



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Pastoralist Knowledge Hub

Badi Besbes and Piers Simpkin

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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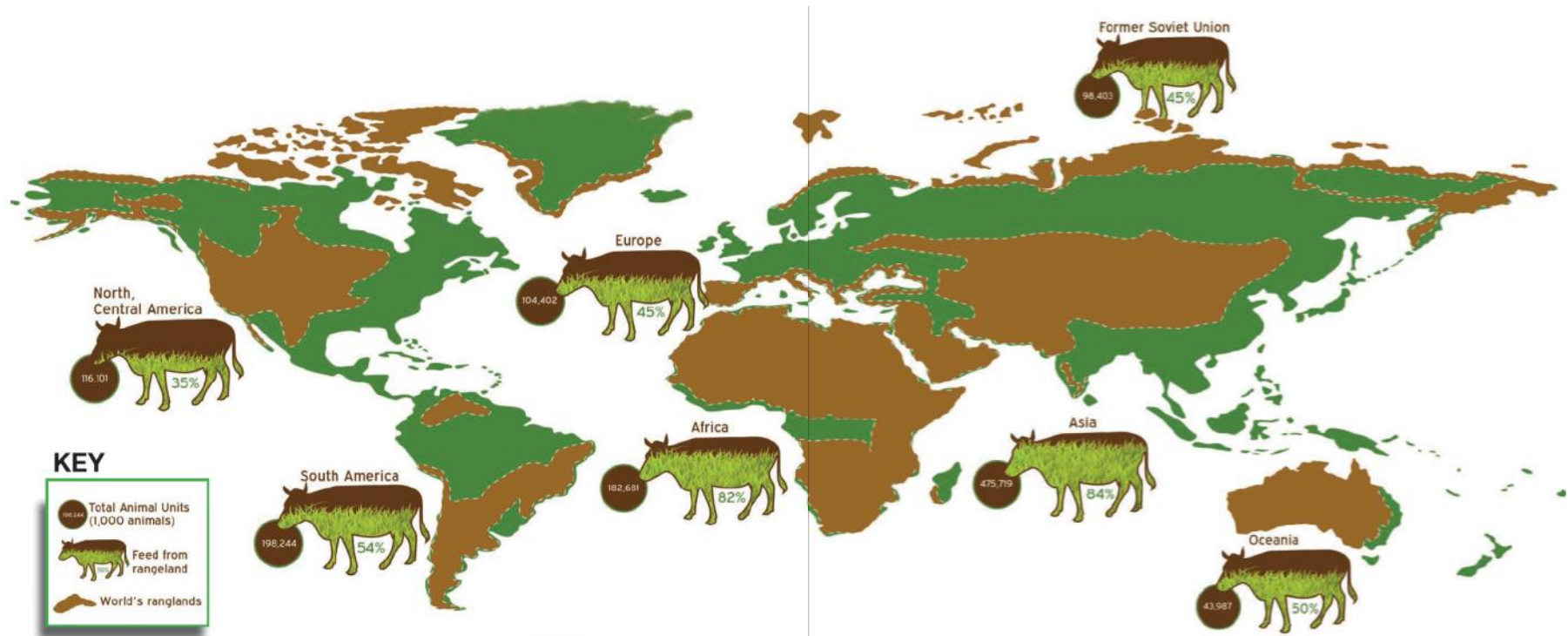
Who are pastoralists?

- Livestock keepers (cattle, sheep, goats, dromedary, rein deer, yaks...)
- Several hundred million pastoralists worldwide
- Manage rangelands covering about a third of the Earth's land surface
- Mostly mountainous areas, drylands and cold areas
- Livelihoods depend on and are characterized by mobility of livestock



Rangelands

Global rangelands and livestock production



Source: IUCN/UNEP (2014): Pastoralism and the Green Economy – a natural nexus?



