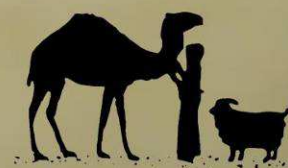


LIVESTOCK FUTURES CONFERENCE
BONN, 6/7 SEPTEMBER 2012

DOCUMENTATION



LEAGUE FOR
PASTORAL PEOPLES
AND ENDOGENOUS
LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Contact

info@pastoralpeoples.org

Phone + 49-6154-630357.

About the Organisers

The League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development (LPP) is a resource and advocacy organisation for pastoralists and other small-scale livestock keepers. We provide technical support, advisory services and facilitation for pastoral societies and other small-scale livestock keepers to help them pursue their own vision of development and to stand their ground in the face of unfavourable policy environments and alienation of their pasture grounds. More information at our website www.pastoralpeoples.org

The conference organisers are grateful to the following for generously supporting the event:

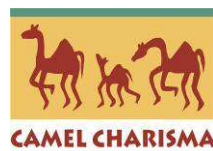


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1 BACKGROUND

The livestock sector is in a crisis. During the last half century, the numbers of farm animals has been growing much faster than the world's human population. While the numbers of people more than doubled during this time period, the number of farm animals grew 3.6 times, and the number of slaughtered animals even multiplied by the factor of 7.1. This trend is putting an unprecedented strain on the earth's resources, with devastating effects on the environment, soil fertility, climate, and biodiversity. Public health – the massive use of antibiotics and growth promoters, as well as the rapid spread of diseases around the globe – is another major concern. And it seems that there is no end in sight to “Livestock's long shadow”: The Food and Agriculture Organization predicts that the demand for livestock products will increase dramatically until 2050. The realization that we have a major predicament at hand, has triggered international organisations to initiate the *Global Agenda of Action for a Sustainable Livestock Sector*.

At the same time, livestock also seems to be losing its traditional role as a “pathway out of poverty”. Evidence is mounting that the world's 600 million poor livestock keepers are not benefitting from the so-called Livestock Revolution, the equivalent to the Green Revolution. The number of family farms has dwindled rapidly, at least in developed countries. For pastoralists no figures are available, but they are running out of space, due to land-grabbing, population pressure and other factors.

So what is the appropriate response to this scenario? The mainstream organizations promote “sustainable intensification” – which is understood to mean ever larger holdings of higher producing animals. But what about all the small-scale livestock keepers? Is it a given that they will eventually drift towards urban areas and find alternative employment there? Or do livestock keepers have a role to play if we want to have a “sustainable livestock sector”? If yes, what kind of policy frameworks are necessary to ensure their livelihoods and survival? And what do we exactly mean by a “sustainable livestock sector”? Is this even achievable at national levels, given that the livestock economies of the world are all connected by trade with livestock products, genetic materials and inputs - subjected to cut-throat competition for ever cheaper products?

In the context of reaching the Millennium goals, of complying with the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, and other legal frameworks, including even the United Nations Declaration on the Rights Indigenous People, it is urgent and existential to subject these questions to some out-of-the-box thinking.

The League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development, a research and advocacy organisation for small-scale livestock keepers is therefore organising an international conference that will bring together from around the world the leading experts and thinkers on these questions – including leaders of livestock keepers organisations, policy makers, scientists and development experts.

Purpose

The purpose of the **Livestock Futures** conference is to

- ❖ Take stock of the current scenario and its impacts on people, animals, and the environment.
- ❖ Investigate the problem from a global and systematic perspective rather than “developed countries versus developing countries”.
- ❖ Analyse the driving policy factors that have created the current situation.
- ❖ Identify promising policies and practices for globally and socially sustainable livestock farming
- ❖ Highlight the need for concerted action at the international level and provide inputs to the *Global Agenda of Action for a Sustainable Livestock Sector*
- ❖ Define the cornerstones of a global framework for a resilient livestock sector

2 ORGANIZERS VOICES



Christiane Herweg, LPP: „I expect that after this conference, the role of small scale producers and pastoralists will be seen in a different light. These groups are making an inestimable contribution to the meat production of the world and food security especially in arid and semi-arid regions of the world.”

Abdul Raziq Kakar, LIFE-Network: „We are not only the custodians, we are producers of high quality food. And we should participate in policy building and we need support in a diversified form.”



Dailibai Raika, LPPS: "We have been keeping livestock for centuries, but our government does not support our production system. I hope that if we organize our movement, our voices will be stronger and louder and the government will hear us. And we need support because it is the only way we can make a living.”

Katrien van t'Hooft: “We people of a different background can be a big voice in international and national policies. I hope we will bring our minds and hearts together to find a way to support livestock systems that are not directly involved in industrial systems.”



3 PROGRAMME



**Facilitation: Gudrun Henne,
Viveka International**

Thursday, 6th September

- 8:00** Registration and Coffee
- 9:30** Opening by League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development, LIFE Network, Endogenous Livestock Development Network
- 10:00** The future of livestock keeping: What's at stake. Short introduction to the topic by Ilse Köhler-Rollefson, LPP
- 10:20** Opening Panel: Perspectives on the future of livestock-keeping from around the world
- 12:00** Introduction to Working Groups
- 12:30** Lunch
- 14:00** Parallel Working Groups
- 16:00** Coffee break
- 16:15** Continuation of Working Groups until 18.00
- 20:00** Dinner

Friday, 7th September

- 9:00** Recommendations from the Working Groups
- 10:00** Concluding Panel: Putting livestock development on a sustainable path – Comments on the Recommendations
- 11.30** Summary and Declaration
- 12:00** Conclusion
- 12:30** Lunch

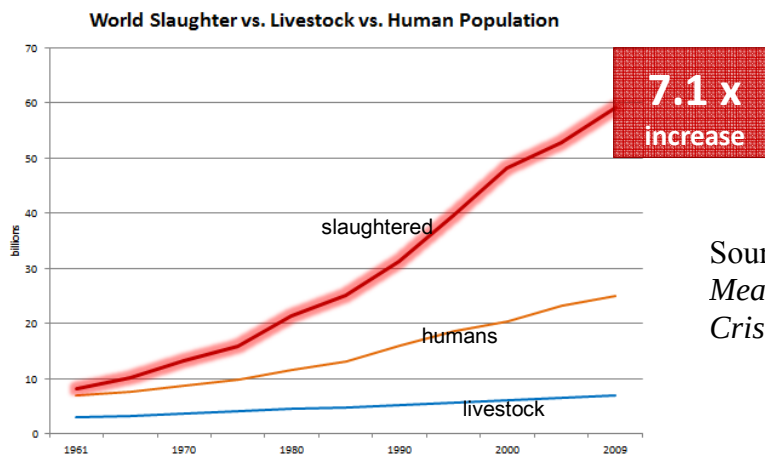
4 INTRODUCTION BY ILSE KÖHLER-ROLLEFSON: THE FUTURE OF LIVESTOCK-KEEPING - WHAT'S AT STAKE.

It is a great pleasure to welcome you here for this conference about the future of livestock-keeping and we are grateful that many of you have come from quite far away to discuss what we believe is a crucial and urgent topic. Without wanting to be alarmist, I believe that we may be at the cusp of a second major change in the human-animal relationship that has occurred in human evolution. The first change was the transition from



hunting to animal husbandry which occurred some 10,000 years ago and was the basis for what we consider human civilization. In the course of the last 9,000 years or so, livestock has become indispensable. It has enabled a stock of high value food, it has facilitated cultivation, it has provided transportation, trade, warfare, long distance communication, colonization of remote areas. It was a pure asset and it was respected and even worshipped as such by many cultures, especially the nomadic ones in the large parts of the world not suitable for cultivation. Livestock ownership conferred status and respect. But in the last few decades the situation has changed rather dramatically. Livestock has acquired a very negative reputation on the international level and is widely depicted as the biggest enemy of the environment. Here in Germany a major movement against livestock-keeping has sprung up that is manifested in large demonstrations especially during the annual "Green Week" in Berlin.

Both on the international and the national level, initiatives are now on the way to deal with these negative impacts of livestock. At the global level, the FAO, together with the World Bank and ILRI is preparing to launch the Global Agenda of Action towards sustainable livestock sector development (GAA). The main goal of this process is to decrease the environmental and especially climatic impacts of livestock-keeping and to better understand the metrics of what is called "resource use efficiency". In Germany the DAFA or German Agricultural Research Alliance is analysing how to bridge the gap between societal expectations and the actual realities of livestock production. First of all, it is not surprising that livestock is causing a problem and is reason for concern. While we are often concerned about the so-called human population bomb, livestock represents a much more potent population bomb, because the number of livestock has increased much more dramatically than the number of people, in fact it has grown by the factor of 3, according to the Canadian geographer Tony Weis. And the number of animals slaughtered annually has even grown by the factor of 7 in the last half century. It is not surprising that sharing the planet with so many "other animals" is having an impact on us and on the planet. It impinges on all the large issues and problems that confront humanity and one can look at the problem from many angles, and depending on one's disciplinary background.



Source: Presentation *The Meat of the Global Food Crisis* by Tony Weis.

The At the League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development our entry point is the livelihoods angle. LPP has its roots among livestock keepers; it was founded some 20 years ago in response to the urgent request of Raika camel breeders in Rajasthan/India for support when their camel herds were suffering from diseases. The association is still going strong today and what we see in India reflects what is going on in many parts of the world: neglect and disdain for the locally adapted livestock systems that metabolize natural vegetation and crop residues; government support only for high-input systems based on exotic genetics. We find it an irony that small-scale livestock systems that epitomize sustainability besides making a major contribution to food security are under pressure and in danger of disappearing, while the industrial systems are on an unbridled expansion course. The small-scale livestock keepers are not only disappearing in India and developing countries but also in Europe and the USA. In Germany alone, 3000-4000 dairy farmers are expected to give up this year, according to a report by the green party.

