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Livestock



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Center for Better Livestock in Dry Areas

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# Land and resource tenure arrangements and institutional models research project

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## *Minutes of the National Workshop on «Partnerships for improving pastoral policies in Tunisia»*

22-23 May, 2017. Hotel Averroes Iberostar, Yasmine Hammamet, Tunisia.

### 1. Background

Rangelands play a key role in the sustainability of pastoral systems, and also contribute to maintaining environmental equilibrium and local economies. Profits from rangelands are estimated at TND 1,062 million per year, which is triple that of forests and corresponds to about 1.5% of GDP. In Tunisia, rangelands are divided into supply services (18%), regulation (78%), cultural services (4%) and biodiversity conservation (2%).

For many decades, these pastoral areas have been continuously deteriorating, with reductions recorded from 6.1 million hectares in 2005 to 5.5 million hectares in 2012. There are direct factors and underlying causes of range degradation; with direct factors including crop encroachment (barley, olive), illegal wood collection for fuel, overgrazing, inadequate herd safeguard policies during drought years and the increasing drought pressure and climate change; while the underlying causes of rangeland degradation are numerous and diverse. There are causes related to the complexity of land tenure, agricultural policies and inadequate legislation and the user-administration relationship, the top-down approach of the government interventions, the deep mutations that pastoral and agropastoral societies have undergone and the low investment in the pastoral sector. The total cost of this degradation is estimated at 49.8 TND per ha per year, which is equivalent to 224 million TND per year for the whole of Tunisia, thus corresponding to 21.1% of the economic value generated from rangelands.

Pastoral areas are facing several institutional constraints, namely: (i) inefficient national strategies and absence / inadequacy of pastoral codes; (ii) multiple actors and lack of coordination between different institutions; (iii) lack of strong agricultural professional organizations involving pastoralists in the development and implementation of strategies

and programs; (iv) poor research with low dissemination of its results; and (v) low human resource capacity.

Within the framework of its collaboration with Tunisia, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), with the financial support of the CRP Livestock Program led by ILRI and the BMZ / GIZ, organized a workshop on "Partnerships to improve pastoral policies in Tunisia". This workshop represents an important step towards a better pastoral policy in Tunisia, by developing strategies for updating the pastoral code aiming at better governance of rangelands.

To meet this objective, the following topics have been scheduled for discussion/ negotiation by all stakeholders:

- Overview of the current situation of the rangelands in the country and related laws within the current forestry regulations (forest code and implementing texts)
- Review of ongoing actions, visions and perspectives of national and international partners
- Testimony of selected rangeland users (GDA, Management Councils)
- Working groups on legal aspects, stakeholder mapping and synergy modalities, and investment and funding opportunities took place and their results have been discussed and validated in plenary session.

## **2. Participants**

Of the 60 team members invited, 44 participated in the workshop, representing 3 ministries, the professional and civil society, the Assembly of People's Representatives, international / regional organizations and ICARDA researchers.

- There were 23 participants from the Ministry of Agriculture Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries (MARHP)- 11 from the central departments and 12 from the regional

commissariats of agricultural development (CRDA). At the central level, participants were:

- A strong delegation from the General Directorate of Forests (DGF), led by its Director General
  - The Research and Higher Agricultural Education Institution (IRESA), represented by its President and Director General
  - The Office of Livestock and Pasture (OEP)
  - The Director of International Cooperation of the MARHP
- Participants from the MARHP at the regional level included the CRDAs of Kasserine, Gabès, Kairouan, Sidi Bouzid, Gafsa, Médenine, Tataouine and Béja.
  - A representative of the Ministry of Local Collectivities and Environment
  - One representative (Director General of Land Affairs) of the Ministry of State Domains and Land Affairs
  - Professional organizations and civil society were represented by the Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fisheries (UTAP), 2 representatives from Agricultural

Development Group (GDA Tataouine and Médenine), and 3 from the management councils (Médenine, Tataouine).

- The Assembly of People's Representatives (ARP) was represented by its Deputy, Mrs Najla Saadaoui.
- Two international organizations, FAO (two representatives) and IFAD (1 representative).
- 6 resource persons carefully selected for their competence in the pastoral and legal fields.
- 3 researchers from ICARDA.



Photo 1. View of the conference hall with a zoom on a table hosting from right to left : Mr. Messoued Meliane (Resource person, Free lance), Mr. Youssef Saadani (Former DG Forestry Department, Free lance), Ms. Najla Saadaoui (Deputy, member of the national assembly/ARP), Prof. Hamed Daly (Researcher INRAT), Prof. Hichem Ben Salem (DG IRESA).

