

LEAGUE FOR PASTORAL PEOPLES AND ENDOGENOUS LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT



Accounting for pastoralists in Argentina

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Key messages

- Argentina has a large but highly vulnerable country, with 92% of the population living in urban areas. Only 12.2% of the country is agriculturally used, 70% of the land is semi-arid, and much of the rest is mountainous or too cold for growing crops. Livestock rearing is the main form of agriculture in such marginal areas, either as subsistence or as production.
- The country is a major grain and beef producer and exporter. The rural social and economic structure is heterogeneous, ranging from big companies to small family farmers. Commercial and livestock production is located mainly in the rich, arable Pampas in the center of the country. In arid, semi-arid, and high-altitude regions, the livestock in these areas are generally commercial breeds kept or crossbred that have been largely imported and are raised through formal channels.
- Mobile pastoralists, where livestock herders often move with their animals to maintain a control/homeland and graze their livestock on common land, is found in the harsh, semi-arid and

Accounting for pastoralists in Germany

Günther Cramm, Erika Mohr and Andreas Schindl, Bundesverband Beruflicher German Association of Professional (Shepherds)

Key messages

- Germany has three types of pastoralists: transhumant (sheep), alpine (goats), and mobile (sheep and goats). Mobile pastoralists are generally called *Wanderweiden* in Germany.
- Transhumant pastoralists move their flocks of sheep, sometimes mixed with goats, over long distances between their winter and summer pastures. These may be over 200 km apart. The form of pastoralism occurs mainly south of the River Main.
- Alpine or mountain herding occurs on the permanent pastures of northern and eastern Germany but is also found in other regions. Flocks of sheep, mixed flocks, or sometimes herds of goats, are herded in a mountain or two with valleys around the home stead in winter they often graze on mountain pastures. Some local herders have specific winter and summer grazing grounds in rural areas, but distances are usually not as great as with transhumant herders.
- Alpine or mountain herding (German: *Alpenalp*) refers to a type of extensive agriculture in the south of Bavaria. In the spring or the beginning of summer, all animals in a region descend for the summer to the alpine pastures. In some areas, the animals are housed in a shed and are let out during the day for grazing. Their milk is mostly

Accounting for pastoralists in India

Kamal Kishore, Rangeland Livestock Network, LIFE Network for Endemic Livestock, League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development, LIFE Network

Key messages

- There are no official data on the number of pastoralists in India, although a figure of 20 million is often quoted (though without a source). An older, much-repeated, statement is that they make up 1% of the population (Sharma 2016, Sharma et al. 2016). We believe that the actual number is closer to 1% of the total population, or about 13 million people.
- While the absence of data makes a conclusion impossible, it is possible to estimate the number and percentage of livestock kept in pastoralist or other extensive systems. According to the National Bureau of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (NBAHF) at 2016, approximately 77% of India's livestock are kept in pastoralist or other extensive systems. These animals produce about 12% of India's milk and 10% of the meat. Considering that India is the largest producer of milk and the largest exporter of beef and sheep and goat wool, the significance of herds/stock-rearing systems for India's rural economy and livelihoods is clear. In common with other countries, the significance of herds/stock-rearing systems for India's rural economy and livelihoods is clear. In common with other countries, the significance of herds/stock-rearing systems for India's rural economy and livelihoods is clear.

Accounting for pastoralists in Kenya

Jacob Barasa Wanyonyi, LIFE - Africa Region

Key messages

- Kenya has at least eight ethnic groups that are recognized as traditional pastoralists, and include the Borana, Galla, Maasai, Rendile, Samburu, Turkana, and others, along with various smaller groups. These peoples inhabit 13 and are semi-arid counties that cover a large part of Kenya.
- While the Borana, Maasai, Rendile and Samburu represent cattle herders, the Galla, Rendile, Turkana and others are traditionally nomadic herders. In addition to climate change, some members of traditional cattle herders have also adopted cattle, all groups also keep sheep and goats, and some of them keep donkeys for transport.
- Although Kenya has no official definition of pastoralists, the draft National Livestock Policy of 2015 categorizes the country's livestock production systems into extensive, semi-extensive and intensive. These systems correspond to the country's agro-ecological conditions, which reflect variations in altitude, temperature, soil and rainfall patterns. Kenya's livestock herders are grouped into farmers, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists and ranchers.
- Although official surveys do not use a "pastoralist" category, the surveys conducted by the Kenya Bureau of Statistics provide valuable data. According to its population and household census 2010, there were 5,700,000 "other" pastoralists in the arid and

Accounting for pastoralists in Uganda

Jacob Barasa Wanyonyi, LIFE - Africa Region

Key messages

- There are no official data on the number of pastoralists in Uganda, but estimates range from 1 to 10 million. The actual number is probably around 5 million, or 1.1 million households, out of an estimated total population of 40.3 million in 2018.
- According to the 2014 census, the "cattle complex" is a wealth of complex cattle herding systems in the north and west of the country. It is the most important sector of the economy, with 6 million households, many of them pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. This complex cattle herding system is the country's main source of income, with 6 million households, many of them pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. This complex cattle herding system is the country's main source of income, with 6 million households, many of them pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

Accounting for pastoralists Why it is important and how to do it?

