



Endogenous Livestock
Development Network
www.eldev.net

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People and Livestock is an occasional newsletter for those interested in promoting socially and ecologically responsible livestock development. It is produced by the Endogenous Livestock Development network with support from HIVOS/Biodiversity Fund

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The opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of HIVOS/Biodiversity Fund

People *and* Livestock

Socially and ecologically responsible development

Focus

The Endogenous Livestock Development Network

Katrien van't Hooft, Getachew Gebru and Evelyn Mathias

The Endogenous Livestock Development (ELD) Network aims to improve the livelihoods of people who depend on livestock by promoting endogenous development, or "development from within". The network aims to:

- Improve livelihoods of the poor from small-scale farming and livestock keeping
- Prevent further erosion of livestock diversity and natural resources
- Increase the capacity of development organizations to support livestock-keeping peoples
- Avoid repeating mistakes in livestock development processes
- Improve understanding of the risks and opportunities of high-input commercial livestock-keeping
- Focus attention on low-input livestock keeping in education, research and policy.

What is endogenous development?

The word endogenous means "growing from within". Endogenous development means working **with** local people, rather than **for** them. It implies supporting their initiatives, and basing development efforts on their knowledge, resources and world-views – without romanticizing these practices. It stimulates people to use their own capacities in solving problems and improve their lives.

There are many ways to support local initiatives. They include strengthening local identities, organization and marketing. Endogenous livestock development aims to optimize livestock keeping as part of how people earn a living. This process often requires a conscious redefinition of the relationship between local people and supporting agencies.

The word **endogenous** should not be confused with **indigenous** – as used in indigenous knowledge, a concept often seen as limited to traditional knowledge. Endogenous development includes the use of both inside (local) and outside (external) resources in a combined way. It often starts with indigenous knowledge, but it is not limited to it.

Why the Endogenous Livestock Development Network?

The ELD network was established with the overall aim of improving the livelihoods of livestock-dependent peoples, promoting "development from within" as a valid development option. Numerous individuals and organizations are involved in participatory livestock development all over the world. Some focus on ethnoveterinary practices,

Note to readers

This issue of the PaL Newsletter is edited by the coordinators of the Endogenous Livestock Development (ELD) Network, Katrien van't Hooft, Getachew Gebru and Evelyn Mathias. Members of the ELDev mailing list automatically receive *People and Livestock* by email.

Short contributions for future issues are very welcome (maximum of 500 words). The editors reserve the right to edit contributions and adapt them to the style of the newsletter. We are also happy to include announcements you may have, provided they are relevant to the focus of this newsletter. Please send any information for the next issue to Evelyn Mathias (evelyn@mamud.com).

The ELD Network seeks to create a joint learning and action platform for livestock development initiatives

others on family poultry, pastoralism, training paravets, or supporting local innovation in livestock. But such initiatives often do not know about each other and what they are doing. The ELD network seeks to join these initiatives by creating a joint learning and action platform. It aims to induce a paradigm shift in mainstream livestock development approaches. There is a need to reorient these mainstream approaches, as they tend to favour industrialized livestock keeping, do not involve local communities in decision-making, and affect local people's food security.

The network has the following objectives:

- Create a global umbrella for joint learning, collaboration and networking
- Deepen the understanding and implications of endogenous livestock development
- Support field-based endogenous livestock development initiatives
- Influence livestock-related education, research and policies.

Network structure

Initiated in 2003, the network has an open structure and runs its activities on a limited budget, capitalizing on activities and resources of its member organizations. The network has a decision-making advisory board of 13 members based in Bolivia, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, India, Mexico, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Nigeria, and the USA. The network has grown steadily, and several international networks and organizations have started integrating information and activities on endogenous livestock development into their work. Since 2006 the initiative has been supported by the HIVOS Biodiversity Fund.

In October 2006, the advisory board met for the first time in Bonn, Germany. The board made regional plans for Africa, Central and South America and India. It decided to focus joint efforts on five areas:

- Ethnoveterinary medicine
- Education
- Markets
- HIV/AIDS
- North–South exchange.

Join the ELDev Network by visiting www.yahogroups.com/group/ELDev/

Get involved

You can get involved in the network if you would like to...

- Have information about relevant activities and events related to endogenous livestock development
- Want to learn from others working in the livestock development sector
- Need links for information, student internships or funding
- Are seeking a way to document and publish your experiences
- Are looking for cross-cultural South–South and North–South exchanges
- Want to compare your own activities to new concepts
- Are engaged in one of the network's focus areas.