### 3. Opening

The workshop was opened by Mr. Habib Abid, Director General of the Forestry Directorate (MARHP). Mr Abid presented the “National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Management of Forests and Rangelands”, and the on-going and planned measures to

improve the legal framework and management of the silvopastoral spaces in Tunisia. At the institutional level, the Director General declared that the process initiated to upgrade the forestry administration, and its shift towards an “Office of Forests, Rangelands and Desertification Control”, is under consideration by decision makers.



Photo 2. Opening session, from right to left: Dr. Mohamed Bengoumi (FAO Subregional Office North Africa), Mr. Habib Abid (DG Forestry Directorate, MARHP), Prof. Eliès Hamza (President IRESA, MARHP), Mr. Sami Mrabet (DG, Land Affairs, Ministry of State Domain and Land Affairs), Mr. Anis Ben Rayana (Director International Cooperation, MARHP)

Mr. Mohamed Bengoumi, the FAO representative, reiterated FAO's willingness to support any process that seeks to improve natural resource management policies, including rangelands.

Professor Eliès Hamza, President IRESA, welcomed the initiative taken by ICARDA and other partners to improve the legal framework for the sustainable management of pastoral areas by highlighting the environmental equilibriums ensured by these resources.

Mr. Sami El Mrabet, the representative of the Ministry of State Domains and Land Affairs, in his statement, raised the issue of data availability related to rangelands and the complexity of their uses and, in particular, the land ownership.

Mr. Anis Ben Rayana, the Director of International Cooperation of the MARHP, evoked the excellent collaboration between the Ministry and its international partners (ICARDA, FAO,

IFAD, World Bank, etc.), and reiterated MARHP willingness to support all initiatives related to natural management.

#### **4. Brief overview of introductory contributions**

The first half-day was dedicated to seven PPT presentations and 4 testimonies of community based organizations (GDAs, Management councils), and development projects. The presentations focused on the following topics:

- The first presentation by Ali Nefzaoui and Slim Jarradi dealt with "the present situation of rangelands in Tunisia", who recalled the importance of pastoral areas geographically (30% of the territory) economically, ecologically and for national security. Based on the experience of the IFAD-funded PRODESUD program, emphasis was placed on the importance of the concept of "socio-territorial unit" and the involvement of communities as development partners and not as "target populations".
- Importance of pastoral laws in the current forestry regulations by Mr Maouia Chaouech and Mr Sahbi Bedhief, who reported that most rangelands (67 %) are not covered by the forestry code. This quote triggered reactions from the participants, who considered it as a further justification for developing a pastoral code specific to rangelands.
- Presentations by ICARDA Partners (General Directorate of Forestry, Livestock and Pasture Office, FAO and IFAD) focused on ongoing actions, and their visions and perspectives on sustainable rangeland management.
- The testimonies of the representatives of the "management councils" and "farmers grouping – GDAs" converged towards a call for co-management and the establishment of a working partnership approach. They also pointed out that appropriate governance of rangelands is hampered by administrative partitions.
- Dr Jutta Werner's presentation focused on the review of selected international experiences with the process of drafting pastoral codes, where she raised the five basic

principles, namely; access to the resource, rules of use, consensus for sustainable management, conflict management and the role of different actors.

Subsequent discussions focused on:

- The development of pastoral management plans and implementation agreements,
- The issue of participatory management and the promotion of co-management of resources for the sustainability of pastoral ecosystems (see the example of Haj Gacem in Sfax which is challenging in this sense)
- Research and innovation on pastoral ecosystems have been dramatically declining in recent years. The promotion of this area is essential.

## **5. Major outcomes of Working Groups discussion**

Three working groups have been set up:

- Group 1: Legal aspects
- Group 2: Mapping of actors and modalities of synergies
- Group 3: Investment and funding opportunities

The exercise focused on the diagnosis of the current situation, the constraints and obstacles to promote rangelands in Tunisia, the commitment of a broader consultation process, the expectations of various stakeholders and the prospects for improvement.

## 5.1. Working Group 1 : Legal aspects

**Facilitator:** El Haj MaouiaTouhami

**Rapporteur:** Ameer Mokhtar

### **Terms of reference:**

The objective of an updated forest code is to ensure that the management of rangelands through local communities is formalized, regulated and protected by law, and that the roles of all stakeholders are clarified. The duty of this working group is to review the current legislation included in the forestry code and to analyze:

- What texts need to be updated?
- Why does such texts need to be updated?
- Develop proposals for new textual formulations

The group is helped in its duty by copies of the Morocco and Mauritania pastoral codes. It should be noted that these pastoral codes are not necessarily “recipes” to follow, as the context of Tunisia is sometimes very different from the above mentioned countries, but can serve as a basis for discussion for a sound revision of the Tunisian forest code.

