

## **Group 2: Recommendations on a pro-poor angle for livestock development**

*“A fundamental **condition** for policymakers and practitioners is: to **recognise and acknowledge** the considerable **total value** and contributions of small livestock holders (including pastoralists). Total value then **includes**: their contributions to economic, food security, employment, social, cultural, environmental and climate mitigation and adaptation”.*

**Based** on this fundamental condition we recommend to:

1. **Stop** implementing and formulating (high tech, alien) **top-down** approaches and policies that do not match with or reflect the **local context** and needs of small holder producers and pastoralists.
2. Always formulate/design policies and practises via **participatory processes and approaches**, involving the small livestock holders and pastoralists in all phases: they are the key stakeholders to make livestock policies work and pro-poor.
3. Enable and empower small livestock holders and pastoralists to become **active in the policy arena** and to **claim political space** and influence at all levels (local, regional, national, global).
4. Make sure small livestock holders and pastoralists have secure access to and control over/manage their **key natural resources** such as grazing land, water, rivers and forests. For pastoralists this would include: support and facilitate

(cross border) **livestock migration routes/livestock mobility.**

5. Taking notice of the above: more **investments** are needed on small livestock holders and pastoralists producers and systems.
6. More (independent) **research** needed: focus on locally adapted, sustainable, pro poor approaches.
7. In setting the **research agenda: involve** small livestock holders and pastoralists.
8. Put **brakes** on the global (intensive) livestock production and trade: start putting money and efforts on developing the **local** livestock products **markets** so that small livestock holders are able to first sell locally and nationally.
9. In light of the above: **shorten** the different **livestock value chains**, making them more suitable to the reality of small livestock holders and pastoralists. Encourage use of local resources.
10. **Incorporate** in the (super market) prices: the **negative externalities (costs)** of intensive livestock production systems.
11. **Readdress subsidies** in a way that it is not fostering intensive and unsustainable animal production and marketing.
12. Focus on improving and expending **services delivery** to small livestock holders and pastoralsits This includes: human and animal health services, education, (market)

infrastructure and information, roads and credit services.

13. Offer development and investment **choices** to small holder producers and pastoralists this via **“impartial/independent” education and advise** rather than standardised “vested interest driven” packages.

14. **Raise awareness of consumers** on alternative healthy and sustainable livestock production systems.

**Gender:** in all the above recommendations it is of key importance to **always** analyse and design policies from a gender perspective.