Recently we commissioned Evelyn Mathias to investigate the relationship between high input systems and debt. Her study entitled “From asset to liability in the course of the Livestock Revolution” summarizes how many farmers are trapped in the debt cycle and have to continue producing, despite often hardly covering their costs. For instance in Denmark, dairy farmers have among the biggest debts in Europe, amounting to over 2.25 million € per farm or 19,000 € for each of the 130 cows they keep on average.

We believe that the solution to both ecological and economic sustainability, besides some reduction in consumption of livestock products, lies in extensification, in lessening our dependence on high inputs and high performance animals, and instead improving and increasing the utilization of biomass in remote and marginal areas. Because of faulty policies, there is still a huge potential that currently goes unutilized.

protein efficiency – i.e. the amount of protein that is consumed by animals versus that is produced by them has been studied by FAO. It has become evident that the countries with the so-called “efficient” livestock, for instance the US and Germany, actually destroy a lot of protein, while the countries with large pastoral communities, such as Kenya, Mongolia and Ethiopia, create protein, as

their livestock converts fibre-rich natural vegetation into protein-rich food. For us, “sustainable” livestock-keeping is also very much dependent on human care and attention to the animal; therefore it is not possible without livestock keepers. Livestock keepers’ rights are one concept that has been promoted by our organisation and the LIFE Network. And one of the rights is to be included in policy-making processes. For this reason, while we have tried to assemble here a mixture of people, we have done our best to also bring actual livestock keepers to this conference, as well as people who know their situation intimately. We hope that this will be one step towards a paradigm change in livestock development that puts it onto a more sustainable foundation, rather than trying to tweak the existing system by ever stricter regulations.

5 PRESENTATION BY KATRIEN VAN'T HOOFT: DUTCH DAIRY FARMING AND LESSONS LEARNT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The presentation by Dr. Katrien van't Hooft (Dutch Farm Experience / TradiNova Livestock) about the History and Lessons Learned from Dutch Dairy Farming describes the background of this activity – sheds light on facts and figures relatively unknown beyond our borders. The Netherlands is known for its impressive dairy production. Dutch dairy cows are highly productive, and labour-efficiency in dairy farming (kg of milk produced per man-hour) has increased 20-fold over the past decades. How was this achieved? We will learn that many policies were put in place, from market protection to subsidized farming. What were the side effects of this success? We will also learn about the loss of family farms (over 90% since the 1960's, see table below) and the environmental problems that have resulted from the highly specialized dairy farms.

	1960	1975	1985	1995	2000	2005	2007
Dairy farms (x1000)	180	91.5	58	37.5	29.5	23.5	21.3
Total milkproduction (x1000)	6.721	10.286	12.525	11.280	11.155	10.827	11.134
Dairy cows (x1000)	1.628	2.218	2.367	1.708	1.504	1.433	1.413
# of dairy cows per farm	9	24	41	45.5	51	61	66
Milkproduction/farm (x1000)	37	112.5	216	301	379	460	522
Milkproduction (kg/cow/year)	4.200	4.650	5.300	6.610	7.420	7.550	7.880
Milkproduction (kg/ha/year)	5.500	8.864	12.512	12.018	12.340	12.560	12.980
Labor productivity (kg milk/hour)	8	37	72	89	108	128	141

The industrial farming system is increasingly criticized by Dutch consumers, especially for its animal well-being and climate effects. But what is the future of Dutch dairy farming? Is it to continue the process of scale enlargement and increase of inputs in ever larger and higher technically developed milking units – as the dean of the Wageningen University has recently suggested in his article ‘Intensification or Hunger’? Or is it to further develop the strategies that groups of farmers themselves have developed – combining old practices and new techniques in innovative ways - in response to the growing criticism of consumers as well as their own dissatisfaction with industrial livestock keeping?

This presentation describes what has happened over the past 60 years in Dutch dairy farming, and what lessons have been learnt that is relevant for other countries. Other countries do not have to copy the Dutch dairy systems and follow the same route of scale enlargement and specialization. Instead they can make a ‘technology leap’ – preventing the mistakes and building on what has been developed by innovative farmers in the process over the past decades.

6 VISIONS AND CHALLENGES: FIRST STATEMENTS



Henning Steinfeld, FAO

Nitya Ghotge, Anthra

Henning Steinfeld, FAO:

„The livestock sector is at the heart of many big global questions. But the operating space and the power we have – even the World Bank and the big players in food and agriculture- are very limited. We need to be very

smart on how we use this operating space. The livestock sector is the most important sector for poor people - currently 600 million smallholders and pastoralists that currently make a living through livestock. And yet many of them are threatened. We need to think realistically of three strategies:

What you would all like – to develop small-holders, let them become competitive and participate in growing markets and let them be a vibrant part of the rural economy. That will be possible, but it will not be possible for all current smallholders. We need to find those small-holders and pastoralists who are competitive, globally and nationally, who can supply markets, who can drive somewhat more commercialised and profit-orientated farming as well. Then we need to think of those who not will be able to enter the market and here we need to protect livelihoods in the absence of any alternative, we need to make sure that these systems continue to operate even if there is no big prospect for development and even if these people will not get rich over the next ten years. We need to maintain livelihoods if only to avoid human disaster. And then there is a third point, and that is the more desperate case where it is simply not possible to maintain human populations in marginal peripheral areas that are threatened by climate change or by disease or by endemic poverty and here we need to think of alternatives – possibly out-migration, other sectors, possibly moving out of farming. We need to argue along these three lines, keeping in mind that the operating space is small.

I sympathise with the basic notion that we need to look at the social and cultural dimension of livestock in conjunction with the other big challenges. But the point I would like to make is, we seem not to be able to deliver on the small-holder front. For example the livestock community in Africa has complained for a long time, if only there were growth, small-holders would flourish, they would be able to supply growing markets. And for the last ten years we have seen, there is growth, the average growth rate has been 6-7 %. And that has translated into demand, as it was predicted. But the increasing demand is not supplied by smallholders, not even by domestic production, it is supplied by imports. 80 percent of the increasing consumption in Africa comes from imports. It is not generating any income or employment, it is making exporters in Brazil and Thailand richer. It maybe subsidizes, but how do we take all this – that is the big issue.”

Nitya Ghotge, ANTHRA, India:

„Just because society feels that eating cheap meat is good, that does not necessarily mean it is the way to have it by making the exporters richer. The externalities of producing that food is failed by the rest of the larger community and animal welfare. A few people are getting wealthier there but you are exporting another problem to that country and you are creating more problems in Africa – so the solutions are wrong. The Global Agenda of Action should look for local solutions first.

I think what has happened is, we came up with the same diagnosis but we have different answers – some are aggressive, some are more benign. There are a number of systems. Unfortunately the governments have been supporting the industrial system far too much, global livestock trade is linked to the premiss that it has to happen to support a whole lot of systems. But there are other systems of livestock production, we do not need to have the kind of livestock trade we have now. India is being forced to sign free-trade agreements, so that they can get visas, we are going to import milk from other countries.

When we look at this then we only look at how then do we fit in that system. When global livestock trade becomes so far overreaching - and it reaches the kind of limits when agro-business interest is superimposing everything else – I think we have huge problems. Many of the questions around meat consumption, climate change and animal welfare are answered by smallholder systems. So, you already have the answers but when we come to the crossroads we are taking the wrong roads all the time. So what we think is, why can we not make a diversion towards the road which is much more sustainable. We have a huge drought right now, in India and many other countries but it is the big poultry farmers who are demanding and getting the subsidies from the government. Governments make choices at the time supporting certain kind of interests who are far louder and more vocal – often the agro-industry business – instead of supporting smallholders. We are looking at ways which are much more inclusive – you include the small-holders in decision making and let them participate in policy making: Do we check when we implement our policies that their interests are taken into account, even if it means disappointing a few of the agro-industrials? We have to make the right choices at the right times, and I think governments, international organizations and perhaps even others down the line are not making these choices. So we would make a plea: Please do include the interests of other groups as well.”

Nicolette Hahn-Niman, Niman Ranch, USA

„I think it is important to keep in mind that, in the westernized world, the amount of output and the number of animals has in many cases either declined or has been stable. For example pigs in the United States - in 1915 there were about 59 million pigs and that is the number of pigs that is in the United States today. But in the same time the number of people that are raising pigs has declined by about 90 percent. So the system has shifted dramatically away from people and skill-based farming towards buildings and a very capital intensive infrastructure. New problems came along with industrial systems e.g. 80% of antibiotics are used to prevent livestock from getting sick. Manure handling is one of the main aspects of the capital intensive agriculture that now dominates in the United States especially in poultry, dairy and pig production. The animals are all in buildings and a huge amount of the cost of that system is in the manure handling that is in striking contrast to traditional systems where it was grass based and you did not have to have pretty much any manure handling because the animals were moved around on a farm and you did not have a build up. In the US I would define „small scale“ when you are in balance with your immediate environment. So where there are the inputs and the outputs in balance. And that would be a place where you don't need to export the manure and to import the feed. And that is how animal livestock husbandry was done up until quite recently in human history. So now we have shifted to a system that requires tremendous climate change emissions in the transportation, in the growth of the feed in the processing of the feed and also in the housing of the animals and in handling of the manure. So it is just a completely different system. I think in the US we are finding out that the system has tremendous downstream externalities that are not taken into account in most of the comparisons of efficiency. So when we talk about feeding the world population I think the contribution of the smaller scale farmer is much greater than it has generally been the potential contribution. In the US we have 75 percent fewer dairy cows now that we used to have, we have the same number of pigs but we have far fewer people involved in agriculture. So if government policy and universities instructed people on how to raise animals the way there were raised 50 years ago, without all the buildings and without all the capital infrastructure it is absolutely possible to produce a large percentage if not all of the animal products in the United States without these capital intensive systems that they were currently based on. It is not a guarantee that you will have a high quality product or that you will have a good environmental stewardship by a smaller scale producer but it is an absolute guarantee that if you will use an industrial system that you will not have that. I think it creates the possibility for high animal welfare and I think the likelihood of good animal husbandry, better ecological footprint and a higher quality product. In the US and in the westernized countries, co-operations have so much control over agriculture that it is very hard to get a government to change policy based on the cooperate influence in the US - there is no question about it. And I think all of the activists of the farmers are focussing on consumers preferences, because we view the governments as absolutely paralysed – they can't do anything on agriculture, they are incapable of it because of the influence of agro-business and chemical and drug industries. And so we are focussing on working directly with consumer demand and creating an understanding of the value of this traditionally produced product.

