



Pastoral Civil Society

Quarterly Newsletter of RECONCILE/IIED Programme on Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa

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Editorial

We are pleased to present to you the 13th issue of the pastoral civil society.

This being the first publication of the year 2006, we would like to wish all our partners, collaborators and the general readership of the newsletter a happy, prosperous and eventful year.

In this issue we present programme activities for the first quarter of 2006, plans for the next quarter, news from our partners, upcoming events and other relevant news. We have also profiled Network of Pastoralist Women in Kenya (NOPWIK), a partner organization working with pastoralist women in Kenya.

As we continue striving to expand the scope of the newsletter to include items, which might be general in nature, but which are relevant to pastoralists, we encourage you to write to, email or telephone us on issues that you think are of interest. Remember this is your forum, make use of it.

Editor

Overview of Programme News

During this quarter the programme held a Core Advisory Group meeting at Silver Springs, Nairobi, Kenya on 13th January 2006. Among the issues discussed include the forth-coming programme evaluation, which is expected towards the end of the year or earlier next year. The CAG also approved the programme's 2006 workplan and the sixth six months report. The CAG will meet again in June to discuss in details the evaluation process once its clear when the exercise will take place.

The programme run the first real generic training course (module I) on pastoralism and policy options in EA from 5 – 15 March 2006 at MS-TCDC, Arusha Tanzania. Seventeen participants attended the training with the programme sponsoring eleven and the other six sponsored by programme partners. The same group will attend a module II training of the course in June 19 – 23, 2006. There will also be a 2nd test training for module II in April prior to the June training.

In February the programme held a one-day consultation meeting with its partners in Tanzania, to discuss its proposal to Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI). The



Participants attending the Generic Training Course in March.

proposal, entitled *Making Decentralisation work for Poverty Reduction, Good Governance and Conflict Resolution in Pastoral Areas: Building Capacities of Pastoral CSOs in Tanzania* builds on the current regional programme, which ends in March 2007 and the one-year pilot project funded by DCI in 2004 entitled *Enhancing Good Governance for Poverty Reduction in Pastoral Areas*. Participants gave the programme a go ahead to submit the final proposal to DCI for funding consideration.

The programme participated in various activities of partners within the region. Key among others is the legal and policy workshop organized by PINGOs jointly with the programme, ERETO-NPP and Sand County Foundation. There are also upcoming events within the year such as the ILRI conference on Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa.

A detailed description of each of these activities and events is found below.

Programme runs the First Generic Training Course on Pastoralism and Policy Option in East Africa:

For the last three years as reported in many issues of this newsletter the process of designing the Generic Training Course on Pastoralism and Policy Options in East Africa has been on-going. This has entailed engaging resource persons to collect materials to build up the training manual to running test trainings with selected members of the pastoral civil society who provide comments on the content of the training manual as well as the pedagogic approach adopted by the training. The process of designing has involved holding a series of meetings between the resource persons and the programme Core Training Group to try and develop the course content as well as analysing materials produced and photos taken to conform with the pedagogic approach of the training and also to reflect the diversity of the different pastoral groups of East Africa. Module I of the training has been tested twice (November 04 and June 05) while module II was tested once in June 05. A 2nd test training for Module II is scheduled to take place from 24th to 28th April 2006. Module I have been finalized and ready for running at MS-TCDC. 90% of Module II has also been completed and the remaining 10% will be finalized after the April test training.

From 6th – 15th March 2006, the programme run the first real training of module I (the Pastoral System) at MS-TCDC, Arusha Tanzania. Seventeen participants attended the two weeks training drawn from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia. For the first time a policy maker from Tanzania (Ministry of Lands and Housing) attended the training. The programme sponsored Eleven (11) of the participants. The other six (6) were sponsored by other

organizations (3 by DANIDA-ERETO Ngorongoro Pastoralists Project, 1 by Oxfam HECA, 1 by Farm-Africa-Tanzania programme and 1 by Tufts University-Addis Ababa) working with pastoral people. At the end of the training participants expressed their satisfaction with the level of the training and particularly the key questions supported by strong arguments with relevant data. Many of them confessed that they had a lot of questions on pastoralism as a viable livelihood system at the beginning but have come out of the training completely with a new thinking.

The same participants will attend Module II of the training from 19th – 23rd June 2006 after which they will be awarded certificates of attendance.

The Generic Training Course will then be fully available as part of the courses provided under MS-TCDC training programme. A second real training has been planned to run from 4th – 15th September and 23rd – 27th October 06 for module I and II respectively. The programme has developed a training course brochure, which gives a detailed description of the course and the dates of the next training. A copy of the brochure can also be obtained from the websites of RECONCILE (www.reconcile-za.org) and IIED(www.iied.org/NR/drylands/index.html). These websites are also linked to the MS-TCDC website (www.mstcdc.or.tz) which has a copy of the brochure.

For more on the Generic Training Course on Pastoralism and Policy Options in East Africa please contact the Lead Trainer (Alais Ole Morindat) on E-mails: MorindatA@mstcdc.or.tz or John Letai; e-mail: jletai@wananchi.com)



Participants during the field trip to Manyara ranch.

