestock keeper's rights, conservation of native breeds, in-situ conservation and breed saver awards, support pastoralists, ethno-veterinary training programmes, grazing rights

#### **NATIONAL**

- KSBA Kyrgyz Sheep Producers Association (Regional, Kyrgyzstan)
  - **Constituency:** pastoralists (nomads), farmers, youth, women
- Kyrgyz Seed Producers Association
  - **Constituency:** Farmers, women, youth
- Center for Education and Consultancy in Innovations
  - **Constituency:** Farmers
- Federation of Organic Farming, Kyrgyzstan
  - **Constituency:** Farmers
- MONLAR Movement for National Land and Agricultural Reform (National, Sri-Lanka)
  - **Constituency:** To enforce policies for natural farming and indigenous cattle breeding

- Movement of Sri-Lankan Dairy Farmers (National. Sri-Lanka)
  - **Constituency:** Milk production and indigenous cattle breeding
- LIFE Network
  - **Constituency:** Livestock keeper's rights, conservation of native breeds, in-situ conservation and breed saver awards, support pastoralists, ethno-veterinary training programmes
- Forest Rights Act, 2006
- Pastoralist Institutions (PISP, MPIDO Maasai, WOMAN KIND, Friends of Nomads International, Kenya )
  - **Constituency:** Pastoralists
- National Networks (NOPWIK Network of Pastoralist Women in Kenya, PDNK Pastoralist Development Network, Kenya, Pastoralist Parliamentary Group in Kenya, Kenya Pastoralist Forum, ASAL Stakeholders Forum, Kenya)
  - **Constituency:** Pastoralists
- National Biodiversity Act 2002
- National Biodiversity Authority
- Planning Commissions (union and state)
- State Biodiversity Board
- NGO's
- GO's (Animal Husbandry Departments, local authorities)
- Breeder Societies
- Academia
- Research Institutions
- Pastoralist Communities and Livestock Keepers
- Traditional Knowledge System of Pastoralists and Livestock Keepers
- Self-help Groups
- Individuals

#### **LOCAL**

- Senaapathy Kangayam Cattle Research Foundation (National, India);
  - **Constituency:** In-situ conservation and breeding, training, seminars, advocacy
- LIFE Network (Pathe Paathshaalaa-The moving school for pastoralists) (India)
  - **Constituency:** Documentation, diffusion, training of sustainable animal healing system, animal breeding and genetic resource conservation
- Moving School for Pastoralists
- BARGUR Hill Cattle-Breeder's Association (India)
  - **Constituency:** In situ conservation and breeding, training, seminars, advocacy
- KANGAYAM Cattle Breeder's Society (National, India)
  - **Constituency:** Cattle show, in-situ breeding programmes, awards
- Village councils (GRAMSABHA)

#### ***Francophone Group***

#### **Existing Mechanisms:**

- National institutional mechanisms (the constitution, laws and customs)
  - Provide for the creation of cooperative associations, parties and trade unions. Also allows for the demonstration of strikes to claim rights.
  - These laws are published following arrangements adapted to the level of regulatory concerns.

- Bills can be brought to the attention of the public via newspapers, post, the official newsletter.
- Regional institutional mechanisms (charters, agreements)
  - Publish and sign after a certain number of discussions regarding needs (claims of the company).
- Global institutional mechanisms (biodiversity, human rights, children)
  - All mechanisms are ratified by the states
  - Directive edits by agencies of the United Nations (FAO, UNDP, WFP, OIE, ...), and donors (the World Bank, IFAD, IMF), guidelines and international standards (Sphere, LEGS).
- The mechanism and recommendations that emanate from civil society:
  - WAMIP, Global Agenda of Action.

*(Notes in French below)*

Existing Mechanisms

- Mechanism institutionel nationaux (les constitution, les lois et les coutumes) – permette de crée des association de coopérative, des parties, des syndicats, elle permette aussi de manifester de faire la grève, donc de réclamer ses droits.
- Ces lois sont publiées suivant des dispositifs adapter au niveau de la réglementation concerne.
- Les projets de loi peuvent être porté a la connaissance de la société civil, journaux, poster, des bulletin officiel.
- Mechanisme institutionel regionaux (les chartes, les accords) – Publier et signe apres un certain nombre de discussions, des besoins (réclamation de la société).
- Mechanisme institutionel Mondiaux – Convention (biodiversité, droit de l’homme, des enfants) qui sont signe par les etats. Directive qui editer par des organisme des nations unis (FAO , PNUD, PAM, OIE,...) et par des bailleur de fond (la banque mondial, FIDA, FMI), les directives et les normes internationale (SPHERE, LEGS); tous ces mecanisme sont ratifié par les états.
- Des Mechanisme et recommandations qui emanent de la societe civil : WAMIP, Global Agenda of Action.

### *South Asian Group*

#### **Integrate existing mechanism:**

Process to identify the existing mechanisms

1) Call for a meeting of champions, change makers and leaders in the country in Jan 2014. Some of the groups that were identified for the this purpose include (but are not limited to) the following:

CBO's (Community based organisations):

- Banni Maldhari Saghathan
- Uttar Karnataka Kranthi Sangoli Rayyana Sangh
- Pastoral Parliament – Gujarat
- Jaiselmer Camel Breeders Association

- Van Gujjar Sanghatan
- Burgur & Kangayam Cattle Breeders Associations
- All dairy cooperatives : for example Amul, Vijaya
- Customary institutions of indigenous groups in Gujarat and Rajasthan
- Animal welfare organisations

Outcome of the meeting:

1. Organise state as well as district level committees /general body in each state.
2. Develop a two way communication mechanism and an effective dissemination process
3. Develop a national council which has representatives from all stakeholders.
4. Agree to hold one national meeting in conjunction with the local meeting at FAO.
5. In Nepal : There are 3 “Mahasangh” – work will be done to build capacity of these groups. These will evolve to represent the “Nepal Animal User Federation For National Mechanism.”

### *Latin American Group*

Method

- The CSM is the only platform and mechanism that guarantees regional and constituency balance:
- A global agenda with participation from 4 constituencies: Small Farmers/Peasants, Agricultural Workers, Indigenous People, Pastoralist
- Set up a working group of IPC with all regions and relevant constituencies involved
- Challenging objective for IPC: Strengthening the national/regional mechanism already in existence

## Recap: Day 2

To support further development and implementation of the Agenda civil society constituencies can:

- Safeguard mobile-nomadic livelihoods-support the capacity building of nomadic pastoralists
- Increase awareness of mobile-nomadic pastoralism
- Work with governments and others to formulate appropriate public policies which enable nomadic pastoralism to flourish
- Improvement of natural resource use
- To promote the breeding of the *Bos-Indicus* variety
- Biodiversity conservation, documentation of native domestic animal breeds
- Documentation and knowledge distribution of grassroots innovations pertaining to pastoralism
- Training for pastoralists
- Diffusion of traditional knowledge and innovations
- Ensure a consistent decision making process concerning the governance of food and agriculture.
- To bring suggestions, opinions and propositions, mobilize people and carry action into the field
- To set up mechanisms to monitor the respect for and rights of livestock keepers
- Execution of the action plan and its governance.
- Develop a two way communication mechanism and an effective dissemination process-improve communication between livestock keepers and GAA
- A global agenda with participation from 4 constituencies: Small Farmers/Peasants, Agricultural Workers, Indigenous People, Pastoralist

## *Mechanism Design Anglophone Group*

### What characteristics should an effective mechanism have?

- Pro small livestock keepers
- Pro pastoralists
- Transparent (including financing)
- Holistic
- Democratic
- Inclusiveness
- Green
- Equitable
- Sustainable
- Profitable
- Respect for indigenous knowledge, way of life and culture
- Respect for grassroots innovations
- Respect for the rights of livestock keepers
- Documentation and diffusion of best practices from different regions and cultures
- In-situ conservation of native breeds
- Consultative panel, constituting stakeholders from different regions and cultures within GAA at local, national, regional and global levels

- Support to stakeholder's participation in international consultations
- Proper representation of grassroots voice
- Cross pollination of ideas among different stakeholders (input and feedback)
- Cost effectiveness and autonomous
- Proactive approach and continuity
- Incorporate UN conventions and policies into national policies, ensure enforcement

### **Which constituencies should be represented?**

Livestock dependent

#### Chain actors:

Value adders /processors

Small livestock keepers, pastoralists

Livestock workers

Grassland/pastureland savours

Low cost herbal healers / ethno-veterinary service providers

Forest dwellers

Tribals

Traders/Vendors

Butchers

Processors

Rare breed savours

Animal by product users (cow dung, urine, hides)

Small livestock loan lenders

Middlemen

Consumers

### ***Francophone Group***

- Regional representation and democratic selection of the participants.
- Regular attendance by all stakeholders in the different parts of the Agenda's process.
- Representatives must be mandated to bring the propositions from the local level to the global level also to bring reports back to the community.
- The Agenda must provide the opportunity to support the local level in times of major needs.
- Organise regional multi-stakeholders meetings/workshops to discuss problems at the regional level and to brainstorm discussion necessary for the Global Agenda. The Agenda could also feed those regional dialogues.
- The Agenda needs to make propositions to the government to allow CSO to be included in decision making at the global level in a systematic way. This is needed in order for decisions to be coherent with their needs.
- Create forums to collect questions/problems, to bring forth good practices and to make propositions.

### ***Latin American Group***

#### **What characteristics should an effective mechanism have?**

- Collect and collate constituencies' concerns and commitments
- Allow for continuous input and feedback
- Build on existing mechanisms

- Low-cost and sustainable
- Continuity in its global representation

### **Integration**

- Global constituencies that are livestock dependent (pastoralist, peasants, IP, workers)
- Regional Balance
- Gender and inter-generational balance

### **Participation**

- One large CS meeting each year (back to back to other meetings)
- Ideally also have regional (continental) meetings.
- Respect decision making times/processes of small scale food producer's global movements
- Interpretation is needed

### **Facilitation**

- IPC facilitating the CSO (its members + other small scale food production organizations supporting the food sovereignty agenda) participation at Global and Regional Level.
- Different organizations at the IPC:
  - Pastoralists: WAMIP World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous
  - Indigenous People: IITC -International Indian Treaty Council
  - Agricultural Workers: IUF – International Union Food Workers
  - Small Farmers: La Via Campesina (Global); Coprofam, Maela (Latin America); Roppa, Propac (Africa);

### **Communications**

- Appropriated instruments
- Monthly newsletter: CS + Global Agenda
- Mailing list
- Web
- Interpretation is needed

### ***South Asian group***

### **How do we develop representation of people who are not represented well? What is the mechanism?**

#### **India:**

- We form a National Mirror Committee for the Agenda with representation from the entire constituency.
- The pastoral parliament (Gita and Karan) will coordinate with Life Network , GCMA/AMUL and other CSO's to ensure that the mirror committee is formed.
- The pastoral parliament will coordinate with marginalised communities dealing with livestock.
- The Life network will coordinate with Non Government Organisation who are interested in pastoral and sustainable livestock including livelihood, environment and Animal welfare NGO's.
- GCMA / AMUL will coordinate and identify dairy based livestock holders.

### **Pakistan and Nepal:**

- In Pakistan SAVE and ILBAA & in Nepal DOLPA & HIPCA will initiate the process to organise marginalised livestock communities.
- Resources will be needed in all 3 countries – scoping will be done to identify funding.

### **2-way communication:**

We propose that there must be a national mirror committee meeting before and after the global meeting so that the country champion and representatives know the stance of the constituency and he/she also relays the results of the global meeting to the constituency.

### **Technical and Advisory Mechanism:**

National Mirror Committee will identify technical and advisory experts through our mechanism that will support marginalised community representatives.

### **Training:**

We want to conduct training in the following sector:

- Leadership development- including policy and advocacy training.
- Capacity development- to understand the implication of the Agenda
- Convert the Agenda recommendations- to locally understandable ways and develop training modules and disseminate them.

### **Secretariat:**

We aim to develop a national secretariat and a regional secretariat. The secretariat will develop communication materials in diverse regional languages, amongst other duties. The secretariat will be based out of The Pastoral Parliament in Gujraat.

It's premature to predict budgets.

## ***Mechanism Design Anglophone Group***

### **What are the elements required?**

- Pastoralist or livestock keepers. Owned, managed and governed CSO's. Community groups
- National champions working with and among livestock keepers in their own areas
- National champions must have demonstrated genuine commitment to pastoralist or livestock keepers development
- National champions must have the capacity to engage in livestock sector development at national, regional and global level
- Effective communicators, supporters, facilitators at all levels (particularly at **local level**, national, regional and global) 2 way communication;
- National champions must be sensitive to the fact that most pastoralist or livestock keepers CSO's may not have access to modern means of communication and hence may require more innovative means of communication

### **Who is going to work and represent on regional level?**

#### **CHAMPIONS:**

**WAMIP and other organizations** using their national and regional networks to inform the Global dialogue of the GAA (Different regions of Africa, Asia, LA, America, Middle East, Mediterranean, Andean, etc.)

## **GLOBAL LEVEL**

- WAMIP network at all levels (local, national, regional and global)
- LIFE Network at all levels (local, national, regional and global)
- LPP at all levels (local, national, regional and global)
- YURTA Association for nomadic and indigenous people (local, national, regional and global)

## **REGIONAL**

### Africa:

- Pastoralist Integrated Support Programme (PISP) and its regional network (Contact organization: WAMIP Network in Africa, Mr. Chachu Ganya)

### South Asia:

- KAMAL KISHORE rain-fed livestock network (Contact: )
- LPPS Rajasthan (Contact: Mr. Hanwanth Singh Rathore)
- WAMIP Network in India (Mr. Lalji Desai)

### Central Asia:

- WAMIP Network (Contact organization: Mongolian Alliance of Pastoralists, Ms. Munkhbolor Gungaa)
- YURTA Network

### Middle East:

- WAMIP Network in Jordan (Mr. Khalid Khawaldeh)

### Mediterranean transhumance:

Yurta Association for Nomadic and Indigenous People (In Spain, Contact: Mr. Santiago Carralero, Mrs. Raquel Casas)

### America:

Navajo nation network (Contact: Mr. Don Herder)

## **NATIONAL**

### Africa:

- Pastoralist Integrated Support Programme (PISP) and its national network

### Central Asia:

- KSBA Kyrgyz Sheep Producers Association (Contact person: Mr. Akylbek),
- WAMIP Network (Contact organization: National Alliance of Mongol Pastoralists, Ms. Munkhbolor Gungaa)

### South Asia:

- MONLAR Movement for National Land and Agricultural Reform (National, Sri-Lanka);
- LIFE NETWORK India

## **LOCAL**

### Africa:

- Pastoralist Integrated Support Programme (PISP) and its local network

### Central Asia:

- WAMIP Network (Contact organization: National Alliance of Mongol Pastoralists, Mrs. Maamankhuu)

### South Asia:

- LPPS, Rajasthan (Mr. Hanwanth Singh)
- Innovate Orissa Initiative (Pathe Paathshaalaa-The moving school for pastoralists, India, Contact person: Dr. Balaram Sahu)
- BARGUR Hill Cattle-breeders Association (India, Contact: Mr. Karthi Shivasenapati),
- KANGAYAM Cattle breeders` society (India, Contact: Mr. Karthi Shivasenapati)
- Movement of Sri-Lankan Dairy Farmers (National. Sri-Lanka, Contact: Mr. Linus)

## **TRAINING and FACILITATION (local, national, regional and global levels)**

Information communication

Skill communication  
Technology communication

### **COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE**

Website  
Email group  
Networking through telephone, Skype, emails  
E-newsletters

### **RESOURCE:**

Financial  
Non-financial

### **GATHERING:**

Yearly  
Half yearly

### *South Asian Group*

#### **The coalition composition would be :**

1) **Aim of the coalition:** to increase the participating power of livestock keepers (specifically those mentioned below in point 2) in global discussions and GAA processes

2) **Composition of the coalition:** representatives of 4 livestock keeper groups + NGO's + Animal welfare groups :

- Nomadic pastoralists
- Sedentary pastoralists
- Small holder livestock keepers
- Livestock keepers/farm workers

The following list of groups will be linked to the main coalition committee:

- Banni Maldhari Saghathan
- Uttar Karnataka Kranthi Sangoli Rayyana Sangh
- Pastoral Parliament – Gujarat
- Jaiselmer Camel Breeders Association
- Van Gujjar sanghatan
- Burgur & Kangayam cattle breeders associations
- All dairy cooperatives : examples Amul, Vijaya
- Customary institutions of indigenous groups in Gujarat and Rajasthan
- Kangayam and Bugur cattle breeders associations
- Animal welfare organisations
- Life Network India and Rainfed livestock network

#### **3) The role that the coalition should play is as follows:**

- To analyse what is being talked about in the GAA and see what implications there are for marginalised groups such as pastoralists and small holders
- Adequate and impartial representation of all communities, at the regional, national and international level.
- Create a structure that is distributed between local , regional and national structures.

## Latin American Group

### Global Structure

- **Members**
  - 1 Global representative of each of the 4 constituencies
  - 1 Representative for each sub region (with constituencies balance)
  - Gender and inter-generational balance
- **Facilitation**
  - IPC
  - International Working Group
    - Facilitated by WAMIP
    - Open not only to IPC members
  - Communication tools, depending on available resources
  - Translation, depending on available resources
- **Meetings**
  - Annual Global Meeting

### Regional Structures

- **Members**
  - 1 Regional representative of each of the 4 constituencies (where the 4 exist)
  - 1 representative per each National Dialogue (with constituencies balance)
- **Facilitation**
  - IPC regional structures
  - Regional Working Groups
    - Open not only to IPC members
- **Meetings**
  - Annual/Biennial Regional/Continental Meetings
    - Back to back to other regional meetings
    - Resources available for national meetings?

### National participation

National Dialogue on GAA

- **Members**
  - All organizations of small scale food producers within the 4 constituencies (where the 4 exist) should be invited.
  - Do not create national structures, work to build on the existing ones
  - National organizations will establish what will be the space for the national dialogue.
- **Facilitation**
  - National decision
    - ways of national dialogue, etc.
  - Ask for FAO help
    - In coordination with IPC regional structure (where it has members). Help to call a first national meeting to present GAA to the 4 constituencies
- **Meetings**
  - Resources available for national meetings?

### Recap: Day 3

Suggested mechanisms and characteristics for constituency participation in the Agenda:

- Pro small livestock keepers
- Pro pastoralists

- Transparent (including financing)
- Democratic
- Sustainable
- Documentation and diffusion of best practices
- Proper representation
- Cost effectiveness and autonomous
- Regional representation and democratic selection of the participants.
- Create forums to collect questions/problems, to bring forth good practices and to make propositions.
- Collect and collate constituencies' concerns and commitments
- Regional Balance
- Ideally have regional (continental) meetings
- A national mirror committee meeting before and after the global meeting
- Develop a national secretariat and a regional secretariat
- National champions working with and among livestock keepers in their own areas
- Increase the participating power of livestock keepers
- Adequate and impartial representation of all communities, at the regional, national and international level.
- 1 Regional representative of each of the 4 constituencies (where the 4 exist)
- 1 representative per each National Dialogue (with constituencies balance)
- Do not create national structures, work to build on the existing ones

**COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS:**

Website

Email group

Networking through telephone, Skype, emails

Monthly newsletter: CS + Global Agenda, E-newsletters

Mailing list

Interpretation is needed