

## Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa



**5<sup>th</sup> six months report**  
October 2004 to March 2005

RECONCILE and IIED  
June 2005

## Introduction

This is the 5<sup>th</sup> 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 2004 to March 2005. The current phase of the programme (2002- 2006) focuses on two key areas:

- Improving policy makers' and development practitioners' understanding of the rationale and dynamics of pastoral production systems; and
- 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.<sup>1</sup>

## Summary of progress

Good progress has been made on the design and testing of the generic training course on Pastoralism and Policy in East Africa.<sup>2</sup> On the basis of the training template for module 1 and the studies commissioned to collect detailed scientific data to provide the evidence in support of the arguments developed in the template,<sup>3</sup> a 1<sup>st</sup> draft of the trainer's manual, including case studies and visual supports such as photos, maps and sketches, was completed in October 2004.

In November 2004, the programme ran the first test training of module 1. The purpose of the test training was for participants to determine the logic of the arguments presented in the training, assess the pertinence of the evidence provided in the support of the arguments and gauge the quality and appropriateness of the pedagogic approach in the delivery of the evidence. Participants endorsed the logic and pertinence of the training while contributing additional data in support of the evidence as well as valuable insights on how to improve the delivery of the evidence. On the basis of these comments, a 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the trainer's manual was completed in February 2005.

Progress has also been made on the design of module 2 of the training. Following two meetings of the CTG in November 2004 and March 2005, a broad template for module has been agreed and a process for its design approved. A 1<sup>st</sup> draft of the module will be ready for testing in June 2005.

Over the past six months, the Institutional Governance Learning Group in northern Tanzania has been very active.<sup>4</sup> Three meetings have been held to analyse and discuss how best to strengthen their mandate amongst their constituency and improve their skills at policy influence. This process has included the six pastoral civil society organisations that make up the IGLG conducting a set of exercises among their membership to reflect on issues of accountability and good governance, as well as the production of three booklets to improve their capacity for policy engagement at both the local and national levels.

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<sup>1</sup> More detailed information on the programme can be found at [www.iied.org/drylands](http://www.iied.org/drylands)

<sup>2</sup> Module 1 of the training focuses on the Dynamics of pastoral systems in East Africa. Module 2 focuses on the Policy challenges facing pastoralism in East Africa.

<sup>3</sup> Reported in the 4th 6-month report.

<sup>4</sup> The work of the IGLG is implemented within the project *Good Governance for Poverty Reduction in Pastoral Areas* funded by DCI, Tanzania. See 4th 6-month report.

The programme's partnership base continues to grow. Key activities have included helping ERETO II design their policy component in support of pastoral self-determination in Ngorongoro district, strengthening our collaboration with JOLIT around pastoral policy issues in Tanzania, establishing contacts with the Norwegian Peoples Aid's Horn of Africa Land and Resource Rights Programme, and working closely with CEMIRIDE on the organisation of Kenya Pastoralists Week in 2004.<sup>5</sup>

In addition, the programme has been an increasingly active player in various policy processes in Kenya and Tanzania either directly through its involvement in the design of policy, or indirectly by helping pastoral civil groups to engage with on-going reforms. The most significant include officially participating in the National Land Policy Formulation process in Kenya, while providing advice to the Maa Civil Society Forum in Kenya on how to design and implement a land rights campaign. In Tanzania, the programme has been involved in numerous processes including the implementation of the Agricultural Sector Strategy through its membership of Task Force 3 of the Agricultural Sector Support Programme.

Networking and information exchange continues to be an important activity. Two issues of the programme's newsletter were published, attracting a growing readership particularly in the region, and 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.

Appendix 1 provides an overview of planned versus implemented activities carried of the programme over the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005.

## Specific programme activities

### Objective 1

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.

#### 1.1 Generic training course

Activities have focused on three areas: the testing of Module 1, the design of Module 2 and the organisation of a field trip.

