



Reinforcement of pastoral civil society in East Africa



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2nd six-month report

April to September 2003

RECONCILE and IIED
November 2003

Introduction

This is a report on the 2nd six-months of the first phase of the regional programme on **Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa** and covers the period April to September 2003.¹ The current phase of the programme (2002-6) focuses on two key areas:

- (i) improving policy makers' and development practitioners' understanding of the rationale and dynamics of pastoral production systems; and,
- (ii) building the capacity of pastoral leaders to articulate to the "outside world" how these systems work.

Key activities to be implemented in phase 1 include the design of a generic training course on pastoralism and policy in East Africa, collaborative action-research on pastoral issues of regional significance and networking.²

Summary of progress

Over the past six months the programme has focused on strengthening its governance and management structures. This has involved a meeting of the **Core Advisory Group (CAG)**, as well as the orientation of the training coordinator based at the Training Centre for Development Cooperation (TCDC) in Arusha, Tanzania. The process for the recruitment of a programme manager took much longer than expected, but finally culminated in the programme identifying a shortlist of candidates to be interviewed in October 2003.

Considerable progress has been made in the design of the generic training course on pastoralism and policy in East Africa. The scoping studies to identify existing training courses on pastoralism in East Africa have been completed. Three country case studies and a regional synthesis analysing common (mis)perceptions of pastoralists by those external to the system has been conducted. The findings of these studies were presented and discussed at a regional workshop in May 2003. These activities taken together have contributed not only to the content of the generic training course, but also to building consensus and support for the programme from pastoral civil society groups and other key organisations. They have also served to enhance the profile of the programme in the region.

The programme has continued to publish its quarterly newsletter, which is attracting contributions from partners and others. A web page within IIED's web site, with links to RECONCILE, has been established while work on an independent web site continues. A leaflet outlining the objectives and key activities of the programme has been produced and widely disseminated.

The programme has also invested considerable time in broadening its partnership base throughout the region in order to develop a strategic alliance of grassroots, national and regional organisations that share a common vision of how best to support the emergence of a pastoral civil society movement capable of engaging with policy processes in favour of pastoral development. This is a slow process requiring repeated meetings for all parties fully to understand the objectives of others and to identify mutually beneficial activities within each organisations' on-going programmes. It is also highly dependent on key individuals agreeing to institutionalise collaborative ways of working within their organisations with all the "costs" this often entails (sharing of control over decision-making processes, the adaptation of timeframes, sharing resources, etc.).

One lesson emerging from this process is the need for the programme to adopt a flexible timeframe for the delivery of certain outputs if it is to continue to privilege a participatory way of working with a diversity of organisations across three countries. Programme

¹ Annual reporting runs from April to March. A first "annual" report was thus produced in May 2003 for the period ending March 2003 even though the programme had run for only six months by that date. The 2nd annual report will be produced in April/May 2004 covering a full twelve months of programme activities.

² More detailed information on the programme can be found at the following web page (www.iied.org/drylands).

activities, if they are to contribute to building the capacities of key organisations, such as pastoral civil society groups, or to benefit from the synergies to be had by linking up with other organisations, need to be implemented in a manner consistent with these organisations' abilities to participate in a meaningful way. It is clear that this process may entail delays in delivery of outputs beyond the dates initially planned, but this is the price that may have to be paid to ensure that processes of the programme are truly owned by the key stakeholders. Clearly, a proper balance has, however, to be maintained between the need for timely delivery and the desire to privilege a truly participatory process.

Progress with respect to the regional study on the economics of pastoralism and the publication of the experiences of two pastoral civil society organisations has been slower than expected. This is largely due to the long time taken in recruiting the programme manager who would have taken the lead on driving these activities.

Appendix 1 provides an overview of planned versus implemented activities for the period April to September 2003.