The livestock sector is in a crisis wherever you look, but I think we have the power to change it. Meetings like this will have a tremendous impact on the direction of livestock. One of the most important things that has to be communicated to the public and policy makers is the fact that people



are the basis of a sustainable livestock system rather than machines, chemicals, fossil fuels and mechanization which are the basis of the current system. If we want to have a population employed in high quality jobs, traditional agriculture needs to be a part of that. And I don't view that as going backward in history, I view that as going forward because we know that the supply of fossil fuels is finite. So I think it is a very futuristic way at looking at agriculture.”

Getachew Gebru, MARIL, Ethiopia



„One of the weaknesses we have, especially looking at pastoral areas is the expectation that this is an homogenous system. Therefore the fact that we don't look at the differentiation of the various communities in the pastoral areas and how they would be able to contribute in the future is a major driving factor when it comes to decision making at a policy level. If governments are able to understand that there is differentiation, there is differentiation in wealth. Commercialisation is happening in pastoral areas – some people are moving up in the process and there are pastoral groups that are moving out. We should see this from a much broader perspective in seeing how we are going to address the issues revolving around attaining food security. Because some of them may end up in completely dropping out of the system. So we have to find other skills and ways on how they would positively work but not to fall out the system what is happening now. The ones that are out, rejected from the system, unprepared, move into activities that are going to be in the long

term negative on the environment, such as charcoal making. I am not of the opinion that pastoralist systems are the soul suppliers of this bigger issue of food security. But we have to appreciate that they do also have a role. And there must be a value change by our governments. But our governments are heavily influenced by the western view. And sometimes it is not that they wanted to do negative things, it is just that they are pushed so much with urgent and priority issues that they quickly listen to upcoming recommendations without the engagement and involvement of the other members of the community – and that fails. The tragedy of the commons is still affecting on how resources are managed. There is a much broader scope in terms of trying to change the views of our policy makers – it is an uphill journey in some cases. I remember we had a very strong group of high level government officials moving to western Africa to see how western African experiences are in terms of maintaining livestock mobility and ensuring stock routes. These are positive things which can come through various ways of capacity building activities but it is quite a long way.

The engagement of empowerment pastoralists is about organizing. We need to organize them, we need to make sure, that they stand for their own rights. There are some emerging trends now, it is not all negative. We can see that there are now new regional initiatives that are coming up. Those initiatives are crucial – take the case of the AU (African Union) pastoral policy framework or the comprehensive African agricultural development plan. These are trying to address regional issues, especially in peripheral areas and to ensure that governments really see the opportunities that are out there, that pastorals living in these areas have a potential. They are not all poor, they are not all wealthy but we have a diverse group that is operating. Africa is not homogenous. And the benefits and values that can come out of that have not been looked at. Yes, there is a world view and the world is moving. And the important question is where in that global movement has Africa injected itself? To what extent has Africa gotten its level of independence in terms of thinking? We can give lines and lines of examples which have been put up in the community and which have brought up a

negative development just because there were just taken up, some cases out of a good will. I think what Africa wants know is to get the space and the time to sit and look in our objective realities of what is happening. And I see that there is a greater potential ahead of us where Africa would be able to contribute to the world.”

Maria Rosa Lanari, INTA, Argentina

„In Argentina there are different livestock systems. We have not so many industrialized livestock systems, but that is now changing. And what we see is that the small holder production systems are undervalued. We cannot see them because they are invisible. We did not study these systems, we cannot see their advantages. We cannot see the people and the culture who are involved. We first have to study and analyze these systems and their products. If we understand them more we can help them to improve and the people then have more opportunities to improve and to keep their way of life. It is not my experience that pastoralists and livestock keepers want to leave their places, my experience is that families and their kids want to live in this space and these systems. We have to give opportunities to show and to see the systems and this way of life that is so interesting and valuable but that we still don't know. We have the challenge to have a broader vision on the production, to put not only the money into account. We must take culture, tradition, livelihoods – all these things are very important. We are dominated by the global market – the prices of soya bean in my country. If prices of soya beans are rising in Chicago, there is less space for cows in Argentina. We need more regulation. We need to see the whole realm to take decisions.”



Heinrich Trimborn, GDFA, Germany

„Ich denke, dass wir hier in Europa auf sehr hohem Niveau stöhnen, nur wir sind schon ein Stück weiter in unserer Entwicklung. Bei uns fängt das an, dass der Verbraucher nicht mehr akzeptiert, wie bei uns Tiere gehalten werden. Da regt sich zunehmend Widerstand. Wir geben auf der anderen Seite nur noch 11 Prozent unseres Einkommens für Lebensmittel aus, man kann jeden Tag Fleisch



essen, es ist billiger als Gemüse, Milch ist billiger als Cola. Wir müssen also bei den Verbrauchern für mehr Akzeptanz, für gute Qualität und einen angemessenen Preis werben. Ich wehre mich persönlich dagegen, dass die ganze Vielfalt bei den Nahrungsmitteln aussterben soll und das nur noch in eine Richtung geht. Dafür muss aber auch die Haltung der Nutztiere in ihrer Vielfaltigkeit erhalten bleiben. Wir müssen daran arbeiten, dass wir nicht nur das Ökonomische sehen, sondern auch das Tierwohl berücksichtigen. Um dieser ethischen Verantwortung gerecht zu werden, dafür brauchen alle Bauern finanziell Luft.

Seit Jahrtausenden hat die Nutztierhaltung bei uns in Europa die Kulturlandschaft geprägt, insbesondere die Nutzung von Flächen, die ackerbaulich nicht genutzt werden konnten. Die aktuelle Situation ist so, dass sich die Zahl der Milchviehbauern seit den 90er Jahren halbiert hat.

In Deutschland werden Hähnchen produziert, die billigen Teile werden nach Afrika exportiert und vernichten da Arbeitsplätze. Da ist dann zwar mehr Fleisch vorhanden, aber auf Kosten der Kleinbauern. Es sind globale Handelsströme, die da vorhanden sind und solange die weltweit aufrechterhalten werden, sehe ich keine Lösungsmöglichkeiten.“

7 WORKING GROUPS

In 5 Working groups (WG) the participants developed recommendations for decision makers in agricultural policy and in particular the GAA. Results were presented and discussed in plenary and on the podium.

WG 1: Are there feasible alternatives to industrial livestock production?

What is the scope and potential of small-scale livestock keeping, incl. pastoralism, to contribute to global food security?

Facilitator: Getachew Gebru, MARIL

Record Keeper: Aisha Rollefson

Task/Guiding Questions:

1. Compile a list of policy or practical interventions that would enhance the output of “decentralised livestock keeping systems” and thereby shift the balance of livestock production towards more socially and ecologically sustainable approaches.
2. Which ones of these are already being implemented?
3. For those interventions that are not being implemented, identify the obstacles and strategize means of overcoming them.
4. Identify major opportunities (fora, institutions, policy making processes, etc.) for pursuing this goal.
5. Ideally this working group should come up with a strategic roadmap towards achieving more sustainable livestock development



Recommendations Working Group 1

Why are Small Scale Livestock Producers (SSLP) important?

- SSLP are already major contributors (est. 70 percent) to global food production:

What else could they do? Alternative is rural urban migration – which is a human disaster.

- Only way to use many marginal resources.
- In times of catastrophe, local food is vital.
- 3 billion extra people expected in the rural areas.

Scope & Potential Strengths

- They provide employment
- Local inputs are available and cheap,
- Environmental stewardship,
- Preservation of culture and identity,
- Wildlife harvesting,
- Eco-tourism potential.

What challenges do they face

- limited access to markets and fair prices,
- subsidies for industrial agriculture results in unfair competition,
- lack of political support and infrastructure,
- stringent food safety standards.

Empower SSLPs

- Farmer organisations and learning groups,
- Farmer co-operatives,
- Local produce processing for local added value,
- Information on markets, diseases, etc. via mobile / SMS,
- Identify niche markets.

What is needed?

- Recognise small-scale livestock keepers as a viable socio-economic community, essential for the future of food supply
- Recognise pastoral husbandry as a rational economic option,
- Use and build on traditional knowledge,
- Enact rights: land, IPR, biodiversity, culture,
- Provide basic and technical education for SSLP,
- Incorporate non-industrial livestock production systems in relevant higher education curricula.
- A global priority: internalise externalities.
- Target funding (credit) to processing enterprises undertaking to buy raw materials directly from SSLP.

Facilitator: Inge Barmentlo
Record keeper: Florence Morin

1. Identify the reasons why livestock has recently not lived up to its potential of “lifting people out of poverty”
2. Which prerequisites need to be met for establishing a more “pro-poor policy environment” for livestock keepers?
3. What approaches/policies do you recommend for governments that seek to use livestock development to improve rural incomes?
4. Which limitations (external/internal) prevent/hinder implementation of such approaches?
5. How can these obstacles/hindrances be overcome?



Recommendations Working Group 2

“A fundamental condition for policy-makers 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 or reflect the local context and needs of small holder producers and pastoralists.
2. Always formulate/design policies and practices 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 the negative externalities (costs) of intensive livestock production systems in the (supermarket) prices .
11. Re-address subsidies in a way that it is not fostering intensive and unsustainable animal production and marketing.
12. Focus on improving and expanding 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 advice rather than standardised “vested-interest driven” packages.
14. Raise awareness of consumers regarding 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.

WG 3 (in German): Wie müssen die politischen Rahmenbedingungen gestaltet werden, um Familienbetrieben das Überleben zu ermöglichen?

