

Enabling Land Management, Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction in Africa

Grant factsheet

Programme goals and objectives

The Project's goal was to develop sustainable land management and resilient livelihoods in rangeland environments.

The immediate objective of the project was to promote stronger and more widespread understanding of rangeland environments and pastoral livelihoods and better use of that knowledge to inform policy and practice.

The Project comprised three main components:

Knowledge management

The WISP Knowledge Management Strategy combines five steps: developing, gathering, refining, distributing and applying knowledge. The project prioritised: developing and gathering knowledge globally through studies on governance and sustainable pastoralism; refining the knowledge through expert-led consultations, peer review, and dialogue with pastoralists; distributing and applying knowledge through online fora and through global and national events.

Capacity-building

The capacity-building component and advisory support to partners in the Participating Countries was provided through workshops, training, country events, joint studies and publications. In addition, grants were provided to partners to enhance their capacity to respond to issues of local-level pastoral concerns by strengthening their organizational capacity; developing advocacy strategies and preparing materials for use in their national/regional policy dialogue.

Policy advocacy

This component included organization of side events and exhibitions in conjunction with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); participation of pastoralist representatives in the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); support the development of national and regional pastoralist gatherings to promote pastoral voices and develop pastoral networks; provision of technical guidance for the development of field-based pastoral programmes; and strengthening of the WISP network and website to support knowledge-based advocacy. In addition IUCN has built on project lessons to embark on country-level work in partnership with State Members (e.g. Jordan, Kenya, Botswana, Burkina Faso) which has generated policy dialogue and revision of three policies/national strategies.



Map of countries where the grant operated

At a glance (GRIPS ID- 10000003612):

Grant Implementing Agency: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Theme: Enabling Land Management, Pastoralism

Benefitting countries were Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Sudan and Tanzania

In practice many countries benefited from the project through access to knowledge products and policy advice and through participation of pastoralists in global fora

Total Programme Cost: USD 1,909,096

IFAD Contribution: USD 950,000.00

Co-financing (other donors): USD 959,096

Partners: IFAD, IUCN, FAO (FAO- Kenya, FAO-CSM, FAO-Rome), UNDP- GEF, UNEP, Rockefeller Foundation, ILC, CoCooN, Réseau Billital Maroobe (RBM), CELEP, Pastoralism journal (Pastoralism: research, policy and practice), WAMIP

Effectiveness and duration: 4 years (March 2010 - August 2014)

Target group/beneficiaries

The main target groups were Mobile Pastoralists in selected African countries, benefiting poor and marginalized groups involved in IFAD supported projects for poverty reduction and economic growth through sustainable pastoral development, rangelands management and pastoral empowerment, stronger pastoral livelihoods, reduced vulnerability and increased adaptive capacity to climate change.

Major results

The project has influenced policy processes at a high level through engagement of pastoralists in policy fora (at national and regional) and international conventions (UNCCD, UNCSD, UNCBD). WISP has indirectly influenced policy dialogue through the use of knowledge and increased capacity by network members, although tracking and attributing these changes has been challenging.

The project placed particular emphasis on pastoralist women's rights, since pastoral women often experience critically low levels of support and lack the tools to lobby for their rights, yet play a central role in sustainable natural resource management. Gender was prioritised through the study on "Pastoralist Women's Empowerment" and the 2010 Global Pastoralist Women's Gathering in India. Opening up opportunities for pastoralist women to meet and voice their perspective in the international arena, was an important achievement.

The project also focused on emphasizing the environment sustainability and ecosystem services provided by pastoralism through its presence in international fora (WISP engagement with UNCCD, CBD and UNFCCC, collaboration on the IUCN-UNCCD publications ,engagement in the Rio 2012 negotiations and the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals, IUCN's learning around Ecosystem Based Adaptation, development and use of a training tool on Pastoralism and Drylands resilience in targeted countries, building and development of organisational capacities of partners: WAMIP, MARAG, and Networking; enhancing advocacy and information on the efficiency of pastoral activities worldwide and in particular in targeted countries; getting pastoralist voice more understood worldwide through policy dialogue (see above).

Knowledge generated

Emerging from this project, specific studies and policy briefs include:

- The Minimum Standard "Supporting Sustainable Pastoral Livelihoods - A Global Perspective on Minimum Standards and Good Practices";
- The Land we graze: A synthesis of case studies about how pastoralists' organizations defend their land rights;
- The Governance of Rangelands: Collective action for sustainable pastoralism;
- The Green Quarter: A decade of progress across the world in sustainable pastoralism;
- Women pastoralists' empowerment: Supporting positive change;
- Sustainable Pastoralism and the Post 2015 Agenda: Opportunities and barriers to pastoralism for global food production and environmental stewardship;
- Translation of some of publications and policy brief into French, Spanish and Arabic;
- Monthly newsletters.

Lessons learned

1. Lessons learned through this project are available through the publications listed earlier and some lessons pertaining to project delivery are provided below:
 - a. Knowledge Management for policy influence is notoriously difficult to demonstrate impact, yet there is a widespread change in attitudes towards pastoralism globally that can be at least partially attributed to WISP. Activities around knowledge and advocacy remain important, particularly in relation to strengthening the voice of pastoralists. There is still an overwhelming lack of information and basic data related to pastoralism in most countries and therefore safe investment and policy decisions cannot be made without significant effort on knowledge management.