Common challenges worldwide

- Disruption of migration routes
- Loss of or exclusion from rangeland
- Bad access to public health and education facilities
- Often misunderstood and marginalized
- Excluded from political dialogue





Common challenges worldwide

- Pastoralists have been more independent than other groups
 - Living in remote areas
 - Having own strong governance structures
 - Being self sufficient
- In a more connected world, this poses a challenge as participation is increasingly required





Pastoralism has many benefits

- Important providers of meat, milk, skins and hides
- Produce food where no rain-fed crops can grow
- Provide important eco-system services
- Rich legacy of traditional knowledge and culture



Pastoralists worldwide demanding for recognition



Statement of Pastoralist Leaders Gathered in Kiserian, Kenya, December 2013: *The “Kiserian Pastoralist Statement”*

December 9th to 15th 2013: 120 pastoralist leaders representing communities in 48 countries worldwide gathered in Kiserian, Kenya, to share experiences and concerns about the Global Transition to a Green Economy. Pastoralism—the extensive production of livestock in rangeland ecosystems—is one of the most environmental friendly food systems on earth, but its potential to provide meat, milk and fibre as well as environmental services, such as climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation and protection of water sheds, is continuously eroded by poorly conceived policies and investments, by neglect of basic human rights, and by disruption to appropriate rangeland management practices, including mobility.

This Gathering was convened to give pastoralists a voice in the global dialogue on sustainability. It is recognised that the Millennium Development Goals have been partially achieved, but their achievement in pastoral areas falls well behind and such sub-national inequities should not be acceptable in any post-2015 development agenda. Accordingly, the pastoralist representatives gathered in Kiserian recommend the following:

- **Formation of a United Nations Commission for Pastoral Development, to address matters concerning:**
 - Protection of pasture and grazing land strictly for the practice of pastoralism;
 - Ensuring land rights, grazing rights and livestock keepers' rights;
 - Protection of migratory routes;
 - Promoting an environment that favours pastoral investment and recognizes pastoralism as legitimate livelihood source;






Increasing recognition for pastoralism

**“In Africa, we have
not invested enough
in pastoralism”**

Ibrahim Thiaw

*Deputy Executive Director of the
United Nations Environment
Programme*

Liberation – 24 Nov 2015



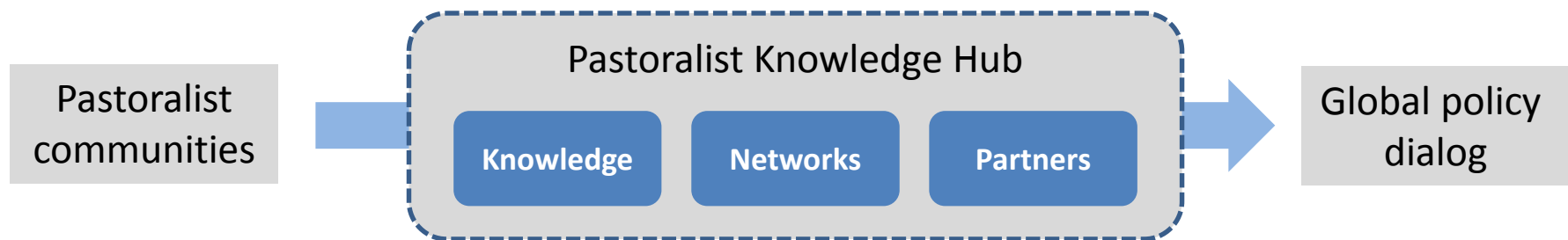


Pastoralist Knowledge Hub



Pastoralist Knowledge Hub

- First comprehensive initiative bringing pastoral voices to the global stage
- Platform for pastoralist networks to connect
- Provides opportunities for policy dialogue
- All major organizations involved in pastoralism
- Coordinated by FAO





Hub's website www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub

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Pastoralist Knowledge Hub

 Background Knowledge repository Pastoralist networks Partners Forum

Pastoralists produce food in the world's harshest environments, and pastoral production supports the livelihoods of rural populations on almost half of the world's land. They have traditionally suffered from poor understanding, marginalization and exclusion from dialogue.

The Pastoralist Knowledge Hub is an initiative bringing together pastoralists and the main actors working with them to join forces and create the synergies for dialogue and pastoralist development



Our pillars

**Knowledge repository.**
A database that classifies and provides access to literature on pastoralism [...]

**Pastoralist networks.** A forum for pastoralist organizations to share knowledge and voice their concerns in policy making [...]

**Partners.** A tool for alliance with key players on pastoralism, allowing dialogue, coordination and exploration of synergies, as well as to showcase work done in the field [...]

