



Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa

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OP-ALRMP- Kenya

6th six months report
April to September 2005

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The programme on *Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa* is a regional programme being implemented in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania jointly by RECONCILE and the Drylands Programme of IIED. The objective of the programme is to support the emergence of a vibrant, effective and efficient pastoral civil society capable of helping pastoralists to drive their own development agenda. It has been developed and is being implemented in a participatory way in collaboration with pastoral civil society organizations and development partners active in the pastoral regions of East Africa.

The programme is funded jointly by DFID through its Civil Society Challenge Fund, the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development and DANIDA through Ereto Ngorongoro Pastoralist Project. Additional funds for specific programme activities have come from Oxfam's HECA regional Pastoral Programme and Development Cooperation of Ireland.

The programme shall be implemented in three phases over a period of 15 to 20 years. This time frame is deliberate and informed by the conviction that building the capacities of local people to take charge of their destiny is a complex task, which demands a generational engagement. The first phase (2002-2006) will focus mainly on addressing the problem of external ignorance and prejudice held by policy makers and others about pastoralists and pastoralism.

Programme Components

There are three interlinked components to the programme (training, research and networking), which together are designed to reinforce the capacity of pastoral civil society organisations in East Africa to influence policy processes in favour of their own development.

The **training component** shall design a generic training course on the dynamics of pastoral systems and policy options in East Africa. The course, to be designed through a participatory process in collaboration with programme partners and other stakeholders, shall be located at MS-Training Centre for Development Cooperation (TCDC) in Arusha, Tanzania and be delivered by them to pastoral civil society actors and those who work with them. Thereafter the training course shall be adapted to local contexts and mainstreamed into universities and technical colleges locally and abroad.

The **research component** will undertake collaborative action research on pastoral issues of regional significance and provide targeted support to enable partners to carry out their own policy oriented action research on subjects of importance to them. The programme will also carry out research on the policy-making processes and develop materials on how to influence policy.

The **networking component** shall among other things, organise periodic workshops and partners meetings focused on specific themes, develop a pastoral website, organise exchange visits both within the region and to other regions of Africa and produce a programme newsletter and other publications.

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.

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

Introduction

This is the 6th six-month report on the first phase of the regional programme on *Reinforcement of pastoral civil society in East Africa* covering the period April to September 2005. The current phase of the programme (2002- 2007) 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.¹

Summary of progress

The focus of programme activities continues to be the design of the generic training course on Pastoralism and Policy in East Africa. The design phase has taken long time, but is now nearing completion. In June 2005, module 1 on the *Dynamics of pastoral systems in East Africa* was tested for the second time at a training workshop at the MS-Training Centre for Development Cooperation in Arusha, Tanzania. The second module on the *Policy options for pastoralism in East Africa* was tested for the first time at the same workshop, with participants providing valuable inputs into how it could be improved and further developed.

Apart from the ongoing design process, a major step has been made in achieving our objective of institutionalising the training in a northern training centre. The Director of the Centre for Development Studies (CDS) in Dublin, Ireland attended the June training workshop, following which he has agreed to run the training at CDS in 2006 for the other members of his staff. This will allow all concerned to decide on how best to adapt the training within their current portfolio of activities.

The programme has completed the pilot phase of the Institutional Governance Learning Group (IGLG) project in northern Tanzania.² In June 2005, at a meeting of the IGLG, members decided to continue with their work in order to capitalise on what they have done while seeking to enlarge the process to include other pastoral associations. Initial activities will be undertaken within the context of the current programme's no-cost extension.

The programme's partnership base continues to grow. Key activities during the last six months included programme staff and partners participating in the Livestock Policy formulation process in Tanzania and the work of the pastoral thematic

¹ More detailed information on the programme can be found at <http://www.iied.org/NR/drylands/themes/supporting.html>

² 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.

group in Kenya coordinated by Arid Lands Resource Management Project under the office of the President. Networking and information exchange continues to be an important activity. During this period, the programme organised its third regional partners meeting which was held in Mbale, Uganda attended by fifty-three participants from East Africa and Ethiopia, Somali and Sudan. Two issues of the programme's newsletter have been published, attracting a growing readership particularly in the region. Many of the articles in the newsletter are from partners and issue No.10 was edited by Oxfam JOLIT as part of the programme's drive to broaden the ownership of this networking tool. The programme manager has been active visiting partner organisations in Uganda and Tanzania and coordinating the exchange of information between members of pastoral civil society, donors, researchers and development practitioners.

The CAG meeting in May 2005 endorsed a proposal for a six-month no-cost extension to the programme, which was subsequently approved by all funding partners and programme activities have been rescheduled accordingly. The first phase of the programme now runs to March 2007 and not to September 2006 as initially agreed in the project document.

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

Over the past six months, activities have focused on three areas: running the second test training for module 1 and the first test training for module 2, continuing work on the design of module 2, and collecting materials and case studies for both modules.

Module 1: Dynamics of pastoral systems in East Africa

From the 13th to 21st June 2005, the programme ran the second full test training of module 1 including a field trip to Manyara ranch. Eleven participants attended the training representing pastoral civil society, researchers and development practitioners from the region.³ Three of the participants had attended the first test training in November 2004 and their role this time round was to gauge the extent to which the revised training had addressed the issues raised by participants in the previous test training.⁴ Among the issues that had been raised by participants in November 2004 were:

³ Three participants came from Kenya, six from Tanzania and two from Uganda.

⁴ See the 5th six-month report (October 2004 to March 2005).

- The need to ensure all photographs are unambiguous and reinforce key messages raised by the training. Participants at the November 2004 test training found the quality and the purpose of some of the photos to be unclear.
- The need to ensure sufficient case studies and other materials including photographs cover all major pastoral systems of East Africa. Participants had complained that there were relatively few examples from Uganda and northern Kenya.
- The need to break the training with a field visit, which would also allow participants to apply some of their knowledge to real life situations.

Box 1: Participant comments on Module 1

“The pictorial illustrations through maps and photographs used during the training are very effective. These illustrations break the monotony of listening to the facilitator and actively engaged the participants thus making it an effectively participatory process.”

“Facilitations were done well. This course is creative. The Generic training that I have heard so much about was finally de-mystified and I understand it more and pastoralists have never been so close to HOPE. Good work!”

“The facilitators took the participants through the role played by crop residues as source of pasture. Through this discussion, there was brought a clear analysis of the ways in which pastoralism and agriculture complement each other. This is another aspect of pastoralism that policy-makers are blind to and they always want to look at the two systems as separate.”

“Pillar three focused a lot on livestock. Need other issues as gender and education.”

“The concept of compensatory growth did not come out clearly and needs be explored further. The class was rather dull today, which would be attributed to many factors. Graphics were few today and these could greatly help in keeping the class alive and active.”

“An important issue that should really be discussed and that was mentioned in passing is the question of “livestock development and pastoral development” These are two distinct issues though they bear strongly on each other. Would make great debate and bring out various schools of thought. Should be included in one of the pillars.”

Overall, the test was judged a success both by the participants and the trainers. New participants found it a very stimulating course and strongly endorsed the pedagogic approach, which allowed them to build on their own knowledge of pastoralism in a participatory manner. Those participants who had returned for a second time agreed it had addressed most of the problem areas identified and allowed them to capitalise on what they had learnt at the first test.

An innovation tested during the course was the use of course participants with specialist knowledge as training facilitators. One participant, a livestock specialist in tropical animals, kindly played this role by facilitating a number of sessions. The key lesson to emerge from this experiment is that while participants may have relevant knowledge, they may not necessarily have the skills to articulate it in an appropriate manner in a highly participatory training environment. The

trainers must spend more time helping potential course participants develop their material before the training proper.

Each participant was provided with a “course log book” in which they were asked to comment on the course content, the pedagogic approach and the pertinence of the materials. The logbooks were anonymous and participants were encouraged to be critical. Box 1 presents some of the comments noted by participants in their daily logbooks.⁵ Key areas still requiring attention include:

- Photographs showing a broader range of pastoral environments and people. The course is still too Maasai. Participants from Uganda and northern Kenya agreed to play a role in identifying photos to be sent to the lead trainer.
- More case studies to illustrate key issues. This was felt to be particularly necessary in pillars two and three portraying the herd and family dynamics, respectively.
- A stronger gender perspective to some of the training material. This could be most usefully done through case studies bringing out the gender differentiated aspects of the dynamics of pastoral systems (e.g. how do men and women use and view pastures and water, the role of livestock in men’s and women’s livelihood strategies).

Field trip to Manyara ranch, Monduli District, Tanzania

At the end of the first week, participants took a one-day field trip to Manyara Ranch. The purpose of the trip was to test the value of taking participants out of a controlled workshop environment into the field. Specifically, the field trip had three objectives, whose value needed to be assessed. First, to allow participants to observe real-life examples of some of the dynamics of rangeland ecology they had been discussing in the classroom, and thereby to strengthen their understanding of the processes. Second, to allow participants to observe the effects of the ranch’s management objectives and practices on the environment (issues to do with over and under-grazing, community participation, etc) thereby raising issues and questions with respect to policy and thus facilitating the transition from Module 1 to Module 2. And finally, to give participants a well-earned break from the classroom.

Overall the visit confirmed the need for the training to incorporate a field trip as part of its training - see box 2, although it also demonstrated the associated

Box 2: Participants’ comments on the field trip

“The visit was good though we were terribly short of time. We could have seen more of the ranch and discussed more had we a whole day there. However, the short trip did help us connect what we’ve discussed in class with the reality on the ground. An exiting trip that should be included in all future training.”

“Participants could greatly benefit from getting a write up of the ranch before they go so that they have a little background and have an idea of what to expect.”

“The Manyara ranch experience shows or reflects some light at the end of the tunnel for the Maasai community in the management and control of their own resources. This is an opportunity that the people concerned must hold on to.”

⁵ A report presenting the results of both test training and all the participants log books is available.

challenges for both course participants and the host organisation in terms of time and resources. A full day needs to be allocated to this exercise if it is to be of benefit. More time also needs to be spent in preparing the participants for the visit. Although a good presentation of the ranch was given the day before, it coincided with the end of the day and many participants were tired. A decision also has to be taken on the merits of including a visit to one of the local communities adjacent to the ranch. While this may allow a community perspective on the ranch and its activities, it is a potentially a very difficult process to manage. Community spokespeople may use the occasion to air grievances and/or address personal agendas, which are difficult to verify and which may not necessarily be relevant to the training. There are also costs associated with such meetings (people's time, raising expectations, etc.). The ranch management may also view such meetings with suspicion and feel they need to control the process. A decision on this matter and other aspects of the field visit will be taken in the coming months.

Module 2: Policy opportunities for pastoralism in East Africa

Module 2 is not as far advanced as Module 1. A broad template for the module had been agreed and materials for the introductory session and two policy issues prepared (wildlife conservation and decentralisation). The latter have not, however, been integrated into a trainers' handbook with clear steps outlining a pedagogic process for the delivery of the training material incorporating case studies, illustrations, etc. It was agreed by the Core Training Group (CTG) that before designing the trainers' handbook, the relevance of the material had to be tested.

The training workshop in June thus presented and tested material on three issues:

- An introductory section looking at key **concepts and definitions** to allow participants to clarify what they understand by such terms as ***policy, policy processes, legislation***; and how these terms, though referring to quite different and distinct processes of governance, are nonetheless interlinked and complimentary.
- An historical timeline of how land and natural resource policy has impacted upon pastoralism in East Africa from the colonial to the present era.
- An overview of natural resource management policy in Tanzania and Uganda with specific reference to land and how this impacted on pastoral land rights, and the opportunities and constraints to pastoralism today.

Participants endorsed the pertinence of the material but stressed that it needed to be "packaged" and presented in a more accessible, participatory and lively manner, using similar approaches to those in Module 1 (e.g. visuals, question and answer sessions, small-group work, etc.).

The next steps

Following these tests, the CTG met to plan the next stages of the design and testing process. Module 1 is 90% complete and only requires additional photographs of pastoral systems in Uganda and northern Kenya plus a few case studies for the trainers' manual to be completed.

Module 2 requires additional work on the conceptual framework and training template as well additional material on conservation and wildlife policy and the decentralisation processes underway in East Africa. A CTG meeting in October will finalise the design of the training template and review the content of the material. Dates for additional CTG meetings as well as additional testing of Module 2 and the formal delivery of the full training will be decided at this meeting.

1.2 Institutionalisation of the generic course in universities and technical colleges

Formal links have been established with the Centre for Development Studies (DSC) in Dublin, Ireland. DSC is a small, but highly regarded training centre, which offers a range of graduate and post-graduate courses on development for East African and European students. Following a visit to DSC by two members of the CTG in May 2005, it was agreed that the Director of the centre would attend part of the test training in June to enable him to understand the logic behind the pedagogic approach of the training, the content of the course materials and to see how the training might compliment their current training programme. Following his attendance it was agreed that the programme would run the training at CDS in 2006 for the other members of his staff. This will allow all concerned to decide on how best to adapt the training within their current portfolio of activities.

The programme's institutional relationship with the Universities of Nairobi and Dar es Salaam are evolving, with the continued participation of members of staff from the two universities in the design of the course.⁶ It is necessary however, to initiate official discussions with the management of the two universities on a formal partnership that will see the generic training course being institutionalised in their courses. In addition, the programme will, over the coming months pursue links with the Dean of Student of Mbarara University to build on the initial contacts made last year.

⁶ Dr. Ekaya from the University of Nairobi and Professor Misana and Christine Noe from the University of dar es salaam.

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

Little progress has been made on completing this publication due to other commitments. It will, however, be published in the first quarter of next year.

Privatisation and pastoral livelihoods in East Africa

Over the last six months, progress has been made on the regional action-research to be undertaken in 2005/6 on privatisation and pastoral livelihoods. The programme commissioned Prof. Francis Lelo⁷ to undertake a policy and literature review on the theme *Privatisation and Pastoral Commons in Kenya: Challenges and Opportunities*. Though limited to Kenya, the review was aimed at raising issues that are of relevance to pastoralists across the region. A draft of the review was presented at a workshop that preceded the partners meeting held in Mbale, Uganda in September 2005. A final draft is being prepared with the benefit of comments and discussions at the partners meeting. The table below lists some of the key challenges and opportunities identified at the meeting.

Privatisation: Key challenges and opportunities for pastoral commons

Challenges

1. reconciling cultural aspects of nrm to the imperatives of privatisation
2. traditional institutions lack capacity to engage meaningfully
3. formal frameworks for privatisation emphasise individualisation, which is not appropriate to the management of pastoral commons
4. national governments and investors interested in key pastoral resources
5. commercialisation of the culture of pastoralists
6. privatisation frameworks tend to alienate control of natural resources from pastoral communities

Opportunities

1. greater awareness and support for rights-based approaches to development
2. greater appreciation of and support for indigenous peoples' rights
3. increased appreciation of appropriateness of traditional natural resource management systems
4. increased opportunities for self-organisation among pastoralists to articulate and defend their interests
5. chances to articulate and defend interests through participatory policy processes
6. increased recognition of pastoralism as the appropriate land use and livelihood system for the drylands
7. economic opportunities through eco-tourism, game ranching, livestock marketing, etc.
8. increased bargaining power through establishment of coalitions for national, regional and global level political competition

⁷ Dean of the Faculty of Environment and Resources Development, Egerton University, Njoro

Participants at the meeting agreed to hold country level meetings from January 2006 to design the specificities of a series of national level case studies whose results will be presented and discussed at a regional conference in the last quarter of 2006. Additional policy and literature reviews will be undertaken in other countries of the region to provide a conceptual framework for the case studies.

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

Activities for this component of the programme implemented under the 6-month pilot project **Good governance for poverty reduction in pastoral areas** funded by Development Cooperation Ireland, Tanzania ended during this reporting period.⁸ The project is composed of two components

The Institutional Governance Learning Group

Between April and May 2005, the Institutional Governance Learning Group (IGLG) conducted a constituency relationship exercise among its members. The exercise consisted of an analysis of **WHO** are the constituency or the members of the organisation and how the organization is trying to help them address their problems. The group reported back to the IGLG at a meeting held at Haki Kazi conference hall in Arusha, Tanzania on the 27th and 28th June, 2005. Box 3 presents the key findings of the exercise.

This exercise brought out the fact that organizations establish structures mainly for purposes of registration in order to acquire legal status and operate within the law. Once registered, many of the structures so established do not operate. As such, organisations do not develop their governance institutions and face many problems while dealing with development out in the field. The key issue here is the artificial processes of governance provided for in the laws of a country versus the practicality of these on the ground when organisations try to define their constituents and how best to address their concerns.

Box 3: Key results of the constituency relationship exercise

- The whole concept of having a constituency as well as its definition is not really understood by the grassroots membership of pastoral associations.
- The issue of distinguishing between who is a member and who isn't is problematic when one looks at the organisation's activities and whom it is targeting. In many cases there is no distinction.
- The exercise allowed the members of the IGLG better to understand the concept and the importance of strengthening the "constituency" of their organisation in order to meet the latter's objectives and for the organisation's management to be accountable to their members.
- The exercise has also shown that even if organisations have good governance structures in place, this does not mean that they are necessarily working.

⁸ See the 4th 6-month report.

Policy engagement capacity

The second component of the project addressed the capacity of the organisations for policy engagement. In April 2005, the learning group held a meeting to provide comments and feedback on the three draft policy booklets that the programme commissioned Haki Kazi to develop.⁹ These comments were incorporated in the booklets and final drafts were submitted in August. However there has been some delay in publishing the booklets due to the difficulties of producing an appropriate set of cartoons to accompany the text. The initial set of cartoons did not portray pastoral communities in an appropriate setting, and a different cartoonist had to be found with a more appropriate style. It is anticipated that the booklets will be available in December 2005.

Once the booklets are completed and translated into Kiswahili, a workshop will be organised by the programme with the members of IGLG to support a process of informed debate on how the key policy processes in Tanzania are addressing and/or influencing pastoralism.

The IGLG process in northern Tanzania has generated a lot of interest among different pastoral groups in the region more broadly. The programme thus proposes to hold a regional workshop on the concept in the first six months of 2006. To this end, RECONCILE has submitted a funding proposal to the World Bank funded Arid Lands Resource Management Project in Kenya. If successful, this project proposes to establish up to three learning groups in northern Kenya over the next two to three years.

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.

Partners Meeting

The programme held its 3rd partners meeting in Mbale, Uganda from the 25th to 29th September 2005. The main purpose of the partners meeting is to review the implementation of the programme activities over the period since the last such meeting, draw out key lessons and propose the way forward to ensure achievement of programme objectives in a manner that is beneficial to pastoral civil society organisations in East Africa and their development partners. In the past, these meetings have been attended by key stakeholders in pastoral development from civil society, development partners, research institutions and government in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

⁹ See the 5th 6-month report.

This time round, the partners meeting was also attended by participants from Ethiopia, Somali and Southern Sudan. The participation of these countries was made possible by the support of the Horn of Africa Programme of Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA), which was also itself represented at the meeting. A total of 53 participants attended the meeting, which also included a two days workshop on the theme *Making Privatisation work for Pastoralists in Eastern Africa: Challenges and Opportunities for Pastoral Livelihoods* (see section 2.1 above).

The meeting affirmed the need for regular feedback to partners on the activities of the programme. Participants appreciated the programme newsletter as a vehicle for exchange of information about ongoing initiatives of relevance to pastoralists in the region. The partners were however challenged to contribute to the newsletter both by sending information and articles and by taking up the challenge of editing specific issues.

Participants from Ethiopia, Somali and Southern Sudan showed a lot of interest in the generic training course. They found it relevant to their realities, and expressed an interest in exploring the possibility of their attending the training once it is fully operational. In addition, they indicated the desire to adapt the training once it is ready, and in the coming months consultations in this regard shall continue.

They also showed interest in the participatory action research initiative on Privatisation and Pastoralism, indicating that they would like to participate actively in it. Discussions are under way to see how they can participate through the conduct of country-level case studies. They will also be invited to take part in the regional conference in late 2006.

Core Advisory Group (CAG)

During the meeting the Core Advisory Group (CAG) of the programme was reconstituted. The table below represents partners elected as new members of the CAG:

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
1. Nyabushozi Development Agency	1. Action Aid-northern region office	1. Oxfam - JOLIT
2. Oxfam-GB- Kotido Programme	2. MPIDO	2. TAPHGO
3. Karamoja Agro-pastoral Development Programme	3. CEMIRIDE	3. MWEDO

Following their election, the new members of the CAG held a short meeting, to familiarise themselves with their mandate and agree on a date for a substantive meeting. They agreed to hold a meeting as soon as the report of the six months to September 2005 and the workplan for the new year was ready, so that they can approve both.

Programme newsletter

The 10th and 11th 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 who are increasingly submitting articles for publication. The 10th issue of the newsletter was edited by Oxfam-JOLIT as part of the programme's drive to broaden the ownership of this networking tool. The issue carried a special feature on JOLIT, explaining what it is and what it seeks to achieve.

Pastoral Civil Society series

The publication documenting OSILGI's campaign to seek justice and compensation from the British army for injuries and death arising from their activities in northern Kenya has been delayed yet again. This is due to the difficulties the programme has been having in identifying good and reliable "ghost writers" to work in partnership with pastoral civil society groups. A very first draft of the publication exists, but it requires additional work before it can be accepted for publication. Programme staff are now working on this and plan to print the document by March 2006.

Other publications

The briefing note on the Botswana model of ranching has been published in IIED's series **Securing the Commons**. It has been widely disseminated and is available on the web.¹⁰

As reported in the last six months report, the programme has been working with PINGOs, a Tanzanian pastoralists network, to publish an advocacy document on the threat to evict the Maasai from the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. A first draft of the booklet has been produced and is being circulated for comment to different stakeholders. A March 2006 publication date is anticipated.

The programme is also planning to publish the experiences of the Institutional Governance Learning Group (see section 2.2) by March 2006. The publication will document the governance and management exercises conducted by the learning group members together with their members and the result of such exercises discussed at the feedback workshops.

Partnerships

The programme invests considerable time and energy in establishing and maintaining a strong partnership base in East Africa. The central purpose is to contribute towards the constitution of a critical mass of like-minded organisations that share a common agenda of promoting pastoralism and its greater integration within the economy of East Africa.

¹⁰ The publication can be downloaded as a pdf from: <http://www.iied.org/pubs/search.php?s=STC&x=Y&p=2>

Some of the key partnerships and activities carried out during the report period include the following.

a) Ereto Ngorongoro pastoralist project in northern Tanzania

Since October 2004, the programme has been assisting Ereto design a broader conceptual framework to identify and guide its policy related activities. Key activities over the past six months include: (i) providing comments on two consultancies commissioned by Ereto (review of the lessons learnt from Ereto I and an analysis of the broad policy environment in Tanzania and its potential impact on pastoralism); and (ii) attending a debriefing meeting in Dar es Salaam in May 2005 to discuss the results of these reports. Both reports will feed into the design of Ereto policy conceptual framework.

The programme has also agreed to undertake a desk review on conflicts and their impact on pastoral livelihoods in Tanzania in order to provide Ereto with baseline information on the nature and extent of conflict in pastoral areas and how to approach them.

Besides this, the programme has been actively participating in Ereto Technical and Steering committee meetings.

b) Norwegian Peoples Aid, Horn of Africa Programme

The developing partnership between the Programme and NPA was demonstrated by the active participation on NPA and its partner organisations from Ethiopia, Somali and Sudan at the partners meeting and thematic workshop in Mbale, Uganda at the end of September. Both NPA and its partners have expressed interest in the activities of the programme, specifically the generic training course and the action research on Privatisation and Pastoralism. Discussions are going on to establish how best to carry forward this partnership, but it is already clear that it provides a good opportunity for scaling up the programme and its activities to the Greater Horn of Africa. Among the organisations that NPA supported to the meeting in Mbale were SOS-Sahel and Farm Africa, both of them key actors in pastoralism in the region and globally. SOS-Sahel already has a history of collaboration with IIED in the Sahel.

c) Development Fund, Norway

Development Fund, Norway works closely with NPA both in Norway and in the field, particularly in Ethiopia and Eritrea and within the framework of the Drylands Coordination Group. Thus it was quite logical that once the programme made contact with NPA, it would also link up with DF. Although their representative was unable to attend the Mbale meeting on account of conflicting schedules in Ethiopia, they supported a representative of one of their partners, Pastoralists Forum of Ethiopia (PFE) to attend. As with NPA, discussions are under way with DF to see how best to operationalise the partnership. One possibility lies in the conduct of case studies for the Privatisation and Pastoralism initiative.

d) Netherlands Development Organisation, SNV

Discussions between the programme and SNV in Kenya about collaboration are not new. They have been on and off for some time, mainly as a result of turnover of relevant staff at SNV. During the report period, a new impetus has been given to these discussions. The new Natural Resources Advisor at SNV in Nanyuki has taken a serious interest in this matter, and the programme is hopeful that there will be a substantive agreement and partnership in place early in 2006. In the meantime, SNV participated actively in the Mbale meeting and expressed interest in exploring possible collaboration in the implementation of the Privatisation and Pastoralism initiative.

e) Others

As intimated above, the creation of partnerships is an ongoing process within the programme, and new partners are being identified on an ongoing basis. Such partners join the programme mailing list and are invited to programme meetings. For instance at the partners meeting in Mbale, apart from the participants from Ethiopia, Somali and Southern Sudan, there were up to 10 organisations from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania represented at the meeting for the first time. These are newly identified partners, who either come to the programme directly or through its existing partners such as Oxfam and Actionaid.

Policy oriented networking and meetings

Over the six months, the programme has been actively involved 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.

Of particular note is the programme's direct involvement in shaping the new livestock policy formulation process in Tanzania. After an initial period of very limited involvement of civil society in the design process, the Ministry of Livestock invited pastoral civil society groups to play a role. The programme contributed to this process in a number of ways. First, by participating in a workshop organised by the Tanzania Pastoralist and Hunter Gatherer organisation (TAPHGO) at which the proposed policy was presented, discussed and analysed. Recommendations from this workshop were then passed on to the Livestock Policy Taskforce on which the programme's lead trainer is a sitting member. He ensured the workshops recommendations were presented to the ministry for consideration in the making of the new policy.

The programme has continued to be actively involved in the National Land Policy Formulation (NLPF) process in Kenya. The process has reached an advanced stage, with the release of an issues paper, which will now inform the drafting of a National Land Policy. The programme will continue to work with other pastoralist organisations and initiatives in Kenya to ensure that the new policy secures the access rights of pastoralists to their land and natural resources.

Looking ahead

Over the next six months, October 2005 to March 2006, the programme will focus on the following activities.

- a) Hold one meeting of the Core Advisory Group (CAG) in January 2006 to approve the programme six months report.
- b) Finalise the design of module 1(the Pastoral Systems) by February 2006 and hold the first generic training course of this module from 6th to 19th March 2006.
- c) Complete design and collection of materials for Module 2 (Pastoralism and Policy Challenges in East Africa) and hold a 2nd testing of this module from 22nd to 28th April 2006.
- d) Publish four publications: the synthesis of the regional study on the economics of pastoralism; PINGOs publication on Ngorongoro, the Institutional Governance Learning Group and OSILIGI's experience.
- e) Finalise publication of 3 policy booklets, translate them into Kiswahili and hold one workshop of the Institutional Governance and Learning Group on how to use the policy booklets.
- f) Hold a regional training of the IGLG in Kenya (Arid Lands Resource Management Project- Kenya, Associates for Development & Coalition for PCS-Uganda).
- g) Hold three in-country meetings with the pastoral civil society and partners on commissioning country level studies on the effects of privatisation on pastoral livelihoods in preparation for a regional conference on privatisation in 2006.
- h) Produce two issues of the programme newsletter, and update the mailing list.

**Appendix 1: Summary of planned versus implemented activities
(April - September 2005)**

<p>Activities under objective 1: Generic training course</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TCDC to run a full test training of two modules (Introduction, the Pastoral System, Policy challenges) in June and module II in October 05.• RECONCILE/IIED (CTG) to design a draft template for module II and commission resource persons to develop materials in preparation for the Oct 05 test training.• The CTG to commission Dr Ekaya to take photos to finalise template for module I by Dec 05	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Full test training of both modules including a field trip to Manyara ranch conducted in June 2005.- A draft template for module 2 designed. Resource persons commissioned and materials received.- Dr Ekaya commissioned to take photos to finalise module I.
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