

the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)  
the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)  
the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) on behalf of  
the System-wide Program for Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI)

are jointly organizing an

***INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL OPTIONS  
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF RANGELANDS IN DRY AREAS***

Hammamet , Tunisia  
6-11 May 2001

The workshop will convene policy makers and researcher scientists to explore issues concerning property rights, collective action and the management of rangelands in dry areas in African and West Asian countries. The program will be geared to develop strategies which will contribute to greater equity among resource users and other stakeholders, efficient resource use, and environmental sustainability.

The workshop language will be English, including both plenary and working group sessions. Simultaneous translation into French and Arabic will be provided.

**Background**

Until recently governments and development agencies accorded semi-arid rangeland areas relatively low priority and most interventions have concentrated on technical solutions to improve range productivity. However, there is now particular concern about the worsening desertification of rangeland areas of many African and West-Asian countries, and its social, economic, and environmental impact.

Much of the degradation of rangelands have arisen from inappropriate land use policies, multiple and contradictory legal systems (state, customary/religious) over pastoral resources, population pressures, and the disruption of pastoral production strategies and mechanisms that govern herder-farmer relationships.

Different types of tenure reform, ranging from privatization to common property arrangements have been explored to support the improvement of rangelands and the

development of pastoral communities, and other institutional reforms like reorganization of pastoral communities into cooperatives and pastoral associations.

Results from these reforms differ from country to country. Understanding their impacts on livestock production and livelihood strategies of herding communities requires systematic evaluation in order to draw lessons for designing adequate policy and institutional frameworks.

There is a general consensus amongst researchers and developers on the need to understand the consequences of the different institutional approaches to pastoral development (e.g. various property rights, mobility, access options), to enhance the enabling environment under which livestock producers operate, and to promote greater participation of local communities in the management of common property resources.

## **Objectives**

The broad goal of the conference is to contribute towards sustainable rangeland production strategies and livelihood of pastoral communities, especially in African and West Asian countries, through the participatory formulation of strategies for sustainable range management.

In pursuit of this overall goal the conference will:

- Present the principal results and conclusions of CAPRI-sponsored research on rangeland management to policymakers and others involved in rangeland management, and discuss the practical policy and implementation issues faced in those countries
- Initiate a discussion of those results and of current government policies in rangelands
- Evaluate consequences, in terms of impact on livelihoods and environmental sustainability, of alternative institutional options and strategies for different types of rangelands and livestock production systems
- Seek to identify the appropriate medium- and longer-term roles of the rangelands in contributing to poverty eradication and food security
- Develop a close participatory dialogue amongst policy-makers, relevant international and national research organizations, and donor agencies, on the key issues identified, the possible solutions, and their implications for future economic, social and environmental policies.
- Examine the need for follow-up action to the current research projects and develop recommendations for future participatory research on the identified issues.

## **Workshop participants**

The conference will bring together about 50 participants from Burkina Faso, Jordan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Eritrea, Morocco, Niger, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda and other countries from national, regional, and international research institutions and organizations working in the fields of agriculture, natural resource management and policy

formulation. The target group for the conference will be key decision makers in Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Interior, and Rural Affairs, and national senior researchers and advisors.

### **Structure of the workshop**

The conference will begin with presentations of the results of research from each country, followed by a discussion led by a policymaker from that country, focusing on the implications of the research, new policy debate, and gaps in understanding that need to be addressed for better policy formulation and implementation. A day of structured field visits in Tunisia will provide an opportunity for participants to see the issues in practice. The majority of the time will be spent in participatory working sessions focusing on the key institutional issues and policy implications. Emphasis will be placed on involvement of all those attending the meeting, and to enhancing the dialogue between researchers, policymakers, and donors, as well as among countries with significant rangeland management challenges.

### **Language**

The plenary sessions of the conference will be conducted in English, but with simultaneous translations into Arabic/French. Working groups will be conducted in English with English visualization, but interpreters will be available in each group to translate as needed.

### **Reporting**

Preliminary plans are for approximately 8 country-level papers that will be circulated to the conference participants in advance of the meeting.

Within 3 months of the conference, a 25-30 page synthesis paper will be prepared in English, French and Arabic, as well as a 1500-word executive summary. This paper will summarize the conference consensus on appropriate institutional options for the development of rangelands. A conference summary paper and all individual papers presented will be published as CAPRI working papers, and the full set of papers will be published as an edited volume or a special issue of a suitable journal. All papers will be in English, but with French and Arabic summaries.

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**PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME**

**Sunday, May 6**

Participant arrival and registration

**Monday, May 7**

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|--------------|---|
| 8:30-9:00    | Opening   |
| 9:00-9:30    | Overview of Mashreq and Mahgreb studies<br><i>Dr. Tidiane Ngaido</i>  |
| 9:30-10:30   | Presentation and discussion of Tunisia case study<br>"Privatization and Range Management Options in Tunisia"<br><i>Dr. Nouredine Nasr</i> |
| 10:30--11:00 | Coffee break  |
| 11:00-12:00  | Presentation and discussion of Morocco case study:<br>"Tribal Ownership Rights and Range Management Options"<br><i>Dr. Ahmed Herzenni</i> |
| 12:00-1:00   | Lunch   |
| 1:00-2:00    | Presentation and discussion of Jordan case study:<br>"State Ownership and Range Management Option in Jordan"<br><i>Dr. Laith Roussan</i>  |
| 2:00-3:00    | Presentation and discussion of Syria case study:<br><i>Dr. Tidiane Ngaido</i>   |
| 3:00-3:30    | Coffee break  |
| 3:30-4:00    | Overview of issues and findings from West/East Africa<br><i>Dr. Nancy McCarthy</i>  |
| 4:00-5:00    | Presentation and discussion of Ethiopia case study:<br><i>Dr. Abdul Kamara</i>  |
| 6:00-6:15    | Presentation by Dr. Robin Mearns (World Bank)   |
| 6:15-6:30    | Presentation by IFAD  |
| 6:30-6:45    | Presentation by Dr. Gufu Oba (Noragric)   |
| 6:45-7:30    | Reception and information market  |
| 7:30         | Dinner  |

**Tuesday, May 8**

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|------------|---|
| 8:30-8:45  | Opening for the day   |
| 8:45-9:45  | Presentation and discussion of Niger case study:<br><i>Dr. Nancy McCarthy</i> |
| 9:45-10:15 | Coffee break  |

- 10:15-11:15 Presentation and discussion of Burkina Faso case study:  
*Mr. Drabo Boureima and Dr. Celine Dutilly*
- 11:15-12:00 Presentation and discussion of Uganda case study:  
Rangeland policies in Uganda and cross-cutting issues,  
*Dr. Kisamba-Mugerwa*
- 12:00-1:00 Lunch
- 1:00- 1:30 Terms of reference for Working Groups
- 1:30- 3:30 Working Group I
- 3:30- 4:00 Coffee break
- 4:00-5:00 Working Group I

### **Wednesday May 9**

Field trip

### **Thursday May 10**

- 8:30-9:15 Presentation and discussion of WG I on property rights
- 9:15-10:00 Presentation and discussion of WG I on institutions
- 10:00-10:30 Coffee break
- 10:30-1:00 Working Group II
- 1:00-2:00 Lunch
- 2:00-2:45 Presentation and discussion of WG II A
- 2:45-3:30 Presentation and discussion of WG II B
- 3:30-4:00 Coffee break
- 4:00-5:30 Plenary discussion of emerging issues

### **Friday May 11**

- 8:30-12:00 Working Group III: Policy Recommendations
- 12:00-1:00 Lunch
- 1:00-1:45 Presentation of policy recommendations
- 1:45-2:30 Plenary discussion of recommendations, remaining issues
- 2:30-3:00 Closing

## **CAPRi in Brief**

The System-wide Program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRi) is one of several Inter-Center Initiatives of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (Future Harvest centers). These initiatives seek to draw together relevant resources from multiple centers, national research institutes, and centers of excellence, and bring them to bear, in a coordinated manner, on a problem of global or inter-regional importance.

Successful resolution of agricultural productivity and natural resource management dilemmas around the world requires understanding of institutional issues, specifically those concerning externalities, property rights and community action. Many CGIAR centers have been grappling with these issues, and in 1995 IFPRI received preliminary funding to coordinate these efforts through CAPRi.

In the past, a dearth of rigorous, cross-comparable case studies has constrained development of the locally relevant policy recommendations and internationally generalizable lessons that are necessary to focus government activities and create an enabling environment for local-level efforts. CAPRi aims to promote comparative research on the role played by collective action and property institutions in shaping the efficiency, sustainability and equity components of natural resource systems.

Financial support for the program has been provided by the Norwegian Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Ford Foundation, and the Government of Italy. Additional funding for specific research projects is provided by a variety of donors and the core funds of participating CGIAR centers.

All 16 Future Harvestcenters participate in this program including CIAT, CIFOR, CIMMYT, CIP, ICARDA, ICLARM, ICRAF, ICRISAT, IIMI, IITA, ILRI, IRRI, WARDA, ISNAR, IPGRI, with IFPRI, as the convening center. Membership includes all researchers at centers, national research institutes, NGOs, and universities who participate in component research projects.

Policy and strategy formulation for the System-wide Program is headed up by a Steering Committee which is comprised of representatives from each of the Future Harvest centers, representing a diverse range of expertise, plus leading experts from research and other organizations in developing and developed countries. A smaller Executive Committee convenes on a regular basis to make decisions in support of the overall priorities set by the steering committee.

The system-wide approach to collective action and property rights research is designed to elicit the collaboration of the various Future Harvestcenters and other partner research institutes in motivating and carrying out a coordinated research agenda which benefits from interdisciplinary expertise and interregional knowledge. It seeks to facilitate cross- fertilization of ideas and experience to enable both a broader and more profound research process. By soliciting the participation of other local and global organizations as partners in the program, a wide range of perspectives derived from both academic and practitioner knowledge are integrated.