Facilitator: Andreas Bergmann

Record keeper: Antje Kahlheber

Leitfragen:

1. Bestehen Gemeinsamkeiten zwischen der Situation der deutschen Milchbauern, der europäischen Schafhirten und argentinischen Kleinbauern?
2. Welche positiven Beiträge leisten diese unterschiedlichen Gruppen für den Rest der Gesellschaft?
3. Welche Zukunftsperspektiven bestehen für diese drei Gruppen (und andere in ähnlicher Lage)? Nimmt ihre Zahl ab oder zu? Welche Hintergründe haben die bestehenden Trends
4. Wie wird die Situation in 20 Jahren aussehen? Welche Konsequenzen hat die Situation in 20 Jahren für den Rest der Gesellschaft? Wird weiterhin gesellschaftliche Notwendigkeit für diese Art der Nutztierhaltung bestehen?
5. Falls ja, wie bewegen wir die Gesellschaft, dass sie die Leistungen dieser drei Gruppen honoriert – welche praktischen Schritte sind dazu notwendig? Und welche Art der Honorierung ist notwendig? (Faire Preise, Anerkennung, Bezahlung für ökologische Dienste, etc?)



Recommendations Working Group 3

Agrarpolitik:

- Das Einkommen der Betriebe (Familienbetriebe) muss über Leistungen erzielt werden. Das heißt: über möglichst kostendeckende Preise bzw. über die Koppelung durch Bezahlung ökologischer, sozialer und kultureller Leistungen. Dabei geht es um den Ressourcenschutz, die Bewahrung der Biodiversität und den Erhalt traditioneller, tiergerechter Haltung von Weidetieren. (wie z.B. in der Wanderschäfferei oder Almwirtschaft)
- Kopplung öffentlicher Gelder an die Erbringung o.g. Leistungen
- Ökologische, soziale und tierschutzgerechte Standards in die WTO – Verhandlungen einbringen bzw. durchsetzen
- Kohärente Agrar- und Entwicklungspolitik in der EU durchsetzen (Agrarentwicklung in den Entwicklungsländern darf nicht durch Agrarpolitik konterkariert werden)
- (Verkehrstechnische) Sicherung des freien Zugangs zu Weideflächen. Oft fehlen durch Überplanungen (Autobahnbau) die Zugangswege für Wandertierhaltungen

Märkte:

- Regionalisierung statt Globalisierung, agrarpolitische Förderung regionaler Produktion und regionalen Absatzes (Regionalsiegel).
- Wertschöpfungsketten gestalten
- Förderung von Produzentenzusammenschlüssen bzw. Erhalt des Marktordnungsgesetzes, Förderung kooperativer Vermarktung
- Transparenzinitiative in der Preisgestaltung der Lebensmittelkette (Ziel Verbraucheraufklärung, Fairness zwischen Marktbeteiligten, kein Verkauf unter Einstandspreis)

VerbraucherInnen:

- Öffentliche Infrastruktur und Strategie für eine Verbraucherschutzforschung etablieren, da für viele verbraucherrelevante Fragen zwar Projekte finanziert werden, es fehlen aber die Instrumente für eine systematische und weitergehende Verbraucherschutzforschung
- Stärkeres staatliches Engagement in der Verbraucheraufklärung, um z.B. ein größeres Bewusstsein für faire Preise zu schaffen

Bildung:

- Wissensvermittlung in der Landwirtschaft muss überprüft u. ggf. aktualisiert werden. Dazu Aufnahme von Themen in der landwirtschaftlichen Ausbildung wie kooperatives Arbeiten, Genossenschaftswesen, Direktvermarktung
- Bessere Vernetzung von Forschung und Beratung bzw. Rückkopplung Problemstellungen der Praxis in die Forschung (Stärkung der angewandten und agrarsoziologischen Forschung, Bsp. Patagonien)
- Wissenskonservierung, d.h. Erfahrungswissen von Farmern regional sichern und bewahren.
- Nebenerwerbslandwirtschaft leistet einen wichtigen Beitrag zum Erhalt kultureller Traditionen und des landwirtschaftlichen Erfahrungswissens. Das muss in der Agrarpolitik berücksichtigt werden.

WG 4: International trade, livestock systems sustainability, public health and animal welfare – are they compatible and how can these goals be better aligned?

Facilitator: Bernhard Walter

Record Keeper: Juliane Bräunig

Task/Guiding Questions:

1. Does international trade have an impact on livestock sustainability and on animal welfare?
2. What are the implications of growing livestock farm size (and lesser number of livestock keepers) for animal health and pandemics? Would medium -sized farms make it easier or more difficult to control disease outbreaks?
3. What are the implications of industrial (pig and poultry) systems being supposedly more climate-friendly than ruminants? What is the latest state of the art thinking on this?
4. Is there a social and environmental rationale for reducing/controlling the on-going concentration processes in the livestock sector?
5. If yes, which are the appropriate national and international policy arenas to address this trend? Or should we just leave this to economics?

WG 5: Biocultural Protocols and Approaches to Access and Benefit-Sharing for Animal Genetic Resources



Faciliator: Irene Hoffmann

Record keeper: Kristin Resch

Task/Guiding Questions:

1. What has been the value of Biocultural protocols (BCP) so far for the communities concerned?

Recommendations Working Group 4

Question 1 – International Trade

Identify the quality and benefits of products:

- Measure it
- Make it transparent

Take consumption patterns into consideration

- Broad diversity worldwide
- Waste in one place can be highly demanded elsewhere

Create incentives for regional trade and rural development (not banning international trade by law), Internalization of external costs

Any solutions, research or policy for future of livestock trade should emphasize:

- Sustainability
- Animal and public health
- Animal welfare
- Livelihoods

Question 2: Farm size and infectious disease risk

Not only size matters, also the type of holding system (intensive/extensive) determines disease risk, and it varies per disease. More research is needed on the effect of farming systems or landscapes on infectious diseases, incl. Zoonoses

Prevention:

Surveillance (incl. in the intensive systems) with transparent results for animal & public health.

Healthy environment for animals:

- Fresh air
- Free movement
- Sunlight

Question 3: Climate

Take whole chain in consideration with calculations

Holistic approach is necessary (e.g. not only CO₂ or methane)

Fossil fueled agriculture is not sustainable: need to think about a transition to e.g. solar based agriculture

Close the chain: manure is not only output (waste), it is an input.

Closed cycle → sustainable

Artificial fertilizer → non-sustainable

2. Would it be appropriate to expand the development of Biocultural Community Protocols? How could this be done? Which institutional layers need to come on board?
3. Is Access and Benefit-Sharing an appropriate concept for livestock genetic resources?
4. Could the Access and Benefit-Sharing concept be used to contribute to a more level playing field between ecological/biodiversity conserving livestock systems and other livestock systems that are less sustainable?
5. If yes, what steps would need to be taken internationally and nationally to mobilize this potential?

Recommendations Working Group 5

Value of BCP

- Documentation
- Empowerment of community giving voice to community
- Awareness of culture and tradition
- Information exchange, communication with other stakeholders
- Creating international BCPs community

Expansion of BCPs

- it should extend to traditional livestock keepers, pastoralists
- Monitoring of breed, land (BCP impact)
- The pillars of BCP are production and breeds and TK, and profession , landscape, history/heritage, culture
- It must be within the national boundaries
- Take into account shared resources and customary rights
- Allow for adaptation/flexibility/transition

Process

- Community initiates and owns
- Invites others stakeholders if appropriate
- Launch of BCP, aim for government recognition and follow up if appropriate

Access and Benefits Sharing

- Useful as alarm/awareness raising of community contribution to breed development
- Balance WTO-TRIPS/patents
- Useful to some extent
- Combination of genes
- Collective breeds development
- Collective Benefits Sharing
- De-link access from benefits sharing

Conservation of breeds and ecosystems should be rewarded

- Collective service of Small Scale Livestock Keepers
- National level
- Payment for environmental services (biodiversity, C, water)
- Enabling environment that support livelihood and breed conservation to continue
- International level
- Benefit-sharing fund/mechanism to support communities which maintain and use local breeds

How to create Benefits Sharing Funds?

- Request livestock-sector input companies to pay erosion tax
- Biodiversity audit of genetic companies - compensatory payment
- Through: International agreements or cooperative social responsibility (CSR) tax
- Global Plan of Action (GPA) funding strategy as possible basis for benefit sharing fund
- Beneficiaries should have community protocol in place
- Direct access of the community to the Benefit Sharing Fund (no government involvement)

Use of Benefits Sharing Fund

- Education and awareness raising about local breeds, fairs, production systems and biodiversity
- Products development, marketing
- Research on local breeds & production systems
- Women's empowerment
- Conservation breeding
- Legal support for rights (grazing, breeding and marketing etc)



8 LIST OF PRESENTATIONS

Available online at: <http://www.pastoralpeoples.org/conference/presentations/>

WG 1

Katrien van't Hooft, TradiNova Livestock
Nancy Abeiderrahmane, Tiviski
Markus Arbenz, IFOAM
Kamal Kishore, Rainfed Livestock Network

WG 2

Evelyn Mathias, LPP
Elizabeth Katushabe, PENHA Uganda
Nitya Ghotge, ANTHRA
Alessandro Dessi, VSF-E

WG 3

Guenther Czerkus, Berufsschäfer
Heinrich Trimborn, BdM
Maria-Rosa Lanari, INTA

WG 4

Nicolette Hahn-Niman
Anita Idel
Lesley Lambert, World Society for the Protection of Animals
Ernesto Reyes, agri-benchmarking project
Karin Schwabenbauer, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection
Henning Steinfeld, FAO

WG 5

Abdul Raziq Kakar, SAVES
Dailibai Raika and Hanwant Singh Rathore, LPPS
Jacob Wanyama, LIFE Africa Trust
Facilitator: Irene Hoffmann, FAO