The facilitator will support the rapporteur at the end of the exercise to prepare his / her report to be presented in the plenary session.



Photo 3. Working Group 1 (legal aspects)



## Major outcomes of working group 1 discussion

### Evolution of the legal framework

Rangeland management has always been carried out under forest regulations that have undergone a number of changes for more than a century (Table 1). The first forestry regulation dates back to 1871. The latter dealt with the organization of grazing in the steppe of “*Stipa tenacissima*” and forest pasture (under wood); but it was also this first regulation that dealt with the particular status of collective lands.

After independence, there were three important dates for forestry regulation, namely; the promulgation of the first Forest Code of 1966, the 1983 Act on the protection of agricultural land, and the revision of the forest code in 1988.

Table 1. Evolution of the legal framework of rangelands in Tunisia

Timeline	Evolution of legal Framework
<b>1871</b>	<b>First forestry regulation</b>
1904	Decree on the organization of grazing steppes of “ <i>Stipa tenacissima</i> ”
1920	Decree on the organization of grazing in under wood pasture
1964	Laws relating to the special status of collective land
<b>1966</b>	<b>Promulgation of the first forestry code</b>
1974	Legislation regulating the submission of collective and state owned rangelands to the forestry regime
<b>1983</b>	<b>Laws relating to the protection of agricultural land</b>
<b>1988</b>	<b>Redesign of forest code</b>
	Acts amending the laws relating to collective lands

### The complexity of land tenure of pastoral land and the legal texts governing them

To the complexity and legal uncertainty of managing rangelands, is the added complexity and the ambiguity of the land status. It should be noted that there is no map of rangeland

distribution according to its land tenure status. The rangelands belong at least to 4 types of land tenure status, namely:

- The collective rangelands
- Forest pastures
- State-owned rangelands
- Private rangelands

The existing legal texts do not cover all these land statutes and leave a legal uncertainty which constitutes, according to the situations, a major obstacle to sustainable management of the rangelands, and even an important cause of their degradation. Existing legal texts are:

- Laws relating to collective lands
- The code of real rights
- The law on the protection of agricultural land

### **Legal blocking**

The group then debated at length the legal bottlenecks that hamper the development and good governance of rangelands. These blockages cover virtually all areas, from institutional to legal blockages.

1. **Lack of a specific institution for rangeland management.** Indeed, and according to legal status, there are a multitude of institutions dealing with rangelands; these institutions work according to different rules, and in the absence of a holistic vision that deals with all aspects related to the pastoral landscape.
2. **The Forest Code covers only about 33% of rangeland.** This is dramatic and indicates that two-thirds of rangelands are actually managed by arbitrariness and with this argument alone, we can amply justify the need for a new pastoral code.
3. Blocking of local and regional trusteeship councils as well as other management councils, and especially;
  - a. Lack of initiative
  - b. Lack of financial and logistical resources.
4. Non-application of the management reports/agreements drawn up by the DGF's services related to forest pastures, collective or state-owned rangelands under forestry regime. This is due to at least three factors, namely:
  - a. Lack of vision and will
  - b. The lack of agreements and
  - c. The lack of financial resources
5. The administrative boundaries do not coincide with the territorial limits under the supervision of the management councils, hence the emergence of conflicts of jurisdiction. The administrative division carried out during colonization and pursued after independence was carried out with a particular concern, namely to abolish the tribal fact for security reasons during colonization or as a political choice in conformity with the modern and solidary state. Unfortunately, natural resources and collective rangelands in particular belong to "Arouchs", whose geographical contours

are not in conformity with the contours of the administrative entities. Almost all development projects have been built on the basis of administrative boundaries that generate conflicts that are difficult to resolve.

6. Non-regulation of other activities in pastoral areas. Until now, the rangeland has only been perceived as a forage resource, whereas it is less and less important and represents only 18% of their economic value. Other activities associated with rangelands are unfortunately not considered by current legislation.

### **Recommendations:**

1. At the institutional level
  - a. Review the legal status of local and regional management councils and trusteeship councils, in order to provide them with the necessary tools to properly manage rangelands
  - b. Create an organization with a civil personality and financial autonomy, responsible for organizing the management of collective rangelands
2. From a legal point of view:
  - a. Harmonize existing legal texts
  - b. Develop a pastoral legislation specific to collective rangelands

## **5.2. Working Group 2 : Mapping of actors and modalities of synergies**

**Facilitator** : Youssef Saadani

**Rapporteur** : Massoud Meliane

### **Terms of reference:**

After a brief introduction on the multiplicity of actors in pastoral areas (pastoral identity) and their role in promoting and sustaining the management of these fragile resources, the facilitator will try to engage the participants in a process of identification, clarification, roles and expectations of the various operators / actors involved.