- b. A key lesson from the WISP studies is that most countries have numerous policies that are supportive of sustainable pastoralism and greater emphasis should be placed on policy implementation than policy revision. This requires increased demand from pastoralists for governments to respond, increased prioritisation by governments (fiscal allocations), and greater capacity to implement good practices.
- c. Greater evidence of impacts on rangeland health and on pastoralist economies is recommended. This could be oriented towards the Sustainable Development Goals and it is recommended that sub-national level monitoring is carried out from 2015 to ensure that governments do not repeat the mistake of the MDGs and achieve national targets by sacrificing pastoralist areas. WISP needs to use its profile as a science-based institution, and embedded within an Inter-Governmental Organisation, to demonstrate and popularise appropriate tools for rangeland assessment and measurement of sustainable pastoralist development and resilience.
- d. Pastoralist voice has grown very significantly but remains disorganised. In many countries pastoralists are finding greater space to influence public dialogue and planning and there is growing receptivity towards investing in sustainable pastoralism. There is need for supporting pastoral Civil Society Organisations at national and regional level and globally (e.g. through WAMIP) to sustain the demand for change. There remains a role for WISP to play in providing credible evidence and convening dialogue opportunities so that pastoralists can maintain the momentum for change.

Way forward

- Country Investment Strategies must be informed by current data on pastoralist economies, societies and environments. It must be recognized that in most developing countries, existing data on pastoralism is inadequate and small investments in improving availability of data can have profound impacts on sustainable development. Data needs to be improved on the multiple products of pastoralism (e.g. milk, fibre, meat) and the multiple livestock species that make up the pastoral economy.
- Recognise that pastoralism remains the most viable land use option in the majority of the world's rangelands. So, investments need to be oriented towards developing the sector and not to converting pastoral lands to other uses or production systems.
- Mitigate the cost of non-pastoral investments and policies on the pastoral sector. Donor's investments should therefore pay attention to the need for negotiated outcomes over resources like land and water, particularly in countries where pastoral populations are marginalised and disadvantaged in such negotiations.
- Strengthen and uphold natural resource governance to enable sustainable management. It is important to invest in local institutions for resource management and governance to mitigate the risks of alienation of land from traditional users and to enable effective natural resource management at scale on communal rangelands. Donors should also assess the risks of land acquisition and resource conflict as a result of investments in rangelands where land rights are weak or not enforced.
- IFAD should support representation of marginalised groups, including pastoralists within their wider society, but also including marginalised groups within pastoral societies. This should include strengthening of networks of pastoralist Civil Society groups to improve the coordinated engagement in policy dialogue. In November 2010, the project contributed to the organisation of the first global gathering of pastoralists women, held in Mera, India. The participants at the gathering developed a list of key issues and top priorities for pastoralist women, which resulted in the Mera Declaration.
- Recognise and address the need for substantial "enabling" investments, in health, education, security and infrastructure.
- Support countries to fulfil international commitments towards sustainable development, environmental protection and human rights. By ensuring that country investments are compatible

with these international agreements IFAD can mitigate the risk of undesired negative outcomes from investments and can emphasise the synergy between development, environment and human rights.

Grant linkages to IFAD investment projects

1. **Chad:** Pastoral and Water Resource Management Project (Kanem and Central areas) - http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/project/tags/chad/1446/project_overview
2. **Eritrea:** Post-crisis Rural Recovery and Development Programme - http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/project/tags/eritrea/1359/project_overview
3. **Ethiopia:** Pastoral Community Development Project – http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/project/tags/ethiopia/1458/project_overview
4. **Kenya:** Programme for Rural Outreach of Financial Innovations and Technologies (PROFIT)- http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/project/tags/kenya/1378/project_overview
5. **Kenya:** Mount Kenya East Pilot Project for Natural Resource Management – http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/project/tags/kenya/1234/project_overview
6. **Mali:** Kidal Integrated Rural Development Programme – http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/project/tags/mali/1356/project_overview
7. **Sudan:** Butana Integrated Rural Development Project – http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/project/tags/sudan/1332/project_overview
8. **Sudan:** Gash Sustainable Livelihoods Management Programme – http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/project/tags/sudan/1263/project_overview
9. **Tanzania:** Agricultural Sector Development Programme-Livestock (ASDP-L) - http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/project/tags/untied_republic_of_tanzania/1306/project_overview

Links to grant documentation

- Grant Design Document: <http://tinyurl.com/l224p5r>
- President Report: <http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/98/e/EB-2009-98-R-47.pdf>
- Project Completion Report: <http://tinyurl.com/orutlyz>
- Project website: No specific website for the project but main document products can be found here: <http://www.iucn.org/wisp/>

Contacts

Grant sponsor contact person:

Antonio Rota, Senior Technical Adviser, Livestock and Farming Systems Technical Advisory Division – PTA, IFAD.
E-mail: a.rota@ifad.org - Send us your feedback: ptakmmailbox@ifad.org

Recipient contact person:

Jonathan Davies, Global Drylands Coordinator, IUCN
E-mail: Jonathan.Davies@iucn.org



International Fund for Agricultural Development
Via Paolo di Dono, 44 - 00142 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 54591 - Fax: +39 06 5043463
E-mail: ifad@ifad.org
www.ifad.org
www.ruralpovertyportal.org

 ifad-un.blogspot.com
 www.facebook.com/ifad
 instagram.com/ifadnews
 www.twitter.com/ifadnews
 www.youtube.com/user/ifadTV



Date: March 2015