



LEAGUE FOR PASTORAL PEOPLES AND ENDOGENOUS LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Liga für Hirtenvölker und nachhaltige Viehwirtschaft e.V.

Annual Report 2009

www.pastoralpeoples.org

Livestock Keepers' Rights: Why the discussion has to move beyond "animal genetic resources".

Livestock Keepers' Rights are a concept that was developed over the last decade by hundreds of pastoralists and other "small-scale livestock keepers". In a series of consultations that took place on three continents, they identified a "set of principles that would enable and encourage livestock keepers to continue making a living from their breeds and thereby achieve the combined effect of conserving diversity and improving rural livelihoods."

Livestock Keepers' Rights initially were just a "reflex" to the Farmers Rights enshrined in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources: If farmers have rights in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, then it followed that the same principle should apply to livestock keepers in the animal genetic resource domain. But they have now grown into quite a detailed concept, whose implementation would ensure the survival of low-input ecological animal production systems. They are thus a recipe for "pro-poor livestock development", that elusive concept that experts and policy makers have been struggling for in the face of the onslaught of the "Livestock Revolution". For this reason, their implications reach far beyond the very specific context of "animal genetic resource management" and it is crucial that they receive more attention in the fora where livestock development in general is being discussed.

Through contact with the South Africa based NGO Natural Justice, LPP became aware of the potential of Biocultural community protocols (BCP) as a tool under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to invoke rights for in-situ conservation of biodiversity. As a legally binding international agreement, the CBD is a potentially powerful instrument; however it has never really been made use of or taken advantage of by pastoralist communities who in general remain unaware of it. Biocultural community protocols are regarded as a means of local enforcement of Livestock Keepers' Rights by its proponents. They have been enthusiastically received by communities and within only six months, four BCPs were established by livestock keeping communities – Raika, Samburu, Lingayat and Pashtoon. This has been the most exciting development of 2009 and we hope that it forebodes well for the COP 10 of the CBD that will be held in Japan.

International Activities

28-30 January: 5th Session of the Inter-Governmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources in Rome

Five LIFE members from Africa, Asia and Europe attended this international meeting that was organized by FAO, and conducted the following activities:

- Mr. Eliamani Laltaika and Dr. Jacob Wanyama were invited to participate in the meetings where the African government delegates discussed their strategies. Both were interviewed by Wren Media for an article on Livestock Keepers' Rights for the New Agriculturalist Online.



- Dr. Balaram Sahu from India was asked by the Indian government delegate to represent him during one plenary.
- Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson showed during side-event in the plenary a preliminary version of the video “Return of the Native” that is part of a set of four videos that LPP is presently preparing with the support of the HIVOS-Oxfam Novib Biodiversity Fund.
- Dr. Evelyn Mathias gave a presentation on “Legal aspects of Livestock Keepers’ Rights: Report of a workshop held in Kalk Bay, South Africa, December 2008” during a side event on “Different aspects of rights to animal genetic resources” chaired by the Norwegian NGO NordGen.

February, 13th: Society for Domestic Animal Biodiversity (SOCDAB) Meeting, held at Karnal (India).

Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson presented an invited paper entitled “The Global Movement for Livestock Keepers’ Rights” which was co-authored by Hanwant Singh Rathore.



March, 2-6th: Meeting on Guidelines on Surveying and Census for Animal Genetic Resources, held near Edinburgh (Scotland).

In the context of the implementation of the Global Plan of Action on Animal Genetic Resources, the FAO is tasked with putting together guidelines on undertaking national breed surveys and censuses. Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson was invited to participate in a working meeting to compile the guidelines, in order to represent the perspective of the livestock keepers. This week-long meeting was organised and hosted by the Roslin Institute of the University of Edinburgh in Scotland.



March, 4-6th: Regional Drynet Meeting held in Almaty (Kazakhstan).

Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson and Silke Brehm participated in this meeting which also provided opportunity to make contact with projects funded by GEF, GTZ and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).



May, 13th: Panel discussion on The Crucial Role of Genetic Resources in Ensuring Food Security in a Changing Climate, New York.

At the occasion of the 17th meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) at the UN Headquarters, the Nordic Council of Ministers and the Nordic Genetic Resource Center organised a panel discussion on the role of genetic resources in ensuring food security under changing climate conditions. Together with Cary Fowler of the Gene Bank in Spitzbergen, Alexander Müller of FAO and Brian Halweil of the World Resource Institute, Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson was a panellist and emphasized the need for community-based and in-situ conservation of animal genetic resources.