To do this, participants will be led to organize their knowledge and ideas by applying two analytical tools namely (i) the matrix of analysis of actors (identification, roles and areas of interest, types of support expected) and (ii) the diagram of “importance vs influence” of the

different actors in the management of pastoral resources, in order to define categories of influential and special interest actors.

A validation of the results of these analyzes will be carried out collectively, before proceeding to the development of an agenda for the implementation of the main actions of mobilization of the main actors and improvement of their level of collaboration.

The facilitator will support the rapporteur at the end of the exercise to prepare his / her report to be presented in the plenary session.



Photo 4. Working Group 2: mapping of actors and modalities of synergies

### **Highlight of major findings of the working group**

Working Group 2 consisted of a dozen people. This work, facilitated by Mr. Youssef Saadani, focused on mapping the actors, and was accomplished by reference to 3 tools, with each tool constituting a step and in chronological order:

- The identification of actors and their grouping into categories;
- The analysis of actors according to 3 criteria: the link with the resource, the influence in the decision-making and the expectations / points of interest;
- The representation of actors in an "influence / importance" matrix
- A 4th criterion chosen, the actions / measures to be undertaken, could not be applied due to shortage of time.

### ***Mapping of actors by category***

Faced with the multitude of actors currently or potentially involved in the future, the participants organized them into six categories: (1) administration, (2) profession, (3)

partners, (4) users, (5) entitled, and (6) deconcentrated and traditional institutions (Figure 1).

- Category 1: Administration. The administration is represented at central, regional or local level. Several ministries are involved, in particular the Ministries of Agriculture, Local Affairs and Environment, and the Ministries of Interior and Defense, as they are directly responsible for the security aspects inherent to the geographical location of rangelands (border regions). The administration is supposed to provide control, arbitration, development and investment, regulation, legislation, policies, and strategies and coordination.
- Category 2: The profession. Socio-professional organizations (GDA, SMSA, and Cooperatives), artisans and civil society in a broad sense belong to this category. The relationship of the profession with the pastoral resources concerns the exploitation of the resource, the defense of the interests of users and entitled persons, organization, development, and investment.
- Category 3: Partners. The importance of partners is often underestimated and yet they play an important role; donors, international cooperation, media and politicians belong to this category. The relationship between this category and the rangeland involves investment, capacity development, lobbying, and mediation.
- Category 4: users. Pastoralists are not the only users; other users are also concerned, such as the Ministries of Tourism, of Interior and the Ministry of Defense. These users are linked to activities such as implementation, development and investment and organization.
- Category 5: Entitled. Owners / farmers and breeders are the main entitled entities. They are mainly concerned with exploitation and investment.
- Category 6: Deconcentrated and traditional institutions. It is an important category because it includes regional and local communities, management councils and Mi'ad (traditional organization – council of elders of the community), which has always played an important role in the management of the collective pastoral heritage. This category is linked to the resource through several vital functions such as mediation, land clearance, development and investment, organization and coordination.

