

Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa



**4th six months report
April to September 2004**

**RECONCILE and IIED
December 2004**

Introduction

This is the 4th six-month report on the first phase of the regional programme on *Reinforcement of pastoral civil society in East Africa* and covers the period April to September 2004. The current phase of the programme (2002- 2006) 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 one 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

Significant progress has been made on the design of the 1st module (the dynamics of the pastoral system) of the generic training course on **Pastoralism and Policy in East Africa**. On the basis of the training template for module 1, completed earlier in the year,² three studies were commissioned to collect detailed scientific data to provide the evidence in support of the arguments developed in the template. The latter is structured around the three essential parts (or "pillars") that constitute a pastoral system in East Africa: these three parts are (i) the **livestock herd**; (ii) the pastoral family providing **labour** to manage the herd; and (iii) the **natural pastures** and **water** representing the main sources of nutrients for the majority of livestock in East Africa. The studies went through several rounds of discussion involving multiple meetings between the Core Training Group (CTG) and the consultants and at least two drafts before reaching an acceptable standard in which their findings could be used to develop the content of the training proper. The Lead Trainer at MS-TCDC with support from IIED and RECONCILE completed the 1st draft of the trainer's manual, including case studies and visual supports such as photos, maps and sketches.

The programme has continued to strengthen its governance and management structures. The 2nd regional partners' meeting was held in Nakuru, Kenya in April 2004 at which the preliminary findings of a regional study on the economics of pastoralism were presented and hotly debated (see below). The meeting also allowed programme partners to reconstitute the Core Advisory Group (CAG), which subsequently convened its first meeting in July 2004.

Networking has also been a major activity over this period. Two issues of the programme's newsletter were published, attracting a growing readership particularly in the region (up 25% over the last six months!). The programme manager has been active visiting partner organisations and coordinating the exchange of information between members of pastoral civil society, donors, researchers and development practitioners. A key activity in this respect was

¹ More detailed information on the programme can be found at www.iied.org/drylands

² Reported on in the 3rd six-month report.

the organisation of a regional meeting in July 2004 to develop a communication strategy in support of pastoralism in East Africa. Over three days, leaders of pastoral civil society groups and representatives from the media, NGOs and research community debated how best to challenge the negative perceptions of pastoralists and pastoralism often portrayed by the media.

Finally, the programme secured 30,000 Euros from Development Cooperation Ireland in Tanzania to launch a new but complementary initiative in support of pastoral civil society in Tanzania. This initiative is in response to criticism, particularly from pastoral groups in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania, that the long-term focus of the programme's capacity building activities, while admirable, were failing to equip pastoral communities with the skills to defend their lands in the short-term. And that unless activities were "fast-tracked" to build their skills as effective and informed policy analysts and advocates in the short-term, there might not be anything left to defend of pastoralism in the longer term.

Appendix 1 provides an overview of planned versus implemented activities carried out by the programme over the period 1st April to 30th September 2004

Specific activities over the report period

1. Generic training course on Pastoralism and Policy in East Africa

The 1st draft of the Trainer's Manual for module 1 of the course (the dynamics of pastoral systems in East Africa) was completed in September 2004, thus paving the way for the holding of a test training of the 1st module in November. Designing the trainer's manual was a huge task given the complexity and diversity of pastoral systems in East Africa. These range from the relatively sedentarised Maasai communities in southern Kenya, managing highly diversified livelihood strategies only partly dependent on livestock, to agro-pastoral Karimojong in north-eastern Uganda, to the highly mobile Turkana or predominantly camel-rearing Somali and Rendille in Kenya, to highland Maasai in Ngorongoro, Tanzania. Capturing the essence of these very diverse systems to illustrate their internal logic is essential if the training is to convince policy makers and others that as a system pastoralism is a rational response to the difficult environment in which it operates and which, if supported with the right policies, offers great economic potential.