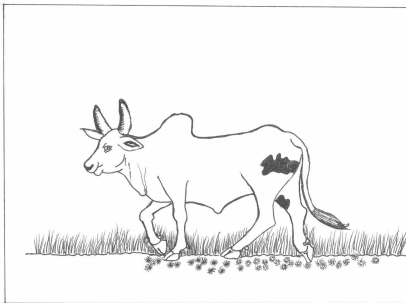
##### ***Module 1: Dynamics of pastoral systems in East Africa***

In November 2004, the programme ran the first test training of module 1. Ten participants from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda attended, representing 5 pastoral civil society groups, 3 researchers and 2 NGOs or project workers. Participants were chosen on the basis of their pastoral experience and capacity to provide critical inputs into three key areas:

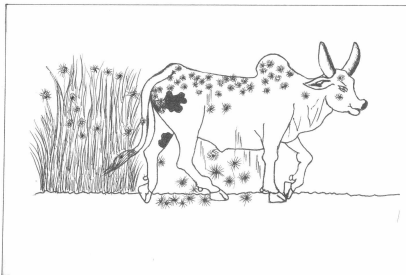
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<sup>5</sup> Ereto II (Ngorongoro Pastoralist Project in northern Tanzania funded by DANIDA); JOLIT (Joint Oxfam Livelihoods Initiative for Tanzania); and CEMIRIDE (Centre for Minority Rights and Development).

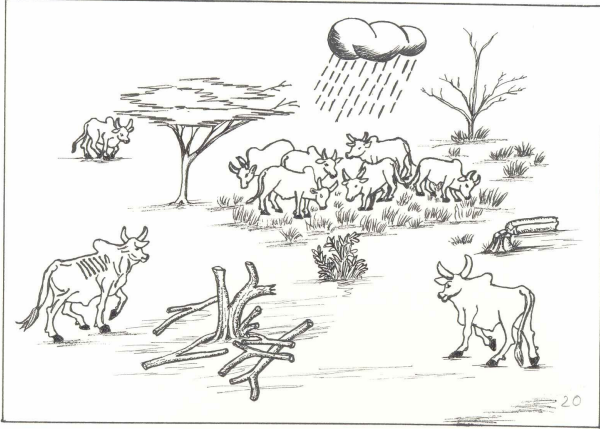
- To evaluate the logic of the arguments presented in the training. Given that pastoralism is often viewed by those external to the system as an irrational and backward mode of production, it is important that the training demonstrates clearly how pastoral systems are a rationale response to an environment characterised by scarce and erratic rainfall.
- To assess the pertinence of the evidence provided in the support of the arguments. The challenge is to present data which is easily understood and which builds on participants' own experiences in order that they can develop arguments for pastoralism in their own areas. Given the diversity of pastoral systems in East Africa, it is essential that the evidence provided be of a sufficiently generic nature to enable participants to use it in their respective locations.
- To gauge the quality and appropriateness of the pedagogic approach in the delivery of the evidence. How the training is delivered 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, 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 that have been designed to illustrate a number of key issues.



Policies restricting livestock mobility at the start of the rains can lead to over-grazing and pasture degradation.



Livestock contribute to pasture regeneration through trampling and transportation of seeds.



Although the CTG were confident of the quality of the 1st draft of the trainer's manual for Module 1, they were equally aware that it is only when it is actually implemented and put to the test in front of a group of people that one is able to judge its true value. The November test training was a success. Of particular concern was whether the internal logic was sufficiently developed. Despite a few areas requiring additional work,<sup>6</sup> both the participants and the CTG felt the overall structure of the training was pertinent, providing a logical sequence of arguments to explain the scientific rationale of pastoralism. Participants also felt that while the evidence provided was technically adequate (i.e. it did support the arguments being made), it was overly biased in favour of Maasai pastoral systems and that future trainings should provide evidence from other pastoral systems in East Africa (Karimojong, Somali, Rendile, etc.). The CTG acknowledge this weakness and have been trying to address it. The problem, however, has been the difficulty in accessing recent data from such areas as Karamoja and the north eastern areas of Kenya, where relatively little research has been conducted in last 10 years due to insecurity and drought. Participants from these areas did, however, agree to help the programme access what data that is available.

The manner in which the training was delivered (the pedagogic approach) was greatly appreciated. Participants felt the "self-discovery" approach allowed them to contribute their knowledge and experience, while the abundant use of photos and other illustrations were powerful tools in stimulating debate. One lesson to emerge, however, was the need to pay careful attention to the "readability" of photos. Participants felt that the meaning behind the use of some of the photos in the training was unclear or ambiguous, which created some confusion. Also not all the photos tested in the training meant the same thing to all the participants. It was agreed that the CTG screen each photo to establish first, what message it is supposed to convey and second, whether in practice it does.