Specific activities over the report period

1. Governance

The third meeting of the CAG was held in Arusha on 28th and 29th May 2003.³ This meeting reviewed the first six months of the programme. It received and adopted the report of those first six months. It also approved the Job Description for the position of Programme Manager as well as the work plan for the period April-September 2003 including the decision to send a representative to attend the World Parks Congress in Durban in September 2003. CAG members were also brought up-to-date on a number of issues including the consultancy and workshop on *Perceptions of pastoralism in East Africa*, the design of the generic course on pastoralism and policy, and the programme website. These activities are further developed below. Izzy Birch, the Programme Officer for Oxfam's Regional Pastoral Programme joined the CAG and attended the meeting. Finally, the CAG noted there had been an improvement in communications between RECONCILE, IIED and its members.

At the time it was envisaged that another CAG meeting would be held in September/October in Kenya to coincide with the 2nd annual partners' thematic meeting. However, due to the delays in the recruitment of the programme manager, which has impacted on other activities, notably the regional study on pastoral economics, it has been decided to hold the next meeting of the CAG in the first quarter of 2004. Members of the CAG have been kept updated on the progress of the programme activities and their insights and contributions have been sought on an ongoing basis through email exchanges and other modes of communication.

2. Generic training course on pastoralism and policy in East Africa

Alais Morindat joined MS-TCDC in May 2003 to take the lead in the design of the generic training course on pastoralism and policy. Alais' recruitment is a huge bonus to the programme given his long experience as a trainer at MS-TCDC as well his active engagement in pastoral development issues in Tanzania at both local and national levels. At the time of writing this report, plans were at an advanced stage for a presentation of the Sahelian version of the generic training course by Brigitte Thébaud to a select group of stakeholders as part of the process of designing the course.

Consultancy on *Perceptions of pastoralism*

A consultancy on "Perceptions of pastoralism in East Africa" was undertaken in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, and a regional synthesis of the three country studies prepared. The

³ Minutes of the meeting are available on request. Please contact: reconcile@africaonline.co.ke

findings of these studies were subsequently presented and discussed at a regional stakeholders' meeting held in Arusha in May 2003.⁴

The purpose of the consultancy and workshop was to find out what perceptions people external to pastoralism (e.g. policy makers, development workers, government technical officers, the broader public, etc.) have of pastoralism, and to understand the basis of their perceptions. For example, if many people believe pastoralists degrade the environment, WHY do they think this to be the case, and WHERE do they get their information to support their arguments? To what extent are these perceptions a product of the formal education system, the media presentation of pastoralists and their way of life or other factors? Better understanding of the foundations upon which perceptions of pastoralists are established and maintained is an important aspect of the design process of the generic training course on pastoralism and policy in East Africa. It will allow the programme to ensure that the both the content and pedagogic approach of the training address common misperceptions and prejudices.

Box 1 highlights four common perceptions that the consultancy and the workshop confirmed to be held by non-pastoralists of pastoral people.

Box 1: Common perceptions of pastoralists

- Pastoralists degrade the environment because they keep more animals than the land can support, and more than they need to live. They have a "cattle complex".
- Pastoralists are backward and resistant to change because they refuse to send their children to school, continue to wear their traditional clothes and prefer to live in the bush far away from modern amenities that could improve their lives.
- Pastoralists are predisposed to violence, and raiding and killing are in their culture.
- Pastoralists contribute little to the national economy because their herding techniques are backward and they refuse to sell their animals.

The country case studies confirmed that the origins of these perceptions are rooted in colonial history and a European understanding of what constituted progress and development. The colonialists' criteria of civilisation included the development of commercial farming, seditarisation and a land tenure system based on individual freehold. Pastoralism with its emphasis on mobility, risk-avoidance strategies and a communal form of land tenure were viewed as obstacles to progress. At independence, with the emergence of a political and economic elite that adopted many of the values of the former colonial system, the marginalisation of pastoralists was accentuated as the issue took on an ethnic and cultural dimension.