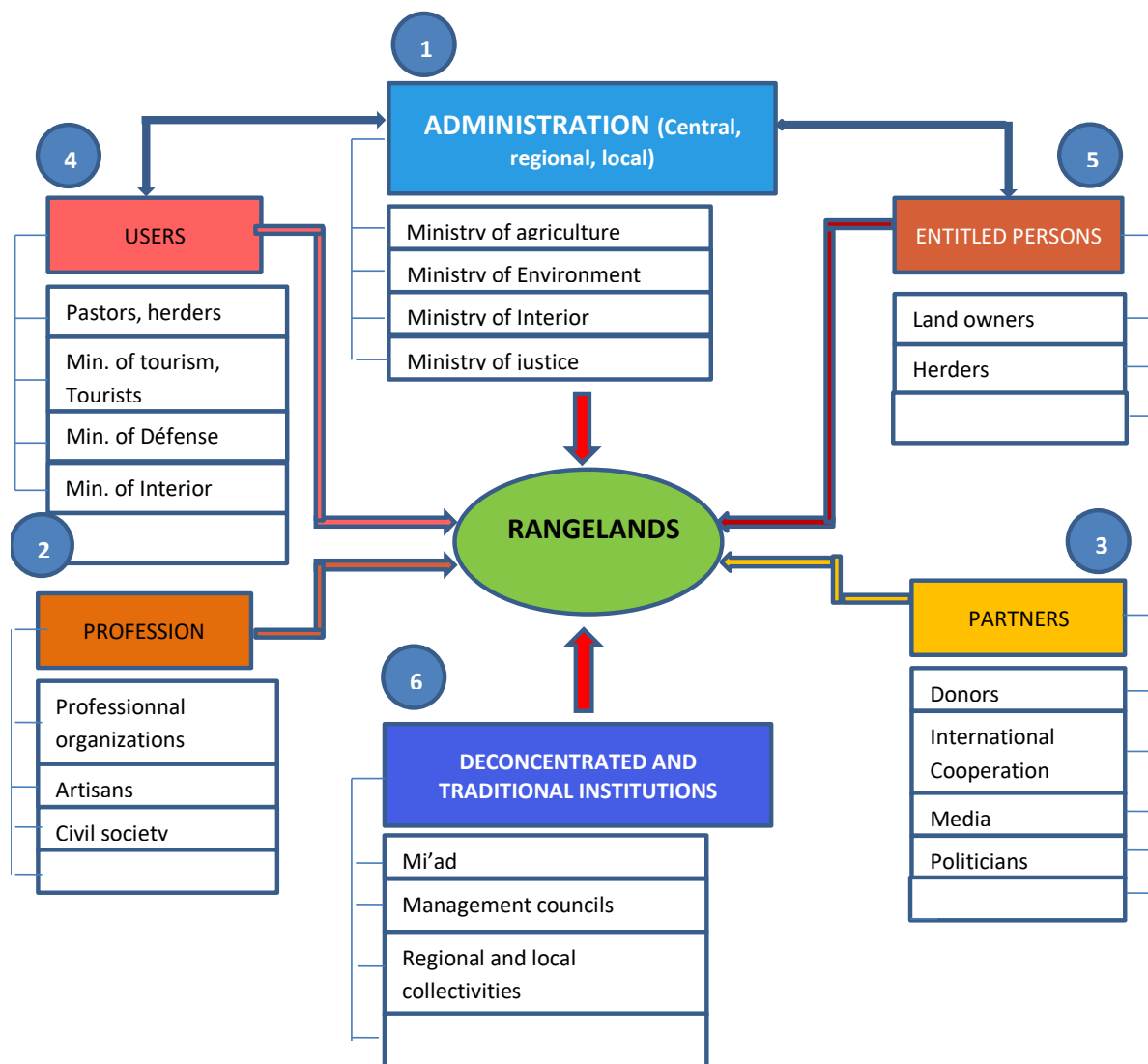


Figure 1. The categories of actors potentially involved in the governance of pastoral areas

### ***Analysis of actors***

The criteria for performing this analysis are as follows (Table 2):

- The link with the resource: identification of the link (s) of the category of actors with the rangeland, both as pastoral resource and as ecosystems;
- The decision: the power held by the category of actors or its weight in the decision making related to rangelands; this criterion was estimated, for each category, by assigning 2 scores of 1 (very low) to 5 (very strong), the first (numerator) to characterize the current situation and the second (denominator) to characterize the

expected evolution in the near future (introduction of deconcentrated administrative structures)

- Expectations / points of interest: identification of what each category seeks to pursue and its priority interests.

Table 2. Analysis of actors

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Link with the resource</b>	<b>Decision*</b>	<b>Expectations/ Specific interests</b>
<b>Administration (1)</b>	Control Arbitration Development / Investment Regulation Legislation Policies and strategies Coordination	5/3	Sustainability of the resource Social peace Border security Rural exodus Population well-being
<b>Profession (2)</b>	Use of the resource Advocacy of users and rights holders Organization Development / Investment	2/4	Participation in decision-making Better organization of the sector Equitable distribution of goods and services Better participation in policies and strategies
<b>Partners (3)</b>	Investment Capacity Building lobbying Arbitration	1/4	Replication of successful experiences Promotion of local development Involvement of civil society Involvement of women and youth
<b>Users (4)</b>	Use Development / Investment Organization	3/3	Sustainability of the resource Better involvement in decision making (participation) Equitable sharing of benefits Rangeland development
<b>Entitled persons (5)</b>	Land owner Investor	2/2	Stooge (farming) Profitability
<b>Devolved and traditional institutions (6)</b>	Mediation Land clearance Development / Investment Organization Coordination	3/5	Sustainability of the resource Enhanced and Strengthened Roles Capacity Development

(\*) The figure in the numerator represents the current situation and the denominator the projection in the future.

### The « influence / importance » matrix

The meaning of “influence” and “importance” under the pastoral framework are as follows:

- **Influence:** the power to shape policy or ensure favorable treatment from someone, especially through status, contacts, or wealth.
- **Importance:** the state or fact of being of great significance or value (of being important with the meaning of considerable influence or authority, as a person or position)

Currently, the administration (1) is the most important and influential category, while professional organizations (2) are the least important and least influential. Similarly, partners (3) and devolved and traditional organizations are moderately important and have little influence. As for the users, they are currently influential but not very important. Entitled persons (land owners) are moderately influential but important (Figure 2).

In the future, and as a result of the changes that the country is experiencing, an increasingly important role for devolved and traditional organizations, the profession and the rights-holders (land owners), will be expected. These categories will become increasingly important and influential. As for the users and the profession, they will be little influential but important.

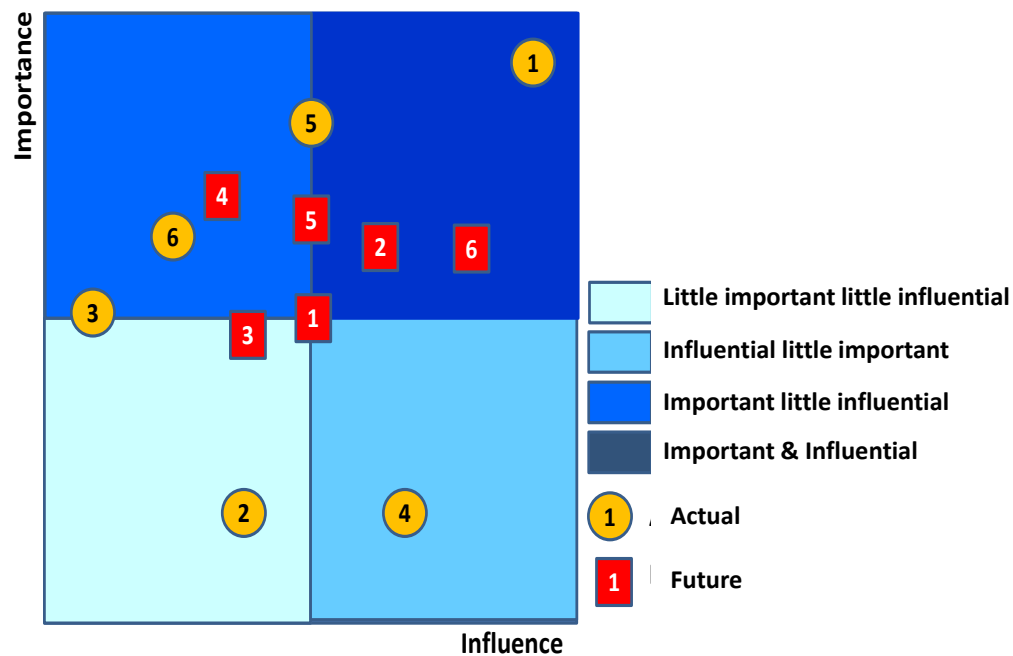


Figure 2. Representation of the different categories of actors according to their current and future “importance / influence”: (1) Administration, (2) profession, (3) partners, (4) users, (5) rights holders (land owners), (6) devolved and traditional organizations.



### 5.3. Working Group 3 : Financial and economic aspects

**Facilitator** : Mohamed Amrani

**Rapporteur** : Hamed Daly

#### **Terms of reference:**

Presentation of the economic benefits of rangelands

Presentation of rangeland degradation costs

The main issues to be addressed:

- Existing financial incentives for sustainable management of rangelands
- Financial incentives for changing rangeland uses (planting of olive trees, livestock farming)
- Other incentives for changing rangeland uses (property rights)
- What needs to be changed?
  - o Financial and economic mechanisms for the sustainable management of rangelands
  - o How to remove financial incentives for conservation of land uses?
  - o How to remove other factors that promote change in rangeland use?

#### **Major outcomes of working group 3 discussion**



Photo 5. Working group 3 tackling the issue of economic and financial issues

### ***Investment and Funding Opportunities***

There are many investment opportunities in the pastoral landscape, mostly based on livestock, which remains the main source of agricultural income in these marginal areas. Other investment opportunities exist but less considered so far, it is mainly investment in the protection of the environment (combating desertification, silting, biodiversity conservation, etc.) and the reduction of CO2 emissions. Other promising sectors deserve special attention and in particular, the promotion of desert tourism, the valorization of medicinal plants, and the large field of renewable energies and solar energy in particular (Table 3).

Sources of funding have so far been limited to the state budget (own resources or credit from international donors), international financing mechanisms are also interested in these aspects. Most of the effort in mobilizing funding should focus on private funding and public-private partnership.

Table 3. Investment opportunities and funding sources in pastoral areas

<b>Framework for Investment Opportunities</b>	<b>Sources of funding</b>
1. Improvement of animal husbandry	1. Government
2. Investment in increasing fodder production	2. International funding mechanisms
3. Control of land degradation, control of silting (wind erosion)	3. Public-Private partnership
4. Investment in the reduction of CO2 emissions	4. Private
5. Tourism / Handicrafts	
6. Medicinal plants, beekeeping	
7. Renewable energy (Solar panels / wind energy)	

### ***Investment and funding opportunities in private rangelands***

Livestock and rangeland office (OEP) is the main actor, if not the only one, on private rangelands. It has developed a series of aid and compensation mechanisms to carry out its range improvement program. These mechanisms are generally generous and attract many farmers (Table 4). The major weaknesses of this program are the development of a "premium hunters" attitude among farmers. Indeed, in the absence of neutral and independent evaluation of this program, it is difficult to assess its effectiveness and impact on the ground. In order to improve this system, the group recommends several interventions, including the creation of a pastoral development fund, incentives to combat rangeland cropping and limiting, or even prohibiting incentives for olive plantations in pastoral areas.

Table 4. Investment and funding opportunities in private rangelands

Existing incentives	Forces	Weaknesses	Recommendations
<p><b>inputs:</b> Cactus (100%) Shrubs (100%) Pastoral seeds (20-30%), tillage =&gt; Contribution to private investment</p> <p><b>Compensation for 3 years</b> (planting, protection) cactus, shrubs =&gt; in the form of concentrate fees (bran, barley)</p>	<p>Interlocutor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No follow-up after 3 years</li> <li>- Input-oriented incentives</li> <li>- Incentives for olive plantations and other parallel programs responsible for the degradation of natural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote incentive systems based on services provided equal to the farmer's shortfall,</li> <li>- Establishment of a pastoral development fund,</li> <li>- Tax reduction (if part of the profit is used for sustainable range management)</li> <li>- Incentives against rangeland cropping (clearing)</li> <li>- Investigate funding opportunities from international mechanisms (GEF, REDD+, etc.)</li> <li>- State support for ecotourism</li> <li>- Prohibit incentives for the planting of olive trees in the rangelands</li> </ul>

***Investment and funding opportunities for collective rangelands under forestry regime***

For collective rangelands subject to the forestry regime, the State funding is the only source and is implemented through the DGF (Table 5). In accordance with the existing regulation, no compensation or incentive is provided to beneficiaries, which is a constraint. Among the proposed recommendations, we mention, as for private rangelands, the creation of a pastoral development fund, the prohibition of incentives for the planting of olive trees in rangelands to inhibit cropping in pastoral areas. In view of the relative failure of the implementation of the current management plans, the group recommends that management plans be developed in a participatory manner (eg by GDAs) and co-financing and incentives from the budget of the state or by international mechanisms (GEF, REDD +).

Table 5. Investment and funding opportunities for « collective rangelands subject to the forestry regime »

Existing incentives	Forces	Weaknesses	Recommendations
Government funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As per current regulation, no incentives are allocated to beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partnership between public-management councils and GDAs to invest in rangelands, with focus on ecosystem services and ecotourism</li> <li>- Establishment of a pastoral development fund,</li> <li>- Prohibit incentives for the planting of olive trees in the rangelands</li> <li>- Incentives against rangeland cropping (clearing)</li> <li>- Government support to promote ecotourism</li> <li>- Investigate funding opportunities from international mechanisms (GEF, REDD+, etc.)</li> <li>- Develop management plans in a participatory manner by GDA with co-funding from the public sector/ access to credits/ incentives</li> </ul>

***Investment and funding opportunities for “collective rangelands”***

These rangelands belong to tribes (Arouchs), and were an investment in basic infrastructure (roads, wells, etc.) insured by Government funds, while investment in communities is generally provided by the population itself (GDA or SMSA), or through international funding mechanisms (GEF, UNDP, etc.), and/or development project (Table 6). The main strength of this system, at least through the experiences of the south-eastern governorates (PRODESUD I & II and PRODEFIL projects), is the strong involvement of users and land owners. The allocation of incentives and subsidies to all community members is impossible because of their large number and because of the conflicting objectives of users and land owners. The only option/innovation developed within the PRODESUD I and II and PRODEFIL projects is the allocation of incentives for the community to carry out collective actions agreed upon by all community members. In addition to the recommendations listed above for collective rangelands under forest or private regimes, there is an urgent need to revise the GDA related laws and regulations to enable them to carry out economic activities and to formally recognize the allocation of incentives for pastoral communities

Table 6. Investment and funding opportunities for “collective rangelands”

<b>Existing incentives</b>	<b>Forces</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Government funding for basic infrastructure Investment in communities through projects' funding and/or farmers associations (GDA, SMSA)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No vis-à-vis (physical person) to allocate incentives and/or subsidies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partnership between public-management councils and GDAs to invest in rangelands with focus on ecosystem services and ecotourism</li> <li>- Establishment of a pastoral development fund,</li> <li>- Prohibit incentives for the planting of olive trees in the rangelands</li> <li>- Incentives against rangeland cropping (clearing)</li> <li>- Government support to promote ecotourism</li> <li>- Investigate funding opportunities from international mechanisms (GEF, REDD+, etc.)</li> <li>- Develop management plans in participatory manner by GDA with co-funding by public sector/ access to credits/ incentives</li> </ul>

***Investment and funding opportunities for “State-owned rangelands”***

State-owned rangelands have a special property right status: initially they belonged to tribes, but after a complex process during colonization they became State property. This status is currently being debated and it is likely that a large part of it will be privatized and allocated to beneficiaries. Existing investments, albeit small, are insured by the State. The group recommends facilitating concessions and the promotion of ecotourism and other activities that do not jeopardize the sustainability of these pastoral areas (Table 7).

Table 7. Investment and funding opportunities for “State-owned rangelands

Existing incentives	Forces	Weaknesses	Recommendations
Government funding for basic infrastructure Investment in communities through projects’ funding and/or farmers associations (GDA, SMSA)		- Low investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concessions</li> <li>- Development of ecotourism and other activities that do not affect the sustainability of the rangelands (solar panels, etc.)</li> <li>- Reviewing of royalties</li> <li>- Payment of entrance fees (parks)</li> </ul>

## 6. Next Steps

Several tasks are planned for the next semester:

- i. Finalization of the workshop report
- ii. Distribution of the minutes and documents produced by the workshop to all partners
- iii. Review and analysis of the current legal framework (forest code): identification of gaps and drafting new regulations (to be conducted by a lawyer)
- iv. Regional workshops with key stakeholders; four workshops are planned: South-East, South-West, Central and North-West regions
- v. Preparation of regional reports
- vi. Briefing with the Agricultural Commission at the National Assembly (Assembly of People's Representatives -ARP)

***National Workshop on «Partnerships for improving pastoral policies in Tunisia»***

22-23 May, 2017. Hotel Averroes Iberostar, Yasmine Hammamet, Tunisia.

**Program**

<b>May, 22</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Chairperson</b>
08:30-09:00	Registration	
09:00-09:30	Opening Presentation of the workshop agenda and objectives <i>Ali Nefzaoui</i>	<i>Habib Abid</i>
09:30-10:00	Overview of pastoral sector in Tunisia : changes and challenges <i>Ali Nefzaoui et Slim Jarradi</i>	
09:30-10:00	Current regulation framework and importance of rangelands within the forest code in Tunisia <i>El Haj Maouia et Sahbi Bedhiaf</i>	
09:30-10:00	Coffee break	
10:30-11:30	Review of ongoing actions, visions and perspectives of national and international partners	<i>Anis Ben Rayana</i>
10:30-10:45	General Directorate of Forests(DGF)	
10:45-11:00	Livestock and Pasture Office (OEP)	
11:00-11:15	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	
11:15-11:30	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	
11:30-12:00	Discussion	
12:00-13:00	Testimony of selected rangeland users (GDA, Management Councils)	<i>Ali Bouaicha</i>
12:00-12:15	Agricultural development grouping (GDA) Tataouine and Médenine	
12:15-12:30	Management Councils of Tataouine and Médenine	
12:30-13:00	Discussion	
13:00-14:30	Lunch	
14:30-15:00	Review of the international experience with pastoral codes <i>Jutta Werner</i>	<i>Youssef Saadani</i>
15:00-15:30	Working groups formation and terms of references	
15:30-16:00	Coffee break	
16:00-18:00	Working groups (session 1)	



	<b>Group 1 : Legal aspects</b> Facilitator: El Haj Maouia Touhami Rapporteur: Ameer Mokhtar	
	<b>Group 2 : Mapping of actors and modalities of synergies</b> Facilitator : Youssef Saadani Rapporteur : Massoud Meliane	
	<b>Group 3 : Investment and funding opportunities</b> Facilitator : Mohamed Amrani Rapporteur : Hamed Dali	
<b>May, 23</b>		
09:00-10:30	Working groups (session 2)	
10:30-11:00	Coffee break	
11:00-12:00	Working groups (session 2 ctd.)	
12:00-12:30	Presentation and discussion of outcomes of WG 1	<b>Mohamed Bengoumi</b>
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-14:30	Presentation and discussion of outcomes of WG 2	
14:30-15:00	Presentation and discussion of outcomes of WG 3	
15:00-15:30	Closing	