9 REACTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS



Ulrike Höfken, Minister of Environment and Agriculture, Rhineland-Palatinate: „Die bisherige Agrar- und Ernährungspolitik gehört überprüft und neu ausgerichtet und zwar gemessen an den Zielen, die in den Arbeitsgruppen formuliert wurden: Ernährungssicherheit und Gesundheit, Erhalt der Umwelt, Beachtung des Tierschutzes. Und wir haben diese Diskussion auf der Bundes- auf der Länderebene, auf der europäischen Ebene, wir haben die Reform der europäischen Agrarpolitik, die FAO- Aussagen – 80 Prozent mehr Menge brauchen wir – oder die OECD und entwicklungspolitischen Ziele, die müssen genau in diese Überprüfung mit hinein. Wenn die Transmissionsverluste bei der Tierproduktion so groß sind, dann muss das zum Tragen kommen welche Art der Tierhaltung in den politischen Gremien überhaupt unterstützenswert gesehen wird, von den Subventionen her, von den politischen Zielen und den WTO-Anforderungen her. Die Massentierhaltung ist eine enorme Effizienzverschwendung, sie

kann nicht fortschrittlich, nicht modern, nicht zukunftsfähig sein, sondern da, wo die Tierhaltung auf Komponenten beruht, die aus dem Grundfutter kommen, die keine Nahrungsmittelkonkurrenz sind, die auf Grünland basieren oder auf Nebenprodukten, ob es jetzt Zuckerrübenschnitzel, Zitrus schnitzel oder Biertreber sind, da ist sie zu unterstützen. Alle andere Entwicklungen müssen im Sinne einer fortschrittlichen und zukunftsfähigen Politik begrenzt werden. Und das hat enorme Konsequenzen. Auf der europäischen Ebene hat das zur Auseinandersetzung mit der Massentierhaltung beim Baugesetzbuch geführt – was wird zukünftig gefördert und welche Entwicklungen werden wir nicht mehr unterstützen.

Wir führen Auseinandersetzungen über Tank oder Teller, es muss die Auseinandersetzung über Teller oder Trog mindestens genauso intensiv geführt werden. Wir wissen, dass eine Entwicklung des Fleischkonsums wie wir ihn hier in Europa oder den USA haben letztendlich mit den Zielen der Ernährungssicherheit nicht kompatibel ist und dass die Endlichkeit unserer Ressourcen und der Kampf um die Nutzungskonkurrenzen sich genau in diesem Thema wieder finden. Es ist hier oft von subsidies die Rede – wir brauchen eine starke europäische Agrarpolitik, um genau diese öffentlichen Leistungen der Landwirtschaft auch honorieren zu können. Wenn wir den Rückzug des Staates zulassen, wie es oft gefordert wird, dann werden wir ganz schnell eine Entwicklung haben, die auch die Entwicklungspolitik und die Menschen in den Ländern massiv betrifft, das geht genauso weiter in die Konzentration, in die Spekulation, in die Hände von Großkonzernen zum Nachteil der Landbevölkerung weltweit. Es geht natürlich um mächtige Interessen und in dem Moment wo 30 Millionen Hektar Futterfläche besetzt und benötigt werden für europäische Massentierhaltung und entsprechende Akteure auf den Märkten auftreten und wir wiederum aus Europa unsere so erzeugten Schweine gestützt mit Aktivitäten des Bundesministeriums oder Europäischen Union wieder auf diese Märkte exportieren – auch ohne Exportsubventionen, da ist natürlich die Frage der Entwicklungsfähigkeit auf den regionalen Märkten auch angesprochen. So lange wir gleichzeitig mit den Mitteln der Entwicklungspolitik die Intensivierung der Milchviehhaltung fördern oder wir nicht in der Lage sind, in Deutschland die Privilegierung von 80000 Mastschweineställen zu unterbinden, die dann wieder auf diese Märkte strömen, dann müssen wir uns fragen, ob diese Politik wirklich kohärent ist und an dieser Stelle ist sie das einfach nicht. Und das sind nicht die allgemeinen entwicklungspolitischen Ziele sondern die konkreten

politischen Entscheidungen, die sich manifestieren in den Auseinandersetzungen um die Reform der Agrarpolitik, aber auch deren Finanzierung, denn es geht ja immer darum, wo gehen diese Finanzströme hin. Aber auch die Frage des Umgangs mit dem Produkt Fleisch. Wir brauchen eine andere Diskussion um den Fleischkonsum, d.h. eine Unterstützung der bäuerlichen Erzeugung, gerade der kleinen Produzenten in den Ländern des Südens oder weltweit aber auch in Deutschland und wenn wir nicht in der Lage sind ein Umsteuern zu erreichen, dann müssen wir uns alle fragen ob wir nicht zulassen, dass wir auf eine Ernährungskatastrophe zusteuern. Und ich sage das immer in Richtung FAO – wenn wir so viel Fleischkonsum weltweit erreichen würden wie in den Industrieländern, würden wir 25 Mio. Quadratkilometer Landfläche benötigen, das ist 2/3 mehr als zurzeit weltweit bewirtschaftet wird an Agrarfläche und deshalb halte ich das für ein hochpolitisches Thema.“

Stefan Schmitz, German Ministry of Economic Cooperation:

„Ich sehe das Kohärenz-Problem weniger innerhalb der Entwicklungspolitik, aber es gibt große Kohärenzprobleme zwischen unterschiedlichen deutschen Positionen und es gibt auch Unterschiede zwischen deutschen und europäischen Positionen. Die Frage der Exporterstattungen, die nach wie vor gewährt werden - zwar nicht mehr in solchem Ausmaß wie früher - sind sicher Dinge, die entwicklungspolitischen Zielsetzungen widersprechen. Dort ist noch ein weiter Weg zu gehen. Aber wir haben in der Bundesregierung im letzten Jahr erreicht, dass es eine gemeinsame Position gibt, auf EU-Ebene dafür einzutreten, diese Erstattungen abzuschaffen. Wir haben ein Kohärenzproblem, was immer virulenter wird, die Frage der Subventionierung der Biokraftstoffproduktion und die Wirkung auf entwicklungspolitische Ziele.



Livestock has been neglected as an political issue on the global agenda for the last 10-20 years. It was the whole rural and agricultural development that was neglected all over the world. All the other sectors were more important. That has changed over the last 3-4 years. There is a growing attention for the whole sector of agriculture and we have to be careful now that livestock development has to become an integral part of this revival and revitalisation of the whole agenda of agriculture. Within that we had seen livestock development as an issue for private sector, huge

developments run by the private sector and we recognized the negative impacts of that, of the environment, health problems. But now we should pay more attention to the opportunities we have in particular around smallholder development and pastoralism. What potentials do we have that we could support? To bring it from the challenge to opportunity - to see it as a huge source of income as a buffer to smooth facts of famine, we pay now more attention to the aspect of resilience to counteract drought and famine. But how to do it - it has to be an holistic approach, we have to overcome this approach just to act when the catastrophe is there. We have to prevent catastrophes, we have to empower people and communities to strengthen their resilience and so it is an issue of land and water rights, it is a question of addressing land-grabbing, it is an issue of creating credits, education ... in this broader agenda it is important to mainstream livestock aspects and this is what we currently are doing, we are addressing the resilience issue and to focussing on the potentials we

have for smallholders and livestock keepers. It was a statement out of working group 4 that incentives of regional trade and rural development are important - that holds true also for the issues of the working group 2 as well. To combat hunger, to generate a pro-poor growth and to increase productivity in a sustainable way, we have to address this whole enabling environment around agriculture and production and that is what we are really doing within our support of rural development – protection of natural resources, health programs and education. Most important is improving the governance aspect. For many countries it is easier to export products to Europe or other parts of the world than to neighbouring countries and even within the countries. When we had this famine at the Horn of Africa, people were suffering hunger in the north of Kenia while there was good harvesting in the south of Kenia. Of course, it is also a question of infrastructure but first and foremost mainly a question of governance. Budgets in these countries rely far too much on duties and levers instead of tax income. That really hampers the development of regional integration.

Für uns mit der entwicklungspolitischen Brille gibt es Regionen der Welt wo der Pastoralismus einfach die ökonomisch und ökologisch am besten angepasste Wirtschaftsweise ist. Deswegen müssen wir nach neuen Lösungen suchen. Wir werden das Rad der Geschichte nicht zurückdrehen können, es haben viele Dinge stattgefunden, die sich beissen mit einer traditionellen Weidewirtschaft. Aber im Rahmen der Möglichkeiten müssen Mobilitätshemmnisse abgebaut werden, Chancen ergriffen werden damit eine Zukunft für Weidewirtschaft und Pastoralismus besteht. Die Frage des Handels ist elementar. Es gibt Formen des internationalen Handels – wenn wir beispielsweise nach Deutschland aus Südamerika Soja einführen, damit hier Schweinemast betreiben und dann die Schweine nach Südostasien exportieren – im schlimmsten Fall ist das ein Prozess wo es nur Verlierer gibt. Wir haben Bodenzerstörung, evtl. Landvertreibung in Lateinamerika, wir haben die Zerstörung landwirtschaftlich gesunder Strukturen in Deutschland und im schlimmsten Fall wird damit eine Ernährungsweise, die kulturell nicht adaptiert ist, unterstützt. Wir haben in Entwicklungsländern bereits Situationen, wo es von der Mangelernährung direkt in die Überernährung geht. Das heisst aber für mich nicht, das Handel grundsätzlich eine schlechte Sache ist, sondern eine große entwicklungspolitische Aufgabe.