Events

Launch of the Pastoralists Knowledge Hub
[Webcast]

Pastoralist networks

The Hub offers a platform for pastoralists to share their voice at the global level.



Videos

**Pastoralism & Sustainable Livelihoods**
From: IUCN/WISP
Pastoralists express their views on their livelihoods at the Global Pastoralists' Gathering held in Kenya in 2013.

**Keepers of Genes - India's pastoralists and their breeds**

Key facts

- Several hundred million people are pastoralists, mostly in Africa and Asia.
- Pastoralists manage rangelands covering about a third of the Earth's terrestrial surface.
- Pastoralists are able to produce food where crop production is not possible.
- Pastoral livestock convert large amounts of resources not edible by humans into

Knowledge repository

- A database that classifies and provides access to literature on pastoralism
- Technical documents, videos, policies and legislation...



Forum

Communication tool

- for pastoralists, their networks and partnering organizations
- Using dgroups (an email based discussion tool)

You can

- share news, events and experiences
- consult pastoralist networks and organizations
- discuss pastoral concerns and organize participation in policy dialogue

Dgroups





Partners

12 organization are currently part of the Hub

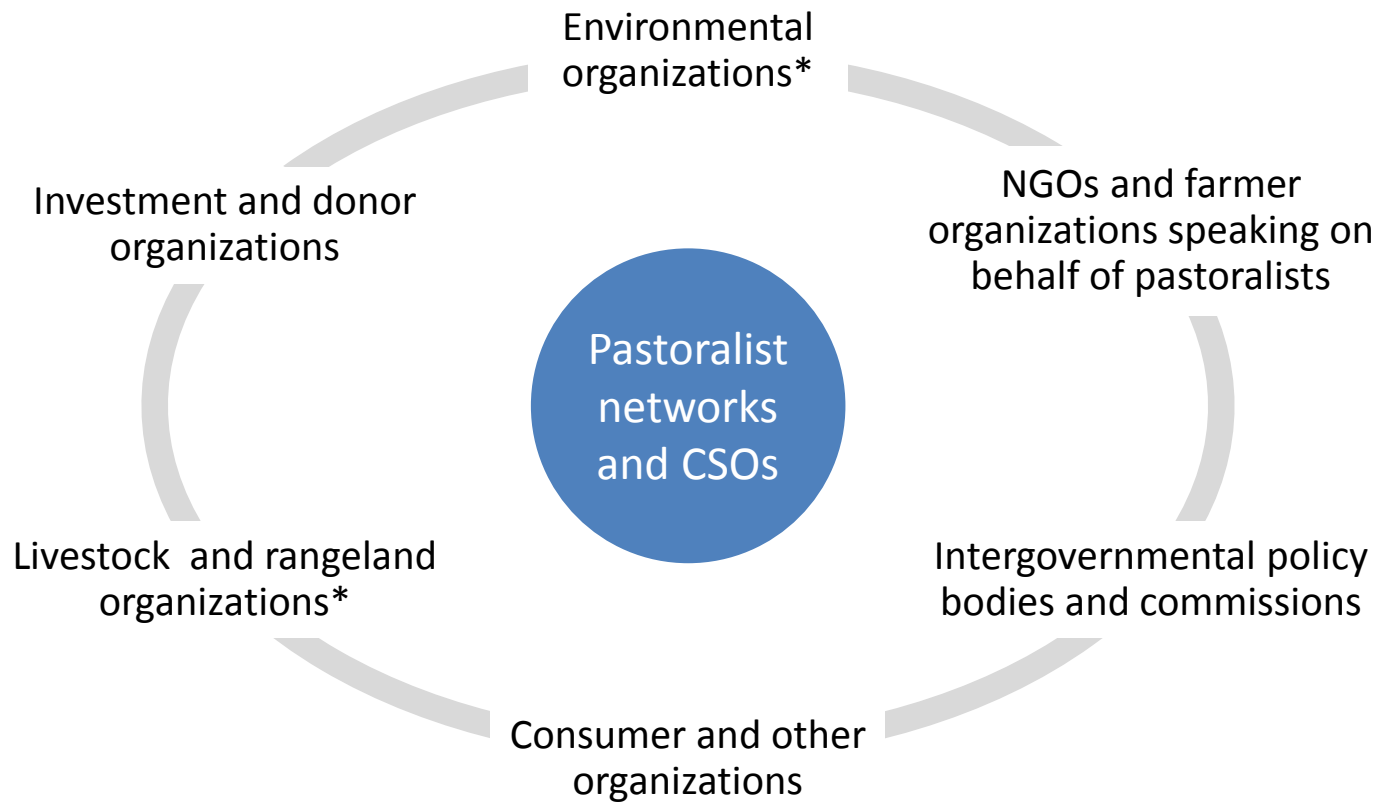


THE WORLD BANK
Working for a World Free of Poverty



CELEP

Institutional setup of the Hub



*giving policy/ technical advice

Pastoralist networks

- Seven regional networks are being established
- Networks discuss issues such as food sovereignty, land tenure, environmental issues, pastoral culture and organization, through thematic working groups
- Developing a mechanism – transparent, inclusive and democratic – for pastoralists to nominate their own representatives at global forums

Regional pastoralist
gatherings





Current status

- Ongoing mapping of pastoralist organizations
- Feeding the knowledge repository
- Establishing emailing lists
- Arranging first policy dialogue opportunities