Dr. Kishore Kishore, League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development, LIFE Network

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Annual Report 2020

International Activities

January

LPP supported a two-week training/consultancy from 12-26 January by Anne Bruntse in camel cheese making for the staff at LPPS in which she developed camel feta cheese and undertook various experiments.

February

5.2. Ilse attended the Advisory Committee Meeting of the Centre for Pastoralism in Ahmedabad.

27.02. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson was invited by the FAO's Pastoral Knowledge Hub to participate in a panel held on 'Pastoralism and Biodiversity' during the World Biodiversity Forum in Davos about „How Pastoralists nurture Biodiversity". With Santiago Carralero, Jesus Garzon, Pius Loupa, Luca Battaglini and Gregorio Velasco.

<http://www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub/news/detail/en/c/1267113/>

March

On 5th March, IKR presented together with Saverio Krätli an overview of their study on mainstreaming pastoralism (Pastoralism: Making Variability Work) to concerned departments at FAO headquarters in Rome. (Meanwhile the publication is available at <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb5855en>). FAO also published a position paper entitled 'Innovative Pastoralism' based on this study, and the Commission on Agriculture (COAG) passed a resolution to mainstream pastoralism in its activities.

Lockdown

In early March, India imposed a strict lock-down and stopped all international flights. From then until the beginning of September, IKR worked from Germany on various LPP projects on a part-time contract. Her activities included

- Book manuscript 'Herding' (in the meantime the rights for 'Herding' have been acquisitioned by Chelsea Green Publishing Company and it is planned to be released either in autumn 2022 or spring 2023 in both UK and USA)
- Setting up Website www.herding.world (which in the meantime is also supported by the University of Helsinki)
- Coordinating the compilation of five country studies entitled 'Accounting for Pastoralists' from Kenya, Uganda, Argentina, India and Germany and authoring a summary paper.
- Contributions to the advocacy for an „International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists“ - that was supported by COAG (Commission on Agriculture at FAO) and has now reached the UN General Assembly (UNGA).
- Co-authoring a GASL Publication on 'Innovation for sustainable livestock. Shaping the future of livestock'. However, this publication was rejected/stalled due to opposition from GASL members in USA.

Ilse furthermore supported a UNDP project on Access and Benefit-Sharing to develop two Biocultural Community Protocols in Tajikistan (on Mulberry Tree and Argali) and was also contracted by GIZ to back-stop their livestock activities. All this took place on-line.

September

By the end of August, India started giving business visa and Ilse was able to take a 'repatriation flight to Delhi on 1st September.

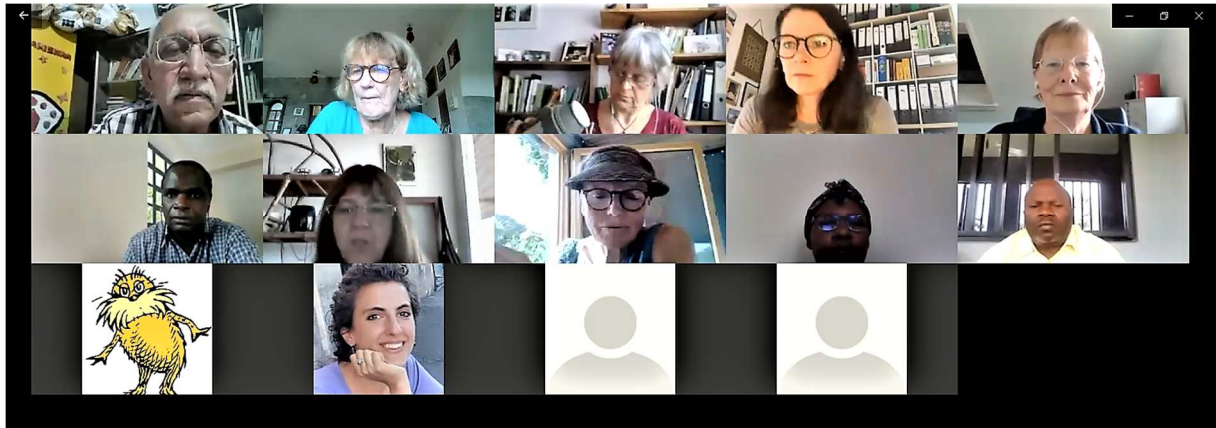
9-10 September - GASL Regional Meeting

IKR supported Nitya Ghotge in the organization and facilitation of the 'Rest of Asia' Regional Multistakeholder Platform (R-MSP) of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL). It was possible to put the role of pastoralism in the foreground. One of the results was that by and large pastoralists were in a better position to deal with Covid 19 than many others.