Aus unserer Bewertung heraus nimmt städtische Armut mit der städtischen Bevölkerung zu. Wenn man im Vergleich dazu schaut - zum Beispiel im Bericht der Millenium Development Goals – ist aber der Anteil der Armen auf dem Land erheblich größer als in der Stadt. Das wird immer so bleiben. Deshalb ist es unser Interesse, Stadtentwicklung zu unterstützen. Urbanisierung ist nichts schlechtes, sie ist ein Motor für Entwicklung. Viele möchten das nicht hören, aber wir sind davon überzeugt, dass wir in 10-30 Jahren weniger Kleinbauern haben müssen, um die Landwirtschaft produktiver zu gestalten und das ist ein

Die Entwicklung von Familienbetrieben im deutschen Sinne steht in anderen Teilen der Welt erst am Anfang. Hinter dem Begriff des Familienbetriebes steht ja nicht nur Tradition, sondern auch Wissen und Professionalität und in armen Regionen der Welt muss erst so etwas wie ein Berufsbild des Landwirtes aufgebaut werden. Kleinbauern dort haben ein schlechtes Image, eine schlechte Ausbildung, schlechte Möglichkeiten, ihre Produkte zu vermarkten, Kredite zu bekommen und all dies. Hier müssen Rahmenbedingungen für die Entwicklung von Familienbetrieben her, die auch wirtschaftlich für einen regionalen Markt produzieren. Das sehe ich als Aufgabe, den Aufbau entsprechender institutioneller Strukturen, die Unterstützung von Bauernverbänden, die ganze Sache der Selbstorganisation in der Gesellschaft. Wir haben dieses Jahr das Jahr der Genossenschaften – welches Leitbild können Genossenschaften da geben, was sich auch in andere Regionen transportieren lässt?

Henning Steinfeld, FAO: „The livestock sector is part of mega-trends: globalization, climate change, expanding trade, industrialization, it is affected by all these big drivers and within this it has to adjust. It is the central part but yet we have to be realistic where we pitch our efforts. And here we have not really been able to nuance our statements enough to make sure that it is not really smallholders – all of them who can be saved by good policies, it is a subset of them. And here I think we should understand it in more detail – what are the competitive aspects of livestock producers, which are the commodities, which are the production systems which are the regions, where smallholders have a chance to supply growing markets. Competitiveness can be enhanced – and the working group has given us a good list of the factors that are capable of enhancing livestock competitiveness. I think collective forms of action, credit, market development, training are key to that. That is the technocratic view I usually take but I want to take one more step and that is about fairness. I think we are looking at smallholders and pastoralists as victims of globalization and climate change – they are affected by all these big mega-trends and no solution is really offered to them. Here I think one needs to pursue this entire debate about externalities, trying to introduce an element of justice, an element of fairness into how these different segments of the livestock sector compete and how they interact. Socio-cultural and bio-cultural values are also important instruments by which income can be generated and values can be acknowledged and rewarded. The modern industrial system which is very much the „black beast“ in this room will continue to exist. It needs to be reformed. We all know that there are big problems associated with industrial modern farming – the environmental issue, the waste issue, the food – feed competition, the price driving effects of using cereals, the infectious diseases ... these are big issues and they all still need to be addressed. We don't talk about one thing, the sector being one thing - there is much more to it than can be covered by blanket statements. I think what the discussion suffers from is that we continue to focus only on smallholder production. But when we talk about poverty – 80 percent of the population growth will be in cities of development countries - not rural areas – we will soon have more urban poor than rural poor. And if you want to do poverty alleviation, high prices are not always good for agricultural products. The balance will soon turn to urban poverty being more important - globally speaking. A pro-poor angle should not only look at producers, it should try to make the livestock sector a growth engine for rural economies, trying to look at the back- and forward linkages and peoples' supplies in marketing. To see if income and employment effects can be generated into the value chain if it is not possible to do that in primary production only and trying to capture those trickle-down effects when it comes to rural growth and poverty reduction. You can also think of crop and feed production being more targeted towards the livestock sector and creating income and employment.”



Karin Schwabenbauer, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection: „Not everywhere does there exist an active policy for livestock and agriculture and this makes it very difficult because there is no regulation (e.g. access to markets and resources). Therefore, we need a policy and government system for agriculture worldwide. This is where development can help. The BMZ is actively working on governance in many countries. Neglecting

agriculture and livestock gives space for the private sector to develop and of course this will not be the smallholders but the big companies who have the means. And this is exactly what is happening - not only in developing countries, also for example in Romania. We have to look for a strong policy regarding agriculture and improving livestock. Diseases have a different perspective for the farmer and for the community. Combating diseases as a public task is something different to what is done on the farm level. What is needed is a working veterinary service, everybody should have access to improve the situation. Regarding infectious diseases – those ones which are impeding trade, there is

„In unserer Begeisterung, die Kleinbauern zu unterstützen dürfen wir nicht paternalistisch werden. Stattdessen sollten wir ihnen den Raum lassen, sich zu entwickeln.“

to point out that it is not about the disease itself or the standards that are laid down in the code of the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) that are the problem, the problem is the negotiation about the standard. When you have in one country one goose in the backyard that is infected by HPAI (highly pathogenic avian influenza) it has the same negative effect on trade than if you have a whole flock, thousands of ducks, that are affected. What is the negotiation on risks related to trade in the case of an outbreak - this is difficult to negotiate because everybody wants to protect his own market, preventing also international trade taking place and

threatening the own market and it is not to protect smallholders. The transmission of knowledge in family farms is very important and it is not taking place in an industrialised system. And I think we need this tradition and transferring of knowledge to develop the existing system. Modernisation is a dynamic process but we should take into account the knowledge that the elder have accumulated in many generations – facing many problems, climate problems, prices and other calamities that occurred in agriculture.“

Florence Morin, Livestock expert

“The first working group mentioned the stringent food safety standards - I think we should keep in mind that the main objective of these standards is consumer protection, it is not to make life difficult. Often standards are thought for industrial production and not thought for smallholder production but this also is negotiable and this can be discussed. If you look at European legislation you might see that there is often one stringent standard but also a lot of possibilities of derogation for different situations and there is a hole for the small scales to have their voice heard. Just say that stringent standards are against small scale producers and pastoralists is a generalization that I would not appreciate having it in the recommendation.

The second point - information on disease via SMS is also something I would not be happy to see it in the recommendation because I think information on disease should be under veterinary service control. The veterinary service should select the information and inform the livestock owner under certain circumstances. I have heard a lot about legislation – I would say that in certain circumstances we should not focus on legislation but on customer law which in some cases can have a role. The third point is about representation: There was a free trade agreement between Colombia and the EU and the day before it was signed, the Colombian dairy association said: If there is not a provision for the dairy producer we won't allow our president to sign this agreement. So they got funds and help from the European Community and on that point the European Community said: We are not really happy to support the big dairy producers of Colombia, this is not the objective of the European tax payer money but if the Colombian dairy sector will look at all the dairy sector including smallholders – OK. Maybe we should not look at the industrial production and smallholder production just as antagonists but maybe there is a way for them to work together. I also see a lot of positive experiences about pastoralists. At the last meeting of organic agriculture in Osaka there was a presentation about organic pastoralists as an successful model – these things are also happening and have to be much more publicised. We have to know that this will take time. The point of „infectious diseases“ in the recommendation was certainly focussed on infectious diseases which are of international concern, like the big five (Pest, FMBC..). But for the farmers other diseases are more important. I was very happy that manure is an important asset.”



Doris Lange, German Agricultural Research Alliance:

„Wir haben uns mit dem Fachforum Nutztiere natürlich erst mal konzentriert auf den Blick auf Deutschland bzw. Europa - weil es hier eben die gesellschaftliche Diskussion um die Zukunft der Nutztierhaltung gibt. Aspekte, die aber auch hier interessant sein könnten sind: Wie kann man es in einem einmal globalisierten Markt erreichen eine Marktsegmentierung herzustellen, die faire Preise ermöglicht? Kann man neben oder innerhalb von Produktionssystemen, die auf immer mehr Leistung ausgerichtet sind auch weniger intensive Systeme wirtschaftlich betreiben? Was können wir aus den extensiven Systemen lernen? Wie können wir die in unsere (europäischen) Regionen transferieren, wo intensive

Systeme nicht einsetzbar sind? Ein Aspekt, der für uns wichtig ist, ist Nutztierhaltung nachhaltiger zu machen und Indikatoren zu entwickeln, die diese Nachhaltigkeit messen können. Wie können wir Ökosystemleistungen und soziale Leistungen in Wert setzen und entlohnen? Dabei geht es um Umweltziele aber auch um Tierschutzziele und soziale Nachhaltigkeit. Das ist wichtig und ist ja auch in Working Group 4 angesprochen worden, dass man zu Bewertungssystemen kommt, die umfassend sind und nicht nur Teilaspekte herausgreifen, um zu beurteilen zu können, wie verschiedene intensive und extensiven Systeme zu vergleichen sind. Bezüglich Wiederverwendung von Mist - im Bereich Emissionsminderung heisst das, Kreisläufe zu schließen und in Wiederverwendungskreisläufe zu kommen, das werden wir bei der DAFA aufgreifen.“