The studies also showed that although Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda adopted different ideological and developmental pathways over time, for pastoralists the net impact on their condition, and on social perceptions of that condition, have been the same - uniformly negative. While Kenya's capitalism effectively by-passed the pastoralist sector, Nyerere's *Ujamaa* policy while stressing commonalities between socialism and African tradition, in practice discriminated against the Maasai and other pastoralists. In Uganda, upon the installation of the NRM government in 1986, Museveni adopted a policy of affirmative action that extended to creation of a separate Ministry for the Karimojong, but again, this has not significantly altered the pastoralist dilemma there.

⁴ Copies of the country studies, the regional synthesis and workshop report are available. Please contact: -info@reconcile-ea.org

These policy initiatives and the many examples of donor-driven interventions to support pastoral development have acted to further entrench negative perceptions among decision-makers and the general population on pastoralists. There is a general feeling that pastoralists are “difficult, backward people who reject development”. Religion, education and media images as well as the major drought years of the 1970s and the 1980s have perpetuated and accentuated these beliefs.

The design process of the training

Following the stakeholders’ workshop and the 3rd CAG meeting, TCDC, RECONCILE and IIED held a two-day planning session to identify a process through which to design the course, taking into account the results of the consultancy on “perceptions of pastoralism”.

The following points were discussed and adopted at the planning session:

1. The establishment of a *Core Training Group* (CTG) responsible for the overall management of the design and testing process. It was agreed that this group would be composed of TCDC, RECONCILE and IIED.
2. The design process managed by the CTG would broadly consist of the following stages:
 - a) Develop a training template on the basis of the information received from the three country case studies and the stakeholders’ workshop, and with support from pastoral civil society groups and other resource people as necessary. The overall structure of the Sahel training will be used as a preliminary template for the East African training course. To this end it was decided to invite Brigitte Thébaud to present the Sahel training to the CTG and a key number of pastoral civil society leaders and other stakeholders.⁵ The purpose of this exercise is to test the relevance and pertinence of the approach designed in West Africa, for East Africa, and to see whether or not some of the more generic information about pastoralism to be found in the Sahel training can be used for East Africa.
 - b) Identify and commission a core group of resource people/pastoral experts from within the East Africa region to provide detailed information in their specific disciplines (e.g. range ecology, livestock production, conservation policy, land tenure legislation, etc.) on the basis of training template.
 - c) On the basis of the information provided by external resource people, design the different modules of the training course including an appropriate pedagogic approach and training course materials for trainers and course participants.
 - d) Facilitate a process of consultation with key stakeholders (pastoral civil society leaders, development practitioners, academics, trainers) to ensure the pertinence and accessibility of the training course in a variety of ways including working group meetings, email exchange of documents, individual meetings, etc.
 - e) Test the overall training course on a sample group of programme partners (pastoral leaders, development practitioners at local, national and regional levels, researchers), and modify it as necessary before making it available.

The following were recognised as key issues needing to be addressed through the design process:

- The need to assess training needs on a continuous basis. Although the stakeholders’ meeting and the country case studies do identify the core themes and issues that need to be addressed by the training, it is recognised that the policy context in East Africa is highly dynamic and as such will require close monitoring to ensure that the course material remains pertinent through the design process and beyond.

⁵ Dr. Brigitte Thébaud designed the Sahel pastoral training course.

- The need to identify two or three resource people who are equally capable of delivering on a given theme due to the fact that such people are often highly mobile. It was also recognised that good researchers or "experts" do not necessarily make good trainers and thus a wider pool of people will make it possible to identify those who have natural aptitudes as trainers.
- The need to have a mix of TCDC and external trainers. First, it is unlikely that TCDC will develop all the necessary skills to deliver the training. Second, respected external experts bring credibility and legitimacy to the training itself. Third, it allows the training course to remain pertinent by responding to key events in a timely manner. Fourth, it ensures a certain level of sustainability.

Scoping study on pastoral courses

Scoping studies were undertaken in Kenya and Uganda. The report for Kenya has been written while the report for Uganda is being completed. The scoping study in Tanzania is ongoing and the report for it is expected shortly.

In Kenya, the study established that the major institutions offering studies on pastoralism are the Faculty of Environmental Studies and Natural Resources (FESNARE) at Egerton University, Njoro and the Department of Range Management at the University of Nairobi. The studies are offered at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. At Egerton University, the undergraduate course is entitled *Pastoral Development and Problems*, and aims to provide a scientific and objective understanding of pastoralism in order to prepare students for future involvement in and efficient handling of pastoral projects and matters. The postgraduate course is entitled *Pastoralism and Pastoral Development*. It seeks to improve upon the foundation laid in the undergraduate course and create a higher level of understanding of the concepts introduced earlier.

At the University of Nairobi, a postgraduate (Masters) programme is offered through course work and research. The programme focuses on the rehabilitation, rational management and efficient utilisation and conservation of arid land resources. The programme is implemented by the Pastoral Information Network (PINEP), which is a partnership between the Department of Range Management and a host of other institutions. It is a regional programme that trains participants from all IGAD member countries and Tanzania.

Box 2 highlights the areas of study in the two institutions.

Box 2: Courses on Pastoralism offered in Kenya

Egerton University: Undergraduate studies (FESNARE)

- Concepts of pastoralism
- Characteristics of pastoral societies in East Africa
- Pastoral economy
- Factors that influence development of arid range lands
- Agricultural extension and innovation in pastoral context

Egerton University Postgraduate studies (FESNARE)

- Concepts and definitions of pastoralism
- Global pastoral ecosystems
- Pastoral land use
- Pastoral social organisation
- Risk management in pastoral areas
- Contemporary pastoral issues

Research themes at University of Nairobi (PINEP)

- Indigenous technical knowledge and pastoral resource management
- Pastoral environment and ecology
- Pastoral economy
- Pastoral traditional institutions
- Pastoral rangelands rehabilitation
- Pastoral rangelands/livestock interface

In Uganda, no institution was found to offer courses on pastoralism. At Makerere University, the Department of Veterinary Medicine offers training in animal health, which is purely technical and does not address any conceptual issues around pastoralism. The Department of Geography studies the arid lands from a purely geographical perspective. It was however established that the Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) has undertaken research on pastoral land tenure as part of a national land tenure study undertaken in 1996. Otherwise research undertaken on pastoralism is likely to be on the basis of the individual interest of the researcher rather than an institutional commitment to the issue. The Centre for Basic Research (CBR) in Kampala has a sizeable number of such research projects.

Once the scoping study in Tanzania is completed, the programme shall consider how to link up with the institutions identified for purposes of benefiting from their experiences and sharing with them ideas. It is expected that the institutions identified through the scoping studies shall be integral to the institutionalisation of the generic course in the curricula of technical colleges, universities and other educational institutions in the region during the second phase of the programme. In the meantime, the programme shall endeavour to create linkages with these institutions during the current phase by inviting them to participate in the design of the generic training course.

3. Collaborative research on economics of pastoralism in East Africa

A draft ToR for the study on economics of pastoralism in East Africa has been developed and is being discussed with key stakeholders and potential researchers in the region. The ToR envisage a study that shall address the following key questions:

- a) What is the contribution of pastoralism to the national economies of each of the three East African countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania?
- b) What comparative advantage does pastoralism have in the dry lands of East Africa over other land use systems, especially agriculture and conservation?
- c) What are the opportunities for revitalisation of the livestock sector for both the local and export markets?
- d) What strategies need to be adopted in revitalising the livestock sector in these countries to ensure that pastoral communities benefit and their livelihoods are enhanced?

This study is timely in all the three countries. In Uganda, the ongoing revision of the *Poverty Eradication Action Plan* (PEAP) has undertaken an analysis of pastoral poverty with a view to ensuring that in the next phase of the PEAP pastoral concerns shall be addressed in a more concerted and systematic way. In the analysis of pastoral poverty, the problem of articulating accurately the contribution of pastoralism to the national economy has been appreciated. In Tanzania, a pastoral poverty analysis has been undertaken again with a view to mainstreaming pastoral poverty concerns into the *Poverty Reductions Strategy Paper*. In Kenya, the newly launched *Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007* has taken up the development of the arid lands as a core concern, and issues raised in the envisaged study are at the centre of the implementation of the strategy.

Contacts have been made with the Department of Range Management at the University of Nairobi and the Institute of Economic Affairs in Kenya, Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) and the Centre for Basic Research in Uganda, and Sokoine University of Agriculture and the Institute for Resource Assessment at the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. Between these institutions, it is expected that the kind of expertise needed for ensuring a quality study shall be available. Once agreement is reached with the different institutions, RECONCILE and IIED shall organise a consultative meeting early in 2004 for the researchers to agree on a common approach and issues before the studies commence. It is

planned that the studies be completed in the first quarter of 2004 so they can be presented at a regional meeting that shall double up as an annual general meeting for partners of the programme.

4. Website and Publications

Webpage

A temporary web page has been set up on the IIED web site (www.iied.org/drylands) briefly describing the programme's objectives and key activities, while a programme web site is being developed. A number of documents have also been posted on the web page (the programme newsletter, the strategy document, etc.), which can be downloaded.

Programme Newsletter

The 2nd and 3rd issues of the Programme newsletter, *Pastoral Civil Society*, have been published and widely distributed in the region and abroad. The readership of the newsletter has continued to expand within the region and is composed of readers from pastoral groups, local and national NGOs, projects and donors, government departments and the research community. From an initial 4 pages the newsletter has doubled in size partly as a result of partners sending in information to share with other readers. Providing pertinent and up-to-date information on issues of concern to pastoral civil society groups in a lively but concise manner is an on-going challenge, which is increasingly being met.

Other publications

We are in the process of reviewing for publication an article by Navaya Ole Ndaskoi about the human-wildlife conflict in Ngorongoro. In addition, agreement has been reached with Mpidoloodo, a pastoral association in Kajiado (Kenya), for the publication of a case study on their experience in defending the land rights of the Maasai of Loodoariak/Mosiro. Both publications, however, are taking longer than expected to produce partly due to conflicting demands being made on the authors' time and partly due to the late recruitment of the programme manager. Both publications should be ready for dissemination in 2004.

Finally, a programme leaflet has been produced and is being distributed to a broad public in East Africa, particularly policy makers and government officials at both the national and local levels.

5. World Parks Congress

As part of its networking activities the programme sponsored Joseph Simel of Mpidoloodo, who is also a member of the Core Advisory Group from Kenya, to attend the 5th World Parks Congress in South Africa. Joseph formed part of a 150-strong group of representatives of Indigenous Peoples who had gathered at the WPC to bring their concerns and rights into public view, and influence outcomes. Their presence played a key role in ensuring that there was considerable debate on how to reconcile conservation aims with sustainable livelihoods and broader development goals. Issues of two way accountability, governance and rights informed outcomes as much as the more conventional science-based interventions of conservation professionals present at the meeting. A key outcome was the establishment of a ***World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples***, and the election of Joseph as its interim Chairperson. The purpose of the alliance is *"to establish solidarity among mobile indigenous people worldwide, and complimentary with other societies, to promote just policies leading to freedom and respect for the rights of mobile people, to maintain livelihoods in balance with nature, and to restore their empowerment."*

The programme will be following up this initiative with Joseph to see how it can contribute to the broader objectives of the programme.

6. Creation of Partnerships

An important emphasis of the programme is the creation of partnerships with other organisations working on pastoral issues in order to seek synergy, bring added value and

improve effectiveness. Partnerships are being developed in two key areas. First, with service delivery organisations responding to the immediate needs of pastoral people with respect to social and economic services (water, education, health, marketing, etc.), for unless these needs are met local communities are unable to invest in longer-term processes of capacity building such as those being implemented by the programme. The second category of partnership is with respect to creating a critical mass of like-minded organisations around a number of key policy issues at national and regional levels.

The programme is currently involved in the following partnerships:

a) Oxfam GB is collaborating with the programme on the design of a regional communication strategy in support of pastoralists and their way of life. PANOS have shown an interest in joining the partnership and discussions are ongoing. The strategy will build on the findings of the perceptions of pastoralism consultancy carried out by the programme (see above).

b) In July 2003, the programme was invited by PANOS and Oxfam Kampala to participate in a Pastoral Analysis Workshop in Jinja, Uganda. The workshop was organised within the framework of the revision of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan in Uganda. At the workshop the programme activities were presented and opportunities for the programme providing support to NGOs in Uganda in ensuring that poverty eradication programmes benefit pastoralists were explored. This activity is ongoing.

c) The programme has been invited to participate in an initiative led by Tanzanian Pastoralists and Hunter Gatherers Organisation (TAPHGO) that is concerned about the plans by the Government of Tanzania to privatise livestock production by introducing the so-called "Botswana model" of cattle ranching. TAPHGO has invited the programme to join a group that will visit Botswana on a fact-finding mission to establish what the Botswana model looks like on the ground. On the basis of the visit a consultative process shall be implemented within Tanzania to ensure that the policy does not harm the interests of pastoral communities.

d) The programme has developed partnership with the Pastoral Risk Management (PARIMA) a regional programme in the Horn of Africa which is coordinated in Kenya by Egerton University. At the invitation of PARIMA, the programme made a presentation at a meeting on *Kenya Pastoralists and the Policy Environment: Linking Research with Decision Making* in Nairobi in August 2003. The programme was invited to participate in a steering group formed to link PARIMA with policy processes in Kenya.

e) The programme has also established a partnership with AU-IBAR who have been actively involved in the activities of the programme. In the coming months, efforts will be made to identify a number of specific activities that the programme and AU-IBAR can undertake in partnership, beyond participation in each other's activities and meetings.

f) Recently, the programme has been approached by CEMIRIDE and Trocaire with a request to look into possible areas of collaboration. For starters, the programme is participating actively in the Pastoralists Week organised by CEMIRIDE, while Trocaire is interested in seeing the programme actively involved with the initiatives in Northern Tanzania led by TAPHGO.

g) The programme has discussed with the Drylands Development Centre of UNDP in Nairobi about possibilities for collaboration. The programme was invited to comment on their project document and proposal.

h) Finally, the programme is also in the process of establishing a close partnership with the Ereto Ngorongoro Pastoralist Project in northern Tanzania. Within the context of this partnership, RECONCILE and IIED will provide support to Ereto in the design and implementation of its policy component while making use of Ereto's previous field experience in the design of programme activities (e.g. the generic training on pastoralism

and policy). The partnership will also involve Ereto co-funding the programme's broader regional activities. At the invitation of DANIDA and Ereto NPP, the programme attended and participated in the Ereto Steering Committee meeting in Arusha in September 2003, at which the partnership was formally confirmed.

7. Management and finance

It has taken much longer than expected to recruit a programme manager of the calibre required. However, after a lengthy recruitment process four candidates have been short-listed and interviews will take place in Kenya in October 2003.⁶

8. Looking ahead

Over the next six months (October 2003 to March 2004) the programme will focus on the following activities:

- a) Run a workshop to introduce the Sahel pastoral training module to core group of pastoral leaders and other stakeholders, and on the basis of this finalise the template for the East African training module and commission material for its design. It is hoped that a first prototype of the East Africa training module will be available in the 2nd quarter of 2004.
- b) Finalise all three scoping studies on pastoral courses and ensure the reports are published and disseminated, and the findings incorporated in the process of designing the generic course and mainstreaming it within universities and technical colleges in the region.
- c) Carry out the regional study on the economics of pastoralism in East Africa, and present its findings at the 2nd partners meeting (see below), and identify a second thematic area requiring further research.
- d) Establish a website for the programme, publish two further issues of the programme newsletter as well as the first publication in a new series on Pastoral Civil Society.
- e) Hold the 2nd partners' annual meeting possibly to coincide with the presentation of findings from the economics of pastoralism study, and hold the 4th CAG meeting.
- f) Host a regional conference on privatisation and livelihoods, which shall look at the impact of privatisation on pastoral livelihoods in East Africa, and, in partnership with Oxfam GB and PANOS participate in the design of a pastoral communications strategy for East Africa.
- g) Establish the partnership with Ereto NPP and other key organisations in the region.
- h) Provide support to the newly recruited Programme Manager (induction, etc.) and secure the balance of funding for the 1st four-year phase.

⁶ At the moment of writing this report, the interviews have taken place and a contract is being negotiated with one of the candidates. Subject to referees' reports, the new programme manager will start work in January 2004.

Appendix 1: Planned versus implemented activities

Planned activities	Implemented activities & key results
<p>1. Programme governance 1.1 Two CAG meetings. 1.2 2nd annual partner's meeting.</p>	<p>1.1 2nd CAG meeting held 28-29 May 2003. Key results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of 1st six months and agreement of programme work plan for next 6 months. • Review and agreement of Job Description of Programme Manager.
<p>2. Design of generic training course 2.1 Complete consultancy on "Perceptions Pastoralism" and hold regional stakeholders workshop. 2.2 Complete scoping study on existing pastoral courses in EA. 2.3 Finalise process for design of generic training course.</p>	<p>2.1 Country case studies completed and regional workshop held 26-27 May 2003. Reports disseminated. Key results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified key issues to be addressed within generic training course. • Confirmed pertinence of proposed training and broadened stakeholder participation and involvement. <p>2.2 Two of three scoping studies completed. 2.3 Process for design of generic training finalised and draft training template prepared. Document shared with CAG for comment.</p>
<p>3. Collaborative research 3.1 Carry out study on the economics of pastoralism in East Africa.</p>	<p>3.1 TOR developed and contacts made with key research institutions within the region.</p>
<p>4. Website and publications 3.1 Produce and distribute 2nd and 3rd issues of the newsletter 3.2 Publish at least one publication on pastoral civil society 3.3 establish web page on IIED website. 3.4 Produce and disseminate programme leaflet.</p>	<p>3.1 2nd and 3rd issues of the newsletter published in June and September 2003 and disseminated to partners, key donors and policy makers within the region. Key results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing information on programme activities & other issues. • Raising profile for the programme. • Broadening of mailing list. <p>3.2 No progress on publications. 3.3 Web pages established - www.iied.org/drylands 3.4 Produced and disseminated programme leaflet.</p>
<p>4. Partnerships</p>	<p>4.1 Oxfam GB and PANOS in design of a regional communications strategy on pastoralism. 4.2 PANOS and Oxfam Kampala to participate in a Pastoral Analysis Workshop in Jinja, Uganda. 4.3 Tanzanian Pastoralists and Hunter Gatherers Organisation (TAPHGO) to research "Botswana model" of cattle ranching. 4.4 Pastoral Risk Management (PARIMA) to link them to policy issues in Kenya. 4.5 Ereto Ngorongoro Pastoralist Project in northern Tanzania to support their policy work.</p>
<p>5. Fundraising</p>	<p>5.1 On-going discussions with DANIDA Tanzania office to secure co-funding from October 2003.</p>
<p>6. Management 6.1 Recruit Programme Manager</p>	<p>6.1 Candidates short-listed. Interviews in October 2003.</p>