June, 4-5th: European Shepherds Meeting in Ober-Ramstadt/ Wembach

Shepherds from six European countries met at LPP headquarter to discuss concerted and coordinated action about European laws requiring individual marking and identification of their animals.



June, 17th-20th: Study Conference on Pastoralism in Eastern Africa and Policy Influencing in Europe

Dr. Evelyn Mathias participated in this meeting organized by Cordaid in The Hague that was aimed at developing a position and strategy for influencing EU policies in favour of pastoralism in East Africa.



August, 24-30th: IFOAM Meeting on Organic Breeding in Santa Fe, New Mexico

“Organic animal breeding” is a new topic for which there is neither experience nor experts. However, the organizers had been in touch with LPP to identify participants from developing countries. At our suggestion, Dr. Jacob Wanyama (LIFE-Africa coordinator), Dr. Sadana (Senior scientist, National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, India) and Mr. Dawie du Toit (Damara sheep breeder from South Africa) were thus officially invited, with Drs. Wanyama and Sadana receiving formal sponsorship. LPP supported the participation of Elizabeth Katushabe from Uganda and Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson.



The following activities took place:

- Dr. Wanyama presented a keynote speech in the plenary about Livestock Keepers' Rights which was very well received.
- Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson presented a paper entitled “Supporting Animal Breeding through a Code of Conduct on Livestock Keepers' Rights” in a session on the contribution of organic animal breeding to the conservation to biodiversity.
- LPP organized a workshop on “The advantages of local breeds for organic animal production” in which about 20-25 people participated. At this occasion Elizabeth Katushabe presented her paper about LIFE documentation of Ankole cattle, a rough cut of the film “Friends of the Earth” about livestock and the environment was screened, and participants exchanged views on how to advance use of local breeds.
- The LIFE team were also requested to provide their inputs to a position paper that IFOAM is preparing about reproductive techniques in organic animal breeding. A workshop on this was facilitated by Anett Spengler-Neff and Frank Augsten and took a paper compiled by German experts as starting point. The question is which of the techniques would be allowed in organic breeding. Artificial insemination seems to be regarded as



essential, but others such as embryo transfer have been rejected. The position is to be finalized for the next IFOAM Conference in 2011 and LPP and LIFE Network are supposed to give recommendations.

September, 14-16th: Participation in ILC Meeting in Nairobi

Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson chaperoned Raika leader, Mrs. Dailibai, to this meeting of leaders of African indigenous and local communities in preparation for the CBD COP 10. She helped her prepare and present the Raika experience with developing their community protocol. Dr. Evelyn Mathias also participated in the event and made many useful contacts.



Oktober, 14-18th: Orientation at LPP headquarter for Asian LIFE Network coordinators.

The LIFE-Network coordinators from India (P. Vivekanandan of the NGO SEVA) and Pakistan (Dr. Abdul Raziq Kakar from SAVES) visited LPP headquarter to exchange experiences, prepare inputs for the CGRFA, and plan future activities. During their stay, they visited a local sheep farm and attended the World Food Day meeting held at the University of Hohenheim where they actively participated in the discussion, raising the issue of industrial livestock production and its impact on the availability of grain for human nutritional needs.



October, 18-23rd: Participation and Side-Event during the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) in Rome

The LPP/LIFE delegation comprised eight members at this event. They organized a side-event which was attended and appreciated by the relevant FAO officials, including Drs. Jutzi and Hoffmann. During the side event, the following presentations were given:



- Dr. Raziq Kakar, SAVES (Pakistan): Results of a participatory Livestock Breed Survey in Baluchistan.
- Elizabeth Katushabe, PENHA (Uganda): Herders Workshops for Community Documentation of Livestock Breeds.
- Kabir Bavikatte, Natural Justice (South Africa): Biocultural or Community Protocols of Livestock keeping communities: Experiences and Implications.

- Dr. Evelyn Mathias, League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development & P. Vivekanandan, SEVA (India): Developing a Code of Conduct on Livestock Keepers' Rights

An intervention was also made in the plenary by Kabir Bavikatte, drawing attention to the need of considering Livestock Keepers' Rights in the expected International Regime on Access and Benefit-Sharing.