Ulrike Höfken, Minister of Environment and Agriculture, Rhineland-Palatinate: „Es kann nicht nur darum, gehen einen Marktzugang für Produkte auf den globalen Märkten zu erlangen – sondern wie können mit den internationalen Rahmenbedingungen die Ziele der Millenium Goals und der Nahrungssicherheit erfüllt werden. Was wir zurzeit erleben ist eine Deregulierung auf den europäischen und internationalen Märkten und das geht stark zu Lasten der kleinen Produzenten. Insofern ist im Rahmen der WTO zurückzukehren zu den Forderungen der NGOs und den Entwicklungsländern, nämlich die Wettbewerbsbedingungen für regional erzeugte Produkte zu verbessern. Das steht im fröhlichen Wettbewerb zu anderen Forderungen - das Beispiel Zucker, die Zölle fallen zu lassen und ähnliches, aber ich denke, es ist wichtig sich bewusst zu machen, welche Konsequenzen aber auch Interessen hinter solchen Markt-Strömungen stehen können und insofern bin ich froh, dass wir weggekommen sind von dieser reinen Konzentration auf diese Forderung „Verbesserung der Marktzugänge für Entwicklungsländer“ sondern vielmehr die Konsequenzen des Handels im Hinblick auf die lokalen Bevölkerung, auch der städtischen Bevölkerung, im Blick haben. Es kann nicht Sinn von internationalen Rahmenbedingungen sein, Warenströme in unglaublichem Ausmaß auf die Märkte zu treiben, die letztendlich den entwicklungs- und anderen politischen Zielen entgegenstehen. Ich bin überzeugt, dass die Weidetierhaltung eine Zukunft hat, denn gemessen an den neuen Herausforderungen (Ressourcenerhalt, Klimaschutz, Ernährungssicherheit) ist sie eine Nutzungsform, die das beste Potential hat, positiv zu wirken. Ich glaube, dass wir auch die politischen Instrumente haben, diesen Entwicklungsprozess zu unterstützen. Wir haben die Daten des Weltagrarberichtes, wir haben das Menschenrecht auf Nahrung, das Recht auf Wasser, ergänzt durch die Landnutzungsregelungen. Nach wie vor ist das ein Prozess, der ganz klar eingeht auf governance, auf Zugang zu Land, Ausbildung, Betriebsmitteln. Und diese Prozesse müssen wir umsetzen, da sind wir auch in Deutschland gefordert. Nahrung heißt: gute angepasste Nahrung - gucken wir mal in unsere eigene Ernährungssituation. Wir müssen dafür sorgen, dass das Menschenrecht auf Nahrung auch Bestandteil der internationalen WTO-Verhandlungen sein muss. Das gilt es durchzusetzen, dass eben nicht unter diesen Bedingungen erzeugte Lebensmittel als Dumping-Produkte die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit „bäuerlicher Erzeugung zunichte machen“. Das ist eine große Aufgabe, es sagt sich leichter, als es in der Praxis ist, aber wir haben die Instrumente, Sie haben das mit vielen Erkenntnissen nochmal untermauert. Es braucht eine große Kampagne für Deutschland und Europa, vielleicht weltweit, um auf diesen Paradigmenwechsel in der nationalen wie internationalen Politik hinzuwirken. In der Reform der gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik entscheidet sich in diesem Herbst die Zukunft der Neuausrichtung in Europa. Wir sehen im Moment mit großer Sorge, dass die gemeinsame Agrarpolitik ein Stück weit geopfert wird, zumindest was die finanzielle Ausstattung angeht. Es gibt erste Anzeichen, dass man die Agrarmittel zur Bankenrettung umwidmen möchte,

„Ich wehre mich gegen die Bezeichnung „Modernität“ im Zusammenhang mit Massentierhaltungssystemen. Ich möchte, dass wir zu einer Neuentwicklung kommen dessen was Modernität ist.“

natürlich sind sowieso durch die 27 Mitgliedsländer die zu verteilenden Beiträge sehr gering geworden und das geht hauptsächlich zu Lasten der Agrarumweltprogramme und der Programme, die dazu geeignet sind, regionale Vermarktung zu unterstützen, artgerechte Tierhaltung, die Unterstützung von Biodiversität und dem Erhalt seltener Rassen und der Weidetierhaltung, eine Unterstützung, die wir auch in Europa brauchen, denn die Hütetierhaltung in Europa leistet einen sehr wichtigen Beitrag zur Erhaltung der Umwelt, des Naturschutzes und der Nutzung von Ressourcen.

Ich wehre mich gegen die Bezeichnung „Modernität“ im Zusammenhang mit Massentierhaltungssystemen. Ich möchte, dass wir zu einer Neuentwicklung kommen dessen, was Modernität ist – das muss nicht das Alte sein, keine Museumsstrukturen, sondern wir haben alle Forschung, Züchtung und Entwicklung nötig, und gerade die Menschen, die in den südlichen Ländern Weidetierhaltung betreiben, auch die brauchen Modernisierung. Letztendlich müssen wir jetzt gerade in der EU entscheiden: Geht es jetzt in Richtung einer Landwirtschaft, wo gesellschaftliche Leistungen im Mittelpunkt stehen oder bricht es richtig ab in eine vollkommene Entwicklung in die Industrialisierung. Und an diesem Scheideweg stehen wir und deshalb ist das jetzt so wichtig, was wir in den Ländern, im Bundestag und im Europäischen Parlament entscheiden und diskutieren und da geht es auch um die gesellschaftliche Bedeutung der Landwirtschaft. Wir diskutieren soviel über die erneuerbaren Energien und die Energiewende und die Erzeugungsbedingungen. Das muss auch in die Köpfe bei den Lebensmitteln – wir müssen auch von Einsparung, Effizienz bei der Lebensmittelerzeugung reden – Stichwort Fleisch – 90 Prozent Transmissionsverluste - das muss Anlass geben zum Nachdenken, ob man nicht besser die Weidetierhaltung unterstützt statt die Legebatterie. Wenn wir davon reden, dass 40 Prozent der weltweiten Agrarfläche erodiert, versalzen oder überweidet ist, dann müssen wir uns darum kümmern, dass diese Flächen soweit möglich wieder aufgebaut werden und nicht zulassen, dass diese menschengemachte Zerstörung von Agrarland weitergeht. Pestizideinsätze – im Zusammenhang mit der Sojaproduktion: Da werden Böden übrig bleiben, die über Jahre hinweg, vielleicht für immer ihre Produktionsfähigkeit verlieren. Wir sind auf europäischer Ebene jetzt gefordert, diese Entwicklungen im Blick zu haben und eine gesellschaftliche Diskussion über die Bedeutung des Ernährungssektors ganz nach vorne zu stellen.“

Comments on WG 5 Biocultural Protocols

Florence Morin: “In the other recommendation we talked so much about value chain and from outside I would have said, this is the first point here – you produce a product out of these breed and this has a value. And if you have a market you are sure, that the breed is not being extinguished– it does not need to be protected any more. I think that is missing.”

Ulrike Höfken: „Ich bin nicht sicher ob ich den Begriff richtig verstanden habe, aber ich interpretiere die BCPs in Richtung Biodiversitätsprotokoll und die ganze Auseinandersetzung darum, wer teilhaben darf an den Benefits für die genetischen Ressourcen. Wir haben ein paar interessante Ideen gehört, wie solche Fonds bestückt werden könnten. Die Frage des geistigen Eigentums, die damit verbunden ist, ist herausragend. Ist es nun ein Eigentum der Bauern, der Bevölkerung oder kann das zum Eigentum von Konzernen gemacht werden, mit Patenten versehen und privatisiert werden? Das ist die Kernfrage und die mögliche monetäre Beteiligung ist ein Ausdruck dafür, dass die Beteiligung der Menschen auch gesichert werden muss. Man kann aber trotzdem nicht darüber hinwegsehen, dass dann die Zugriffsmöglichkeiten auf diese Ressourcen bleiben müssen und nicht für unendliche Zeiten verkauft werden können, hier bedarf es Regelungen. Wir erleben eine Gegenbewegung auch von Seiten der Wissenschaft, weil es da

plötzlich unglaubliche Beschränkungen gibt was den Zugriff auf genetische Ressourcen angeht, trotzdem haben wir immer mehr Patenterteilungen. Insofern ist die Frage der Beteiligung wichtig, aber auch die Frage der Erhaltung und Nutzung solcher Ressourcen. Wir sehen eine unglaubliche genetische Verengung bei den Nutztieren weltweit und damit einen großen Verlust an Möglichkeiten, gesunde und robuste Tiere zu halten. Hochleistungszüchtungen gelten immer noch als letzter Schrei unserer Entwicklungshilfe, allerdings mit den entsprechenden Nachteilen der Anfälligkeit und des erhöhten Arzneimittelverbrauchs. Das betrifft nicht nur die Länder des Südens sondern auch uns, wir brauchen neue züchterische Anstrengungen, auch der staatlichen Unterstützung, um Tiere so zu halten, dass sie auch ohne Medikamenten- und Kraftfuttereinsatz produktiv sind. Das sollte im Zusammenhang mit public health und animal welfare eine große Rolle spielen. Die Patentierung ermöglicht den Bauern aber immer weniger, mit ihren Ressourcen umzugehen. Vandana Shiva hat uns auch in Europa sehr deutlich gemacht wie wertvoll es ist, diese Sortenvielfalt zu erhalten, das gilt auch für Tiere. Dann müsste mit solchen Funds der Erhalt und die Unterstützung der Nutzung verbunden sein, sonst sind sie verloren.

Some important comments:

Nancy Abeiderrahmane: “A very important way to retain added value in the communities is to focus on local processing. Industrial small scale plants, that buy raw materials from small scale livestock producers. This is an essential link and there is no credit targeted for this possibility.”



Ilse Köhler-Rollefson: “The concept of biocultural protocol has been developing, now we have actually started looking into the potential of local products, apart of the documentation process. The BCP makes the local potential for products visible and will indicate where we need local entrepreneurs to help pastoralists develop a value chain.”

John Hodges: “ Maybe one of the recommendations from this meeting could be to our governments that they should raise in the WTO again the question of whether agriculture should not be put into a special category in trade negotiations and regulations.”



Abdul Raziq Kakar: “Governmental policies are supporting the urbanization. The people in Pakistan are forced to come to the cities when they want to have electricity, roads, schools. If rural people are supported, it will help them in keeping heritage, culture, biodiversity and their production system.”

Hanwant Singh: "We really need more awareness among policy makers, governments, researchers about the role and contribution of the livestock keepers to food production. Biocultural Protocols are an important tool for this and I wish that they would get more attention. Even at this conference, they should have gotten more attention."