On the basis of participants' comments and the CTG's own assessment of the material, a 2nd draft of the trainer's manual was completed in February 2005, which was reviewed at a meeting of the CTG in March 2005. At this moment it was agreed all that remained was for the Lead Trainer to tidy up the loose ends and do final touches on the data, photos, codes and slides in preparation for a final test training of Module 1 in June 2005.

### ***Field trip to Manyara ranch, Monduli District, Tanzania***

At the end of the 1st test training, and during the March meeting, the need for a 1-day field trip to break up the training was discussed. It was agreed that the visit should serve two purposes. First, it should allow participants to make the transition between Module 1 and Module 2; and second, it should give them a break from the classroom atmosphere. After some discussion, Manyara Ranch was identified as a possible location as it would enable participants to observe first hand the effects of the Ranch's management objectives and approaches on the environment (issues to do with carrying capacity, over or under-grazing, community involvement), while not being too far from MS/TCDC. A visit was subsequently made to the Ranch by the CTG in March to meet with the management team and discuss how the field trip should be conducted. The field visit element of the training will be tested in June 2005.

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<sup>6</sup> These included the need to further develop the argument of the role of fire on the dynamics of east African rangelands, and to develop a further argument of the critical role of soil type as a key determinant of savannah structure. Both have now been incorporated into the trainers' manual.

## ***Module 2: Policy challenges for pastoralism in East Africa***

A broad template for the design of Module 2 has been agreed by the CTG. The issue that runs through the entire training course, linking Module 1 and Module 2, is one of access to and control of land and natural resources critical to the sustainability of pastoralism and pastoral livelihoods. Yet, securing access to and control over land is a major challenge for pastoralists in East Africa given the many competing demands made on its use by other sectors of the economy (agriculture, mining, wildlife based conservation and tourism, etc.), and government policies which tend to discriminate against pastoralism in favour of other land use systems. A major consequence of this policy bias is that it exacerbates conflict within and between pastoralists and other resource users, while also contributing to environmental degradation and poverty. A key policy issue for governments in East Africa is thus about regulating competition for access to land and natural resources in a manner that optimises benefits for all major land use systems, and promotes sustainable and peaceful natural resource management and poverty eradication. These are the challenges that shall constitute the subject matter of Module 2. Module 2 will also provide training on a set of practical tools to enable participants to carry out detailed policy and advocacy analysis in their respective countries. A first draft of module 2 will be tested in June 2005.

### ***The next steps***

In June 2005, both Module 1 and 2 will be tested at MS/TCDC. It is anticipated that after this testing, Module 1 will be complete and ready to be implemented on a cast-recovery basis at TCDC. Module 2, however, will require a 2nd and possibly 3rd testing later in the year. Exact dates will be decided following the June test. The full training programme will be ready in the 1st quarter of 2006. It is anticipated that in 2006 the programme will run in collaboration with TCDC at least two training events targeted at programme partners, particularly the leaders of pastoral civil society groups and key personnel from NGOs and projects. We will also finalise the trainer's manual and other materials such as a participants' folder summarising the key arguments from the training.

## **1.2 Institutionalisation of the generic course in universities and technical colleges**

Following the decision to engage directly with specific lecturers at universities in East Africa and Europe, the programme has been working closely with Dr. Ekaya of the University of Nairobi in the continuing design of Module 1. Similarly, a contract has been signed with Professor Salome Misana of the University of Dar es Salaam for the design of Module 2.

Links have also been established with the Dean of Students of the newly established Mbarara University (Uganda), who has indicated an interest in collaborating with the programme, especially concerning the generic training course. This is a good opening for the programme for two reasons. Firstly, being a new University, Mbarara is open to new ideas and is easily able to appreciate what the programme wants to do with the mainstreaming of the generic training course in universities and other institutions of higher learning. Secondly, up until now, the programme has not had a very strong institutional link in Uganda, which a partnership with Mbarara University will readily address. Preliminary contacts have also been made with the Director of the Centre for Development Studies, a training centre based in Dublin, Ireland. The CDS has a long record of providing graduate and post-graduate training in development related subjects for Irish, and increasingly foreign students, particularly from East Africa. The Director of the Centre will be attending the 2nd test training of the course in June 2005 in order to assess how it might compliment their current training programme.



## Objective 2

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.

