



Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa

Resource Conflict Institute [RECONCILE]
PO Box 7150, Timbermill Road 20110
Nakuru, Kenya
Telephone: +254-51- 2211046
Fax: +254-51-2211045
Email: info@reconcile-ea.org
www.reconcile-ea.org

International Institute for Environment and Development [IIED]
4 Hanover Street
Edinburgh EH2 2 EN
Scotland , UK

Tel +44-131-624-7043
Fax +44-131-624-7050
www.iied.org



Photo: Gritty.org

7th six months report
October 2005-March 2006

RECONCILE and IIED

June 2006

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

1. Introduction

This is the 7th six months report of the first phase of the regional programme on *Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa* and covers the period April 2005 to March 2006. The current phase of the programme (2002-6) focuses on two key areas:

- (i) Improving policy makers' and development practitioners' understanding of the rationale and dynamics of pastoral production systems.
- (ii) Building the capacity of pastoral leaders to explain to the "outside world" how these systems work and to advocate effectively for policies in support of pastoralism.

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

2. Summary of achievements

The past six months have seen the virtual completion of the generic training course on *Pastoralism and Policy in East Africa*, the corner stone of the programme. The first module on the *Dynamics of pastoral systems in East Africa* was updated and fully implemented on a partial cost-recovery basis to seventeen participants in March 2006. The second module on *Policy options for pastoralism in East Africa* was also updated at a design workshop in October 2005 and completed in March 2006.¹

Significant progress has been made in achieving our objective of institutionalising the training in both regional and European universities. The Director of the Centre for Development Studies (CDS) in Dublin, Ireland attended a meeting with the programme team in October to discuss further the mainstreaming of the generic training course. This follows his attendance of part of the test training that took place in June 2005. He has since agreed to run the training at CDS in 2006/7 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. Within the East Africa region, contact has been made with the Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture initiative (RUFORUM) spearheaded by the University of Nairobi who have agreed, subject to funding, to integrate the generic training on *Pastoralism and Policy in East Africa* within their Masters course in Drylands Management. This has huge implications for ensuring the broad reach of the programme over the coming years.

¹ The 2nd module will be delivered on a partial cost-recovery basis in June 2006 to those participants who attended the training in March 2006.

The policy booklets for the Institutional Governance Learning Group being developed by Haki Kazi are with the printer for publishing. The programme will organise a workshop with the Learning Group on how to use the booklets as advocacy tools among their partners. The Kiswahili versions of the booklets are in the design process and cartoons are being incorporated into the text.

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, working with Ereto in publishing an analysis of the broad policy environment in Tanzania, collaborating with JOLIT in undertaking the study on privatisation and its impact on pastoral livelihoods and working with Oxfam HECA regional office to explore areas of partnership in its 2nd phase programme.

Networking and information exchange continues to be an important activity. During this period, two issues of the newsletter were published and circulated widely in the region and abroad. The design of the newsletter has improved to include photos on key programme and partner events. A process of using partners as guest editors for the quarterly publication is being worked on.

The CAG meeting in January discussed on-going programme activities, approved the sixth six months report and annual work plan for 2006/2007. Members also discussed their role in the forthcoming programme evaluation expected at the end of 2006 or early 2007 and resolved to hold an other meeting in June when the programme for the evaluation has become clear to the programme team.

Appendix 1 provides an overview of planned versus implemented activities carried of the programme over the period 1st October to 30th March 2006.

3. 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 the following areas: continuing work on the design of module 2, collecting materials and case studies for both modules and running the first real training of Module 1 on a partial cost-recovery basis in March 2006

Module 1: Dynamics of pastoral systems in East Africa

The process of designing module 1 has been finalised. In November 2005, the Core Training Team met in Nairobi to review the list of items agreed upon during the June 2005 test training to be undertaken by each person. It was agreed that 90% of this module is ready and only few areas needed to be worked on. The remaining materials to be collected are photos from the different pastoral regions of East Africa and case studies that required to be developed. The team met again in February 2006 to finalise on the module and confirm the dates of the first real training.