30 September - Accounting for Pastoralists – launch

On 'Accounting for Pastoralists' during a Zoom Conference for which more than 100 people signed up and 65 actually participated. The studies were reported on in both India and Kenya.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IkOo6pViH2k>



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October

In October 2020 LPP started a follow-up project funded by Misereor. "Research and advocacy for pastoralism/mobile livestock keeping in the post-Corona world". One activity of this project is the development of a world map on pastoralists.

November

On 11th November, Ilse and Hanwant Singh presented at the 2nd International Conference of ICO (International Camel Organization) on 'Can India transition from producing transport camels to eco and animal welfare friendly camel dairy sector?'

December

We were invited to present about the *Accounting for Pastoralists Project* at the Partners Meeting of the PKH (Pastoral Knowledge Hub) that took place from 8-10 December at FAO in Rome. Ilse presented '**Counting pastoralists: setting up global databases to contribute to the IYRP**'.

Support for LPPS



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We supported various activities by LPPS, partly concerned with alleviation of the strict lockdown which led to an influx of young people who had lost their jobs in the cities. The picture above shows distribution of food packages to the porters at the nearest railway station in Falna.

In addition, LPP financed installation of a solar power unit and the establishment of an ethno-medical garden on the campus of LPPS. Funds were used to employ a young Raika with gardening skills for that purpose.

By means of '**Adopt a camel**' we could support Raika camel breeders.





26-28 October: Camel Entrepreneurship Training for 10 trainees from Urmul Trust/Camel Partnership Project

With emergency funds from ROLEX that were channelled through LPP, LPPS organized a training for 20 young people from camel breeding backgrounds to share its experiences with building up value chains. Most of the participants were sponsored by the Urmul Trust that has started a camel conservation project in Northern Rajasthan.

Activities in Germany

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February

25.02. Book reading with shepherdess Ruth Häckh (*Eine für Alle. Mein Leben als Schäferin*) und organic dairy farmer Anja Hradetzky Häckh (*Wie ich als Cowgirl die Welt bereiste und ohne Geld und Land zur Biobäuerin wurde*) was organized in cooperation with the 'Hofgut Oberfeld' Initiative in Darmstadt and very well attended.



Publications 2020

Medium Prescription for a healthy and resilient post-Corona livestock sector
(<https://medium.com/@ilse.koehlerroll>)

Rural 21 How can we make the livestock sector more resilient`
https://www.rural21.com/fileadmin/downloads/2020/en-04/rural2020_04-S30-31.pdf

Blogs

On World Milk Day (1 June), Camel Milk is set to make a splash!

<http://www.ilse-koehler-rollefson.com/?p=1438>

About LPP

LPP is registered as a non-profit, tax-exempt organization under German law. Donations are tax-deductible.

Financial

The League's income in 2020 was about € 81.291,41 and expenditures amounted to € 76.531,77. Details are given below. (The accounts of the Misereor funded project were audited by a professional chartered accountant from Heidelberg)

Euros	Funds at end of 2019	Income 2020	Expenditure 2020	Income – Expenditure 2020	Funds at end of 2020
Society	52.987,95	28.796,41	19.455,34	9.341,07	62.329,02
Projects	17.327,32	52.495,00	57.076,43	-4.581,43	12.745,89
Total	70.315,27	81.291,41	76.531,77	4.759,64	75.074,91

Mission

LPP provides technical support, advisory services and advocacy 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. LPP is also a resource organization for holistic and people-centred livestock development and promotes the concept of endogenous livestock development relying on indigenous knowledge and institutions, local animal genetic resources and feed. The well-being of domesticated animals is a secondary but important focus of its work.

Background

LPP was established in 1992 by a small group of veterinary and other concerned professionals confronted with the crisis situation of camel pastoralists in Rajasthan. Efforts to alleviate their situation set into motion a mutual learning process and a series of measures such as action research, projects related to animal health (including ethnoveterinary approaches) and marketing, as well as training and capacity-building. This has resulted in the establishment of the independent local organization Lokhit Pashu-Palak Sansthan (LPPS) which now represents a key partner and provides infrastructural support for activities in India.

Philosophy

Taking our cues from pastoralists, we believe in the interconnectedness between the well-being of people and their domesticated animals. By conceptualizing animals as machines, industrialized animal production systems sever one of the few remaining links between humans and the natural world. We regard animals as fellow creatures on this planet and not as subjects. The ultimate goal of our effort is human well-being.

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Donations are tax deductible.

Registration

LPP was registered as a non-profit society at the Darmstadt County Court (VR2337) on 15 March 1993.

Donors

LPP is extremely grateful to its donors supporting its work in 2020

- Misereor
- Rolex Awards for Enterprise

We would like to express our thankfulness to all other supports of LPP