### 2.1 Collaborative action-research

#### *Economics of pastoralism*

We reported in the last 6-months report that following the completion of the regional studies on the economics of pastoralism, we were in the process of preparing a synthesis of the key issues and findings for publication. This document, while drawing on the material of the three case studies, focuses on presenting a broader conceptual framework to assess the true contribution of pastoralism to a range of other sectors including tourism, the environment and biodiversity conservation, pastoral livelihoods, etc.<sup>7</sup> A first draft of the synthesis has been presented to the programme and commented upon, and a final draft should be ready in June and published shortly after. The synthesis shall be disseminated widely in East Africa and used to advocate for greater attention to pastoralism in the design and implementation of economic development policies in the region.

#### *Privatisation and pastoral livelihoods in East Africa*

The regional action-research to be undertaken in 2005/6 shall be on privatisation and pastoral livelihoods. The objective of the research is “to enhance the capacity of pastoral civil society better to understand opportunities and challenges to sustainable pastoral livelihoods that result from privatisation of land and natural resources, with a view to advocating for and generating appropriate policy and institutional responses”.

Learning from experience, the research is being organized differently from previous research initiatives undertaken by the programme. It shall start with a regional policy and literature review. This will be presented at the next annual general meeting in September 2005. Thereafter, national level case studies shall be conducted in the region in collaboration with programme partners, leading to a regional conference on the subject in the last quarter of 2006.

A draft concept note has been developed and shared with key partners, whose comments have been incorporated into a final draft that shall form the basis of the preparation of the terms of reference. Discussions are being held with potential consultants to identify one who will undertake the regional review, and present the outcome at the partners meeting.

### 2.2 Training on advocacy and lobbying

A scoping study carried out to identify existing training courses on advocacy and lobbying revealed three organisations based in East and southern Africa offering courses ranging from several months to two weeks (see box 1). Furthermore, following discussions with MS/TCDC staff and other resource people, it has become increasingly apparent that it makes little sense either to design another course on this topic, or, and more importantly, to do so in a generic manner. Any advocacy and lobbying training should be linked directly to a specific issue or topic. In view of this, it has been decided to integrate a strong advocacy and lobbying

<sup>7</sup> Oxfam Ireland are co-funding the production of this synthesis publication.

component, in the form of practical tools and approaches, in the generic pastoral training course. This will involve working in collaboration with MS/TCDC in order to draw on their experience in this area.

### **2.3 Training on participatory, policy-oriented research for programme partners**

Activities over the past year have centred on providing conceptual support to ERETO II, the Tanzania Pastoralists and Hunter Gatherers Organisation (TAPHGO), the Longido forum of pastoral leaders and the Maa Civil Society Forum. Details on these activities are reported below (see Partnerships and Policy Oriented networking and meetings).

### **2.4 Build the capacity of pastoral civil society groups to carry out local level awareness raising on policy issues of concern to them**

These activities are implemented under the 6-month pilot project **Good governance for poverty reduction in pastoral areas** funded by Development Cooperation Ireland, Tanzania.<sup>8</sup> The project is composed of two components

#### ***The Institutional Governance Learning Group***

An Institutional Governance Learning Group has been established composed of six pastoral civil society groups based in northern Tanzania. At the first meeting, a methodology was presented and agreed to help them to strengthen their institutional and governance capacities for effective policy influence. The methodology is based on a series of guided self-assessment exercises conducted by each member organisation with their constituents, followed by meetings of the IGLG at which the findings are discussed, compared, lessons drawn and the way forward agreed (see boxes 2 and 3).

The first exercise was an organisational timeline analysis to establish the high and low points of each organisation in the Learning Group. This was conducted during the first IGLG meeting in order that the results could immediately be subjected to a peer review by the other organisations, thus establishing the principal that for the learning group to work, members have to agree to speak openly about their organisation's institutional and governance capacities, and to accept constructive criticism. This is not an easy thing to do particularly if an organisation is facing problems! Participants agreed on a number of "rules" to address this constraint. First, that the same person from the organisation should attend every meeting and if they are unable to attend they should not send a replacement, but catch up on events at the next meeting or by meeting another member that had attended the meeting. Continuity was recognised as an important factor in building trust among group members.

#### **Box 1: Advocacy & Lobbying courses**

- **MS/TCDC** (Tanzania) runs a 2-week course on Policy Advocacy focusing on: advocacy skills, a rights based approach to governance, understanding the public policy system.
- **FAHAMU** (S.Africa) runs a 18-week course *Action for Change: advocacy & citizen participation* structured around the following themes: Understanding politics; planning advocacy; and doing advocacy.
- **Kenya Institute of Management** runs a diploma course on Management of NGOs within which there is a module entitled Networking, Lobbying & Advocacy.

#### **Box 2: Guided self-assessment**

This consists of a process to help organisations recognise their own potential and decide for themselves how best to address the internal and external challenges they face in achieving their objectives as an organisation. The process helps organisations develop the tools they need to help them evaluate their performance, and identify the priority capacity areas they need to strengthen. The process allows organisations to identify their own indicators against which to evaluate their organisation's progress over time.

<sup>8</sup> See the 4th 6-month report.



Second, that the members of the learning group should come to meetings not as formal representatives of their organisations, but as experienced individuals willing to share the experiences they have gained of good and bad governance as a result of working within their organisations. The onus should be on the sharing of experience as individuals and not on judging a particular organisation's capacities

At the time of writing this report, the members are undertaking a constituency analysis exercise the objective of which is to prepare them for a discussion on relationships between their organisations and their constituencies, what works and what does not work and why? This analysis and the envisaged discussions will build on what has been achieved in the previous exercise and meetings. This exercise shall help strengthen the accountability mechanisms within the organisations, to ensure that members and constituents of the organisations have real ownership and that there exist effective feedback mechanisms.

### ***Policy engagement capacity***

The second component of the Good governance for poverty reduction in pastoral areas initiative is to help members of the Learning Group to improve their capacity for policy engagement at both the local and national levels. To this end, the programme commissioned Haki Kazi Catalyst, an advocacy and capacity building organisation based in Arusha, to produce three booklets that would be used by the members of the Learning Group and other interested organisation as tools for policy advocacy.

#### **Box 3: Peer group analysis?**

This is sharing the results of the analysis that you do at an organisational level with a group of people sharing similar objectives, carrying out similar activities, and facing similar challenges to you and your organisation. And because they are also carrying out a similar process of analysis with their organisations as you, much can be gained from sharing information with each other. In the case of this project the peer group is composed of the leaders of other pastoral civil society groups in Tanzania, and is conducted within a Learning Group called the Institutional and Governance Learning Group (IGLG).

The three booklets produced by Haki Kazi are on:

- a. **Pastoralism in Tanzania's Policy Framework: a review of national, sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and how to influence them.** This is an introduction to policy processing, what it is about, what informs it, how it is done, who are the key players and how individuals and groups can influence the process.
- b. **Pastoralism and the Local Government Reform Programme.** This explains what Tanzania's Local Government Reform Programme is all about, why and how it is being implemented, how important it is to local level decision making, what opportunities it offers for citizen participation in governance, its relevance to pastoralists and how individuals and groups can participate in the programme and take advantage of it to improve their situation.
- c. **Pastoralism and NSGRP.** This booklet introduces the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, discusses the place of pastoralism in the strategy and outlines how pastoral civil society organisations can use it as a platform for advocating for poverty reduction in pastoral areas.

The drafts of the three booklets were produced in March 2005, and will be discussed by the members of the Learning Group at a two-day workshop in Arusha in late April. The workshop shall provide the members with an opportunity to make inputs into the development of the final drafts, which will be published in June/July 2005.

With the publication of the booklets, the pilot phase of the initiative ends. The programme is proposing to submit a follow-up proposal to Development Cooperation Ireland in Tanzania to

continue the process of helping build the capacity of pastoral civil society organisations in Tanzania, and the region more broadly, to contribute to the design and implementation of policy in support of pastoral livelihoods in the short term.

**Objective 3**

*Improved capacity of programme partners to learn from each other's experiences and from other organisations in East Africa, the Sahel and elsewhere.*

### **3.1 Networking and publications**

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

#### ***Programme newsletter***

The 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> issues of the programme newsletter, *Pastoral Civil Society*, have been published and widely distributed in the region and abroad. The publication continues to attract a lot of attention from programme partners. In addition to providing information, partners are increasingly submitting articles in their own names for publication. The newsletter continues to improve, and has become a flagship for the programme.

The newsletter seeks to maintain a balance between being an easy read while providing useful and relevant information to programme partners and other readers. In recent issues, we have introduced short but comprehensive discussions of key thematic issues of concern to pastoralists. In future issues, we are set to introduce specific columns such as the *New Sudan Notebook* by Nickson Ochieng Orwa of Norwegian Peoples Aid. We shall continue to look at ways to improve the newsletter, including the possibility of introducing guest editing by partners.