Box 1: Participant comments on Module 1

1. The logic of the training

The training is logical and reasonable especially for the policy maker, to understand the real situation and well plans of pastoralists on land management and utilization periodically.

The training clearly demonstrated pastoralism is a system that has logical relationship such as natural resources, the herd and the family need one another.

The 3 pillars for the Generic training are fine. Time was not given for exploration more on the herd and the family.

Consistent and well supported. However, there is a need to seed for recent data on the various issues and most relevant for E.A

2. The pertinence and accessibility of the evidence

Facts, factors and behavior of pastoralists were clear and well understood. As mentioned above, those people in other types of livelihood, example the agro pastoralists, farmers, fishermen will argue that pastoralism is also a good way of living.

The accessibility of evidence has changed the attitudes and perceptions towards pastoralism. This is evidenced in research graphs and tables demonstrating various positive and negative effects on environment by different natural resources and different species of animals and their effects on different pasture and grass species.

3. The value of the pedagogic approach

The participatory approach is more useful for various reasons because it gives the actual or real life experience of the pastoralism, in different communities.

The CTG also engaged Elizabeth Kharono to review module I to mainstream gender issues with a view to making the training gender inclusive. During the February 2006 meeting she presented her findings to the team and thereafter it was agreed that she attends the last three days of training so as to provide comments on how to mainstream gender in pillar three on the family/labour. She is also to develop gender-based case studies to be used to show division of labour, roles and responsibilities of different members of a pastoral family at different seasons of the year.

From the 5th to 15st March 2006, the programme conducted for the first time the training course on a partial cost recovery basis. Seventeen participants from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia attended the training.² The programme covered the costs of eleven participants through scholarships.³ Their own organisations or partners

² Two participants came from Kenya, ten from Tanzania, four from Uganda and one from Ethiopia.

³ Two from Kenya, six from Tanzania and three from Uganda

sponsored the others.⁴ The high points of the training were the very strong participation by representatives from civil society groups from within the region as well as one very senior government policy maker from Tanzania, sponsored by the ERETO project - the national coordinator for the implementation of the Village Land Act within the Ministry of Lands and Human Development Settlements. Though under-represented, the presence of a senior government official was a good test of the robustness of the 1st module of the course to challenge and change policy makers' perceptions of pastoralism as a land use system. This has given us the confidence to target a greater number of senior government policy makers in future courses. The programme was also delighted to welcome the participation of Dr. Dawit Abebe, a senior staff member from the Tufts University programme in Ethiopia, who attended the course in order to assess its relevance for Ethiopia. Although he still has to attend the 2nd Module in June 2006, Dr. Dawit confirmed that he found Module 1 to be of a high quality and, subject to adaptation to the Ethiopian context, would constitute an important activity to add value to on-going processes in Ethiopia in support of pastoralism. Sadly, two participants from Somaliland, sponsored by Oxfam, failed to receive their visas in time from the Tanzanian authorities. They will be invited to attend the next round of training and more preparation time will be allowed to ensure their participation.

Despite many efforts to encourage women to attend the course, only four confirmed their participation making up 25% of the participants. Although this partly reflects the number of pastoral women working as leaders within pastoral civil groups or as project workers within NGO projects, the numbers are insufficient and a greater effort to ensure a higher participation of women will be made in the future. The seventeen participants will return in June 2006 to complete Module 2.

Overall, the participants judged the training a success. They 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. Many of participants confessed that the training has been designed to counter the negative perceptions policy makers have about pastoralism. The government participant urged the trainers to ensure that many policy makers be brought to this training, which has given her a complete new picture and understanding of pastoralism. She was particularly impressed with the sessions on *the use of fire in the management of rangelands*, a practice many policy makers consider to be environmentally destructive.

During the training participants were provided with a "course log book" in which they were asked to comment on the course content, the pedagogic approach

⁴ Three participants were sponsored by DANIDA -ERETO-NPP, one by Oxfam regional office, one by Farm-Africa and One by Tufts University in Ethiopia

and the pertinence of the materials. Box 1 presents some of the comments noted by participants in their daily logbooks.⁵ Each of the participants was also given a full training hand out for module 1 to take home. Some of the key areas still requiring attention include:

- Photographs showing a broader range of pastoral environments and people. The programme has commissioned Dr Ekaya to take photos in northern Kenya and the Karamoja region of Uganda.
- A few case studies to illustrate key issues such as the traditional water system of Longido area in Tanzania, which give a clear picture of the difference between a traditional, water management system and a modern one.
- A stronger gender perspective to some of the training materials. This will be 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, division of labour and time management during different seasons).

Field trip to Manyara ranch, Monduli District,

At the end of the first week, participants took a field trip to Manyara Ranch. The purpose of the trip was 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. The trip is meant to link some of the field practises with policy issues relating to range management, utilization and degradation thus enabling participants to begin building a bridge between module 1 and 2. A presentation about Manyara ranch, its operations and management was presented by the manager in class a day before the trip to give participants an overall picture of what they expect in the ranch.

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

Module 2: Policy opportunities for pastoralism in East Africa

The design of Module 2 is almost complete. The overall training template has been finalised and we are in the process of completing the case material and evidence to support the arguments. Progress has also been made on integrating the material into the trainers' handbook with clear steps outlining a pedagogic process for the delivery of the training materials incorporating case studies, illustrations, etc.

In October 2005, a one-week design workshop was held bringing together the CTG and three policy experts from the region to further develop the internal logic and evidence of the module. Following this work the CTG was able to complete the overall training template, a summary of which is presented in Box 2.

The next steps

Module 2 requires additional work to finalise the evidence and presentation of case material to support the arguments before its delivery on a partial cost-recovery basis in June 2006. A final test training of Module 2 will take place in April 2006.

Box 2: Summary template of Module 2

Session 1: Introduction

- Recap of Module 1 highlighting the dynamics of pastoral systems regulated by ecology and complex modes of social, political and economic organisation with livelihood and risk-spreading strategies well adapted to dryland environments.
- Conclusion: pastoralists' access to and control over land and natural resources are critical for the system to work, but this is increasingly under threat largely due to external factors and an overall policy environment which is not supportive.

Session 2: What is policy and how is it made?

- Analysis of key concepts with respect to policy and law, and the policy making process.
- Conclusion: policy making is "messy, non-linear and highly politicised."

Session 3: How has land and natural resource policy evolved in East Africa?

- Historical timeline of the evolution of land and natural resources policy in EA.
- Conclusion: control of land and natural resources has dominated policy in EA since colonial times.

Session 4: What is land and how is it perceived?

- Analysis of different perceptions of land by different actors.
- Conclusion: perceptions of the intrinsic value of land define policy options.

Session 5: How has pastoral land been managed?

- Analysis of Tragedy of the Commons and how it has conceptualised and defined government policy: alienation of pastoral land or modernisation of the pastoral sector. Case studies: ranches, sedentarisation and multiple land use.
- Conclusion: multiple land use can reconcile competing land use, but issues of governance critical.

Session 6: What opportunities for pastoralism in on-going reforms?

- Analysis of overall institutional context in EA: PRSPs, decentralisation, agricultural modernisation and sector reforms.
- Conclusion: some opportunities in decentralisation, but dominant perception remains that pastoralism needs to be modernised.

Session 7: What role for key stakeholders?

- Analysis of the key roles and responsibilities of the major stakeholders and entry point for Module 3 on advocacy.

Now that Module 2 is almost complete, work will start on the design of the 3rd Module on Policy Advocacy and Lobbying.

1.2 Institutionalisation of the generic course in universities and technical colleges

Formal links have been established with the Centre for Development Studies (CDS) in Dublin, Ireland. CDS 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 CDS by two members of the CTG in May 2005, the Director of the centre attended three days of the test training in June 2005. This enabled him to appreciate the course content, understand the logic behind the pedagogic approach of the training, and to see how the training might compliment their current training programme. In a follow up meeting in October, it was agreed that the programme would run the training at CDS in the latter part of 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 Contact has also been made with the Dean of Student of Mbarara University to build on the initial contacts made last year, and he will attend part of the test training of Module 2 in April 2006.

Under the leadership of the University of Nairobi, the generic training on pastoralism has been identified as a key component within the Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM) initiative seeking to develop local and regional institutional capacity to promote innovations and interventions in drylands for sustainable livelihoods. Subject to the RUFORUM constituent universities in Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique raising the funds, Masters students in Drylands management will attend the generic training course at MS-TCDC thereby consolidating their knowledge on the dynamics of pastoral systems and policy in East Africa. Fundraising is well advanced and it is anticipated that the RUFORUM initiative will become operational by 2007. The institutionalisation of the course within this initiative will have a significant impact on reaching future policy makers over the years.

⁶ Dr. Ekaya from the University of Nairobi and Professor Misana and Christine Noe from the University of Dar es Salaam.

1.3 Adaptation of the generic training course on pastoralism and policy to local context

Progress has been made with respect to adapting the generic training course to local contexts in East Africa. The main activity has consisted of targeting key leaders from pastoral civil society groups from the region to attend both the test training sessions and the partial cost-recovery training in March 2006 in order that we may later use them and their organisations to help us adapt the training over 2006/7. These trainings have enabled the programme to identify a number of individuals who have the skills to play a central role in adapting the generic training into Kiswahili, Maa and other languages. However, the trainings have also shown that our initial ideas with respect to the adaptation process were over-ambitious, and that more time is needed not only to clearly define the process, but to implement it in a participatory way. One key problem area is identifying suitable women who are willing and able to join the process. These issues will be addressed in 2006/7.

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

Less progress than planned has been made with this publication due to other programme commitments, particularly under objective 1. A final draft has been completed and circulated for peer review among leading pastoral experts within East Africa and Europe. These comments have resulted in a re-structuring of the publication, which we plan to publish in 2006.

During the review process, the World Initiative for Sustainable pastoralism (WISP) expressed strong interest in collaborating with the programme on the design and implementation of a series of case studies to document the economic value of pastoralism in between five and ten countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Discussions are on-going.

Privatisation and pastoral livelihoods in East Africa

Over the last six months, little progress has been made on the regional action-research on privatisation and pastoral livelihoods. A final review of the privatisation paper raising issues that are of relevant to pastoralism across the region presented

at the partners meeting in Mbale, Uganda is ready. The paper incorporates comments made by participants during the meeting.

As a follow up to the meeting the programme is planning to hold country level meetings in July 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. The country level meetings will discuss additional policy and literature reviews specific to each country that will help inform the conceptual framework for the case studies.

Programme partners and CAG members in each country will play a key role in designing the case studies as well as identifying resource persons/organizations to undertake them.

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

As reported earlier, 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 have come to an end.

However, the publishing of policy booklets being developed by Haki Kazi have been delayed. Their translation into Kiswahili has been done and the English versions are with the printer. The booklets will be ready for use in May 2006 and the programme has proposed to hold a workshop with members of the Institutional Governance Learning Group to support a process of informed debate on how the key policy processes in Tanzania are addressing and/or influencing pastoralism.

The programme has held discussion with the World Bank funded Arid Lands Resource Management Project in Kenya on a proposal submitted in September 2005 to fund the IGLG process in Kenya. Arid lands is in the process of finalising logistical arrangements for funding and a plan of action will be drawn on how to begin the process in northern Kenya over the next two to three years.

2.3 Policy-oriented support to partners

The programme has assisted key partners in the following ways:

a) Ereto Ngorongoro pastoralist project in northern Tanzania

Partnership with Ereto has been on going for the last three years. Key activities implemented over the past six months include: (i) a meeting with the Ereto team to help them design their Participatory Action Research and monitoring activities, including the facilitation of links with the International Livestock and Research

Institute in Nairobi; and (ii) the editing and publication of their consultancy report on the policy environment in Tanzania as a Drylands Issue paper entitled: “Ambivalence and Contradiction: A review of the policy environment in Tanzania in relation to pastoralism”.

The programme also agreed to undertake a desk review on natural resource based 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. This review has been earmarked for 2006.

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

b) Livestock Policy Taskforce, Tanzania.

The Livestock Policy Task Force (LPTF) was formed in May 2005, in order to address a critical lack of civil society involvement in the development of Tanzania’s Draft Livestock Policy. This lack of involvement led to the exclusion of (agro) pastoralist people in the policy development process and hence the development of a policy that focused on commercialisation and increasing the intensive production of livestock. This was unfortunate as (agro) pastoralists produce about 80% of the livestock marketed nationally, and (agro) pastoralism is a livelihood for millions of Tanzanians. Due to the limited effectiveness of advocacy processes in the past, mainly due to the lack of cohesiveness within (agro) pastoral civil society, there was the perceived need for a group to coordinate and facilitate the submission of Civil Society’s response to the Livestock Policy

The role of the LTF is to provide a conduit for the government and civil society to engage with one another in issues relating to the rangelands, especially in relation to the development of policies and legislation that have a strong bearing on rangeland livelihoods.

- To challenge one of the underlying assumptions of the Agricultural Development Sector (ASDS): that the rangelands are only 50% utilised with the remaining half available for exploitation by medium and large-scale investors. This assumption does not account for the fact that even tsetse-infested areas are heavily utilised as grazing reserves in the dry season.
- To constructively challenge the various misconceptions about pastoral and agro pastoral livelihoods at government level and to advocate for the acceptance of pastoralism as a sustainable and rational livelihood which is based on mobility.
- To encourage appropriate livelihood policy responses for the distinction between established patterns of adaptive pastoral mobility and stress-induced pastoral migration at the national level. The former is a necessary

part of sustainable pastoral livelihoods, the latter is the result of a loss and shortage of productive land and is characterised by the long-distance movement of (agro) pastoralists into agricultural areas, often resulting in land-use conflict and increased localised resource-use pressure.

- To help disseminate and explain to people living in the rangelands the nature and implications of the government's policies, laws and strategies pertaining to the development of the livestock sector

Members of the LPTF include: TAPHGO, PINGOs Forum, PCS-EA programme, TNRF, Sand County Foundation and VETAID. As a member of this group, the PCS-EA programme contributed to the design of a series of policy recommendations submitted to the ministry for consideration. Presidential elections in December 2005 and accompanying re-shuffling of Ministerial posts has delayed the passage of this important piece of legislation through Parliament, although the Livestock Policy taskforce is keeping a watchful eye on the process and will re-engage when it is opportune.

c) **MPIDO, Kenya.** The programme is supporting MPIDO in three respects. First, by helping them undertake a series of case studies on the impact of the Millennium Development Goals on pastoralists in Kenya. The support has involved helping them put together a conceptual framework for the study, facilitating a stakeholder workshop on the concept note, facilitating their staff in developing a methodology for case studies and training them in its use. The training was undertaken at RECONCILE. MPIDO staff is implementing the methodology in the field and once this is complete, the programme will help MPIDO analyse the results and compile a final report, which will be broadly disseminated and discussed within the context of Kenya's PRSP process.

Second, by providing backstopping support to a research initiative MPIDO is launching with McGill University on pastoral land rights. Activities to date have included: providing critical comments on their research proposal, facilitating a stakeholders' workshop to present and discuss the proposal, and preparing a report on the workshop to inform the revision of the proposal. It is envisaged that the programme will continue to backstop the research on an ongoing basis.

Third, in December 2005, the programme facilitated a workshop for MPIDO to help them prepare a strategic plan for indigenous peoples' involvement in the constitutional review process in Kenya. At the same time, the programme also helped them design an advocacy strategy in support of the Maa Civil Society Forum on Maasai land claims. Both processes appear to have temporarily stalled as MPIDO considers some of the political ramifications of their proposed actions. Activities are expected to resume during the course of 2006.

d) OSILIGI, Kenya. The programme has facilitated a stakeholders meeting earlier this year to re-launch OSILIGI following its success in taking the British army to court for human rights abuses. This also included a review of what happened during the last two years following their brush with the Kenyan authorities for spearheading the land claims of the Maasai in Laikipia. Following the stakeholders' meeting, the programme prepared a report, which they are using to re-engage with donors, specifically MS and IWGIA. The programme is also helping them draft a summary of their constitution in a language that their members will understand.

e) Community Resource Trust, Tanzania. Over the past six months, the programme has played an increasingly active role in helping CRT define and articulate its policy advocacy strategy and activities. In this regard, the programme has advised them on emerging policy issues and opportunities, including the review of key government policy documents. We are also working with them in designing a partnership with African Initiatives (a UK-based organisation) as well as the proposal for the way forward in that regard. The programme facilitated a meeting to enable the staff and Board of CRT to review their operations over the past three years and to think through their strategic plan for the next three. The report of the meeting is currently being written up by the programme to enable CRT to design their strategic plan.

f) Pastoralist Women's Council, Tanzania. The programme advises PWC on the policy dimensions of their work, particularly in the context of their work with CORDAID. The programme has been requested to help them evaluate their programme later this year to enable them design a new proposal for a further three years partnership with CORDAID.

g) Kenya Land Alliance. The programme through RECONCILE continues to be the focal point for the work of KLA on common property, pastoral land rights and customary land rights. RECONCILE are currently backstopping a review of the draft national land policy with regards to these three aspects, and will at the end of the exercise draft a set of proposals to the Minister for incorporation into the new policy.

h) Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF)

TNRF is an open forum to air and discuss issues relating to the good management of natural resources among different actors at different levels. The PCS-EA programme through the Lead Trainer is a member of its Steering Committee. TNRF held many meetings this period to discuss and analyse the implications of various natural resource management policies and laws on the good environmental governance and poverty reduction. In this respect, a number of advocacy workshops, bringing stakeholders together to discuss the relevant laws and policies and make recommendations, were organized attended by local government

representatives and Members of Parliament to try to bridge the gap of understanding and experience at different levels of government.

The power of the forum is derived from its participants, who have the ability to provide a unified voice on these issues as well as a diverse set of opportunities and relationships within government. Different participants have different access to and relationships with policy makers and therefore can use different mechanisms to effect change. There is no silver bullet for natural resource management dilemma, and all available approaches need to be utilized. TNRF is pooling participant's resources to develop solid arguments that are based in fact and rationality. With the PRS Review, we used these techniques to score some points and recognition within Government, and have some (modest) success in making natural resources a more prominent issue than it was before in the national arena.

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.

Core Advisory Group (CAG)

The Core Advisory Group (CAG) of the programme met in January 13th 2006 at Silver Springs, Nairobi, Kenya to discuss on-going programme activities, approve the sixth six months report and annual work plan for 2006/2007. During the meeting, members discussed the forth-coming programme evaluation expected to take place towards the end of 2006 or beginning 2007. They resolved to hold another meeting in June 2006 to discuss in details the evaluation and the role of CAG members once it's clear to the programme team when the evaluation will take place.

The CAG will also assist the programme to organize country level meetings with partners to discuss the process to undertake country level studies on privatisation and its impact on pastoral livelihoods. They will be instrumental in identifying resource persons the programme will use to do the studies. The programme is taking this new approach with a view to improve ownership of its activities by partners.

Programme newsletter

The 12th and 13th 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 the

programme has been encouraging to submit articles for publishing. The newsletter has improved to include photos of key programme or partner events within the region and through the CAG, the programme has been exploring ways of using partners to edit the newsletter to increase ownership by members of the pastoral civil society and development partners.

Pastoral Civil Society series

The publishing of OSILIGI'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 again. In December 2005, the programme received a draft document from a 'ghost writer' the programme commissioned to document the experience. However, additional work needs to be done to improve its content. The programme has planned to edit the document and publish it in August 2006 once the synthesis of the economics pastoralism studies and the experiences of the Institutional Governance Learning Group have been published.

Other publications

As reported in the last six months report, the programme is planning to publish the experiences of the Institutional Governance Learning Group. 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. This has been delayed for lack of time by key programme staff involved in completing other programme activities. The publication of this document will be addressed with urgency in the next quarter.

Partnerships

Establishing and maintaining partnerships within the region is a primary focus of the programme. The principle purpose is to contribute towards the emergence 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.

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

a) Netherlands Development Organisation, SNV

Discussions between the programme and SNV in Tanzania about collaboration have been developing quite fast. Following several meetings in Arusha, it has been agreed, subject to raising additional funds that the PCS-EA programme will help SNV design an appropriate technology for conducting participatory poverty auditing in pastoral areas of Tanzania. This methodology will be used by TAPHGO members to collect data to feed into the local and national government poverty monitoring system implemented within the context of the MKUKUTA⁷ (PRSP II). A Memorandum of Understanding is being developed to this effect.

⁷ MKUKUTA: National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty.

b) World Initiative for Sustainable pastoralism (WISP)

The programme is a member of WISP's Project Coordinating Committee and in this respect attended its inception meeting in March 2006. The purpose of this meeting was to participate in discussions on WISP's progress to date on project establishment and preparatory activities and any proposed amendments to project activities, logical framework, committee composition or approaches. Following this meeting, a number of options of collaboration between WISP and the PCS-EA were identified. These include:

- Supporting the PCS-EA programme to expand their generic training module to other regions outside of Africa.
- Supporting the PCS-EA programme to implement a condensed version of their training programme for more senior-level policy makers.
- Working with the PCS-EA programme and others to develop another curriculum for training directly to pastoralists - something along the lines of a 'pastoral field school' model.
- Working with the PCS-EA programme and academics from different regions to challenge mainstream views on pastoralism within university curricula.

Discussions are on going and will, it is anticipated, result in specific areas of collaboration over 2006/7.

c) Joint Oxfam's Livelihoods Programme (JOLIT) Meetings

The PCS-EA programme through the Lead trainer is a member of the Steering Committee of the Joint Oxfam's Livelihoods Programme for Tanzania. JOLIT brings together three Oxfam affiliates (Oxfam GB, Oxfam Ireland and Novib) working in Tanzania and they have decided to focus on pastoralism as one of their four thematic areas. By sitting on the Steering Committee, the programme is able to contribute to greater synergy and added-value between our respective programmes. It is also an excellent opportunity to develop a critical mass of informed partners sharing a common perception about pastoral issues with which to engage with policy processes at the national level.

d) African Wildlife Foundation and TLCT Manyara Ranch

Tanzania Land Conservation Trust (TLCT) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization with the aim of promoting sustainable utilization of land through conservation, livestock rearing, and other land-uses and practices that are compatible with sustainable development all of which are in line with the Government of Tanzania's efforts for poverty alleviation. TLCT's objective with the Manyara Ranch, one of its first projects, is to reconcile the dual challenge of conserving natural resources and wildlife while providing viable livelihoods for adjacent communities. On the basis of their experience, TLCT proposes to advocate

for policies, regulations and laws that are designed to promote sustainable development and conservation. The project in Manyara Ranch is on going and providing many valuable lessons.

The PCS-EA programme has participated in a number of meetings of the TLCT of Manyara ranch, to reconcile the conflicting interests of the ranch management, the AWF and the adjacent communities. This is no easy task, but the process is an extremely valuable experience for the programme, particularly with respect to generic training course (see above).

e) Oxfam HECA Regional Office

Oxfam regional office has been providing an open financial grant to the programme to facilitate specific activities for the last two years. During this reporting period, the programme has held two meetings with Oxfams' regional pastoral coordinator to explore ways of future partnerships and create impact of the financial support that the programme has been receiving. Among areas discussed for possible partnership include developing a pastoral communication strategy and beginning a process of the Institutional Governance Learning in Kenya and Uganda with country level Oxfam programmes. A specific area of partnership will become clear by May 2006 after the regional office has defined its next three-year phase that they are currently developing.

f) Irish Aid

In October 2005, the programme submitted a proposal to Irish Aid for funding consideration following successful completion of the pilot project on the establishment of the Institutional Governance Learning Group. Two meetings have been held with the team at IA and there are strong indications for support on the following key areas (i) to continue the process of the IGLG (ii) to establish a training unit in Tanzania to mainstream the generic training course into local languages (iii) to train local government officials in selected districts on local government reform programme on decentralization.

The programme is in the process of submitting a final document after holding consultations with key partners who will form part of the team to implement the project.

g) 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, the programme was visited by the national coordinator of Pastoralist Development Network of Kenya (PDNK) to discuss possible areas of collaboration and a request for the programme to assist in marketing PDNK to pastoral development actors in the region.

Looking ahead

Over the next six months, April to September 2006, the programme will focus on the following activities.

- a) Hold one meeting of the Core Advisory Group (CAG) in June 2006 to approve the programme six months report and discuss the forth-coming programme evaluation.
- b) Run a 2nd test training for module II in April. Hold a real training of the same module in June for participants who attended the first real training in March 2006 and run another training from 4-15 September (Module I) and 23rd - 27th October 2006.
- c) Publish two publications: the synthesis of the regional study on the economics of pastoralism and the Institutional Governance Learning Group.
- d) Finalise publication of 3 policy booklets being developed by Haki Kazi, publish them into Kiswahili and hold one workshop of the Institutional Governance and Learning Group on how to use the policy booklets.
- e) Hold a regional training of the IGLG in Kenya (Arid Lands Resource Management Project- Kenya, Associates for Development & Coalition for PCS-Uganda).
- h) 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 later in 2006.
- i) Commission country level studies on the effects of privatisation on pastoral livelihoods.
- j) Produce two issues of the programme newsletter, and update the mailing list.
- k) Fund raise for phase two of the programme on Reinforcement of pastoral civil society in East Africa.

**Appendix 1: Summary of planned versus implemented activities
(October 2005 - April 2006)**

Planned activities	Implemented activities
<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 March and module II in June 05. • RECONCILE/IIED (CTG) to complete design and collection of materials for module 2(Pastoralism and Policy Options in East Africa) and hold 2nd testing of this module from 22nd to 28th April. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on module I of the generic training has been done. Module II to be run in June 06 - A draft template for module 2 designed. Resource persons commissioned and materials received and the training is planned to take place in April 06.
<p>Activities under objective 2: Collaborative action-research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish regional synthesis on the economics of pastoralism. • RECONCILE/IIED to 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 later in 2006. • Hold a regional training of the IGLG in Kenya (Arid Lands Resource Management Project-Kenya, Associates for Development & Coalition for PCS-Uganda). • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of the regional synthesis delayed. Will be published by June 2006. - Country level meetings delayed and will be held in May 2006 - Training has not been done. Programme is negotiating with Arid lands resource management project in Kenya on the possibility of funding an IGLG process in Kenya. - Translation into Kiswahili has been done and the three policy booklets will be published in April. The workshop on how to use the policy booklets will be held in June 06
<p>Activities under objective 3: Networking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RECONCILE/IIED produce and disseminate 2 issues of the programme newsletter (<i>Pastoral Civil Society</i>), and update the mailing list. • 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. <p>RECONCILE/IIED hold one meeting of the Core Advisory Group (CAG) in January 2006 to approve the programme six months report.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 issues of the newsletter produced and disseminated, and mailing list updated. - The publications have been delayed. The synthesis of the regional study on the economics of pastoralism and the Institutional Governance Learning Group will be printed by June 2006. - CAG meeting held at Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya.