

Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa



Photo: Gritty.org

**3rd six-month report
October 2003 to March 2004**

**RECONCILE and IIED
May 2004**

Introduction

This is the 3rd six-month report on the first phase of the regional programme on *Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa* and covers the period October 2003 to March 2004. This 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.
- (ii) Building the capacity of pastoral leaders to explain to the "outside world" how these systems work and to advocate effectively for policies in support of pastoralism.

Key activities being implemented in this regard 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.¹

Summary of progress

A major achievement of the past six months has been the finalisation of the training template for the generic training course on *Pastoralism and Policy in East Africa*. Although the process took much longer than expected, the final outcome justifies the delay, not only with respect to the quality and internal logic of the proposed course but also as regards the degree of involvement of key programme partners in the process; crucial for its subsequent uptake once the development process is complete. In October 2003, a core group of pastoral civil society leaders, NGO workers and programme managers attended a 7-day training on Sahelian pastoralism and policy in order that they might "live the experience" of what an East African course might eventually look like. This workshop, combined with the scoping studies on existing training courses on pastoralism in East Africa and the studies analysing common (mis)perceptions of pastoralists held by those external to the system,² have contributed not only to the design of the training template, but also to building consensus and support for the programme from pastoral civil society groups and other key organisations in East Africa.

Establishing the programme as an important regional reference for issues relating to pastoral civil society and policy analysis has been another achievement over the same period. Building on activities undertaken in year one, the programme has continued to publish its quarterly newsletter and has produced an attractive programme leaflet as well as a web page on the IIED Drylands' website while work on an independent website continues. Other networking activities have included supporting Joseph Ole Simel of MPIDOLOODO to attend the World Parks Congress in South Africa in September 2003, where he was elected interim President of the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP);³ and co-funding attendance by four pastoral civil society leaders to the World Herders' Council meeting in Niger in January 2004.

The capacity of the programme has been greatly enhanced by the recruitment of a Programme Manager (January 2004) based at RECONCILE in Nakuru, Kenya. This recruitment took much longer than expected thereby contributing to the delays in the implementation of certain activities - the design of the generic training course, the delivery of a regional study on the economics of pastoralism and the publication of the experiences of two pastoral civil society organisations. However, now that the programme is up to full strength we expect to deliver key outputs on time over the next year.

Finally, funding for a further 33% of the programme's total costs has been secured from the Royal Danish Embassy/DANIDA in Tanzania for the period April 2003 to September 2006.

¹ More detailed information on the programme can be found at the following web page (www.iied.org/drylands).

² Reported on in the 1st and 2nd six-month reports of the programme, which can be downloaded from www.iied.org/drylands or hard copies requested from info@reconcile-ea.org

³ See <http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/WAMIP.htm>

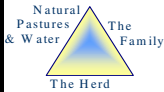
Appendix 1 provides an overview of planned versus implemented activities carried out by the programme over the period 1st October 2003 to 31st March 2004.

Specific activities over the report period

1. Generic training course

Over the past six months, an overall template of the training course has been designed on the basis of the information received from the three country case studies and the stakeholders' workshop, as well as a similar training designed for the Sahel. In October 2003, the programme invited Dr Brigitte Thébaud⁴ to run the Sahel training for the Core Training Group (CTG) and a small group representing a number of key programme partners. The purpose of this workshop was 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 could be used for the East African course. Twelve participants representing five pastoral associations from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, one regional pastoral programme and one national pastoral project joined the CTG in the training. All participants agreed that while the content would need to be modified to represent the context and issues facing pastoralism in East Africa, the overall structure and the pedagogic approach of the Sahel training were very relevant and should be used in the design of the generic course for East Africa. Following the October training, a detailed template for the 1st module of the training course (the Pastoral System) was designed and shared with a number of specific partners in order to confirm its relevance. A simplified schematic overview is presented in Figure 1 (see below).