October, 22nd: Lunchtime-event at IFAD, Rome

Several departments at IFAD (incl. Indigenous Peoples, livestock and Asia) jointly organized a lunchtime meeting to provide the LIFE-Network an opportunity to share its work and experiences. The LIFE delegates attending the CGRFA named above gave a series of small presentations which were very well received. IFAD livestock expert, Antonio Rota, expressed the intention for future collaboration. LIFE delegates also had a meeting with the International Land Coalition which was eager to collaborate.



October, 19-20nd: Regional FAO Expert Meeting on Geographical Indications and Conservation of Animal Genetic Resources

Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson was invited to this meeting that was held in Budapest and screened the film "Return of the Native Breeds". It was gratifying to see at this event how elements of Livestock Keepers' Rights have already been adopted and internalized by scientists and NGOs in Europe who referred to them in their presentations.



November, 2nd: Participation in Ad-hoc Working Group on Paragraph 8j of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Montreal

The Raika Biocultural Protocol was introduced to the Ad-hoc Working Group on Paragraph 8j of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Montreal. Together with Raika representative Dailibai Raika and LPPS director Hanwant Singh, Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson travelled to Montreal to attend the ad-hoc Working group on Paragraph 8j of the Convention on Biological Diversity which commits governments to respect, preserve and maintain the traditional practices, lifestyles and innovations of indigenous and local communities. The group had been invited to participate in a special side-event on Biocultural Protocols that was co-hosted by UNEP and Natural Justice.



At this occasion, a book on the subject was released and a new film by documentary makers Moving Images explaining the concept of Biocultural Protocols was also screened for the first time. This film emphasizes the role of pastoralists in biodiversity conservation and shows how community protocols can help achieve recognition for this. Bakary Kante, Director of the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELIC) of NEP handed over a copy of the newly released book on Biocultural Protocols to Hanwant Singh. (The book can be downloaded from http://naturaljustice.org.za/images/stories/natural_justice/nj-a4bcp-book-pdf%5B1%5Dfinal%20for%20circulation.pdf)

Livestock Keepers' Rights were also mentioned in the plenary where the LIFE-Network made an intervention that was officially recorded as follows: "The representative of the group said that "Livestock Keepers' Rights" were a comprehensive concept that built upon Article 8j and consisted of three guiding principles as well as five specific rights. In the absence of an international legal framework on animal genetic resources, livestock dependent indigenous and local communities had recently begun to develop Biocultural and Community Protocols that put on record their role on biodiversity conservation and invoked existing legal frameworks that supported them. She requested that the Working Group consider

and reflect the special situation and needs of pastoralists when making recommendations on the International Regime in order to ensure their continued contribution to the conservation of biological diversity.”

November, 3-14th: CRIC 7 of UNCCD in Istanbul.

Silke Brehm attended this meeting for which she helped organise a side-event entitled “The Myth of the Wastelands: Mobile Pastoralism in Dryland Areas. Can Biofuel production offer new opportunities for pastoral peoples’ livelihood?” The event witnessed lively discussion about the contentious production of biofuels in drylands, and the more adapted and sustainable land use by nomadic herders. The side event was extremely well attended by representatives of international organizations, including FAO, and scientists. At the same side-event, LPP and LPPS gave a joint presentation on “The Role of Pastoralism in the Conservation of Dryland Eco-Systems”.



November, 25-27th: Traditional Knowledge Storyline Workshop, UNESCO, Paris, France.

The workshop was organized by the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (2919 BIP) under the leadership of UNEP’s World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC). Goal was to highlight the importance of traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation and produce inputs for a document “Biocultural diversity: the intertwined status and trends of biodiversity, indigenous languages and traditional knowledge.” The document should serve as the basis for a policy paper and possibly other publications to raise awareness on the link between people and biodiversity. FAO’s Animal Genetic Resources Division who is part of the BIP had recommended inviting LPP to contribute information on livestock-keeping communities.



During the meeting, the ten participants presented papers and compiled case studies. Dr. Evelyn Mathias of LPP gave a presentation on animal genetic resources and the importance of livestock keepers in conservation, co-authored with Beate Scherf of FAO. She also contributed three case studies on Chilika buffaloes, camels in Rajasthan and Saami reindeer herders, highlighting the link between people, livestock and environment.

December, 1-2nd: FAO NGO Consultation on livestock issues in Rome.

Some 20 members of livestock NGOs plus representatives of several FAO divisions participated in this “Informal Consultation on Livestock Issues between the FAO Animal Production and Health Division (AGA) and interested Non-Governmental Organizations” organized by FAO. Dr. Evelyn Mathias presented a power point on “Strengthening pastoralists and ecological livestock keepers by building on their local knowledge, breeds and resources” highlighting goals and activities of LPP and LIFE.



December, 14-15th: Traditional Knowledge Commons Workshop, Cape Town.

The workshop was organized by Natural Justice (a South African NGO), the International Development Law Organization, and the University of Cape Town’s Intellectual Property Law and Policy Research Unit. Some 23 participants discussed problems relating to the access to traditional knowledge for non-commercial use and a model for Traditional Knowledge (TK) Commons developed Natural Justice and partners. The model proposes to establish one or several



internet platforms in combination with a licensing system. Goal is to facilitate the flow of benefits generated by TK-based non-commercial research while simultaneously increasing recognition and respect of sui generis customary law. Dr. Evelyn Mathias presented a PowerPoint co-authored with Dr. Jacob Wanyama and Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson on “Traditional Knowledge (TK) Commons – pilot activities to make things work for communities” (see <http://naturaljustice.org.za/images/naturaljustice/mathias%20tk%20commons%20pilot%20activities%204%5B1%5D.pdf>).



Many participants were very critical towards the model. They pointed out that the model addresses the problem at the wrong level, putting additional work burden on researchers and communities while not really protecting the communities against the misuse of their knowledge. In the contrary, publishing all the information and research outputs on the Internet may serve as a pump for indigenous knowledge to the outside world.

Regional Activities

Documentation of two local African Livestock Breeds kept by communities using LIFE methodology

In East Africa, LPP supported breed documentation projects in Kenya and Uganda. In Kenya, LIFE Africa coordinator Dr. Jacob Wanyama and a team of enumerators conducted a field study on the indigenous knowledge and breeding practices of Samburu herders for their Red Maasai sheep in Samburu District. The method consists of holding community awareness meetings, and conducting informal interviews with individual herders, other stakeholders and herder focus groups. The data from these activities are presently being analysed and will be summarized in a report. In February 2009, Dr. Evelyn Mathias visited the project together with Dr. Wanyama; there she had the opportunity to participate in a few herder interviews and meet with the team of enumerators and other stakeholders.

Subsequently Dr. Mathias and Dr. Wanyama continued to Uganda where the Pastoral and Environmental Network of the Horn of Africa (PENHA) is running a project documenting Ankole cattle of Bahima pastoralists in the Southwest of Uganda. While Ankole numbers are declining in its original breeding area, livestock keepers in Uganda's drought-prone Tesso region have started switching to this breed because of its (for a local breed) high milk yield and drought tolerance. PENHA's project shall raise awareness on the value of Ankole cattle to further the Ankole conservation through sustainable use. Dr. Mathias and Dr. Wanyama traveled together with PENHA project coordinator Ms. Elizabeth Katushabe of PENHA to Mbarara and helped her run two workshops where herders and other stakeholders documented Ankole from their view. Subsequently the team visited herders and two government breeding stations and met a few

other stakeholders. They were joined by a staff from the office of the Ugandan national coordinator for animal genetic resources and the Rwandan national coordinator who is planning to start an Ankole breed documentation project in his own country.

Ms. Katushabe compiled the outcome of the activities into the booklet "The Ankole Longhorn cattle sustain our life and livelihood: We have to conserve them". She also translated it into Nyankore, the language of the herders who compiled the information. In December 2009, the draft text was discussed with a group of 11 herders during a meeting in Western Uganda. After integrating their feedback 500 copies of the book will be printed in two languages (English and Nyankore) and launched during a meeting in Western Uganda in 2010.

June: Raika Biocultural protocol

LPP arranged for the establishment of the first Bio-cultural protocol for a pastoralist community by linking lawyers of the South African NGO Natural Justice with LPPS and the Raika community.



July, 19-21st: Breeding Workshop of the Rain-fed Livestock Meeting in Sadri (Rajasthan, India).

Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson helped organize and made a major conceptual input to a workshop on native breed promotion that was organized by the Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) and LPPS in Sadri (Rajasthan/India). She gave a presentation on Livestock Keepers' Rights and on the potential of Biocultural Protocols to the 20 participants that largely represented scientists from government research institutes and from universities.



November, 23rd: Cameldungpaper-Project started in Sadri (Rajasthan, India).

In November 2009 LPP started a common project with the Indian partner organization Lokhit Pashu Palak Sansthan (LPPS) to produce hand made paper from camel dung. With the support from the German state of Hessen, construction of a hand paper making unit was begun on the LPPS campus in Sadri. This will add value to the camel and will create jobs for the women from untouchable castes that have few other income earning options in this area.





September, 7-10th: Biocultural Protocol for Samburu

Dr. Evelyn Mathias and Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson joined lawyers of the NGO Natural Justice and local veterinarian Dr. Pat Lanyasunya in facilitating a Biocultural Protocol of the Samburu pastoralist community. The process took place near Maralal. During a follow-up workshop towards the end of 2009, a draft of the Biocultural Protocol in Samburu language was shared with selected herders for their feedback. The herders also discussed the way forward, suggesting amongst other things to use the protocol to educate young people, mobilize their own and other communities and lobby for their rights. The corrections and amendments of the herders will be included into the final document before it will be printed and launched in 2010.



September, 24-25th: Code of Conduct Consultation in Karen, Kenya.

In collaboration with LIFE member Willie Tuimising of Practical Action LPP organized a consultation on Developing a Code of Conduct for the Implementation of International Legal Frameworks in Support of Pastoralists and Small-Scale Livestock Keepers. The consultation was held in Karen near Nairobi, Kenya and facilitated by Dr. Paul Mundy of LPP. In addition to Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson and Dr.



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Evelyn Mathias, 12 participants attended, coming from pastoralist communities, NGO, government and national and international research centres. The consultation had the following objectives:

- To develop a code of conduct that guides concerned stakeholders in the participatory implementation of the Global Plan of Action and the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as livestock development projects in general.
- To transform Livestock Keepers' Rights into practical principles or "best practices" that can be applied by officials and scientists.
- To equip livestock keepers and their support organizations with a tool that helps them advocate for their rights in the context of national action plans.
- To ensure that livestock owners are regarded as important actors and equal partners in animal genetic resources management, rather than subjects.
- To draw attention to the fact that the participation of livestock keepers in policy-making must become institutionalized.



Process: During the consultation the participants brainstormed on the issues behind each principle and right of Livestock Keepers' Rights and drafted guidelines addressing these issues. The results were compiled into a draft document Guidelines/Code of Conduct for the Implementation of Livestock Keepers' Rights and forwarded to LIFE India to be discussed and amended during a consultation in Delhi.

October, 6-8th: Code of Conduct Consultation and LIFE-Network India Meeting, New Delhi

This consultation took place in New Delhi on 6th-8th October 2009 at the National Academy of Agricultural Scientists (NASC Complex) in Pusa, New Delhi -12. It was organized by Mr. P. Vivekanandan from SEVA in Madurai and attended by a total of 69 participants originating from Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, West Bengal, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, several research institutes and non-governmental organizations.

On 6th October, the group submitted a memorandum to several government departments, including the Planning Commission, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

On 7th October, the participants gathered in the Committee Room of the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The opening session was chaired by Dr. Sadana, National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR), Karnal. Participants introduced themselves and the work they do with the respective breeds, animals or birds or the organisation which they work to contribute to the



cause. There were several presentations about various angles of breed conservation and traditional knowledge, including the question of Intellectual Property Rights; subsequently the participants went through the draft code of conduct developed in Nairobi and commented/amended the points. This work continued on 8th October.

On the evening of 8th October, 24 awards were given to individual livestock keepers and livestock keepers associations in recognition of their dedication to rare breeds. The awards were handed over by the Chairman of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), Dr. Gautam, and the Director of the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Dr. Joshi.

October, 8th: National Award Function for Conservers of Breeds in Delhi (India).

The LIFE-Network honoured 24 pastoralists/breeders associations of different states on 8th October 2009. The awards included Rs 10,000 cash and a certificate from LIFE Network which were distributed by Mr. P.L.Gautam, Chairman, National Biodiversity Authority, Government of India. During the Award function Mr. B.K.Joshi, Director of National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources released a booklet profiling the awardees involved in the conservation of native livestock breeds across the country.



December, 18-19th: Workshop on Livestock Keepers' Rights, Traditional Knowledge and Intellectual Property in Arusha (Tanzania)

Livestock Keepers' Rights and the Code were also highlighted during this workshop co-organized by the Tanzania Pastoralist and Hunter-Gatherers Organisation (TAPHGO) and LIFE member Eliamani Laltaika in Arusha, Tanzania on 18-19th December 2009. The workshop was attended by 56 participants including pastoralists and staff from NGOs, universities and government. Eliamani Laltaika gave a presentation on "The International Declaration on Livestock Keepers Rights", Dr. Jacob Wanyama on "How the red Maasai sheep found itself locked up in the laboratory: can it be brought back to where it belongs?" and Dr. Evelyn Mathias on "Biocultural Protocols and Code of Conduct -- tools for conserving biodiversity and livelihoods". (Proceedings are available on request). After the workshop Mr. Moses Ndyaine of the Indigenous Heartland Organization (IHO) invited Dr. Mathias to visit with him and the MP for



Ngorongoro, Mr. Kaika Saning'o Telele, a Maasai community development project IHO runs in the Ngororo Crater.