10 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name / Titel	Vorname	Institution/ Organisation/ Universität	Anschrift	E-Mail
Abederrahmane	Nancy	Tiviski s. a.	B.P. 2069, Nouakchott, Mauritania	njabed@gmail.com
Arbenz	Markus	IFOAM International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements	Charles-de Gaulle-Str.5, 53113 Bonn	m.arbenz@ifoam.org
Barmiento	Inge	Cordaid	P.O. Box 16440, 2500 BK The Hague, The Netherlands	Inge.Barmiento@cordaid.nl
Baur, Dipl.-Ing. agr. (FH)	Iris		J.-Wechsler-Str. 6, 86899 Landsberg	i.baur@gmx.net
Bayer, Dr.	Wolfgang	AGRECOL	Rohnsweg 56, 37085 Göttingen	wb_bayer@web.de
Bergmann	Andreas	Die Linke	Platz der Republik 1, 11011 Berlin	andreas.bergmann@linksfraktion.de
Bräunig, Dr.	Juliane	Liga für Hirtenvölker und nachhaltige Viehwirtschaft e.V.	Rothenburg Str. 10, 12163 Berlin	juliane@pastoralpeoples.org
Brehm	Silke	Liga für Hirtenvölker und nachhaltige Viehwirtschaft e.V.	Avenue du Vert Chasseur 22, B- 1180 Uccle	silke.brehm@gmx.de
Buck	Jorinde	Redaktion "Schafzucht" und DGS	Mühlenweg 1, 53567 Buchholz Ww.	info@jorinde-buck.de
Callenius	Carolin	Brot für die Welt	Staffenbergstr. 76, 70184 Stuttgart	c.callenius@brot-fuer-die-welt.org
Canizzo	Chiara	Veterinari Senza Frontiere (VSF EUROPA)	Viale dell'Università 10 35020 Legnaro (PD) Italy	coordinator@vsfe.org
Castillo	Angel	URIA e.V.	Rosengarten Str.2, 72336 Balingen	gerangel@onlinehome.de
Czerkus	Günther	Vereinigung Deutscher Landesschaftszuchtverbände (VDL) e.V.	Zur Schäferei 1, 54675 Wallendorf	czerkus@eifel-lamm.de
Deger	Leopold Sebastian	LMU München, tierärztl. Fakultät	Valerystrasse 47, 85716 Unterschleißheim	l.deger@gmx.de
Dessi	Alessandro	Veterinari Senza Frontiere SIVro - VSF Italia	VIA OLANDA 6 00196 ROMA ITALY	gixadex@gmail.com
Emmett	Susie	green shoots productions		susie@green-shoots.org
Feldmann	Antje	Gesellschaft zur Erhaltung alter und gefährdeter Haustierrassen e.V. (GEH)	Walburger Straße 2, 37213 Witzhausen	info@g-e-h.de
Ghotge, Dr.	Nitya	ANTHRA	10, Lantana Gardens, NDA Road, Bavdhan, Pune 411021 India	nitya.ghotge@gmail.com
Hahn-Niman	Nicolette		USA	nicolletahahn@yahoo.com
Henne, Dr.	Gudrun	Viveka International	Charlottenstr. 65, 10117 Berlin	gudrun.henne@viveka-international.de
Herweg, Dr.	Christiane	Liga für Hirtenvölker und nachhaltige Viehwirtschaft e.V.	Neuhäuser Str. 43, 52146 Würselen	christiane@pastoralpeoples.org
Hodges	Susie		Lofererfeld 16, Mittelskill Austria A-5730	hodges.chalet@gmail.com
Hodges, Prof. Dr.	John	Author - Retired FAO	Lofererfeld 16, Mittelskill Austria A-5730	hodges.chalet@gmail.com
Hoffmann	Irene	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy	irene.hoffmann@fao.org
Höfken	Ulrike	Ministerium für Umwelt, Landwirtschaft, Ernährung, Weinbau und Forsten	Kaiser-Friedrich-Straße 1, 55116 Mainz	silvana.nessner@mwk.rlp.de
Hogerwerf, DVM	Lenny	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht University	Yalelaan 7, 3584 CL Utrecht, The Netherlands	L.Hogerwerf@uu.nl
Höggel	Frank Udo	University of Bern	Hallerstraße 10, CH- 3012 Bern	udo.hoeggel@cde.unibe.ch
Idel, Dr.	Antia	Projektmanagement Tiergesundheit und Agrobiodiversität	Monumentenstr. 3, 10829 Berlin	Antia.Idel@t-online.de
Julia Camprodon	Gemma		Kiliansplatz 5, 80339 München	gemma_julia@yahoo.es
Kabisch	Susanne	WDR 5	Wieserstr.20, 51103 Köln	Kabisch@netcologne.de
Kahlheber	Antje		Frauenbstr. 72, 55118 Mainz	antje.kahlheber@gmail.com
Katushabe	Elizabeth	Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA)	P. O. Box 34077, Kampala Uganda	elizabethkatushabe@yahoo.com
Kishore	Kamal	RAINFED Livestock Network	#42, Industrial Area, Shamshi Kullu, Himachal Pradesh (India)	kamal_3456@yahoo.co.in
Köhler-Rollefson, Dr.	Ilse	Liga für Hirtenvölker und nachhaltige Viehwirtschaft e.V.	Pragelatostr. 20, 64372 Ober-Ramstadt	ilse.koehlerroll@googlemail.com
Lambert, D. Phil	Lesley	World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)	222 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8HB	leslev Lambert@wspa-international.org
Lanari, Dr.	Maria Rosa	National Institut für Agricultural Technology (INTA)	P.O.Box CC277, 8400- San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina	lanarim@hotmail.com.ar
Lange, Dr.	Doris	Deutsche Agrarforschungsallianz (DAFA)	c/o Johann Heinrich Thünen-Institut, Bundesallee 50, 38116 Braunschweig	d.lange@dafa.de
Lanje	Kerstin	Misereor e.V.	Mozartstr. 9, 52064 Aachen	Kerstin.Lanje@misereor.de
Laufmann	Peter	Redaktion natur	Konradin Medien GmbH Ernst-Mey-Straße 8, 70771 Leinfeld-Echterdingen	peter.laufmann@konradin.de
Leask	Norman	Scottish Crofting Federation Snariness West Burrafrith, Shetland	ZE2 9NT, UK	norman@crofting.org
Mathias, Dr.	Evelyn	TradNova Livestock	Müllenberg 5 a, 51515 Kürten	evelyn@mamud.com
Mertineit	Anja	Misereor e.V.	Mozartstr. 9, 52064 Aachen	Anja.Mertineit@misereor.de
Meurer	Heather		Ahlralstr. 34, Antweiler	heathermeurer@gmx.de
Moreno Garcia	Cristian Anibal	INRES, Uni-Bonn	Graf-Galen-Str. 3, 53129 Bonn	crstian.moreno@uni-bonn.de
Morin	Florence			mflore14@libero.it
Morstein von	Carola	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Postfach 5180, 65726 Eschborn	carola.morstein-von@giz.de
Okore, Dr.	Cleopas	Ministry of Livestock Development	HILL PLAZA, P.O.Box 34188, Nairobi, Kenya	okorecleopas@gmail.com
Poth	Sabine	Liga für Hirtenvölker und nachhaltige Viehwirtschaft e.V.	Jägergasse 8, 64372 Ober-Ramstadt	sabine@pastoralpeoples.org
Pickmeyer	Ulrich	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development	Godesberger Allee 119, 53175 Bonn	ulrich.pickmeyer@donorplatform.org
Raika	Dayali Devi	Lokhit Pashu-Palak Sansthan (LPPS)	P.O.Box 1, Sadri 306702, District Pali, Rajasthan, India	lpps@sify.com
Raza	Muhammad Asif	University of Kassel	Steinstr. 19, 37213 Witzhausen	g55@uni-kassel.de, asifrazana@yahoo.com
Raziq Kakar, Dr.	Abdul	SAVES		raziq2007@gmail.com
Resch	Kristin	Tierärzte ohne Grenzen e.V.	Im Kinderland 1, 14163 Berlin	resch_toe@yahoo.de
Reyes	Ernesto	agri benchmark	Malorca	ERNESTO.REYES@telefonica.net
Rollefson	Aisha	Viveka International	Charlottenstr. 65, 10117 Berlin	aisharollefson@web.de
Roßkamp	Sabine	Liga für Hirtenvölker und nachhaltige Viehwirtschaft e.V.		
Schmitt	Ferdinand	ADT Projekt Gesellschaft der AG Deutscher Tierzüchter mbH	Adenauerallee 174, 53113 Bonn	ferdinand.schmitt@adt.de
Schmitz	Stefan	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung	Postfach 120322, 53045 Bonn	Stefan.Schmitz@bmz.bund.de
Schwabenbauer	Eva-Marie		Am Gärtchen 29, 53347 Alfiter	e.m.schwabenbauer@gmx.de
Schwabenbauer, Dr.	Karin	Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz	Rochusstr. 1, 53123 Bonn	ua133@bmelv.bund.de
Schwarz	Philip	URIA e.V.	Dorfstrasse 42, 72336 Balingen-Ostorf	info@uria.de
Singh	Hanwant	Lokhit Pashu-Palak Sansthan (LPPS)	P.O.Box 1, Sadri 306702, District Pali, Rajasthan, India	lpps@sify.com
Steinfeld, Dr.	Henning	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy	henning.steinfeld@fao.org
Tariq	Muhammad	University of Kassel	Steinstr. 19, 37213 Witzhausen	tariq@uni-kassel.de
Tegegn, Dr.	Getachew Gebru	MARII, Ethiopia	Dembel City Center, P.O. Box 90112, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	gegebru09@gmail.com
Trimbom	Heinrich	Bundesverband Deutscher Milchviehalter e.V. (BDM)	Meinenbroich, 53797 Lohmar	heinrich.trimbom@t-online.de
van't Hooft, Dr.	Katrien	TradNova Livestock	Scherpenzeelseweg 4, 3953MB Maarsbergen, The Netherlands	katrienvanthoof@gmail.com
Vöhl, Dr.	Stefan	Deutscher Bauernverband e.V.	Haus der Land- u. Ernährungswirtschaft, Claire-Waldoff-Str. 7, 10117 Berlin	s.voell@bauernverband.net
Walter, Dr.	Bernhard	Brot für die Welt	Staffenbergstr. 76, 70184 Stuttgart	b.walter@brot-fuer-die-welt.de
Welsing	Anne	TV-Journalistin & Filmemacherin	Brühler Straße 6, 41541 Dormagen-Zons,	info@anne-welsing.de
Wieck	Clara		Herrmannstr. 1, 04277 Leipzig	cklaradw@yahoo.de
Zampaligré, M.	Nouhoun	University of Kassel	Steinstr. 19, 37213 Witzhausen	nouhoun@gmail.com