To join the network, you can visit www.yahogroups.com/group/ELDev/ and click on Join This Group. Or send a blank email to ELDev-subscribe@yahogroups.com

The ELDev website, www.eldev.net, is currently under construction, but it has an increasing amount of information on various aspects of endogenous livestock development.

More information: please contact one of the coordinators: Katrien van't Hooft, katrien.hoof@etcnl.nl; Evelyn Mathias, evelyn@mamud.com; or Getachew Gebru, g.gebru@cgiar.org

First African ELD meeting, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

On 4–5 July 2006, representatives from organizations from Ethiopia, Ghana, Senegal, and Mozambique met in Addis Ababa to analyse the value of endogenous livestock development in Africa and to establish priorities. They decided to explore linkages with other organizations involved in related activities in Africa, and to initiate specific events.

One of these – a workshop to raise awareness of local innovations and endogenous livestock development in Mozambique – took place in December 2006 (see the *News* section). Other activities on education and HIV/AIDS are planned.

More information: contact Getachew Gebru, g.gebru@cgiar.org

Experiences in endogenous livestock development

The Endogenous Livestock Development Network sponsored a session at the October 2006 Tropentag conference on *Prosperity and Poverty in a Globalized World: Challenges for Agricultural Research* in Bonn. Below are summaries of the posters and papers presented. See the *Links* section for details of some of the organizations involved.

Summaries of presentations on endogenous livestock development at the Bonn Tropentag conference

Prosperity and poverty in a globalized world? Challenges for agricultural research in India

Nitya Ghotge and Sagari Ramdas (ANTHRA, India)

In 1996, the Indian NGO ANTHRA began action research with pastoralists, tribal peoples and farmers. They documented, validated and disseminated valuable local practices related to livestock breeds, livestock health care, housing and management, grazing management, etc, as well as the gender dimension of these practices. Many of these work well and are in tune with local cultures, economies and environment. Applied appropriately, they have huge potential to improve the livelihood of marginal communities.

More information: www.tropentag.de/2006/proceedings/node381.html or contact anthra@vsnl.com

Potential of ELD to enhance livestock research for poverty alleviation

Katrien van't Hooft (ETC Foundation, Netherlands), David Millar (CECIK, Ghana), Henry Njakoi (Heifer Project, Cameroon) and Ellen Geerlings (LPP, Germany)

A workshop in Cameroon showed that farmers and fieldworkers from NGOs and the government all perceived that “development has to come from outside”. A high degree of dependency on outside support implies a serious obstacle to sustained development. Nine months later, all participants were revisited and a consistent change in attitude was found: increased self-awareness, creativity and initiative. For the farmers this meant more experimentation, improved organization and marketing strategies, and better relations with support organizations. The fieldworkers were able to support farmers’ initiatives more effectively. Various direct and indirect effects on poverty alleviation could be identified. This outcome has been documented in a short film.

More information: www.tropentag.de/links/vant_Hooft_TwDLv534.pdf or contact katrien.hooft@etcnl.nl

Ethnomedical traditions: A methodology for their documentation, assessment and promotion

Balakrishnan Nair (FRLHT, India)

The Foundation of Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT) developed an Ayurveda-based assessment methodology to identify safe and effective ethnoveterinary

*A variety of methodologies,
one common focus:
supporting local people's
strategies and goals*

practices in southern India. It was found that nearly 70% of the local practices had supportive evidence from Ayurveda (an Indian medical system) and modern pharmacology.

More information: www.tropentag.de/2006/proceedings/node443.html or contact nair.mnb@frlht.org

Direct involvement of indigenous women in sheep improvement research in Chiapas, Mexico

Raul Perezgrovas (UNACH, Mexico)

Government programmes in Mexico have unsuccessfully attempted to absorb the local wool sheep with high producing breeds, such as the Merino. The Institute of Indigenous Studies (UNACH) has collaborated with Tzotzil women in a sheep-improvement plan based on their own needs and fleece quality criteria. Direct participation of local experts in sheep husbandry and weaving has been a key issue in the success of this innovative research programme.

More information: www.tropentag.de/2006/abstracts/links/Perezgrovas_37sWPj3T.php or contact raulperezgrovas@yahoo.com.mx

Laboratory and clinical testing versus evidence from the field: The challenges of validating peoples' animal healthcare practices

Evelyn Mathias (LPP, Germany)

While many plants have proven to contain active ingredients, clinical studies have frequently failed to confirm their efficacy; other studies have been criticized for their methodological flaws. Short term and reductionistic laboratory and clinical studies may not be able to capture a plant's gradually developing long-term effects and interaction with management factors. To give justice to the holistic nature of ethnoveterinary medicine, such studies should be combined with other validation approaches, such as literature study, social science methods and economic parameters. They should also consider the husbandry system and the cultural context of the practice under study.

More information: www.tropentag.de/2006/abstracts/posters/492.pdf or contact evelyn@mamud.com

Endogenous development of pastoral and livestock communities in Nigeria: Role of research

Jerome Gefu (NAPRI, Nigeria)

Extensive pastoral production occurs in some 65% of Africa's drylands. Applied research of the Rural Sociology and Pastoral Systems Department of the National Animal Production Research Institute at Ahmadu Bello University aimed at providing good understanding of the nature and dynamism of animal production systems in pastoral communities. Various livestock health care delivery and production systems with practical relevance to improved production in pastoral communities were classified and documented. The research results have had a positive influence on government policy for integrating traditional practices and technologies into scientific procedures of animal health and production.

More information: www.tropentag.de/2006/proceedings/node441.html or contact jgefu@yahoo.com

Action research in reviving endogenous rangeland management in southern Ethiopia: A case from Southern Ethiopia

Getachew Gebru, Solomon Desta, Dadhi Amosha (Parima, Global Livestock CRSP) and Layne Coppock (Utah State University, USA)

Burning is the most cost-effective means of manipulating vegetation in savannah ecosystems. In the 1970s a blanket national ban on the use of fire was initiated in Ethiopia to protect crops and natural resources from indiscriminate burning. The unintended side-effect has been a weakening of traditional forms of rangeland management. Efforts by Borana pastoral communities to revive indigenous range management practices, such as burning, are now gaining the positive attention of policy makers. An alliance among pastoral communities, researchers, policy makers and development actors has been forged to reintroduce burning to fire-responding ecosystems. The process required a combination of indigenous knowledge and modern technology, training and research, as well as creation of a truly collaborative research approach.

More information: www.tropentag.de/2006/abstracts/links/Coppock_CKoZVTBM.php or contact g.gebru@cgiar.org

Participatory research that builds on local innovation in beekeeping to escape poverty

Hailu Araya (ISD, Ethiopia), Yohannes Gebremichael (Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia), Abera Gebreamlak (Tigray Bureau of ARD, Ethiopia) and Ann Waters-Bayer (ETC Foundation, Netherlands)

In the drylands of northern Ethiopia, many smallholders earn income by selling honey and bee colonies, which are in high demand and expensive. This is an important contribution to the families' food security. Some farmers have been creative in developing their own innovations, often related to beehive modification and queen rearing, but also to honey separation and bee-forage selection. PROFIEET (Promoting Farmer Innovation and Experimentation in Ethiopia) is bringing together smallholder beekeepers to show and explain their innovations to each other and to formal researchers and extension workers. Together they develop ideas for joint experimentation and participatory technology development.

More information: www.tropentag.de/2006/abstracts/full/418.pdf, www.prolinnova.net/Ethiopia or contact hailuara@yahoo.com

Promotion of traditional animal traction practices among the Shangaan people of Mozambique for poverty alleviation

Romuald Rutazihana, Jacob Wanyama and Emma Bradley (VetAid, Mozambique)

The Shangan people are agropastoralists living in southern Mozambique. Like most poor rural populations in developing countries, they have developed a rich knowledge on how to keep cattle and donkeys for transport and land-tilling. A series of disasters, such as the civil war, have seriously affected the number of animals as well as knowledge related to them. Together with the agropastoralists, VetAid Mozambique has evaluated the traditional techniques of animal traction and designed a programme to integrate these elements with appropriate modern techniques. This approach aims to promote the use of animal draft power towards improved food-security.

More information: www.tropentag.de/2006/abstracts/full/418.pdf, www.vetaid.org/projects-mozambique.asp, or contact wanyama@vetaid.net

Dairy cattle for poverty alleviation in southern Tanzania

Wolfgang Bayer (AGRECOL, Germany) and Lucas Basilio Kapunda (Southern Highland Network, Tanzania)

Over the past 50 years, various ways of increasing dairy production have been tried in Tanzania, with the Heifer-in-Trust scheme being the most successful. Groups of farmers receive a small number of exotic dairy heifers (mostly Holstein-Friesian crosses), which were distributed to individual families. Farmers are obliged to keep the cows indoors and advised to make compost with the manure. Two calves have to be repaid for each

heifer: one is passed to another group member and the other one to the project. Income from the milk sales have helped farmers to acquire additional land. Families that barely managed to survive six years ago are now considered wealthy. However, only 2–3% of the households in any village are reached, and the success depends on the good functioning of the farmers' groups. It was also found that the project reaches mostly the moderately poor and able-bodied people, and that dairy production is most successful in peri-urban areas.

More information: www.tropentag.de/2006/abstracts/full/415.pdf or contact wb_bayer@web.de

News

Workshop on the future of animal genetic resources, Bonn, Germany

A workshop on "The Future of Animal Genetic Resources: Under Corporate Control or in the Hands of Farmers and Pastoralists?" was held on 16–18 October 2006, in Bonn, Germany. While concentration in the livestock breeding industry is fast increasing (see also Gura's 2007 study in the *Publications* section), and exotic breeds are transferred to the South in large quantities, local smallholder livestock keepers are losing access to grazing lands. The growth of large-scale biofuel plantations may add to these pressures.

Workshop participants ranging from livestock keepers to government representatives emphasized the importance of livestock keepers' rights to their breeds as well as to the productive resources (e.g., grazing land, water, animal health services and credit) needed for their production. Local breed development should become a priority in poverty alleviation programmes.

Organized by LPP together with the LIFE Network, the workshop was held in preparation of the International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources that will be held in Interlaken, Switzerland, in September 2007 (see *Forthcoming*).

More information: www.pastoralpeoples.org. To join the movement for Livestock Keepers' Rights in preparation for the Interlaken conference, contact Susanne Gura, gura@dinse.net or Ilse Köhler-Rollefson, ilse@pastoralpeoples.org

Conference on the future of transhumance pastoralism, Abuja, Nigeria

An international conference on the future of transhumance pastoralism in West and Central Africa was held in Abuja, Nigeria on 20–24 November 2006. The major theme was the pastoral food and product chain: strategies, dynamics, conflicts and interventions. The conference was organized by the National Animal Production Research Institute, in coordination with the National Special Programme on Food Security, the National Fadama Development Project and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Participants from over 20 countries of Africa and Europe attended.

More information: www.landcoalition.org/pdf/ev06NigeriaPastoralism, or contact Jerome Gefu, jgefu@yahoo.com

Prolinnova meeting in Mozambique

VetAid organized a first workshop on supporting local innovation in Mozambique on 4–6 December 2006, in Chokwe, Gaza Province. Twenty-six participants from different stakeholder groups shared their experiences and challenges. They decided to form a network to support and learn from each other, influence policy and mainstream more participatory agriculture research for development. A core team made up of VetAid and ADCR was formed to keep contact with partners, monitor progress, contact new partners and governmental agencies, raise funds and organize a follow-up workshop in 2007.

More information: www.prolinnova.net/news11-122006.php, or contact Jacob Wanyama, wanyama@vetaid.net

Seminar on Deccani sheep, Hyderabad, India

ANTHRA, Jana Jagran and the Indian Society for Sheep and Goat Production and Utilization jointly organized a national seminar on the sustainable use and conservation of the Deccani sheep breed in Hyderabad on 20–22 February 2007. Participants included scientists from key national research institutions, animal husbandry departments from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka, veterinarians, academics, people working with textiles, handicrafts and hand loom products, community representatives and NGOs. They discussed and developed recommendations in the areas of breeding, nutrition, feeds and fodder, health care, marketing and institutions.

More information: contact Sagari Ramdas, sagari.ramdas@gmail.com

Workshops on Livestock Keepers' Rights

Pastoralists and other livestock keepers should have the right to participate in formulating national policies. That was one of the conclusions of a workshop on pastoralists, livestock keepers' rights and animal genetic resources, on 24–26 February 2007. Around 100 pastoralists from all over India attended the workshop in Sadri, Rajasthan, along with delegations from Mongolia, Iran and the Philippines.

The workshop also demanded official recognition for pastoralists as custodians of animal genetic resources. Their mobile way of life and their traditional rights to use forest lands and other natural resources must be protected, said participants.

An international meeting followed immediately after the national workshop. Participants from Bangladesh, China, Germany, India, Iran, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, the UK and Vietnam, along with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, clarified the concept of **Livestock Keepers' Rights**. This a bundle of rights and recommendations for strengthening the role of livestock keepers in animal genetic resource management, developed over almost 7 years in a series of meetings involving livestock keepers and pastoralists in Rome, Karen (Kenya), Bellagio (Italy) and Yabello (Ethiopia).

The cornerstones of Livestock Keepers' Rights include:

- Livestock keepers are creators of breeds and custodians of animal genetic resources
- The sustainable use of traditional breeds depends on the conservation of their ecosystems
- Traditional breeds are collective property and products of indigenous knowledge and cultural expression
- Livestock keepers have the right to make breeding decisions
- Livestock keepers have the right to participate in policy making processes on issues relating to animal genetic resources
- Livestock keepers need support for training and capacity building in the provision of services along the food chain.

Issues discussed at the Sadri meeting included:

- The loss of grazing land and traditional knowledge, leading to the erosion of animal genetic resources
- The dangers of intensive, industrial food production systems and their narrowing of animal genetic diversity
- The threat to the right of livestock keepers to breed their own animals
- The lack of support for Livestock Keepers' Rights from governments worldwide
- The need to build the capacity of livestock keepers.

More information: www.pastoralpeoples.org or contact Perumval Vivekanandan, vivekseva@dataone.in

Livestock keepers are creators of breeds and custodians of animal genetic resources

Avian influenza

FAO has recorded fewer outbreaks in 2007, but bird flu continues to be a threat. During a conference on "Vaccination: A tool for the control of Avian Influenza" in Verona on 20–22 March 2007, some 400 delegates recommended that poultry should be vaccinated against the disease, particularly in endemic countries and when other control measures (stamping out, movement controls and biosecurity) are ineffective.

More information:
www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2007/1000527/index.html,
www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2007/1000534/ and
www.fao.org/avianflu/en/

Avian influenza communication

Links to information on bird flu

www.comminit.com/avianinfluenza.html

Rural poultry

e-Newsletter, 9th edition

www.kyeemafoundation.org/news.php

Food security and poultry production: How to cope with avian influenza"

Conference in Berlin, Germany, 19–20 October 2006

www.poultry.kvl.dk/upload/poultry/news/pah_dokumentation_short_version_end_051206__2_.pdf

Impact of avian influenza on smallholder poultry production in West Africa: The need for collaborative regional action

Conference in Tamale, Ghana, 12–14 September 2006

www.poultry.kvl.dk/Information_resources/Workshop_proceedings.aspx

Publications

Protecting indigenous knowledge against biopiracy in the Andes

Alejandro Argumedo and Michel Pimbert. 2006. International Institute for Environment and Development, London

The Indigenous Biocultural Heritage Register was developed by Andean communities in Peru to gain legal rights to the knowledge and protect it against biopiracy. Based on traditional Andean science and technology, it also uses modern tools to collect, document, store, and administer information.

www.iied.org

IIED Drylands Issue Papers

Available in English and French.

Conflicts between farmers and herders in northwestern Mali (No. 141)

Pastoralism: Drylands' invisible asset? Developing a framework for assessing the value of pastoralism in East Africa (No. 132)

www.iied.org

LEISA Magazine

This magazine on low external input and sustainable agriculture provides technical and social options to improve farm productivity and income in an ecologically sound way. Free of charge to organizations and individuals from the South. Issues 18.1 and 21.3 have a special livestock focus. Available in English and various regional editions/languages.

www.leisa.info

Endogenous livestock development: Can it help the poor?

Evelyn Mathias, Ilse Köhler-Rollefson, Ellen Geerlings, Katrien van't Hoof. Tropentag, Bonn, Oct 2005

www.tropentag.de/2005/abstracts/full/583.pdf

Compas Magazine

This six-monthly magazine of the Compas network presents examples of supporting endogenous development in crops, natural resource manage-

ment, livestock and health. Available in English and Spanish, free of charge.

www.compasnet.org

Anuario de Estudios Indígenas XI, 2006

This book of the Institute of Indigenous Studies in Chiapas, Mexico, describes numerous experiences with endogenous livestock development, especially in Latin America

www.iei.unach.mx

Livestock genetics companies: Concentration and proprietary strategies of an emerging power in the global food economy

Susanne Gura, 2007. League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development, Ober-Ramstadt, Germany

Scarcely noticed by the public, a concentration process is taking place not only in livestock production and processing, but also in the livestock breeding industry. This process increases environmental

pollution and animal welfare problems, and causes serious losses of biological, food and cultural diversity. This report investigates the concentration and proprietary strategies of the global livestock industry and how they influence the animal breeds raised by farmers worldwide.

www.pastoralpeoples.org, or contact Susanne Gura, gura@dinse.net

Endogenous versus globalized: An alternative vision of livestock development for the poor

Ilse Köhler-Rollefson, 2007. League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development

This discussion paper concludes that following in the tracks of Northern livestock development may be disastrous for developing countries that cannot absorb rural poor into the urban labour force.

www.pastoralpeoples.org/docs/endogenous_vs_globalized.pdf

Coming up

1st IFOAM International Conference on Marketing of Organic and Regional Values

26–28 August 2007, Schwäbisch Hall, Germany

Will address ways to foster identity and uniqueness of agricultural products and food through marketing strategies, and how to best communicate this information to the consumer. Organized by Organic Services and Ecoland in cooperation with the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements

www.ifoam.org/events/ifoam_conferences/regional_values_2007.html

First International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources

1–7 September 2007, Interlaken, Switzerland

Will provide the opportunity to reach agreement on how best to address priorities for the sustainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources, and to raise awareness and appreciation of the various stakeholders and policy makers vis-a-vis the significance of such genetic resources.

www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/genetics/angrvent2007.html, or contact Irene Hoffmann, irene.hoffmann@fao.org

For information on civil society activities, contact Susanne Gura, gura@dinse.net or Ilse Köhler-Rollefson, ilse@pastoralpeoples.org

International Grasslands/Rangeland Congress

29 June–5 July 2008, Hohhot, China

Focuses on “multifunctional grasslands and rangelands in a changing world”, with the subthemes: (1) Grasslands/rangelands resources and ecology; (2) Grasslands/rangelands production systems; (3) Grasslands/rangelands people and policies.

<http://igc-irc2008.org/invitation.htm>, or contact secretariat2008@hotmail.com

secretariat2008@yahoo.com.cn

XVth IUAES Congress

15–23 July 2008, Kunming, Yunnan, China,

Organized by the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES) and the Commission on Nomadic Peoples. A proposed panel will focus on “Resilience to resistance: Pastoralist strategies in response to contemporary political and ecological disruption and change in Africa”.

More information: www.icaes2008.org, or contact Michael Bollig, michael.bollig@uni-koeln.de or John Galaty, john.galaty@mcgill.ca

Links: Organizations in endogenous livestock development

Agrecol

Founded in the 1980s, the German Association for Agriculture and Ecology (AGRECOL) is a working group that promotes locally adapted, ecologically sound land use in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

More information: www.agrecol.de

ANTHRA

ANTHRA is a resource organization working on strengthening peoples' livelihoods, through supporting sustainable and equitable livestock production in different agro-ecological contexts in India.

More information: www.anthra.org

Compas

Based at the ETC Foundation in the Netherlands, Compas is an international network designed to understand the diversity of rural peoples' knowledge, encourage local experimentation on basis of farmers' worldviews, and enhance inter-cultural dialogue on farmers' knowledge and indigenous learning

More information: www.compasnet.org

FRLHT

The Foundation of Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT) designs and implements programmes on Indian traditional systems of medicine, the conservation of the natural resources and

the revitalization of social processes for transmission of this heritage.

More information: www.frlht.org.in

LPP

The League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development (LPP) supports pastoral societies and other small-scale livestock keepers to help them pursue their own vision of development.

More information: www.pastoralpeoples.org

PARIMA

Established in 1997, the Pastoral Risk Management (PARIMA) project is a component of the Global Livestock Collaborative

Research Program in East African rangelands. It aims to build local capacity of pastoralist communities in terms of asset conservation, income diversification and collective action.

More information: <http://glcrsp.ucdavis.edu/projects/#PARIMA>

UNACH

The Institute of Indigenous Studies in Mexico (UNACH) is working with Tzotzil ethnic communities of Mayan origin in Chiapas highlands, who depend to a large extent on their income derived from sheep husbandry and weaving woollen clothes.

More information: www.iei.unach.mx