Leading experts from the region were commissioned to provide us with the most pertinent data and scientific evidence to support the arguments developed in the training template.³ The latter is structured around the three essential parts or "pillars" that constitute a pastoral system in East Africa.⁴ The three "pillars" are: Pillar 1, the **livestock herd**; pillar 2, the **pastoral family providing labour** to manage the herd; and pillar 3, the **natural pastures and water** representing the main sources of nutrients for the majority of livestock in East Africa. Dr. Wellington Ekaya of the Department of Range Management at the University of Nairobi focused on those factors that influence the quality and quantity of natural pastures and water in East Africa, and the optimal balance or relationship between the number of people in a family and the number and age/sex ratio of their herd (respectively pillars 1 and 3). Professor Martin Shem of the Department of Animal Science at Sokoine University of Agriculture compiled data on the range of factors that influence how livestock herds in a pastoral setting

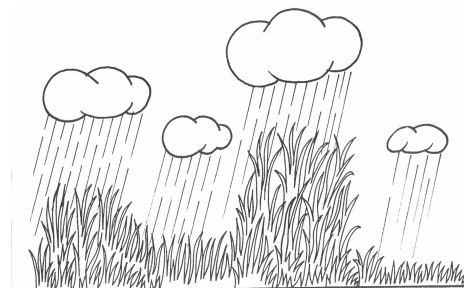
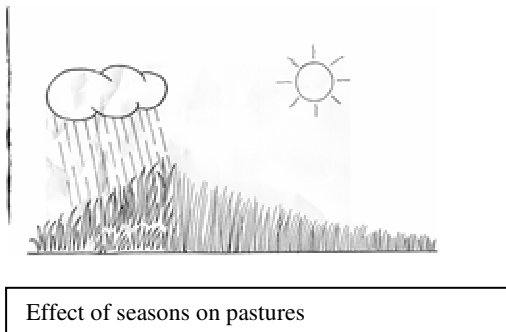
³ Unfortunately, we were unable immediately to identify relevant experts from Uganda. The programme will urgently address this shortcoming.

⁴ The training template for East Africa is based on that designed by Dr. Brigitte Thébaud for the Sahel training course. See the 2nd and 3rd six-month reports for more information.

in East Africa evolve over time (pillar 2). Drawing on their own knowledge and fieldwork as well as the wealth of research that has been carried out by a host of researchers and research institutions over the past 50 years or more, they produced a huge amount of data backed up with photographs and case studies.

Repeated meetings took place between the Dr Ekaya, Professor Shem and the Core Training Team (CTG)⁵ to discuss the pertinence and authority of the data, resulting in at least two drafts before an acceptable level of information was arrived at which could be used to develop the content of the training proper. At this point, the Lead Trainer at MS-TCDC with support from IIED and RECONCILE completed the 1st draft of the trainer’s manual, including case studies and visual supports such as photos, maps and sketches. Table 1 below provides a summary of the content of module 1.

The pedagogic approach of the training is as important as the content since the objective is not “to lecture” participants about pastoralism, but rather to change their perceptions and understanding of how the system works, and to equip them with arguments to make the case for pastoralism as a viable system. Fundamentally, the approach is participatory and based on the concept of “self-discovery” rather than “teaching”. As such, materials have to be developed (and later tested) to ensure that they allow participants to feel empowered by their discoveries rather than talked down to through a teaching style in which the trainer is the “master”. In designing the pedagogic approach, the Lead Trainer drew heavily on the tools and methods used in the Sahel training module,⁶ which uses a “question and answer” approach to introducing and analysing issues as well as generous use of photographs, simple sketches and case studies. The images below present some of the simple sketches used in the Sahel training to illustrate a number of key issues, which are being adapted for the east African context.



⁵ Composed of key staff within the programme (Alais ole Morindat, the lead trainer of the programme, John Letai, the programme manager, Michael Ochieng Odhiambo, and Ced Hesse).

⁶ See the 2nd and 3rd six-month reports for more information on the Sahel training. Both are available at www.iied.org/drylands

Table 1: Overall content of Module 1: The dynamics of pastoral systems in East Africa

Pillar 1: Natural Resources	Pillar 2: The Herd	Pillar 3: The Family
KQ1: What are the main pastoral resources in EA? A1: Natural pastures are the manjor source of feed.	KQ1: What is meant by a herd?	KQ1: What is a pastoral family?
KQ2: What are the dynamics of natural pastures in EA? A1: Seasonal variations in rainfall have an important influence on grasses. A2: Distribution of total annual rainfall has an important influence on grasses. A3: Inter-annual rainfall variations have an important influence on pastures. A4: Soil type has an important influence on natural pastures. A5: Fire has an important influence on natural pastures. A6: Grazing rhythm during the dry & rainy seasons has an important influence on natural pastures & livestock A7: Livestock play an important role in rangeland ecology A8: Wildlife have an important influence on natural pastures & water	KQ2: How is a herd composed? A1: A herd is usually made up of several species of livestock. A2: A herd is composed of animals of different sexes and ages. A3: A herd is composed of animals over which the family has different rights of use and ownership.	KQ2: What is trhe relationship between the family and the herd? A1: The family cannot live off meat and milk alone. A2: Pastoral work is hard and there is a strong division of labour. A3: Pastoralists are constantly seeking the right balance between the size of their herd and the number of people it has to support.
KQ3: What are the dynamics of other livestock feeds? A1: Other feeds do contribute to livestock nutrition. A2: Minerals & crop residues are strategic resources access to which is critical. A3: Feed supplements make a significant contribution to livestock nutrition, particularly in the dry season	KQ3: How does a herd evolve over time? A1: A herd is affected by seasonal variations in natural resources. A2: In the long-term, the natural growth rate of livestock is relatively slow and fluctuates.	What strategies are used by families to respond to changing herd size?
KQ4: What are the dynamics of water resources? A1: Depending on season & location livestock use different types of water points. A2: The relationship between water & pasture is most critical in the dry season. A3: Several factors determine the number of animals that can be watered at a water point. A4: The more animals there are around a water point in the dry season, the faster the pasture will be grazed. A5: Controlling access to water is vital for sustainable range management. A6: The legal status of a water point is crucial for sustainable range management.	KQ4: What strategies do pastoralists use to manage their herds?	
KQ5: What strategies do pastoralists use to manage pastoral resources?		

KQ = Key Question

A1, etc. = Argument 1, etc.

Next steps

A test training of module 1 will be run at TCDC in late November. Participants from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, representing pastoral civil society, NGO and donor projects and researchers will be invited to participate in the workshop. Its purpose is to test the relevance and pertinence of the content of module 1 as well as the pedagogic approach. Following this test, the module will be updated and improved as necessary with a view to testing it again in March/April 2005.

In the coming months, detailed templates for the 2nd and 3rd modules of the training will be developed. A two-day field trip to the Manyara Community Ranch is planned as part of the process of developing module 2; while consultants shall be commissioned to help articulate the policy challenges facing pastoralism in East Africa (module 3). Both of these templates were to have been completed by September, but work has yet to start on their design. This is because the CTG underestimated the amount of time it took to collect and then organise the relevant data for module 1.

2. Collaborative action-research

Three draft country case studies on the **Economics of Pastoralism** were presented and debated at the regional partners' meeting in April 2004. The studies had three objectives:⁷

- To develop a conceptual framework within which to assess the “economic contribution” of pastoralism to local and national economies;
- To analyse the manner in which governments currently assess the contribution of pastoralism to local and national economies; and
- To analyse the degree to which existing policies and laws support the pastoral sector in East Africa.

Box 1 highlights the key findings of the case studies. Overall, all three studies confirmed that despite some statistical evidence confirming the important contribution of livestock to national economies (e.g. 20%-30% of GDP in Kenya), this information is not disaggregated according to the different systems in which livestock are reared, and no data is systematically collected with respect to pastoralism. The lack of a conceptual framework to capture the full contribution of pastoralism to local and national economies, contributes to the problem. Most government personnel consider pastoralism to be an inefficient and backward form of animal husbandry, which if modernised could produce more meat, milk and hides for domestic and export markets. Its broader contribution to sustaining millions of livelihoods, in often demanding environmental conditions, is ignored.

Box 1: Key study findings

- National economic statistics focus on the livestock sector, and fail to collect disaggregated data according to type of system. Governments are thus unable to assess the contributions made by pastoralism to national and local economies.
- Existing statistical systems focus on a very limited range of criteria. For example: sale of live animals in controlled markets and beef exports; slaughter of livestock, milk production, exports of hides and skins.
- The existing statistical base is poor, often contradictory and frequently made up of out-of-date “guestimates”.
- No data is collected on pastoralism’s contribution to a subsistence economy and employment, the preservation of a cultural heritage strongly associated with high tourist revenues, and the sustainable management of dryland environments.

⁷ See the 3rd six-month report.

As is its contribution to a host of other sectors such as agriculture and the very lucrative tourist market largely based on cultural attractions and wildlife, a resource whose survival is intricately linked to pastoralism. The sustainable management of the environment and the preservation of the commons are other key benefits associated with pastoralism, which are not sufficiently recognised. The studies themselves were further hampered by the very poor quality of those statistics that are collected by line ministries on the beef and milk production and exports. A lot of the data is incomplete, scattered and contradictory.

Participants at the regional meetings hotly debated the findings of the country case studies requesting that the studies be finalised and a synthesis document produced highlighting the key issues. Final copies of the case studies were received in late September and a synthesis publication is in preparation.

3. Networking and publications

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

Web page

A scoping study carried out to identify existing websites with a pastoral content revealed dozens of sites offering relevant and pertinent information in English (and other languages) on pastoral issues for our partners. In view of this, it has been decided that rather than invest resources in designing a dedicated website for the programme (as originally planned), the programme will link to the Eldis pastoral gateway hosted by IDS (www.eldis.org/pastoralism), while continuing to post key documents at www.iied.org/drylands. Eldis offers southern-based organisations with a focus on pastoralism (NGOs; research institutes etc) an inexpensive means of developing a presence on the web and developing capacity in electronic dissemination.

During the year, the internet search engine *Google* introduced a Kiswahili language internet access system in East Africa. This which offers interesting possibilities for East African pastoralists for whom Kiswahili is a more convenient means of communication than English. The programme shall monitor the progress of this venture and consider how it can be used to make relevant documents and publications more readily available to a wider readership within pastoral civil society in the region.

Programme newsletter

The 6th and 7th issues of the programme newsletter, *Pastoral Civil Society*, have been published and widely distributed in the region and abroad (see table 2 below). The publication continues to attract a lot of attention from programme partners. Indeed, partners have started submitting articles and reports to the newsletter for publication. The publication has been improved to include photographs. The newsletter has been acknowledged by the last CAG meeting in July as an important programme tool for passing information from one part of the region to the other without the partners having to physically visit these areas.

Table 2: Distribution List of Pastoral Civil Society Newsletter (September 2004)

Country	Pastoral Civil Society	Development Partners	Government Departments	Research Organization, Universities	Others
Kenya	69	18	22	25	19
Uganda	26	11	5	6	0
Tanzania	40	15	1	10	3
Others	10	6		4	
Totals	145	50	28	44	22

Pastoral Civil Society series

OSILIGI, a pastoral civil society organisation based in Laikipia, Kenya has agreed to document its successful campaign in claiming compensation from the British army for injuries and death arising from activities of British military personnel in northern Kenya. The focus of the publication is on what OSILIGI did, the strategies they used as well as the difficulties and successes they experienced in their struggle to seek justice. A ‘ghostwriter’ will be contracted to interview the key stakeholders and write a text, which will be carefully edited by OSILIGI and the programme prior to being published.⁸

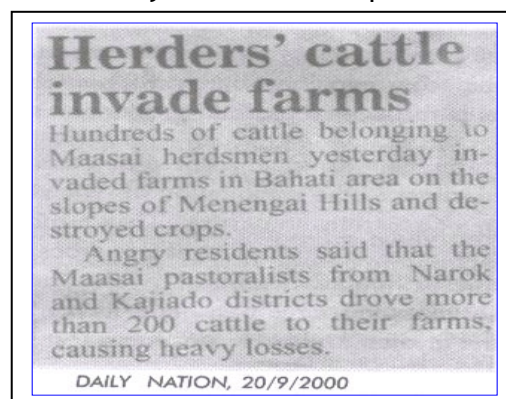
Unfortunately, no further progress has been made on the two other publications: an article by Navaya Ole Ndaskoi on the human-wildlife conflict in Ngorongoro, Tanzania and the experiences of MPIDOLOODO in struggling for justice over the loss their land in Kadjiado, Kenya. However, the successful publication of OSILIGI’s experiences may lessen some of the concerns of pastoral civil society about using ‘ghostwriters’ to document their experiences.

Other publications under consideration include the regional synthesis on the economics of pastoralism (see above) and the lessons learnt from the “Botswana model” of cattle ranching.⁹

Meetings

Workshop to develop a communication strategy for pastoralists

The power of the media to challenge the many prejudices and myths held about pastoralism and pastoralists by ordinary people in East Africa and sustain an informed debate on the issue is not to be under-estimated. Indeed, the media itself is often guilty of perpetuating stereotypical images of pastoralists as backward, violent people divorced from mainstream society in East Africa, bent of destroying other people’s livelihoods (see, for example, box opposite). Relatively little coverage is given of the underlying factors that explain the root causes of the frequent conflicts between pastoralists and other groups in East Africa.



⁸ Discussions are currently underway with a journalist from the Daily Nation in Kenya.

⁹ See the 3rd annual report for more details.

To challenge this situation and use the media as a positive force for change, the programme organized a workshop in July 2004 whose objective was “to identify elements of a media communication strategy in support of pastoral livelihoods in East Africa. The workshop, co-funded by the Oxfam regional pastoral programme, brought together representatives of pastoral civil society organisations, the media and research institutes from East Africa.

The workshop produced a draft strategic plan, which is being circulated to a broader set of stakeholders for debate prior to developing a final copy. Once the document is ready, it will be discussed at a media workshop bringing together the editors of the leading media houses in the region and members of the pastoral civil society in order to identify practical ways in which to implement the proposed strategy (e.g. training of editors and journalists).

4. Good governance for poverty reduction in pastoral areas

If the rapid pace of policy reform on land and governance issues taking place in East Africa is to benefit pastoral communities, it is critical that they play an informed role in on-going debates and reform processes to ensure the latter contribute to poverty reduction and the long-term development of pastoral areas. The programme’s decision to take a long-term perspective on strengthening the capacities of pastoral civil society to engage with these reforms has been criticized by pastoral civil society groups, particularly in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania for failing to address ongoing challenges that undermine pastoral livelihoods ‘today’. These areas are in the “front line” of current reforms on the way land and other natural resources are to be managed, and pastoral groups living here asked the programme to “fast-track” its capacity building activities in order to build their skills as effective and informed policy analysts and advocates in the short-term.

In response to these requests, the programme secured 30,000 Euros from Development Cooperation Ireland/Tanzania to support a 6-month preparatory phase (October 2004 to March 2005) to start a process of building the institutional and governance skills of six pastoral civil society organisations in Tanzania for more effective policy influence at local and national levels in the short term. Two key activities will be implemented to achieve this:

- The setting up and running of an "Institutional and Governance Learning Group" (IGLG). The purpose of the IGLG is to create a mechanism to enable a small group of pastoral groups to analyse their institutional and governance capacities in a participatory way, and on the basis of this analysis to identify a set of activities to be implemented in the 2nd phase of the project.
- The production of a set of booklets in Kiswahili and English which provide a clear analysis of a number of key policies (e.g. *Local Government Reform programme*, *PRS II*, *Agricultural Sector Development Programme*, etc.) and their relevance for pastoralism in Tanzania. These booklets will be targeted at pastoral groups as well as other civil society organisations.

A key output of this preparatory phase is the design of a subsequent phase of work over three to five years to continue the process of supporting pastoral civil society organisations in Tanzania and the region more broadly to participate in and contribute to the design and implementation of policy in support of pastoral livelihoods.

5. Partnerships

An important emphasis of the programme is the creation of partnerships with other organizations working on pastoral issues in order to seek synergy, bring benefit and improve

effectiveness. Partnerships are being developed in two key areas. First, with service delivery organizations responding to the immediate needs of pastoral people with respect to social and economic services (water, education, health, marketing, etc). The programme recognises that unless these needs are met local communities will not be able to invest in longer-term processes of capacity building such as those being implemented by the programme. Secondly, partnerships are being created with a view to creating a critical mass of like-minded organizations around a number of key policy issues at national and regional levels.

The programme is currently involved in the following partnerships:

a) Ereto Ngorongoro pastoralist project in northern Tanzania. Over the past six months, the programme has contributed to the design of its policy component. Specific activities have consisted of meetings with the consultants commissioned by Ereto to design its policy component and providing detailed written comments on the draft consultancy report. Discussions of RECONCILE's and IIED's direct involvement in the implementation of some of Ereto's policy-related activities are ongoing.

b) In May 2004, the programme participated in a meeting to help the Tanzania Pastoralists and Hunter Gatherers Organisation (TAPHGO) design its three-year strategic plan. This involvement constitutes an important aspect of the programme's broader capacity-building approach in support of pastoral civil society.

c) The programme manager visited Karamoja (Uganda) as well as a number of pastoral NGOs/CBOs in Kenya and Tanzania in order to build relations and broaden the programme's outreach capacity. He also attended two key meetings. The first organised by WISP (World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism) in April in Nairobi to discuss the global pastoral project. The second, organised by PINGOs Forum was to share and debate the provisions within Tanzania's new Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS II) and how they affect pastoralists. These visits and workshops provide important fora at which to present the programme and develop new partnerships.

d) The programme is working closely with pastoral civil society organisations in Kenya to ensure that the ongoing land policy formulation process takes into account and addresses the specific concerns and interests related to pastoral land use.

6. Governance

The 2nd regional partners meeting was held at Egerton University, Kenya on 25th to 28th April 2004 and attended by fifty-four (54) participants from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The meeting brought together representatives of pastoral civil society groups, NGOs, research and teaching institutions and key government bodies from across the region. In addition to debating the results of the studies on the economics of pastoralism (see above), the meeting reflected on the programme's overall strategy and progress made to date, and elected a new Core Advisory Group (CAG).

Box 2 gives the names of the newly reconstituted members of the CAG.

Box 2: Members of the Core Advisory Group		
Country	Name	Organisation
Kenya	Korir Sing'oei Joseph Ole Simel Wario Galma	CEMIRIDE MPIDO Action Aid
Uganda	Margret Rugadya Martha Iryama Godfrey Karamuzi	AfD KADP NYDA
Tanzania	Ignatus Mwakalile John Plastow William Ole Nasha	SHILDA Oxfam Ireland PINGOS
Michael Ochieng Odhiambo, John Letai and Alais Morindat		

The 4th meeting of the CAG (and the first of the newly reconstituted CAG) was held in Nairobi on 14th July 2004 after the pastoral communication workshop. The meeting reviewed and adopted the 2nd and 3rd six months report of the programme, and approved the April 2004-March 2005 work plan. The meeting also provided an opportunity to members of the CAG to know one another.

7. Management and fundraising

The programme has secured funding from the Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI) to enhance good governance for poverty reduction in pastoral areas and build capacities of pastoral civil society organisation in Tanzania.

8. Looking a head

Over the next six months, (November 2004 to March 2005), the programme will focus on the following activities.

- a) Run a test training of the 1st module of the generic training course on pastoralism and policy at MS-TCDC in November 2004. Design modules 2 and 3 with a view to testing the whole course in March/April 2005.
- b) Finalise and publish the synthesis of the regional study on the economics of pastoralism and OSILIGI's experiences.
- c) Hold two meetings of the Institutional and Governance Learning Groups and publish 1-2 policy booklets.
- d) Work closely with Ereto in implementing the recommendations in policy consultancy report.
- e) Design terms of reference to carry out a number of studies: privatisation and its effects on rural livelihoods, particularly in pastoral areas; and the policy making process in East Africa (e.g. legislative roadmaps).
- f) Produce another two issues of the programme newsletter, update the programme leaflet and pursue discussions with the Eldis pastoral WWW gateway site.
- g) Hold the 3rd regional partners and 5th CAG meetings.

Appendix 1: Planned versus implemented activities

Planned Activities	Implemented activities & key results
<p>Programme governance</p> <p>1.1 2nd regional partner's meeting</p> <p>1.2 4th CAG Meeting</p>	<p>1.1 2nd annual partners meeting held at Egerton University, Kenya</p> <p>1.2 4th CAG meeting held 14th July 2004</p> <p>Key results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of 2nd and 3rd six months reports • Review programme work plan April 2004 to March 2005 • Programme updates; 2nd Partners meeting, Consultancy on economics of pastoralism, Design of generic training course, Communication strategy workshop and process
<p>Design of generic training course</p> <p>1.1 Complete design of 1st draft of Module 1</p> <p>1.2 Complete design of template for modules 2 & 3</p>	<p>1.1 Three studies on modules 1,2 &3 completed, draft training template/manual, participant's manuals and photos ready.</p> <p>1.2 No progress on design of template for modules 2 & 3.</p>

<p>Collaborative action research 1.1 Completion of 3 country case studies on the economics of pastoralism</p> <p>1.2 Publication and dissemination of case studies</p>	<p>1.1 Draft case studies completed and discussed at regional partners' meeting.</p> <p>1.2 Final versions of case studies in progress.</p>
<p>Networking and publications 1.1 Web page</p> <p>1.2 Programme newsletter</p> <p>1.3 Workshop to develop communication strategy for pastoralist</p> <p>1.4 Other publications</p>	<p>1.1 Decision to collaborate with Eldis pastoral gateway.</p> <p>1.2 6th and 7th issues of the newsletter published and disseminated to partners, donors and policy makers within the region and abroad.</p> <p>1.3 Draft communication strategy developed and circulated to pastoral civil society and media for comment.</p> <p>1.4 TOR developed to document OSILIGI's experience.</p>
<p>Partnerships</p>	<p>1.1 Provided comments on the policy consultancy report on pastoralism and policy.</p> <p>1.2 Contributed to TAPHGOs strategic plan.</p>
<p>Management and fundraising</p>	<p>1.1 secured funding from DCI for a six months project to enhance good governance for poverty reduction in pastoral areas in Tanzania.</p>