#### ***Pastoral Civil Society series***

We reported in the last report that a "ghost writer" will be contracted to document OSSILIGI's campaign to seek justice and compensation from the British army for injuries and death arising from their activities in northern Kenya. A 'ghost writer' was contracted in December 2004 who interviewed key stakeholders and we are waiting to receive his text.

#### ***Other publications***

The programme has been collaborating with Tanzania Pastoralists and Hunter-Gatherers Organisation (TAPHGO) since 2003 in having a more in-depth understanding of the so-called Botswana Model of livestock keeping, following reports that the Tanzania government was considering introducing this model. The collaboration has involved an exchange visit to Botswana at the beginning of 2004, the holding of a consultative workshop in Arusha to report on the visit, and now the publication of a briefing note on what the Botswana model is all about in IIED's series *Securing the Commons*.

The programme is working with the Oxfam Ireland managed Joint Oxfam Livelihoods Initiatives in Tanzania (JOLIT) to support the PINGOs, a Tanzanian pastoralists network, to publish an advocacy document on the threat to evict the Maasai from the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. By virtue of its constituting instrument, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Ordinance, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area is designated a multiple land use area in which shall be

practised agriculture, pastoralism and conservation. However, it is reported that there are plans forcibly to evict the pastoral Maasai from there, ostensibly because their continued presence threatens wildlife conservation.

PINGOs and other pastoralist NGOs and CBOs in Northern Tanzania have been involved in advocacy efforts to protect the land and livelihood rights of the local Maasai in Ngorongoro. They have undertaken research on the perceived threats, and are now putting together this publication as a tool for further advocacy at both the local and the global level. The global dimension is important because the conservation area is a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site as well as a Biosphere Reserve.

The programme will also support PINGOs in a dissemination campaign to launch the publication, in order to focus attention on the problem in Tanzania and abroad. Among the activities being planned for the launch of the publication are press events that will involve key pastoral civil society organisations such as the Tanzania Pastoralists Parliamentary Group (TZ-PPG), and accompanying articles and analyses in leading regional print and electronic media in East Africa. The publication shall also be translated into Kiswahili and incorporated into other aspects of the programme including the generic training course and the Institutional Governance Learning Group.

## 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) 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 organizations around a number of key policy issues at national and regional levels.

The creation of partnerships for the programme is an ongoing process, which means on the one hand that new partners are constantly being identified and engaged, and on the other hand, that the programme continues to work with existing partners and identifying new areas of collaboration. The following are some of the key partnerships and activities during the report period.

a) **Ereto Ngorongoro pastoralist project in northern Tanzania.** Since October 2004, the programme has been assisting ERETO to design a broader conceptual framework to identify and guide its policy related activities. This has involved meetings with the Project Implementation Unit in Ngorongoro, Arusha and Dar es Salaam. In November 2004, the programme joined up with the ERETO PIU to discuss the policy component with DANIDA staff in Dar es salaam, while in March 2005 the programme facilitated a two-day workshop attended by key stakeholders and partners of ERETO to agree the broad parameters of the conceptual framework for the policy component. The workshop was attended by the staff of ERETO-NPP, representatives of the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, the Presidents Office Regional Authority and Local Government (PORALG) and Oxfam Ireland.

b) **Centre for Minority Rights and Development (CEMIRIDE).** The programme has collaborated with CEMIRIDE in the organisation of the Kenya Pastoralists Week for two consecutive years. The programme was invited to serve on the Steering Committee that prepared the second of these events in November 2004. Both in the steering committee and the actual event, the

programme is recognised as having a comparative advantage in bringing its regional experiences and networks to bear. The programme was also invited to make a presentation on pastoral land rights and how they affect pastoral development during the Kenya Pastoralist Week.

c) **Joint Oxfam Livelihoods Initiative for Tanzania (JOLIT).** The programme is working closely with JOLIT to identify areas of collaboration around pastoral policy issues in Tanzania. JOLIT sits on the Core Advisory Group through its Coordinator, and has expressed interest in working with the programme especially on the Tanzania component of its activities. Working with JOLIT would be strategic for the programme since the initiative brings together the entire Oxfam International family in Tanzania, including Oxfam GB, which is already a partner of the programme. What is more, JOLIT has a thematic focus that is of direct relevance to the work of the programme, especially concerning capacity building for policy engagement.

d) **Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) Horn of Africa Land and Resource Rights Programme** have expressed interest in linking up with the programme to enable their partners in the Horn of Africa benefit from its processes. NPA who have a long history of involvement in the Horn of Africa, particularly Southern Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea, wishes to support their partners in these countries to participate in programme activities, with a view to helping build their capacity for organisation and policy advocacy. In this connection, there are plans to have some of the partners attend the Partners' Meeting scheduled for September 2005. Discussions shall then be held with them to see how such collaboration can be developed further.

e) **Tanzania Pastoralists and Hunter Gatherers Organisation (TAPHGO).** 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.

f) **Tanzania Natural Resource Forum.** The mission of the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum is to build the capacity of its members to influence natural resource law and policy through a combined approach of awareness raising, informed debate, advocacy, and cooperation with government. The programme's Lead Trainer is a member of the TzNRF's steering committee and an active member at the forum's meetings to ensure that pastoral concerns are adequately addressed.

h) **Longido forum of pastoralist leaders.** This is a new initiative to strengthen the capacity of pastoral leaders in Longido constituency (northern Tanzania) to engage constructively with the government on its poverty reduction strategy. Through workshops facilitated by the Lead Trainer, the programme is helping these leaders to critically think of their problems, the root causes of those problems and find ways to address them. These workshops are providing a forum for the field-testing of some of the information in the generic training course. Meetings and workshops.

## Policy oriented networking and meetings

Over the past year, the programme has been an increasingly active player in various policy processes in Kenya and Tanzania either directly through its involvement in the design of policy, or indirectly by helping pastoral civil groups to engage with on-going reforms.

a) **National Land Policy Formulation in Kenya.** The programme was invited to participate in the formulation of a national land policy for Kenya, because of its perceived strengths on pastoral land rights issues. The Executive Director of RECONCILE was selected to represent civil society in the thematic group on Rural Land Use, Environment and Informal Sector. He worked closely with members of the thematic group to ensure that the specific interests of pastoralists were taken into account in the envisaged national land policy. He helped in developing concept papers around pastoral land rights.

b) **Maasai Land Claims in Kenya.** The Maasai community in Kenya has informed the government that it shall seek to reclaim the land that was appropriated from them by the colonial government at the start of the colonial era. Maasai groups in Kenya are arguing that given that the 99-year leases created on the land by the colonial administration have now lapsed, the land should revert to the community. The programme has been invited by Maasai civil society groups to help it in thinking through how to implement their campaign for the restitution of their lands and compensation. In this connection, Executive Director of RECONCILE facilitated a strategic planning workshop for the Maa Civil Society Forum, which brings together groups and individuals interested in the matter. In addition to facilitating the workshop, he helped them design the strategic plan, which shall be used to organise the groups and structure the land claims process.

c) **Agricultural Sector Strategy in Tanzania.** The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) and the Agricultural Sector Support Strategy (ASDS) which targets an annual 5% agricultural growth rate, was approved by the Government in August, 2001, and envisages an agricultural sector that, by 2025, is *“modernized, commercial, highly productive and profitable, utilizes natural resources in a sustainable manner”*.

The ASDP is one of the more important programmes for pastoralists. It provides the government, especially the four Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries,<sup>9</sup> with a sector-wide framework for overseeing the institutional reforms and investment priorities. The ASDP seeks to clarify public and private roles in improving support services including agricultural research, extension, training, regulation, technical services and finance. The private sector is envisaged to increase its role in providing a wide range of demand-driven support services to farmers. The public sector will gradually - but increasingly - limit its role to financing the provision of public goods and services, and target poverty interventions.

In April 2003, the government appointed three stakeholder Task Forces to oversee the detailed formulation of priority ASDP interventions areas. These relate to investments at District and Field Level (TF-1); policy, regulatory and institutional framework (TF-2) and Task Force 3 (TF-3), which seek to design and cost a programme to reorganise and strengthen agricultural services, including research, extension, training, information and communication, and technical services.

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<sup>9</sup> The Ministry of Agricultural and Food Security; the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development; the Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing; and the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government.

The Lead Trainer of the programme is a member of Task force 3. As a member of this task force, he represents interests of pastoralists on policy matters. Apart from influencing the ASDP policies to favour pastoralism I have also used this opportunity to make links, and collected valuable policy documents for the training programmes including the IGLG.

## **Looking ahead**

Over the next six months, April to September 2005, the programme will focus on the following activities.

- a) Hold one meeting of the Core Advisory Group (CAG) on the 23<sup>rd</sup> May.
- b) Complete the design of module 1 and a 1st draft of Module 2 of the generic training course on pastoralism and policy. Test both modules at MS-TCDC in June 2005.
- d) Publish four publications: the experience of the Botswana's privatisation of the commons; the synthesis of the regional study on the economics of pastoralism; PINGOs publication on Ngorongoro, and OSILIGI's experience.
- e) Hold one meeting of the Institutional Governance and Learning Group on constituency development, finalise the publication of 3 policy booklets and design a 2nd phase.
- f) Commission a resource person to prepare a regional overview paper on the effects of privatisation on pastoral livelihoods to be presented and debated at the annual partners' meeting.
- h) Hold the annual partners regional meeting and regional workshop on privatisation and pastoral livelihoods in Mbale, Uganda
- i) Produce another two issues of the programme newsletter, and update the mailing list.



## Appendix 1: Summary of planned versus implemented activities

Planned activities	Implemented activities
<p><b>Activities under objective 1: Generic training course</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TCDC to run a full test training of two modules (Introduction, the Pastoral System, Policy challenges) in October 04 and March 05.</li> <li>• RECONCILE/IIED to pursue institutional contacts with key university departments and other seats of higher learning in East Africa and Europe.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1st test training of Module 1 only completed in November 2004. Overall template for Module 2 designed.</li> <li>- Institutional contacts established with University of Nairobi (Kenya), Sokoine Agricultural University (Tanzania), Mbarara University (Uganda) and Development Studies Centre (Ireland).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities under objective 2: Collaborative action-research</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publish regional synthesis on the economics of pastoralism.</li> <li>• RECONCILE/IIED identify in partnership with the CAG and partners further research and/or a new research topic.</li> <li>• RECONCILE/IIED commission a scoping study on existing resources within the region on either advocacy &amp; lobbying or mediation &amp; conflict resolution.</li> <li>• Establish Learning Group, hold 3 meetings and publish 3 policy studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional synthesis in preparation.</li> <li>- Privatisation and pastoral livelihoods agreed by CAG as next theme and ToR prepared.</li> <li>- Preliminary web-based scoping study carried out on existing training courses on advocacy and lobbying.</li> <li>- LG established, 3 meetings held, 3 studies carried out and 1st draft completed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities under objective 3: Networking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RECONCILE/IIED produce and disseminate 2 issues of the programme newsletter (<i>Pastoral Civil Society</i>).</li> <li>• IIED maintain a web page for the programme within the IIED website with links to RECONCILE, TCDC and other key partners.</li> <li>• RECONCILE/IIED update and disseminate the programme leaflet.</li> <li>• RECONCILE/IIED design and launch the programme's new publication series with 2-3 publications.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 issues of the newsletter produced and disseminated.</li> <li>- Web page at IIED and RECONCILE maintained and up-dated.</li> <li>- Decision taken not to design an independent website for the programme. Preliminary discussions held with IDS.</li> <li>- Programme leaflet updated and disseminated.</li> <li>- No publications published.</li> </ul>

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**Resource Conflict Institute [RECONCILE]** is a policy research and advocacy non-governmental organisation registered in Kenya. The institute works with resource dependent communities in East Africa to promote policies, laws and institutions that empower those communities to effectively participate in natural resource management for improved livelihoods. It promotes the formulation of policies, laws and institutions that empower communities to manage natural resources and related conflicts and works with them to ensure the implementation of the policies and laws.

Activities in which the Institute is presently engaged include policy research, advocacy and capacity building. The thematic focus of the Institute's work with pastoralists relates to pastoral land rights, pastoral development policy and practice, and the management of conflict over pastoral resources.

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**The Drylands Programme of the International Institute for Environment and Development [IIED]** aims to contribute towards more effective and equitable management of natural resources in semi-arid Africa. It has built up a diverse pattern of collaboration with many organisations. It has a particular focus on soil conservation and nutrient management, pastoral development, land tenure and resource access. Key objectives of the programme are to: strengthen communication between English and French speaking parts of Africa; support the development of an effective research and NGO sector; and promote locally-based management of resources, build on local skills, encourage participation and provide firmer rights to local users.

It does this through four main activities: collaborative research, training in participatory methods, information networking and policy advice to donor organisations

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