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 aproaches.

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. Readress 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 pastoralists 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 then standarised “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 desgin policies from a gender perspective.