Drynet

Advocating for pastoralism and ecologically sustainable livestock keeping in the context of the UN Conventions

Our association with Drynet, an EU-sponsored project of 14 NGOs collaborating on increasing CSO participation in the implementation of the UNCCD, that lasted until 31 December, 2009, enabled us to systematically and persistently raise the subject of pastoralism and sustainable livestock development in the context of on-going policy discussions on dryland development. Within Drynet, LPP was responsible for providing Science and Technology inputs, and linking up with the scientific community. LPP is also Drynet's thematic coordinator for pastoralism and animal genetic resources.

Through Drynet it was possible to commission a couple of research projects that are very helpful for LPP's advocacy work. These concerned the topics of Bioenergy and Pastoralism: Challenging the Wastelands Myth., Participatory Documentation of Livestock Breeds in Baluchistan and a comparative study of carbon emissions from dairying and traditional pastoralism in Inner Mongolia, China.



Awards

Trophée de femmes

The **Yves Rocher Environmental Foundation** awarded its 2009 Trophée de femmes to LPP founder Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson for "her support to pastoralists and their recognition as guardians of biological diversity in India". <http://www.green-mice.de/177/drei-frauen-geehrt-im-kampf-fuer-die-natur-verleihung-des-national>



Papers presented at scientific conferences and meetings

Presentation to Chinese bureaucrats in Beijing, 20th November.

Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson was invited to give a presentation on Livestock Keepers' Rights at a national level meeting of 280 Chinese provincial animal husbandry officials, together with FAO representatives. She had the opportunity to interact with a range of Chinese officials engaging in conservation of animal genetic resources and to interest them in more participatory in-situ approaches.

Arid Zone Conference in Jodhpur, 25th November.

Dr. Ilse Köhler-Rollefson was invited to present a Keynote address at an international conference on Nurturing Arid Zones for People and the Environment at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, India, on 25th November

2009. Its title was Leveraging the potential of livestock for dryland development: Why a paradigm shift is needed.

Publications

Köhler-Rollefson, I. and Rathore, H.S. 2009. The camel in Rajasthan. Agricultural Biodiversity under threat. in (Eds. V. Joshi and Surjit Singh) Culture, Polity, and Economy. Rawat Publications, Jaipur, India, pp. 238-255.

Köhler-Rollefson, I., Rathore, H.S. and Mathias, E. 2009. Local breeds, livelihoods, and livestock keepers' rights in South Asia. Tropical Animal Health and Production 41(7):1061-1070.
www.springerlink.com/content/h31644635041g2h8/fulltext.pdf.

Mathias, Evelyn, Loquang, Thomas and Köhler-Rollefson, Ilse 2009. Community-based documentation as a tool for empowerment: The example of Karamoja. In: David Knaute und Sacha Kagan (eds.). Sustainability in Karamoja? Rethinking the terms of global sustainability in a crisis region of Africa. Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, Cologne, Germany, pp. 440-454.

Films

Biocultural Protocols

Together with LPPS and Delhi-based documentary makers "Moving Images", LPP produced a film about Biocultural Protocols based on footage in Kenya and India. The film documents livestock keepers' contribution to conserving the environment and their livestock breeds.

About the League

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

Financial

The League's income in 2009 was about € 226.591,00 and expenditures amounted to € 253.681,38. Details are given below. The accounts were audited by a professional chartered accountant in Darmstadt.

Euros	Funds at end of 2008	Income 2009	Expenditure 2009	Income – Expenditure 2009	Funds at end of 2009
Society	26.298,59	14.110,44	22.032,15	-7.921,71	18.376,88
Projects	61.813,32	212.480,56	231.649,23	19.168,67	42.644,65
Total	88.111,91	226.591,00	253.681,38	-27.090,38	61.021,53

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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are taxdeductible.

Registration

The League for Pastoral Peoples was registered as a non-profit society at the Darmstadt County Court (VR 2337) on 15 March 1993.