Figure 1

| Summary template for generic training course on pastoralism and policy in East Africa | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Modules | Dynamics of Pastoral Systems in East Africa | | Challenges of policies, law & institutions in East Africa | | Summing up | | |
| Stages | Analysis of internal dynamics of EA Pastoral systems | | Analysis of broader livelihood strategies used by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists | | Analysis of policy & legal framework & development projects | Identification of alternative pastoral policies. | Overall analysis from an historical perspective |
| Content | <p>→ Analysis of dynamics of constituent parts of the pastoral system – the 3 "pillars" - on basis of main pastoral systems in EA.</p>  <p>→ Identification of common myths and perceptions: over-grazing, prestige herds, uneconomic activity, etc.</p> | | <p>→ Analysis of pastoral livelihood strategies and links to other forms of land use (e.g. agriculture) often resulting in conflict, land degradation, loss of livelihoods etc.</p> <p>→ Introduction of limitation of policy & legislative frameworks for regulating competing land and other resource use.</p> | | <p>Examination of:</p> <p>→ Tragedy of the Commons theory on policy in dryland & common property areas.</p> <p>→ Sectoral development policies (water, range mgmt) in select EA countries.</p> <p>→ Legislation of resource mgmt of pastoral/ agro-pastoral areas in select countries.</p> <p>→ Case Studies: Group Ranches, USAID Monduli, Mbarara ranches, Ngorongoro conservation area, etc.</p> | <p>Case study analysis of key features of pastoral land tenure which need to be captured in policy and legislation.</p> | <p>→ Historical analysis of policies contributing to pastoral marginalisation from Colonial, post-Independence and recent times.</p> <p>→ review of a number of key analytical tools to help participants articulate arguments after the workshop.</p> |
| Tools & Approach | <p>-Visual aids such as photos, video, overheads, etc.</p> <p>-Question/answer techniques to licit participants own knowledge base, perceptions.</p> | | <p>-Case study material analysed in plenary & group sessions.</p> <p>-Field visit to pastoral areas to see impact of policies.</p> <p>-Interviews with pastoral elders, government staff, etc.</p> | | | | |

In March 2004, the CTG met to finalise the content of the 1st module (Dynamics of Pastoral Systems in East Africa), and commission pastoral experts from within the East Africa region to provide detailed information in their specific disciplines to contribute to the design of Module 1 on the basis of the training template. Three pastoral experts from the university of Nairobi and the Sokoine Agricultural University are in the process of collating detailed information on range ecology, livestock production and pastoral labour dynamics, which will subsequently be used by the lead trainer in the design of the 1st module.

⁴ Dr. Brigitte Thébaud designed the Sahel pastoral training course.

The next steps

In the coming months, a detailed template for the 2nd and 3rd modules of the training will be completed and the relevant information collected and adapted. The modules will also be tested on an individual basis before running a full test training for key stakeholders among the programme's partners (e.g. pastoral civil society leaders, development practitioners, researchers) prior to the formal implementation of the course by TCDC in March 2005. This is one year later than originally planned and is the result of two factors.

- First, the late recruitment of the lead trainer (May 2003) and programme manager (January 2004), which considerably slowed down the pace at which the consultative and design process could be implemented.
- Second, the nature of the design process which required the staggering of several distinct processes (the scoping studies, the perceptions studies, the stakeholders' workshop, the presentation of the Sahel training) and consultations with a range of partners in three countries to ensure their support of the process and to confirm the relevance of the work being undertaken.

Although the programme underestimated the amount of time required for the design process, the final outcome justifies the delay, not only with respect to the quality and internal logic of the proposed course but also as regards the degree of involvement of key programme partners in the process; crucial for its subsequent uptake once the development process is complete. The delay while having a knock-on effect on certain activities (see below), does not compromise the capacity of the programme to deliver its outcomes.

2. Collaborative action-research

In February 2004, the programme commissioned three country case studies on the *Economics of pastoralism in East Africa*. The need for this study arose from the findings of the perceptions studies and the stakeholders' workshop carried out in April and May 2003, respectively.⁵ The latter showed that one of the prevailing perceptions about pastoralism held by many government officials and policy makers is that it doesn't make any meaningful contribution to the economies of the three countries in East Africa. This perception explains in part the reluctance of governments to invest in pastoral areas as well as those policies which try to turn pastoralists into settled cultivators.

In keeping with the programme's objective of mainstreaming the results of its various activities and building capacity within existing research and teaching institutions in the region, the universities of Nairobi (Department of Range Management) and Dar es Salaam (Institute for Resource Assessment), and the Centre for Basic Research in Uganda were commissioned to carry out the studies. Box 1 summarises the main issues and questions the studies will address.