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Examples for policy dialogue opportunities

Committee on World Food Security

- FAO CFS 42, 12-16.10.2015

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

- UNCCD COP 12, Turkey 12-23 October 2015
- Land management, desertification

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- UNFCCC COP 21, Paris, Nov/Dec 2015
- New international agreement on climate



Examples for recent achievements

- **Inclusion** of the term “**pastoralists**” and “**rangelands**” in the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure and Land, Fisheries and Forest in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)
- Within the framework of the VGGT, a **Technical Guide on the Governance of Pastoral Lands** has been developed. It **provides advice and examples on how to strengthen governance of tenure in a pastoral context**
- Pastoralists **through Civil Society Mechanism (CSM)** have actively engaged in the process of consultation and participation in the CFS, and the IFAD 2016 Farmers Forum.
- The pastoralists network and its partner **successfully negotiated for inclusion of “Livestock” as priority issue for CFS**

Regional pastoralist gatherings

Region	Meeting in	Date	Organizer	Partici- pants	Countrie s	Organiza -tions
South Asia	Gujarat, India	March 2015	Maldhari Rural Action Group (MARAG)	35	5	18
Latin America	Santa Cruz, Bolivia	May 2015	Naturaleza, Tierra y Vida (NATIVA)	35	5	24
Europe	Koblenz, Germany	June 2015	Asociación Campo Adentro (ACA) with European Shepherds Network (ESN)	102	17	18
Central Asia	Hustai National Park, Mongolia	July 2015	Mongolian Alliance of Mobile Indigenous People (MANIP)	36	7	13



Regional pastoralist gatherings

Region	Meeting in	Date	Organizer	Partici- pants	Countrie s	Organiza -tions
West & central Africa	Bamako, Mali	January 2016	Réseau Billital Maroobe (RBM)	91	?	47 ?
Near East & North Africa	Hammamet, Tunisia	January 2016	Alnawatif Cooperative-Jordan	35	10	?
East and South Africa	Lukenya, Kenya	January 2016	Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organizations (COPACSO)	28	8	+20



Regional pastoralist gatherings

Europe



East Africa



West Africa



Central Asia



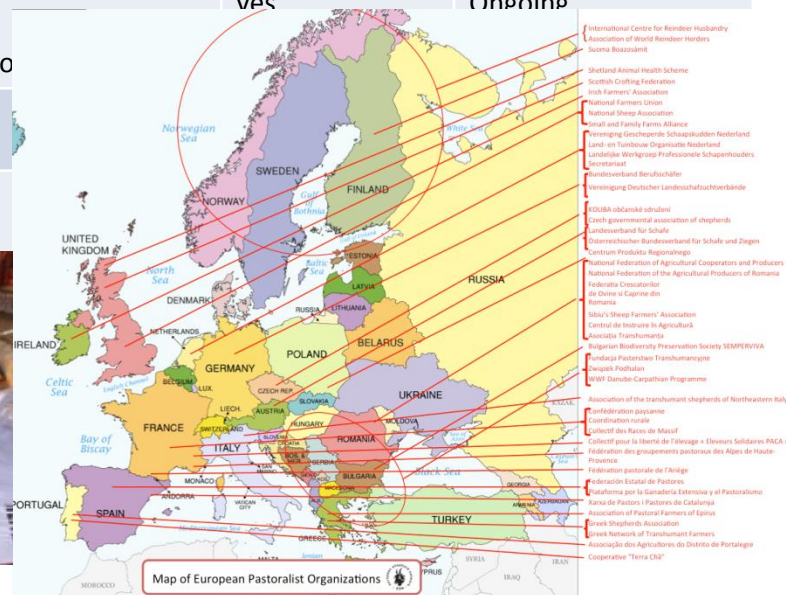
South Asia





Regional pastoralist gatherings

Region	Declaration	Action plan	Regional network	Community dialogues
South Asia	no	implicit	yes	ongoing
Latin America	no	implicit	yes	ongoing
Europe	Koblenz-Ehrenbreitstein Declaration		no	no
Central Asia	Hustai Declaration	yes + forming a Yak herders asso	yes	Ongoing
West Africa	yes			
Near East & North Africa	Hamamet Declaration			
East Africa	Lukenya Declaration			





Innovative Radio Based Training Extension





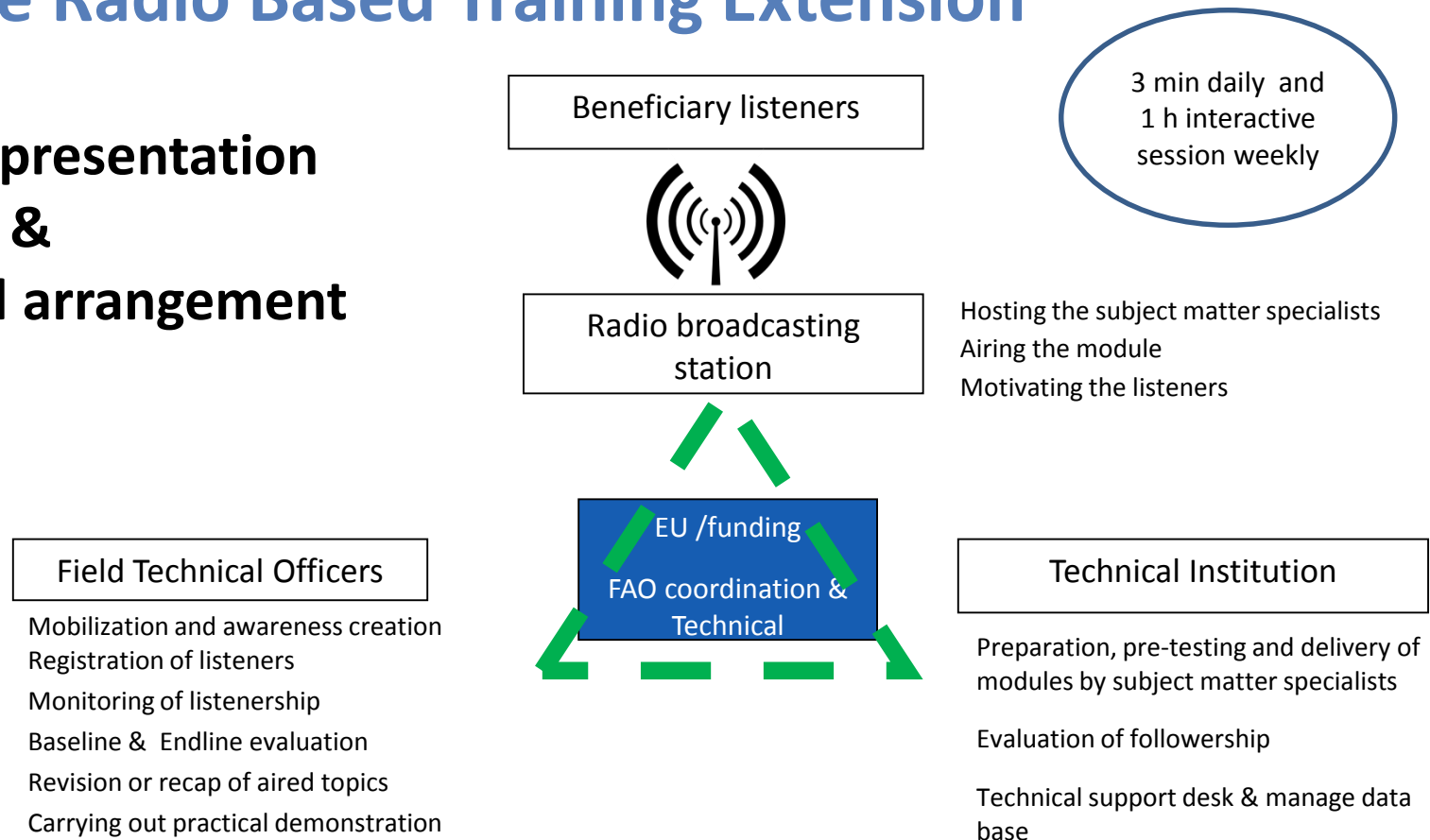
Innovative Radio Based Training Extension

Background

- 70% of dairy farmers in the high potential areas of Kenya had no access to agricultural education or extension messages on dairy production
- Funded by an EU Food Facility project
- Started as a pilot initiative targeting dairy farmers in 24 high potential districts
- Up-scaled in 12 Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) counties of Kenya

Innovative Radio Based Training Extension

Conceptual presentation & Institutional arrangement





Innovative Radio Based Training Extension

Impact

- The pilot and up-scaling have resulted in over 25,000 farmers benefiting
- Reduction of milk rejection by a cooperative from 30% down to 8%
- Stimulation of demand for extension (demand for services increased from 59% - 68%)
- Pastoralists seeking information about livestock prices increased from 28% - 35%

Innovative Radio Based Training Extension

Impact

- Increase in % of producers adopting good branding practices, ear notching and decrease in the % practicing traditional brands
- Increase in the % of producers adopting reseeded from 7% at baseline to 26%
- Increase in the use of AI – AI providers report a significant increase in the use of AI within the project areas

How Animals are Identified

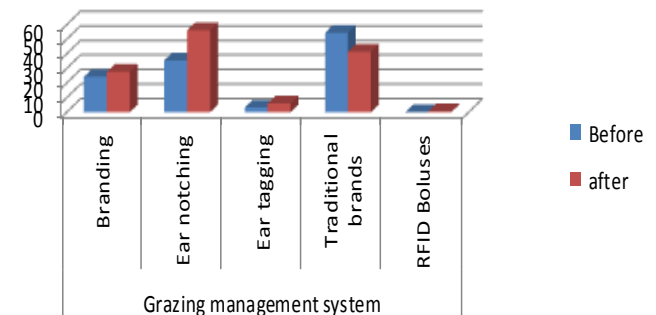
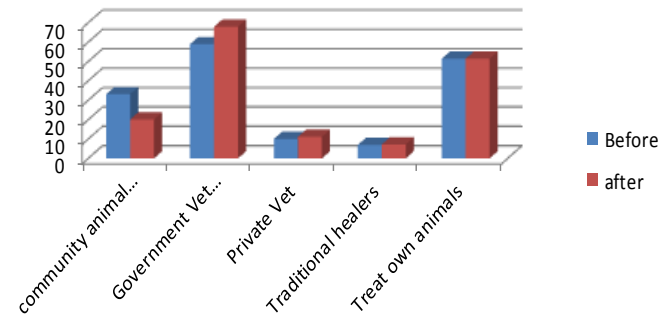


Chart 7: Who Provides animal Health Services (% Producers)



Innovative Radio Based Training Extension

“Thanks to the project we are able to produce silage which increases our milk yield in the dry season. Not only do we get more milk when the prices are highest, there is also less wastage as we have learned how to handle, store and transport our milk in a more hygienic manner”. Farmers group in Njoro





Innovative Radio Based Training Extension

Lessons learned

- Radio based extension is very penetrative and reaches many people including youth and women who have no time for residential training
- For effectiveness, the broadcasts must be backed up with grassroots support with practical demonstrations
- language is a barrier and programmes to be delivered in local dialects (scale up using local dialects ongoing)



Innovative Radio Based Training Extension

Recommendation

- Sustainability will require County governments setting aside budgets and taking it up, or attracting the private sector through advertising opportunities
- Better uptake requires local radios for cost reduction



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Thank you for your attention

Email: [*pastoralist-hub@fao.org*](mailto:pastoralist-hub@fao.org)

Website: [*www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub*](http://www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub)