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Investing in rural people
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الاستثمار في السكان الريفيين

15-16 February 2016

The Farmers' Forum

In conjunction with the thirty-ninth session
of IFAD's Governing Council



Special Session of the Farmers' Forum with Pastoralists and Livestock Breeders

12 and 13 February 2016, IFAD, Rome

Report

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Abbreviations and acronyms

ESA	East and Southern Africa Division (IFAD)
FAFO	Farmers' Forum
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FO	farmers' and rural producers' organization
GC	Governing Council
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAP	International Federation of Agricultural Producers
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
INOFO	Intercontinental Network of Organic Farmers Organizations
IYFF	International Year of Family Farming
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean Division (IFAD)
LVC	La Via Campesina
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MERCOSUR	Southern Cone Common Market
MTCP	Medium-term Cooperation Programme with Farmers' Organizations in Asia
MVIWATA	National Network of Farmers' Groups (Tanzania)
NAFSO	National Fisheries Solidarity Movement
NEN	Near East, North Africa and Europe Division (IFAD))
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	non-governmental organization
OFAI	Organic Farmers Association of India
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PAFO	PanAfrican Farmers Organization
PIFON	Pacific Island Farmers Organizations Network
PTA	Policy and Technical Advisory Division (IFAD)
ROPPA	Network of Farmers' and Agricultural Producers' Organizations of West Africa
SFOAP	Support to Farmers' Organizations in Africa Programme
SSF	small-scale fisher
SSF-G	Voluntary Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries
SSFO	small-scale fishers organization
UMAGRI	Maghreb Farmers Union
VSF	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure
WAMIP	World Alliance Of Mobile Indigenous Peoples
WCA	West and Central Africa Division (IFAD)
WFF	World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers
WFFP	World Forum of Fisher Peoples
WFO	World Farmers' Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WRF	World Rural Forum

Background:

One of the main outcomes emerging from the 5th global meeting of the IFAD Farmers Forum (FAFO)¹ held in Rome in February 2014, was to bring “more attention to livestock breeders and pastoralists”, with the follow-up recommendation to organise “a special session on livestock issues and pastoralism at the next Farmers’ Forum”. Based on this recommendation, the Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF) consortium was selected by IFAD through a competitive process with the aim to facilitate the regional consultations and the FAFO Special Session. The main outputs arising from the regional consultations fed into the Special Session of the Farmers Forum with Pastoralists and Livestock Breeders, which took place on 12 and 13 February 2016, preceding the Forum.

The five regional consultations with pastoralists and livestock breeder organizations were organised in January 2015 in Western and Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, North Africa and Near East, Asia and Latin America. Each regional consultation focused on: (a) validating the findings of the mapping of pastoralists’ and livestock breeders’ organizations realised by VSF and its regional partners, (b) discussing IFAD business model and the opportunity for partnerships between IFAD-supported initiatives and membership based organizations of pastoralists and livestock breeders; (c) preparing the key messages for the Special Session of the Farmers’ Forum with pastoralists and livestock breeders.

The regional consultations were organised on an inclusive basis, encompassing most constituencies representing pastoralists and livestock keeper organizations. In total, over 200 participants from 38 countries took part to the regional consultations meetings:

- 85 delegates from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Tchad participated in the meeting for Western and Central Africa, organised in Bamako, Mali on 7-9 January 2016;
- 28 delegates from Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda participated to the meeting for Eastern and Southern Africa, organized in Nairobi, Kenya on 21-23 January 2016;
- 39 delegates from Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia and Turkey participated to the meeting for North Africa and West Asia, organized in Hammamet, Tunisia on 14-16 January;
- 30 delegates from Afghanistan, India, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Russia participated to the Asian meeting, organized in Hustai National Park, Mongolia on 25-26 January;
- 30 delegates from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru participated to the Latin America meeting, organized in La Paz, Bolivia, on 17-19 January.

During each regional meeting, 4 representatives were selected to attend the Special Session to deliver the key messages arising from the regional consultations. The FAFO Special Session

¹ The Farmers’ Forum (FAFO) at IFAD is a platform for consultations and dialogue on ways to “enable the rural poor to overcome poverty” and on IFAD operations. It was created in 2005. The FAFO is an ongoing, bottom-up, process – not a periodic event – spanning IFAD-supported operations on the ground and policy dialogue; It is a tripartite process involving farmers’ organizations, governments and IFAD; it is a space for consultation and dialogue focused on rural poverty reduction; it is an instrument for accountability of development effectiveness, in particular in the area of empowerment of rural poor people and their organizations; and an interface between pro-poor rural development interventions and the process of enhancing the capacity of farmers’ and rural producers’ organizations (including organizations of artisanal fishers, pastoralists, landless workers and indigenous peoples). The FAFO is guided by the principles of inclusiveness, pluralism, openness and flexibility; it is built on existing fora where possible, avoiding duplication in these cases; and it respects existing organizations and creating new spaces where needed. Since 2008, special sessions before the global meeting are proposed to allow debate on specific farmers’ constituencies. So far, special sessions on the role of women, on the importance of youth, on small scale fisheries and on pastoralism and livestock breeding have taken place.

For more information visit: https://www.ifad.org/topic/farmersforum/overview/tags/farmers_forum

was attended by 18 representatives² from the five sub-regions, in addition to IFAD staff, VSF staff and a selected number of observers.

The Special Session was chaired by Mr. Djibo Bagna, President of ROPPA and member of the FAFO Steering Committee, who acknowledged the importance of a session devoted to pastoralism and extensive livestock breeding within the Farmers' Forum.

1. Opening session and approval of the agenda

At the opening session, Mr. Bagna invited all representatives of pastoralists' and extensive livestock breeders' organizations to introduce themselves by region:

- For ASIA: Mr. Atai Ayatkhaan, Mr. Tashi Tsering Ghale, Ms. Munkhbolor Gungaa, Mr. Hanwant Singh Rathore
- For WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA: Ms. Saoudata Walet Aboubacrine, Mr. Ibrahima Aliou, Mr. Dodo Boureima, Ms. Oumou Kairy Diallo
- For EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA: Mr Roba Fantalle Jilo, Ms Shoba Liban, Mr Benjamin B. Mutambukah, Mr Edward Porokwa
- For NORTH AFRICA AND NEAR EAST: Ms. Sarah Hatim Ibrahim Abdelarahman, Mr. Said Fagouri
- For LATIN AMERICA: Ms. Julia Alicia Amarilla Leiva, Ms. Maria Teresa Alvarez, Mr. Egidio Sixto Icuna Funes, Mr. Higinio Porto

Other participants, including observers and facilitators, were asked to introduce themselves. Among the observers, there were a number of FAFO steering committee members and FAFO participants: Ms. Estrella Penunia Banzuela, Mr. Edgardo Garcia, Mr. Fernando Lopez, Ms. Elizabeth Mpofu and Ms Elisabeth Afanda Epse Atangana.

Following the introduction of participants and observers, the agenda was presented and approved (found here: in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#)), and a reporting committee was composed.

Participants underlined the importance of the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP), as the only global alliance on pastoralism, and made a special request to include a reading of a statement by WAMIP on the agenda. The request was approved by the Chair and the statement was included as an agenda item before the formation of the afternoon working groups.

2. Presentation on the consultation process on pastoralism and extensive livestock breeders, led by VSF International.

The [presentation](#) was delivered by Margherita Gomasasca, coordinator for VSF-International, and delivered in three sections: (i) Mapping of pastoralist organizations and relevant stakeholders; (ii) Surveys; (iii) Regional meetings and Special Session at FAFO.

Ms. Gomasasca explained that the **mapping** was carried out by members of VSF International, with the support of local partners and networks, and in collaboration with the FAO's Pastoralist Knowledge Hub initiative. In total, 441 pastoralists stakeholders were identified; the

² 2 participants from North Africa and West Asia didn't obtain the visa in due time, so that the expected 20 participants were reduced to 18.

stakeholder lists were validated during the regional consultations' meetings, and sequentially at the FAFO Special Session (list available [here](#)).

The VSF consortium conducted **surveys** in Africa, Latin America and Asia at household/community level in 8 pastoral territories (315 households surveyed in total) to inquire about pastoralist practices; and at country level (26 countries surveyed) to inquire about policy measures that affect pastoralism; namely the availability of services, and the institutional support received by pastoral communities. Some preliminary results were presented, however Ms. Gomasasca stressed that data analysis was not yet finalised, and that a full report with more complete results would have been published in later in 2016.

In conclusion, a quick overview of the **regional consultations process leading to the Special Session** was presented. Ms. Gomasasca specified that all documents and outputs from the regional meetings are available on the VSF International website ([here](#)).

The following are the main remarks made during the discussion arising from the presentation;

- The need to include extensive livestock breeders together with pastoralists, with particular focus on women and youth;
- The need to adapt policies to the specificities of pastoralism and extensive livestock breeding, that bring into account the socio-economic and ecological complementarities between the different areas (for example; pastoralist policies in the Sahel, which should also involve coastal areas, where pastoralist products are marketed);
- The need to strengthen pastoralists' alliances and networks at national, regional and global levels;
- The need to focus more on land management issues, conflicts, issues related to mobility and to market access;
- The need to recognise that, besides identifying common issues amongst pastoralists worldwide, the special session should take into account that each region needs specific and tailored approaches promoting pastoral development.

3. Presentation of the key messages arising from the five regional consultations

- [Presentation of the regional consultation in Asia - by Ms. Munkhbolor Gungaa \(presentation can be found here\)](#)

30 participants representing 17 pastoralist organisations from Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Mongolia took part to the consultation in Asia.

In her presentation, Ms. Munkhbolor Gungaa focused on the several challenges faced by pastoralists in their difficult environment, which has led to resilience, adaptation and unique survival strategies. For example, the resilience of the indigenous nomadic tribes that have maintained their traditional knowledge and helped to preserve their fragile ecosystems for centuries. She highlighted that during the regional consultation, particular focus was devoted to the role of women and youth pastoralists, and their key role in the development of pastoralist livelihoods. Another key issue discussed at regional level was the control over natural resources. Furthermore, she pointed out that in many Asian countries, pastoralists are marginalised and excluded from local policies.

- **Priority areas for investments:**

Ms. Gungaa presented the key investment priorities discussed at the regional meeting. These include: empowerment of women; adapted social services (education, health, insurance, emergency, access to credit and other services); nomadic learning programmes (pastoralist field schools); value-chain and market access; climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies; research and training for pastoralists on risk management;

community-based tourism; safeguard, protection and improvement of local and endogenous breed; animal health; fodder production units; improved technology for milk and dairy products processing.

- **Priorities for policy dialogue:**

Some recommendations concerning policy dialogue and advocacy were presented. These include: promote policies and international legislation to facilitate cross-border mobility by pastoral and other nomadic peoples; ensure effective application of international instruments and mechanisms on protection of rights of indigenous pastoralist communities; strengthen pastoralist alliances on the regional, national and local levels; facilitate exchange of best practices on leadership of pastoralists especially youth, women and elders through development of training modules; recognize and respect pastoralists' customary laws, customary institutions and leadership, common property rights and customary governance and use of natural resources; support a unified communication platform of pastoralist communities, publishing of information materials, bulletins, and newspapers, pastoralist knowledge hub website and online forum.

- **Priorities for partnership with IFAD:**

Ms. Gungaa presented the recommendations to IFAD on how to improve partnerships with pastoralists' and livestock breeders' organisations, including: ensuring participation of pastoralists in the FAFO global meetings and its Steering Committee; supporting the capacity building of pastoral organisations, in order to increase their possibilities of collaboration with governments and IFAD; including pastoralist and livestock breeders organisations in all the phases of project design, implementation and evaluation; supporting the implementation of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in all projects involving pastoralists; promoting multi-country approaches and programmes, in order to take into account transboundary issues: mobility routes, markets, diseases, etc.

- **Other initiatives:**

Finally, the Central Asia coordination mechanism established within the framework of the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub was presented, the recent establishment of the World Yak Herders Association was mentioned, and few messages for FAO were raised. Ms. Gungaa stated that the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub should be strengthened as a good tool for policy advocacy, exchanging information and building capacity.

• [Presentation of the regional consultation in Eastern and Southern Africa - by Mr. Benjamin Mutambukah](#)

Mr. Mutambukah briefed the participants on the regional meeting that took place in Luckenya, Nairobi, on 22-23 January 2016, with representatives of 25 pastoralist organisations from 8 countries. The meeting was jointly organised by VSF and COPACSO, with support of IFAD and FAO's Pastoralist Knowledge Hub.

- **Priority areas for investments:**

Four main investment priorities for IFAD were defined during the meeting in Kenya. The first being rangeland management, essential for pastoralism. Second, capacity building and institutional support for pastoralists and their organisations. Third, pastoralist infrastructure, particularly investment in water infrastructures, roads, communication, but also cross-border market infrastructures. The fourth priority being commercialisation, as markets and accessibility are necessary to improve pastoralist wellbeing. Next to these 4 identified priority areas, other crosscutting priority areas identified were; youth skill development and the need to enhance Early Warning Systems.

- **Priorities for policy dialogue:**

The IFAD priority areas identified during the consultation in Eastern and Southern Africa, were for providing support to the participatory and inclusive implementation of continental and regional policy frameworks on pastoralism (i.e. African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa); and support research initiatives on the contribution of pastoralism to Eastern and Southern Africa economies. Furthermore, it was suggested that IFAD should have an active role in ensuring that the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) are implemented and respected.

- **Priorities for partnership with IFAD:**

It was suggested that IFAD supports the inclusion of pastoralist organizations in the FAFO steering committee; develop a policy in support of pastoralism (as also recommended by the Joint Evaluation Synthesis by IFAD and FAO Evaluation Offices); create a position of a technical advisor on pastoralism at HQ to take care of issues related to pastoralism. At national level, IFAD should have a role in ensuring that pastoralist organizations are represented in the Country Programme Management Teams to enhance their participation in the formulation of Country Operational Strategy Programmes and in the process of designing, planning, implementation and supervision of country programmes and projects; and that IFAD supported projects must be informed by Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

- [Presentation of the regional consultation in Western and Central Africa by Mr. Dodo Boureima and Mr. Ibrahima Aliou \(presentation can be found \[here\]\(#\)\).](#)

The consultation in Western and Central Africa was very successful and the meeting in Bamako involved 85 participants thanks to joint efforts from FAO (Pastoralist Knowledge Hub), IFAD, SNV and Acting For Life. Participants included different levels of stakeholders involved in pastoralism and livestock breeding: farmers'/pastoralists' organisations, regional institutions, NGOs, government representatives, international cooperation agencies and international organisations, and researchers.

During the Bamako meeting, participants recognized the importance of pastoralism and the fact that there is a renewed interest in pastoralism in both Central and Western Africa. During his presentation, Mr. Aliou also mentioned different challenges and opportunities to take into account, including: a lack of a common vision between coastal countries and Sahelian countries when it comes to pastoral development; a lack of concrete actions and operational programmes to implement existing policies; climate change; and demographic growth.

- **Priority areas for investments:**

(a) supporting the creation and sustainable and inclusive management of facilities and equipment (pastoral infrastructure) based on locally negotiated plans; (b) strengthening pastoralists' and livestock breeders' access to basic social services adapted to pastoral mobility, especially concerning education, health and drinking water; (c) supporting land tenure security and pastoral mobility.

- **Priorities for policy dialogue:**

(a) invest in institutional strengthening of pastoralists' organisations and their coordination mechanisms; (b) support data collection and analysis on pastoralism and livestock breeding to particularly analysing their economic contributions; (c) support the initiatives of capitalization of indigenous knowledge, which are key for the conservation of productive assets, values and pastoral skills.

- **Priorities for partnership with IFAD:**

(a) involve farmers' organizations in formulation, steering, implementation, monitoring and evaluation committees of projects financed by IFAD; (b) improve information flows and transparency on COSOP and project negotiations, so that pastoralists' and livestock

breeders' organisations can get involved in dialogues with national governing bodies and IFAD; (c) ensure that pastoral infrastructure projects are involving pastoral organisations, in order to better serve the grassroots actors and communities.

- [Presentation of the regional consultation in North Africa and the Middle East by Mr. Said Fagouri and Ms. Sarah Hatim \(presentation can be found \[here\]\(#\)\)](#).

The regional meeting that took place in Tunisia on 14-16 January 2016 was jointly organised by VSF, IFAD, FAO (Pastoralist Knowledge Hub) and WAMIP. 40 representatives from 10 countries participated to the meeting.

- **Priority areas for investments:**

During the presentation, emphasis was given on the priority investment areas for IFAD such as: natural resource management; land tenure and access; access to credit and financial services; infrastructures and facilities; pastoralists' organisations' institutional strengthening and capacity building to improve services delivery to pastoral producers; sustainable rangeland management practices; and improvement of livestock production and market potentials.

- **Priorities for policy dialogue:**

(a) Including vulnerable groups (Youth, Women, and Minorities); (b) Supporting decentralization and strengthening the traditional/indigenous institutions; (c) Strengthening and empowering local organisations to represent pastoral communities and contribute to policy dialogue; (d) Preserving and valuing local and indigenous knowledge and capacities.

- **Priorities for partnership with IFAD:**

(a) Provide a platform to pastoralist communities in the context of FAO and other relevant international fora; (b) Negotiate the involvement of pastoralists' organisation with governments in the preparation of national development strategies and IFAD's country strategies (COSOP), and improve access to information; (c) Carrying out participatory assessments of pastoralists' needs; (d) Involving pastoralists' organizations in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of IFAD-funded country projects.

- [Presentation of the regional consultation in Latin America - by Ms. Maria Teresa Alvarez and Mr. Higinio Porto \(presentation can be found \[here\]\(#\)\)](#)

The regional consultation meeting was held in La Paz, Bolivia on 17-19 January, with the involvement of 30 participants representing 19 pastoralists', livestock keepers' and community based organisations from 5 South American countries.

Ms Alvarez and Mr Porto stressed the **importance of pastoralism** for rural development, namely its key role in contributing to; food security, nutrition, income generation, economic development, sustainable natural resource management, and maintenance of traditional culture and knowledge.

- **Priority areas for investments:**

Concerning IFAD's investment priorities, particular emphasis was given to the necessity of providing holistic investments through the production chain. All investment projects and programmes shall respect peasants' and indigenous peoples' forms of organization and institutions, and shall not be solely driven by an economic perspective (they should include all other dimensions). Finally, they pointed out that IFAD should invest in productive development projects aiming to eliminate the middlemen both in the meat and fibres chain.

- **Priorities for policy dialogue:**

The following recommendations emerged from the regional consultation: (a) Promote the development of a specific law for extensive and country specific livestock breeding (especially small ruminants and camelids), since current legislations are focusing mainly on big agro-businesses for large scale and intensive livestock production. (b) Promote the creation of vice-ministries or directorates responsible for extensive livestock production, which should be responsible for the entire value chain. (c) Promote the strengthening of producer organizations at the local, provincial, regional and national levels and promote national fora and dialogue space. (d) Promote an open dialogue with all stakeholders on policies, projects, promotion and financing. (e) Promote dialogue with major mining companies on social and environmental responsibility. (f) Protect and secure pastoral land from land grabbing by foreign investors and governments.

Finally, a specific request was made to support the proposal of declaring 2017 the international year of camelids.

- **Priorities for partnership with IFAD:**

It was stressed that IFAD's main priority should be to strengthen pastoralists' organizations to become more effective in the political, economic and productive sphere. Participants to the regional meeting also proposed that national governments should carry out, together with IFAD, National Farmers Forum and build on representation mechanisms at regional and international level, legitimated by organizations. In this regard, they recommended that pastoralists' and mobile livestock breeders' participation should be assured at any relevant global event. Finally, they pointed out that IFAD and national governments should consult with pastoralists and livestock breeders' organisations to identify priority areas in each country.

• Plenary debate:

Following the five presentations, the Chairman opened the discussion to the plenary, giving room for comments and clarification requests. These included:

- the importance of women and gender approaches
- the need to have more and reliable data (figures, statistics and knowledge management)
- the need to have specific mechanisms to deal with investment of the extractive industries in pastoralist area
- the importance of discussing both pastoralism AND extensive livestock breeding.

Mr Roberto Longo congratulated all the regional groups for their recommendations, and acknowledged the request from pastoralists' and livestock keepers' organisations' for increased dialogue in decision-making and in project design, including the request for IFAD to facilitate the policy dialogue process.

In addition, Mr Antonio Rota observed that, as it clearly came out from the presentations, data gathering and systematization are important elements, which are needed to support policy dialogue and the identification of project design. Mr Rota informed the participants that on this regard, an IFAD grant is being negotiated that would allow pastoralists to develop data collection systems.

Mr. Rota mentioned his wish to have an IFAD working group work to address the issue of land grabbing, particularly with a region wide approach due to the transboundary nature of pastoralism. Climate change was also discussed in the presentations as well as the quality of pastoralist products, which need to be improved.

Finally, Ms. Antonella Cordone gave some more background information on IFAD, and explained that IFAD in 2008 was already the 1st international financing structure that introduced Free, Prior and Informed Consent in the policy dialogue (FPIC)³.

4. Joint presentation of IFAD-FAO on their engagement in pastoral development

Presentation by Ms. Catrina Perch and Mr. Oscar Garcia can be found [here](#).

The presentation included the key findings and recommendations from the Joint Evaluation Synthesis. The Joint Evaluation was carried out by an independent evaluation office, in order to review the experience of IFAD/FAO in pastoral development through the analysis and documentation of lessons learned from both successful and failed efforts. For this goal, 65 FAO and IFAD evaluation reports covering the period 2003-2013, have been analyzed, and triangulated with interviews and data analysis. The presentation by Ms. Perch and Mr. Garcia mainly focused on IFAD, although many of the findings related to both organisations.

The Joint Evaluation Synthesis recognised that pastoralism is relevant to both FAO's and IFAD's mandate, but that there is still a lack proper understanding of pastoral systems, meaning that often support have focused on encouraging exit of pastoralists, or supporting sedentary activities, or that services provided were not adapted to mobility patterns of pastoralists. The evaluators presented the main findings around 6 areas of intervention (poverty and hunger, risk management, natural resource management, participatory approaches for land management, advocacy and gender), highlighting successes and failures. Finally, they provided four main recommendations addressed to the Management in FAO and IFAD:

- FAO and IFAD should be equipped for policy for pastoral development helping to ensure a coherent conceptual framework and systematic direction
- Build and adapt capacity in IFAD and FAO for systemic engagement in pastoral development
- Prepare a risk management and resilience strategy for every pastoral programme, and
- Support advocacy by pastoralists and on behalf of pastoralists and people whose livelihoods depend on pastoral systems.

5. Presentation on the importance of pastoralism and extensive livestock breeding

Presentation by Mr. Michele Nori can be found [here](#), and resulted from consolidating the outputs produced in the different regional consultations. The presentation focussed on why pastoralism is important, what its specific needs are and how it can/should be supported in the future.

Mr. Nori explained that Pastoralism is the best livelihood strategy in difficult areas, which: provides for food, income and employment; makes rangelands productive; protects rich but fragile resources; inhabits and governs vast territories (rules, norms, institutions); provides options to tackle increasingly unreliable climatic patterns; and maintains and develops indigenous socio-cultural features. Mr. Nori also highlighted the importance of mobility for pastoral livelihoods, and he pointed out the increasing threats that are challenging pastoralists' access to rangelands, which include mining, oil drilling, natural parks, agricultural intensification, commercial livestock production and also conflicts and land occupation.

³ FPIC is an operational principle empowering local communities to give or withhold their consent to proposed investment and development programmes that may affect their rights, access to lands, territories and resources, and livelihoods. FPIC is solicited through consultations in good faith with the representative institutions endorsed by communities. It ensures that they participate in decision-making processes concerning a given development project.

Mr. Nori suggested that a main relevant aspect is that pastoralists are nowadays not only demanding for services for their livestock, or rights on their lands; they demand for their recognition as citizens of a wider society, and indeed as the best allies to maintain rangelands productive and secure.

This presentation was the opening of the afternoon session and offered insights on how to continue the activities through the working groups in the afternoon.

6. Declaration of the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP)

The [WAMIP declaration](#) was read in plenary by Ms. Munkhbolor Gungaa. The declaration aimed to raise awareness on the importance of WAMIP as a global alliance, and structured in regional networks, that represent pastoralists' voice worldwide since 2003. Through the declaration, WAMIP requested IFAD (and other international donors) to support the development of its operational capacities, and required to collaborate more closely with the Farmers' Forum at IFAD, the FAO's Pastoralist Knowledge Hub, but also cooperation agencies and development NGOs. The declaration was meant also to feed into the working group discussions in the afternoon.

7. Working group sessions

Participants were divided in three working groups, aiming at consolidating the outcomes of the regional consultations:

1) Priority areas for investments

The group's rapporteur was Mr. Tashi Tsering Ghale, and participants included Mr. Ibrahima Aliou, Mr. Benjamin B. Mutanbukah, Ms. Alicia Amarilla, Mr. Higino Porto, Ms. Munkhbolor Gungaa.

After discussing the statements of the regional meetings, the group elaborated some consolidated recommendations around the following topics:

- CAPACITY BUILDING:
 - Support Mobile learning programs
 - Build the capacity to policy makers about dynamics of pastoralism
 - Exchange of knowledge and experience: south/south programs
 - Governance of pastoral CSOs Civil society organization
- LAND TENURE/ NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT/ RISK MANAGEMENT:
 - Support to access and control over natural resources
 - Ownership of customary land
 - Early warning systems (prediction: GIS based system)
 - Rehabilitation of rangeland livestock routes
- LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION:
 - Health (transboundary coordination service delivery)
 - Nutrition
 - Breeding
 - Management
- PROCESSING/MARKETING:
 - Inclusive transboundary value chain development
 - Strengthen the marketing abilities in terms of entering in a market of pastoralist
 - Support to institutions dealing with "Bureaucracy": avoid harassments and over-taxations

- Technology to add value/diversify production
- DATA COLLECTION/KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT:
 - Data on climate change and impact on pastoralism
 - Capacity to collect pastoral oriented data
 - Support to traditional knowledge (herb, plants, breeds, ethno veterinary)
 - National Data to identify pastoral contribution in GDP/economy/food security/)
 - visibility in statistics
- INFRASTRUCTURE:
 - Building rural roads, bridges, water points to access pastures
 - Renewable energies
 - Infrastructure for processing and adding value
- HUMAN SERVICES (ACCESS AND MOBILE SERVICES):
 - Credits
 - Education
 - Health
 - Insurance-Social protection
 - Communication: mobile, landline phones and radio stations; information communication technology
- ALTERNATIVE INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES (very sensitive issues):
 - Eco tourism community based tourist
 - Strengthening Artisan handicrafts
 - Off Farm Activities (Small Business)
- YOUTH AND GENDER:
 - Vocational training: pastoralist and non pastoral
 - Gender sensitive training on processing commercialisation
 - Empower women pastoralists
- INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:
 - Strengthen pastoral Civil Society Organizations
 - Strengthen pastoral alliances/networks
 - Facilitate attendances to national international events on pastoralism
 - Facilitate Direct Investment with pastoral communities (not via government) and transparency on investment

2) Policy dialogue and advocacy

Ms. Sarah Atim was selected as rapporteur. Other participants were: Mr. Edward Porokwa, Ms. Saoudata Aboubacrine, Mr. Atai Ayatkhan, Mr. Sixto Icuna

The outcomes of the working group included the following recommendations:

- IFAD should develop a particular policy on pastoral development, which should be different from the livestock policy. Pastoralism is also a culture and identity;
 - Within this particular policy we propose specific guidelines on pastoralist women;
 - This policy should be within a broader framework of human rights (cfr rights of indigenous peoples and rights of livestock keepers/breeders, etc.)
- IFAD should strengthen institutional capacities of pastoralist organisations (local, national and regional) to influence (local, national and regional) policy processes.
 - IFAD, together with FAO should Support Pastoralists CSOs to collect data (statistics and also on endogenous knowledge). Also monitoring of compliance related to pastoralism. IFAD should support pastoralist institutions to gather info on a local level so they can influence decisions.
 - IFAD should assist in structuring organizations and networks and support native institutions to have their own policies on pastoralism.

- IFAD should support pastoralism specific communication.
- IFAD should support pastoralist communal land tenure security and natural resource governance in line with IFAD's policy framework on land tenure and a systematic inclusion of Free Prior and Informed consent by pastoralist community/organisations.
 - This is related also to cross-border movement and mobility.
 - Land tenure Security is also related to terrorism, investment in natural resources by extractive industries, etc. (also in the Stan countries and Mongolia).
- IFAD should ensure that its' country strategies (COSOPs) are the result of effective participation by pastoralists in civil society organisations and are therefore based on evidence of social, economic, cultural and livelihood assessments to minimize negative impacts on pastoralist livelihoods and maximize support to pastoralist communities.

3) Partnership with IFAD

The group was composed by: Ms. Shoba Golicha, Mr. Jilo Roba Fantalle, Mr. Boureima Dodo, Ms. Diallo Oumou Kairy, Mr. Said Fagouri, Mr. Hanwant Singh Rathore, Ms Maria Teresa Alvarez. Ms. Golicha was the rapporteur.

The statements from the 5 regions have been analysed by all participants, and recommendations on improved partnership with IFAD have been consolidated at four levels:

- GLOBAL LEVEL
 - Support the inclusion of Pastoralist organizations and livestock breeders organizations in the Steering Committee of the Famers Forum
 - Permanent person with Technical Know-How on pastoralists issues be on IFAD technical staff.
 - The constituency of the special session of pastoralists and livestock breeders request to IFAD to have a policy dealing with pastoralism in line with the suggestions of the Joint Evaluation
- REGIONAL LEVEL
 - IFAD to consider promoting investments that will tackle the cross border dimension of pastoralism including of genetic resources, security, trans-boundary animal disease, trade, climate change
- NATIONAL LEVEL
 - Participation and representation of pastoralists and livestock breeders organization in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the IFAD investment project
 - Issue of pastoralists and livestock breeders to be analysed and integrated at the level of COSOP elaboration
 - Free Prior and Informed Consent must be requested for all investments
 - Considering strong pastoralists' organisations as key implementing partners in IFAD investment projects, on the basis of the tripartite agreement between IFAD, Government and Partner organization
 - IFAD to inform systematically pastoralist and livestock breeders organization about COSOP timeframe and process and investment projects
- PASTORALISTS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDERS LEVEL
 - Institutional Support of pastoralist organization with capacity building interventions
 - Gender and youth mainstreaming

The results of the working groups were presented and validated in the plenary session.

8. Statement writing

The drafting committee for the Special Session's Statement was composed by the 5 regional delegates⁴ who participated in the Farmers' Forum and the 3 rapporteurs of the working groups, with the facilitation by some VSF and IFAD staff. The drafting committee worked on the evening of 12th February and the morning of 13th February, on the basis of the outcomes of the working groups, and delivered a draft statement translated in three languages.

9. The Special Session's Statement

In the afternoon of 13th February, all the 18 participants (regional delegates) and several external observers from pastoralists' organisations, met in plenary to discuss and validate the final statement in three languages. VSF staff offered technical support and linguistic facilitation, and the session was chaired by Ms. Munkhbolor Gungaa.

The Statement can be downloaded here in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#).

STATEMENT OF THE SPECIAL SESSION WITH PASTORALISTS AND EXTENSIVE LIVESTOCK BREEDERS Rome, 13th of February 2016

We, the pastoralist and extensive livestock breeders representatives in the 6th global meeting of the Farmers' Forum Special Session with Pastoralists and Extensive Livestock Breeders, representing the voices of millions of people from pastoralist communities worldwide, appreciate the Farmers' Forum process and acknowledge IFAD's commitment to support the consultation that was organized in Asia, Africa and Latin America and gathered over 200 representatives from 38 countries to collect our burning issues, our needs, our demands and our proposals to improve our livelihoods.

Pastoralism is the main livelihood in many drylands and mountainous and other areas, where other forms of agricultural practices are impossible. Pastoralists contribute to efficient management, governance of rangelands and protection of natural resources. In such challenging territories pastoralism presents the best livelihood strategy to provide food, income and employment; these benefit not only pastoral communities, but also those living in farming areas, urban centres and coastal regions, who all profit from regional trade and from the value chains of pastoral products. Pastoralism also provides essential eco-system services such as carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation.

Pastoralists rely on livestock mobility and communal land for their livelihoods. We use our traditional knowledge and land tenure systems to access rangeland, produce food and seize market opportunities. Mobility is essential for adaptability and resilience strategies of our communities to cope with climate variability and to mitigate crisis situations. Pastoralist women play a crucial and increasing role in conflict resolution, cohesiveness, peace building and strengthening the food sovereignty.

Despite the many benefits of pastoralism, our communities are facing numerous challenges that threaten our ways of life. We suffer from socio-economic, political, cultural and environmental marginalization, exclusion from political dialogue, unfair market and trade conditions, low levels of investment resulting in limited access to primary services and basic infrastructure. We are subject to unfavourable policies that lead to dispossession of land and natural resources, induced sedentarization and displacement. Demographic

⁴ One delegate per region. They were: Ms. Munkhbolor Gungaa, Ms. Maria Teresa Alvarez, Mr. Benjamin *Mutanbukah*, Mr. Said Fagouri, Mr. Dodo Boureima.

pressure, climate change and environmental degradation are harming our livelihoods and increase conflict, insecurity and migration of pastoral youth. Often investments come in the name of public interest and national development but directly and indirectly they harm our livelihoods by grabbing land, water and other natural resources.

Pastoralism is more than livestock production; it is a way of life, a culture and an identity. We pastoralists are citizens and our rights, culture and customary institutions should be recognized and respected.

We call upon IFAD to recognize the uniqueness of our livelihoods that need tailored approaches and investments.

Priority areas for investments for pastoralists and extensive livestock breeders

We call upon IFAD to directly invest in pastoralism asset development (in human development, livestock and natural resources).

Promote key infrastructures in the sector and in particular:

- Support the provision of sustainable water points in strategic locations for pastoralists and extensive livestock breeders. For instance promote renewable energies to use underground water for pasture and other activities.
- Construct, rehabilitate, maintain of rural roads, secure pastoral corridors to improve rangeland accessibility and mobility.
- Invest in infrastructures/units and innovative technologies for grass/ fodder production, livestock product processing and adding value.

Facilitate pastoralists' access to economic services for value chain development:

- Support access to inputs for livestock production: veterinary services, nutrition, advisory services, etc.
- Promote the access and marketing of pastoralist and extensive livestock breeders' products at all levels: local, national, regional and international markets.
- Promote inclusive and coordinated trans-boundary services in areas such as animal health, epidemio-surveillance, early warning system, value chain development and market information systems.

Support capacity building and institutional strengthening, especially dedicated to women and youth:

- Support vocational training and mobile learning programs for pastoralists.
- Support the development of alternative and complementary income generating activities, especially those promoting traditional knowledge and practices (artisan handicrafts, off-farm activities, eco-tourism / community-based tourism, production, processing and marketing of medicinal plants).
- Support the linkages of pastoralists and extensive livestock breeders organisation from local to international level
- Support business and management skills especially for women and youth.
- Document and promote the use of traditional/indigenous knowledge and know-how of pastoralists on plants, breeds, ethno-veterinary medicine, etc.

Support social services adapted to mobile livelihoods:

- Provide and improve access to financial services (saving, credit, insurance, etc.).
- Provide adequate and appropriate health, formal and informal education services for nomadic communities (mobile clinics, etc.).
- Promote social protection and safety net programmes.
- Support information and communication technologies such as mobile, landline phones and radio stations.

Youth and gender: emphasis should be given to women and young pastoralists to empower them and strengthen their access to resources, trainings and leadership within their organizations.

Priority areas for IFAD to facilitate policy dialogue, advocacy and other policy initiatives in support of

pastoralists and extensive livestock breeder organisations

During the Special Session with Pastoralists and Extensive Livestock Breeders at the Farmers' Forum 2016, we, the pastoralist and extensive livestock breeders representatives hereby make specific recommendations to IFAD regarding the priorities in policy dialogue to create an enabling environment for pastoral development.

We urge IFAD to develop a policy on pastoralism also in line with the recommendations of *FAO's and IFAD's Engagement in Pastoral Development Joint Evaluation Synthesis*. This policy is needed because pastoralism requires a particular approach, as it is not only an economic activity but also a way of life based on a rich heritage of traditional/indigenous knowledge, culture and ownership. This policy should encompass particular arrangements regarding **women** and should be gender-responsive and inclusive at all levels. Furthermore, this policy should be developed within a **broader framework of human rights**.

Through its investment projects and directly through grants, IFAD should reinforce the **institutional capacities and governance of pastoralist organisations and extensive livestock breeders** to influence policy processes at local, national and regional levels. IFAD should provide **specific support** to these institutions, organizations and networks **to better design internal data collection systems that will be used for political and advocacy processes** (e.g. data on the impact of climate change on pastoralism, on national/sectoral contribution to GDP/economy/food security, on early warning systems, etc.). IFAD should further support these organizations **to access knowledge and experiences from others** (south/south programmes) and to monitor and evaluate **public policies' implementation and adaptation status**. Therefore, IFAD should support the **independent engagement of pastoralist organisations** in policy dialogues at local, national, regional and global level through adapted legislations for pastoralists and extensive livestock breeders and **the creation and reinforcement of enabling platforms** for policy making with governments and regional institutions.

IFAD should continue to implement its policy on improving access to land and tenure security with specific attention to the security and tenure of pastoralist **communal land and the governance of natural resources**. Particular attention should be devoted **to cross border movement, mobility and conflict** in these areas. In so doing, the operational principles of "**Free Prior and Informed Consent**" should be systematically applied in all investment projects and programmes.

Inclusion of pastoralist and extensive livestock breeder organisations at different stages of IFAD business model

Pastoralism is a core issue for IFAD and IFAD's mandate requires mainstreaming of pastoralist issues into various thematic areas. Therefore, we call upon the Steering Committee of the Farmers' Forum to respect its principle of inclusiveness as written in the Farmers' Forum Consensus of 2005, and therefore to include WAMIP and other global and regional networks of pastoralist and extensive livestock breeders as members of the Steering Committee of the Farmers' Forum and involve these alliances in other national, regional and global policy and decision making processes. We also request IFAD to be staffed with a technical specialist on pastoralism.

We call upon IFAD to timely and systematically inform pastoralist and extensive livestock breeder organizations on the timeframe and process of the preparation of IFAD's country strategies (COSOP) and investment projects to effectively include their participation. COSOPs should be based on a participatory assessment of social, economic, cultural aspects and livelihoods of pastoralist communities.

We call upon IFAD to promote systematic gender balanced participation and representation of pastoralists and livestock breeder organizations in the activities of IFAD's Country Program Management Team and in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of IFAD investment projects and programmes.

In a tripartite arrangement between IFAD, governments and pastoralists and extensive livestock breeders organisations we recommend to be part in the implementation of IFAD investment projects and programmes to strengthen pastoralism and extensive livestock breeding in harmony with nature.

We recognize that IFAD's mandate is to work in each country at the national level, but call upon it to adapt its

working modality in order to tackle the cross-border dimension of pastoralists to include the trans-boundary aspects of genetic resources, security, animal diseases, trade and climate change.

This statement is the expression of the needs and priorities of pastoralist and extensive livestock breeder organizations worldwide. We acknowledge IFAD's consultation efforts to listen to our voices. We urge that our requests will be heard and will lead to actions towards sustainable pastoralism. We are fully committed to contribute and participate in the programmes of IFAD.

There are lot of myths about us, here we would like to say loudly that we are not the problem but essential part of the solution.