Box 1 : Economics of pastoralism study

- Undertake a conceptual analysis of what is meant by the "economic contribution" of pastoralism to local and national economies. Broaden this analysis to include non-monetarised benefits (e.g. the benefits of peace, gainful employment, preservation of biodiversity).
- Identify and analyse the nature of existing statistics regularly collected in each country to determine the economic contribution of pastoralism to local and national economies, their relevance and how they can be improved.
- Identify and analyse the degree to which existing policies and laws support the pastoral sector and its contribution to local and national economies.

The results of the studies will be presented at the annual partners' meeting in April 2004 and a decision taken on how best to disseminate findings within the region.

⁵ These are reported on in the 1st and 2nd six-month reports.

3. Networking and publications

The following activities have been implemented over the past six months.

Web page

A number of key documents have been posted on the programme's temporary web page (www.iied.org/drylands) including the last two issues of the programme newsletter and a study on Botswana's cattle ranching system. Unfortunately little progress has been made over the past six months on the design of the programme's pastoralism and policy website, though this will change in the coming months.

Programme Newsletter

Two further issues of the programme newsletter, *Pastoral Civil Society*, have been published and widely distributed in the region and abroad (issues 4 and 5). The newsletter is an important tool promoting the sharing of information to and between partners, donors, policy makers and others on programme activities and other events undertaken by pastoral organisations within the region and beyond. The newsletter has attracted considerable attention and readership 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. See table 1 below.

Table 1: Distribution list of *Pastoral Civil Society* newsletter in March 2004

| Country | Pastoral Civil Society | Development Partners | Government Departments | Research Organisation, Universities | Others |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Kenya | 60 | 12 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| Uganda | 25 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Tanzania | 35 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| totals | 120 | 32 | 26 | 30 | 22 |

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.

Pastoral civil society series

Three publications documenting the experiences of pastoral civil society in their struggles to represent and defend their members' rights are under discussion with authors: an article by Navaya Ole Ndaskoi about the human-wildlife conflict in Ngorongoro (Tanzania); the members of MPIDOLODO, 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 and Mosiro; and OSILIGI, a pastoral group based in Laikipia (Kenya), about their successful campaign against the British army for their improper use of pastoral land in their home area. Producing these publications, however, is taking much longer than initially expected partly due to conflicting demands being made on the authors' time and partly due to the late recruitment of the programme manager.

As highlighted in the last six-month report, leaders and members of pastoral civil society groups either do not have the time or the skills to write up their experiences. The programme has suggested the use of "ghost writers" to document their experiences, but so far this proposal has not been met with much enthusiasm by the groups concerned who wish to write the publication themselves. The programme will continue to encourage these and other pastoral associations to document their experiences, while exploring alternative means of support (e.g. the organisation of a "writers' workshop) with a view to producing at least two publications in the coming year.

Participation in strategic meetings

As part of its networking activities the programme either participated directly, or supported the participation of pastoral civil groups, in a number of conferences and meetings, key among them:

- **World Herders' Council.** The programme sponsored three people from pastoral civil society groups in East Africa and the Programme Manager to attend the 8th World Herders' Council in Niger in January 2004.⁶ The Council, which brought together representatives from 60 pastoral associations from Africa, Europe and Asia focused on the topic of "access to natural resources by pastoral groups" and addressed issues to do with the legal status of land rights in pastoral areas, and managing conflicts over resource access. The Council provided a unique opportunity for our partners from East Africa to meet their peers from other areas of world to share experiences on issues of common concern. The programme acknowledges with gratitude the support of the Swiss Development Cooperation in Dar es salaam which funded the participation of a lady working on pastoral issues in Northern Kenya. The next meeting of the WHC will be held in East Africa and the programme and its partners will play an active role in its organisation.
- **Kenya Pastoralist Week.** In December 2003, CEMIRIDE in partnership with Kenya's Pastoralist Parliamentary Group and the Pastoralists Hunter Gatherers Ethnic Minority Network organised a week-long event bringing together pastoralists from all over Kenya, with participants from Tanzania and Uganda. The event was both a celebration of pastoralism and an opportunity for serious debate and reflection on the challenges facing pastoralism in Kenya. Throughout the week papers were presented and discussed on a range of issues relevant to the development of pastoral areas. Among the recommendations was the proposal for a sector wide approach to development planning in pastoral areas and the need for a "Marshall Plan" to redress the imbalances in these areas compared to other parts of the country. The programme was actively involved in the event presenting a paper entitled 'Pastoral Civil Society Organisation in Kenya: Opportunities, Constraints and the Way Forward' and organising a stand from which to disseminate information about its work in the region.
- **Inauguration of the Uganda Pastoralist Parliamentary Group.** Following the success of the Kenya Pastoralist Parliamentary group, a similar group has been established in Uganda with support from PANOS East Africa and Oxfam GB Kampala office. The programme was invited to attend the inauguration meeting and has since established contact with its members to explore ways in which the programme might feed into and support their work.

4. 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 geared towards 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:

⁶ Moses ole Neselle from KINNAPA, Tanzania; Godfrey Karamuzi of Nyabuzozi pastoral development programme, Uganda; John Letai of OSILIGI, Kenya. In addition, Sabdiyo Dido, working for SNV in Kenya and sponsored by SDC, accompanied the group.

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 also joined the partnership and discussions are ongoing. The strategy will build on the findings of the perceptions of pastoralism consultancy carried out by the programme. A regional communication strategy workshop is planned for July 2004.

b) The programme provided support to the Tanzanian Pastoralists and Hunter Gatherers Organisation (TAPHGO) to consider the implications for pastoralists of plans by the Government of Tanzania to privatise livestock production by introducing the so-called "Botswana model" of cattle ranching. In December 2003, the programme commissioned a briefing paper on the history, rationale and current situation of the "Botswana model" of cattle ranching to help a group of MPs and representatives to prepare for their fact-finding mission to Botswana in January 2004⁷. The programme also facilitated a visit to Kenya by a second group to learn of the experience of Group Ranching and attended the stakeholders' workshop in February 2004 at which TAPHGO reported back on their findings. The programme will continue to provide support to TAPHGO on this matter and plans are under way to publish the briefing paper on the Botswana model for wider dissemination.

c) Discussions with the Global Pastoral Programme initiated by the Drylands Development Centre of UNDP in Nairobi are on-going. The programme recently attended a meeting organised by UNDP in Nairobi to discuss their Global Pastoral Programme proposal, and has indicated a willingness to explore opportunities for sharing information and collaborating once they secure funds for the implementation of their activities.

d) The programme has established a close working partnership with the Ereto Ngorongoro Pastoralist Project in northern Tanzania funded by DANIDA. Within the context of this partnership, RECONCILE and IIED are providing 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 also involves Ereto co-funding a significant proportion of the programme's broader regional activities (see below). The programme sits on the Steering Committee of ERETO as a "resource person" to provide advice and comments on the project's activities. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Ereto II and the programme.

e) A partnership has been established with PINGOs and other pastoralist NGOs in Tanzania to address the plight of pastoralists within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. To date activities have been limited to commenting on the design and results of a study commissioned to establish the facts of the current situation, although future support for the dissemination of these findings will be made available. In addition, discussions are underway to design a Tourism Initiative to promote partnership with the tourist sector to secure the interests of pastoral communities.

5. Management and fundraising

John Letai was appointed as Programme Manager in January 2004. The recruitment for this key post took much longer than expected due to the inability of the programme to attract candidates of a sufficient calibre and experience on the basis of the salary package being offered. The programme has received budgetary support from Oxfam GB to supplement its salaries budget line for the next two years, but further fundraising will be necessary to secure the position of the Programme Manager and provide some support by way of a Programme Assistant, as the work builds up.

Funding for a further 33% of the programme's total costs has been secured from the Royal Danish Embassy/DANIDA in Tanzania for the period April 2003 to September 2006. These funds raise the funding level of the programme to 94%. The balance of funds will be sought by RECONCILE from within the region. The funding support from Oxfam referred to in the

⁷ The paper can be downloaded from www.iied.org/drylands or a hard copy requested from info@reconcile-ea.org.

previous section is a first step in this regard. Other partners have been approached in the region and discussions are under way.

6. Significant changes

There are two changes to report. First, delays in the finalisation of the generic training course have had a knock-on effect on three other activities, which would have been implemented in year 2004/5. These delays do not compromise the ability of the programme to meet its stated purpose or outputs within the timeframe of the phase 1, but they do require a rescheduling of activities and project expenditure. These changes concern the following: the design of a process to adapt the generic course to local contexts (activity 1.2); the design of a process to build the capacity of pastoral groups to carry out local level awareness raising on policy issues (activity 2.4); and the design of a training on advocacy and lobbying (activity 2.2). Work on activities 1.2 and 2.4 will start in year 4 rather than year 3, while the study on policy-making processes, scheduled for year 2, will be carried out in year 3 thereby pushing back the training design process to year 4 for activity 2.2.

Second, changes in the nature of activities to be implemented as a result of lessons learnt in the past year. The changes concern the mainstreaming of the generic training in universities, technical colleges, etc. in the region (activity 1.3). The original project document proposed hiring a consultant to help us review the issues involved (year 2) and then to hold a stakeholders' workshop (year 3). The successful partnerships the programme has developed with universities in Kenya and Tanzania with respect to the design of the generic training course has made redundant the need for these activities. We propose over the coming year to continue to engage directly with specific lecturers in these and other universities (Makerere University in Uganda as well as others in Europe) and get them on-board in a practical way (e.g. providing us with expert information, agreeing to deliver components within the training modules that respond to their specialities), with the objective of agreeing a MoU with at least two or three universities in which the issue of mainstreaming the generic course will be specified. We propose to maintain the level of funding allocated for year 3 (£25,700), but use it to commission specific studies from the universities and to support a process of engagement and dialogue (e.g. small meetings, attendance of relevant university staff at programme activities such as the testing of the training, thematic regional meetings, etc.).

Appendix 2 presents a work plan for the year April 2004 to March 2005 in the light of the changes discussed here.

Appendix 1: Planned versus implemented activities (October 2003 to March 2004)

| Planned activities | Implemented activities & key results |
|--|--|
| Design of generic training course 1. Finalise design process for development of generic training course. | 1. Test training of Sahel training completed, training template for EA finalised, ToR for commissioning material developed & contacts made with key institutions. Introductory module of training course completed. |
| Collaborative research 1. Carry out study on the economics of pastoralism in EA. | 1. Three country case studies commissioned. Results to be disseminated at 2 nd partners' meeting in April and summary published in May/June 2004. |
| Networking 1. Produce and distribute 2 issues of the newsletter. 2. Publish one publication on pastoral civil society 3. Develop TOR for the establishment of a website. | 1. Four issues of the newsletter produced & disseminated. 2. Detailed <i>Table of Contents</i> developed for two publications. 3. No progress on website. Unplanned activities: - Attendance at the Kenya Pastoralist Week. - Attendance at the inauguration meeting of the Uganda Pastoralist Parliamentary Group. - Exchange visit by four pastoral civil society leaders to the World Herders' Council in Niger in January 2004. |
| Partnerships | 1. Collaboration with Oxfam GB and PANOS in design of a regional communications strategy on pastoralism ongoing with a workshop to design a pastoral communications strategy planned for July 2004 2. Tanzanian Pastoralists & Hunter Gatherers' Organisation (TAPHGO) research "Botswana model" of livestock development. Report disseminated. 3. Ereto II Ngorongoro pastoralist project - providing inputs to support their policy work. 4. Partnership with PINGOs and other pastoralist NGOs in Tanzania to address the plight of pastoralists within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. 5. Partnership with PINGOs and other pastoralist NGOs to design a Tourism Initiative to promote partnership with the tourist sector to promote the interests of pastoral communities. |
| Fundraising | 5.1 Secured co-funding from Royal Danish Embassy/DANIDA in Tanzania. Contract signed in December 2003. 5.2 Secured budgetary support from Oxfam GB for Pastoral Communications Strategy Workshop to be held in July 2004. In 2005 the support shall be directed at providing an assistant for the Programme Manager |
| Management 6.1 Recruit a Programme Manager. | 6.1 Programme Manager in post on 2 nd January 2004. |

Appendix 3: LOG FRAME FOR ACTIVITIES April 2004 to March 2005

| Objectives | Activities | Indicators |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Overall objective 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved understanding by programme partners and other key stakeholders of the dynamics of different East African pastoral systems and their interaction with the broader policy environment. <p>Specific objective in 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design the structure, content and pedagogic approach for the generic training course on <i>Pastoralism and policy in East Africa</i>. Start the process of mainstreaming the training course in key universities in East Africa and Europe. | <p>Activities under objective 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RECONCILE/IIED & TCDC design detailed template of training modules (Introduction, the Pastoral System, the Policy Challenges) and to commission resource people in East Africa to produce material for inclusion in each module. RECONCILE/IIED & TCDC review, edit, test and re-commission as necessary course material. TCDC to run a full test training of two modules (Introduction, the Pastoral System, Policy challenges) in October 04 and March 05. RECONCILE/IIED to pursue institutional contacts with key university departments and other seats of higher learning in East Africa and Europe. | <p>Indicators for Activities under Objective 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed template for the design of a generic training course on the dynamics of pastoral systems and policy options in East Africa is available. Updated version available as necessary. Contracts commissioning East Africa pastoral resource people are available. Reports from East African pastoral resource people are available. Financial records detailing payments made to East African pastoral resource people are available. Report on test trainings including list of participants is available. Correspondence and MoU between RECONCILE/IIED and key universities is available. |

LOG FRAME FOR ACTIVITIES (continued)

| Objectives | Activities | Indicators |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Overall objective 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved capacity of programme partners and other key stakeholders to understand and respond appropriately to ongoing social, economic and political processes of change at local, national and regional levels that impact on pastoral areas and/or livelihoods. <p>Specific objective in 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding of programme partners and other key stakeholders of the economics of pastoralism in East Africa. • Identify new regional research theme. • To start the process of designing a follow-on training on either advocacy & lobbying or mediation and conflict management. | <p>Activities under objective 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RECONCILE/IIED finalise & disseminate three country case studies on the economics of pastoralism in East Africa at a regional partners' meeting & publications. • RECONCILE/IIED identify in partnership with the CAG and partners follow-up activities as necessary, including the identification of further research and/or a new research topic. • Subject to the recommendation of the CAG, RECONCILE/IIED commission a scoping study on existing resources within the region on either advocacy & lobbying or mediation & conflict resolution. | <p>Indicators of activities under objective 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Country studies & regional workshop report exists on the economics of pastoralism. ♦ Publication on the economics of pastoralism exists. ♦ Financial records detailing payments to researchers exist. ♦ Concept note/TOR for advocacy & lobbying or mediation & conflict resolution scoping study exists. ♦ CAG minutes & RECONCILE/IIED minutes indicate new research theme. |

LOG FRAME FOR ACTIVITIES (continued)

| Objectives | Activities | Indicators |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Overall objective 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved capacity of programme partners to learn from each other's experiences and from other organisations in East Africa, the Sahel and elsewhere. <p>Specific objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep existing programme partners informed of programme activities. Provide a forum for programme partners to inform others of their work. Inform other organisations of the programme's objective. <p>Ensure the good governance and management of the programme</p> | <p>Activities under objective 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RECONCILE/IIED produce and disseminate four issues of the programme newsletter (<i>Pastoral Civil Society</i>). IIED maintain a web page for the programme within the IIED website with links to RECONCILE, TCDC and other key partners. RECONCILE/IIED complete process of designing an independent pastoral policy website. RECONCILE/IIED update and disseminate the programme leaflet. RECONCILE/IIED design and launch the programme's new publication series with 2-3 publications. RECONCILE/IIED organize the 2nd annual partners meeting (April 2004). <p>Activities under good governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RECONCILE/IIED convene the 4th CAG meeting. RECONCILE/IIED prepare and disseminate the 3rd six-month report | <p>Indicators of activities under objective 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four issues of the programme newsletter are available and have been disseminated. Programme newsletter mailing list is available. An updated web page describing the programme is on the IIED website. TOR for the design of an independent pastoral policy website is available. A programme leaflet is available. Programme publication series is available. Report for the 2nd annual partners' meeting exists. <p>Indicators of activities under good governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of the 4th CAG meeting exist. 3rd six-month report exists. |