



Review of the literature on Pastoral Economics and Marketing:

Europe

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The status of pastoralism in Europe

In the recommendations of the Third International Conference "Biodiversity in Europe" and 8th meeting of the Council of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) 18-21 January 2004, Madrid, Spain, it is stated, concerning Mountain Biological Diversity that:

"Recognising the specificity and importance of mountain ecosystems for their natural social and cultural values and for the important services they provide, and the importance of a significant reduction in the loss of mountain biodiversity as a contribution to the 2010 target, the Conference recommends the COP to:

46. Adopt the programme of work on mountain biological diversity as agreed by SBSTTA9 recommendation IX/12.

47. Highlight the following issues in the proposed PoW:

- The role of sustainable agriculture, rangelands and pastoralism using traditional practices that can maintain biological diversity in mountain ecosystems;
- The need to protect natural dynamic processes in order to enhance the capacity for ecosystems to cope with negative impacts and climate change;
- Land-use and water resource planning at landscape level;
- Environmental planning in order to reduce the negative impact of tourism and its associated settlements and facilities;
- Integrated watershed management practices;
- Promotion of integrated transboundary cooperation and cross-

pastoral transhumant shepherders are basically left high and dry v

the other hand, the

The PASTORAL project is an EU funded concerted action of SAC (Scottish Agricultural College), EFNCP, ALTEIRA (The Netherlands), IEEP (Institute for European Environmental Policy, UK), ARPA (Asociación para el Analisis y Reforma de la Política Agrorural, Spain), UAM (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain) , ESA-IPCB (Escola Superior Agraria de Castelo Branco, Portugal) and CPE (Coordination Paysanne Européenne, Belgium). Its aim was to look at agricultural, socio-economic and ecological characteristics of high nature value

be forgotten in the agricultural policy). He also discusses the viability of sheep farming (the world market situation having an increasing impact, wool and meat imported from Australia and New Zealand being normally cheaper than the local products). No solution has been found so far to increase the viability of extensive livestock farming.

Spain

<http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/livestocksystems/nafplio/proceedings/proceedings.pdf>: (proceedings.pdf) Chapter 2 of this 146 page report is dedicated to "adding value to the products of livestock systems" It deals more specifically with Belgium, France, UK and Germany. There is also a part on sustainability of cashmere production in Spain and UK.

http://www.globalnature.org/docs/02_vorlage_asp_id~18012_domid~1011_sp~E_addlastid~0_m1~11089_m2~11103_m3~11170_m4~18012_suma~.htm: This website gives information on the value of pastoralismo, and more specifically transhumance, for the protection of ecosystems. The Fundación Global Nature España is working on the revival of transhumance and the 120.000 km of cañadas (drove roads) of Spain. No figures are given about the valuation of pastoralism and transhumance.

the Study of Common Property by Cassandra Bergstrom. Gives a lot of information on the

regarded as the defining feature of Sami culture. The Sami exhibit a very different form of territorial organization (flexible and overlapping) than the modern or 'Western' systems of the European states (fixed and exclusive) which colonized them. Contradictions between these two conceptions of territoriality have been a defining feature of state-Sami relations in the following ways: 1. Nordic states viewed the Sami as nomadic, and thus having no ownership of their land. 2. Reindeer herding was viewed as an illegitimate or backwards form of economic activity, resulting in the privileging of 'modern' forms of land use at the expense of traditional Sami activities. 3. Where states did feel an impulse to 'protect' the Sami way of life, they viewed nomadic pastoralism as economically unviable, prompting systems of administration which increased state regulation of herding. These conflicts lie at the root of the issues which the Sami are struggling with today: rights to land and resources, self-government, and autonomy over reindeer herding management. Recognizing the importance of different conceptions of territoriality is necessary for a just settlement of these matters." The Sami seem to have the same status as most pastoralists in Europe!

http://www.sristi.org/cpr/cpr_detail.php3?Mode=Institutions&page=44&limit=1 (document attached) "Sami Reindeer Pastoralism as an Indigenous Resource Management System in Northern Norway" by Ivar Bjorklund (1990). This article is about "Self-designed institutions for management of common property resources at the grassroots exhibit considerable variations. These institutions may be formal or informal, culturally embedded or other-wise and episodic or durable. The nature of rules/norms may vary across sectors, regions and cultures. The source of variability may be however, more importantly include the nature of stress or opportunity to which the institution owed its genesis, the context of the participants, the size of the groups and heterogeneity among stake holders, the nature of the resource (whether fugitive or stable), the ownership of the resource (whether private, common, club or public), the scarcity of resource and the purpose of management (whether for accumulation of wealth or for sheer survival of the members). The present Institution is for Sami reindeer pastoralists living in the Finnmark, a territory including northern parts of Sweden, Finland and Norway. Rules for Management of the Institution are: (a) Boundary Rules SOCIAL BOUNDARIES: Members of the "Siida" (see below). SPATIAL BOUNDARIES: Gouvdageaidnu area of Northern Norway, Finland and Sweden. National borders restrict the movements of the herds but specific rules for crossing the border between Norway and Sweden has been made in an internal agreement between the governments the two countries. (b) Governance rules Herdowners are organized in "Siida's", cooperations organized through kith relations (Possibly a Clan). The members of the "Siida" lives and migrates together and they will organize the grazing of reindeer herds throughout a year. (c) Resource Allocation Typically a Siida will regroup three times during a year in accordance with grazing conditions. In the summer reindeer will be gathered in large herds, splitting up in medium size herds for the winter and smaller herds during spring. As a general principle, the herd size should not exceed the carrying capacity of the grazing area. If it occurs, individual owners will withdraw their animals from the common herd and join other herding units according to kinship relations and available pastures. Conflicts are being discussed between the governments who try to regulate the number of reindeer on the basis of an appraisal by biologists on the carrying capacity of pastureland which disagrees with that of the herders (who have hundreds of years of experience).

<http://www.indiana.edu/%7Eiascp/abstracts/77.html> (document attached) by Tarje Brantenberg (1995) "Indigenous Rights and Norwegian Law; The Problem of Sami Customary Law and Pastoral Rights in Norway" Lecture presented at "Reinventing the Commons," the fifth annual conference of the International Association for the Study of Common Property, May 24-28, 1995, Bodo, Norway. This article is about Sami customary law versus modern Norwegian law as politics and about how herders' practical knowledge remains implicit, contested, sometimes ignored and silenced.

<http://uit.no/getfile.php?PagelId=1437&FileId=173> (document attached)

Romania

In the frame of the PASTORAL project (see under Europe) Workshop 2 (document: Workshop 2. report.pdf) was mainly about Romania. The workshop report, written by Sally Huband and Davy McCracken, gives information on economic and ecological aspects of pastoralism in Romania. Agriculture is Romania's most important economic sector and

be able to meet the European Commission's (EC) rigorous hygiene and welfare regulations. In the immediate future, there is a clear need to address the social factors that are causing shepherds to leave transhumance livelihoods. The provision of better accommodation (learning from similar initiatives in France and Spain) could also provide more incentive for people to stay in, and join, the profession. One man said that he would seek an alternative livelihood if the opportunity arose but the majority expressed a strong wish to stay in their profession. They do not want special advantages from the government but just want to be allowed to continue with their livelihoods. They suggested that in cases of damage to crops, independent arbitrators could be employed to assess a fair level of compensation. Also, certain areas or 'corridors' could be established through which flocks have the right to pass. Though they acknowledged that the effective implementation of this strategy would be very difficult to achieve in terms of designating enough land, enforcing this designation and fairly compensating the people whose land is grazed. However difficult it is to achieve, shepherd's livelihoods must be made more secure: they have the right to choose to continue with their profession without the risk of violence and extortion.

percent of the country's total land area) was privatized, and peasants were allowed to raise crops and livestock for profit. In addition, a free market for farm produce was established, and steps were taken to modernize the farm sector. While Albania was almost totally dependent on foreign aid for food during the transition years from 1991 to 1993, by 1994 the reforms began to pay off. Production on farms grew by 15 percent that year, and farming grew from about one-third of the GDP in the 1980s to 25 percent of the GDP in 2004. These informations are quite in opposition with the OXFAM document above (bp45_albania.pdf). The emigration movement from Albania, as it still occurs now, tends to contradict this positive information.

<http://www.zooconsult.it/CountryExperience.html> (document attached) This is an article about a project for "Technical Assistance for the Direction of Veterinary Service" of Albania. The project aims at institutional, professional and technical strengthening of the Albanian veterinary services. All project objectives are placed within the framework of the Strategy for Agriculture Development of Albania ("Green Strategy"). The applied project approach consists of support interventions and measures carried out at several levels: (i) institution building at VD and DVS, (ii) improvement of the working conditions of VD and DVO staff, (iii) transfer of technical and professional know how, and (iv) provision of short-term expertise for specific problems. In terms of improved working conditions, a variety of tools and equipment are provided, such as communication facilities (e.g. e-mail), office work facilities (e.g. computers and printers), transport equipment, and laboratory equipment (diagnostic facilities). For the transfer of know-how, three training methodologies are being applied: on the job training through close collaboration with the long-term and the short-term experts, specific training through workshops or seminars (e.g. LogFrame workshop), and the provision of study tours to Central and Northern Europe. In the fields of short-term expertise, specific prevailing animal health and veterinary public health constraints (e.g. veterinary epidemiology) will be addressed.

<http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/essd/essd.nsf/2f8eec6c436b828385256a290067cab0/5ea0170644da4fc285256a8b00786fc5?OpenDocument> (document attached) This document gives an Albanian example of "Community-based forest management in a transition economy". It is about the restoration of forest and pasture areas which had been degraded after the end of communism and about controlling illegal harvesting and improving forest management on publicly managed land. The transfer of user rights and management to local communities has apparently worked very well; user rights have been transferred for 10 years. Local communities have been assisted with development of management plans and have invested user fees in improving the resource. This component is being expanded and may form the basis for a follow-on natural resources and environment project. So this article again is in contradiction with other information according to which land management seems to work rather badly (again the OXFAM document bp45_albania.pdf).

<http://www.dec.org/pdf%5Fdocs/PDABS698.pdf> (document attached) This is about the "Albania private Forestry Development Program" (financed by the United States Agency for International Development). This programme started apparently around 1995 and seems to be a long term programme. The article is one of 19 quarterly reports. It gives information on the management of forests, pastures and meadows, but also on social aspects (such as gender integration) and on capacity building (including published materials).

Macedonia

<http://www.macedonia.info/FAQ.htm> (document attached) The name Makedonia seems to vom form the Greek and is supposed to mean "highlander" (could also come from Macedon who is the son of Zeus and Thyia, Deucalion's daughter, one not excluding the other). The Macedonians have apparently been transhumant pastoralists already in the 6th BC.

<http://www.europexl.nl/progmacleure.html> ? <http://www.europexl.nl/library.html> (document saved as "agriculturesector.doc") The document gives information on the different size-types of farms. The livestock sub-sector is characterized by a large number of very small, subsistence oriented farm households, a limited but growing number of small, commercially oriented family farming businesses and a decreasing number of large, specialized livestock enterprises. Between 1990 and 2002, the pig industry has grown substantially and the dairy industry modestly, whereas the cattle, sheep and poultry industries have declined markedly. The largest reductions have been in the sheep and poultry industries, which have shrunk by

45% and 49%, respectively. Sheep numbers have fallen heavily in both individual farm and enterprise sub-sectors, due to the intermittent loss of international markets and the termination of subsidies for lamb production. Rising labor costs and reduced labor availability have also made it difficult to continue upland shepherding. Small-scale farms seem to do better than large agricultural enterprises: Small-holders have adapted more quickly to economic transition, and benefited from improved access to farm inputs, product markets and land. Agriculture enterprises on the other hand have been in continuous decline, despite sustained soft-budget support. This seems to be the opposite to many other countries (especially EU) where large farms do better than the small ones.

Sources

Sources to check for information on economics of pastoralism:

- www.efnccp.org
- www.ieep.org.uk
- <http://www.eldis.org>
- www.fao.org
- www.ifad.org
- www.iisd.org
- www.iucn.org
- www.un.org
- www.unu.edu/unupress (United Nations University Press)

There is very little information on UK, France, Spain and Switzerland so far, countries for which a lot more is available