CAG Meeting held

On the 13th January 2006, the programme held a Core Advisory Group Meeting at Silver Springs Hotel in Nairobi, Kenya. Some of the meeting agenda included:

1. Confirmation of Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the CAG held on 14th July 2004
2. Matters arising
3. The 4th Six-Months Report of the Programme
4. Next collaborative research: privatisation and pastoralism
5. Workplan for April 2005 to March 2006
6. Six-months no-cost extension of the Programme
7. Any other business

During the meeting, key issues that have a bearing on the programme activities were noted during discussion and can be summarised as

1. That the six-month reports should be presented to the CAG and discussed before they are released, so that this process of approval is truly meaningful and not just a formality. In this connection, members should receive drafts ahead of time, and meetings of the CAG should be organised to coincide with the times for such approval.
2. That a possible case study from Uganda for the generic training course is the ranch-restructuring programme in Western Uganda. AfD, the organisation with which Margaret Rugadya works, is supporting a study of the programme being undertaken by a former Commissioner who has been in charge of the process, and AfD will be publishing a policy brief.
3. That the generic training course should be extended beyond TCDC. In this connection, the members were informed that the course is only being developed at MS-TCDC, but its delivery shall be spread across the region, both through the mainstreaming and the adaptation by partners.
4. That one of the key challenges in the generic training course is how to organise the large quantity of technical information and material in a manner that is easily digestible by practitioners.
5. The quarterly timing of the newsletter is appropriate. The quality of the newsletter gets better every time. Timeliness needs to be addressed, so that the newsletter comes out on time. Programme should also consider inviting guest editors to create variety and give partners a greater sense of ownership.
6. The experience with the communications strategy and the economics study should inform the way in which the Programme designs its contracts with consultants. In particular, there should be provision for an evaluation process tied to the payments, as well as penalties for lateness in delivery of the outputs.
7. Efforts should be made to link the economics of pastoralism study with the ROSP process of Oxfam in the region

8. The IGLG experience should be considered for introduction in Kenya and Uganda.

The next meeting of the CAG shall be held in June after the programme is clear on the way forward about the forthcoming evaluation of the 1st phase of the programme to be undertaken in the last quarter of the year

(Report by John Letai)

Programme holds Consultative Meeting with Partners from Tanzania:

During this quarter, RECONCILE/IIED *Programme on Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa* held a one-day consultation with partners at MS-TCDC, Arusha on 6th February 2006 to discuss its proposal to Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI). The proposal, entitled *Making Decentralisation work for Poverty Reduction, Good Governance and Conflict Resolution in Pastoral Areas: Building Capacities of Pastoral CSOs in Tanzania* builds on the current regional programme, which ends in March 2007 and the one-year pilot project funded by DCI in 2004 entitled *Enhancing Good Governance for Poverty Reduction in Pastoral Areas*.

The consultation brought together representatives of key stakeholder organizations representing civil society, research, development partners and even political representatives. Participants discussed the proposal, to establish its relevance to the work of their organizations and its pertinence to the situation of pastoralists in Tanzania.

The meeting objectives were:

1. Presentation and discussion of the DCI proposal
2. Agree relevance of proposed programme to partners' activities and its pertinence to the pastoral context in Tanzania
3. Agree with partners on implementation of programme and allocation of responsibilities
4. Agree next steps/way forward

During the meeting participants discussed all the issues presented and agreed on the role/responsibilities to be played by each participating organization. It was also agreed that each of the organizations involved in the implementation of activities would submit their budgets for inclusion in the overall proposal budget

The programme is now in the process of compiling a final proposal for onward submission to DCI. We will continue updating you on the outcome of this initiative in subsequent issues of this newsletter

(Report by John Letai)

News from Our Partners

PINGO's Forum holds Meeting on Legal and Policy framework in Tanzania

From 15th -17th February, 2006 PINGO's forum in collaboration with ERETO- NPP, RECONCILE/IIED and Sand County Foundation (SCF) convened a joint pastoralist stakeholders' workshop on legal and policy framework at Equator Hotel, Arusha, Tanzania.

The workshop brought on board a wide spectrum of participants ranging from key Government Ministries (Lands and Human Settlement Development, Natural Resources and Tourism-TANAPA), representatives from pastoral Civil Society organizations, few selected members of parliament, NGOs and different Media houses.

The workshop main goals were: *To provide room for pastoralists stakeholders to share ideas, experience, challenges and opportunities on matters related to policy and legal framework in the light of the rapidly changing socio-political and economic landscape in Tanzania as well as an opportunity for stakeholders to develop a joint policy advocacy strategy which is participatory and inclusive that supports pastoralism as a sustainable livelihoods system.*

The workshop sought to meet the following objectives among others: -

- To give update insights on the processes, efforts made, challenges faced in the course of monitoring advocacy endeavours.
- To provide informative but critical analyses on the contextual framework of all relevant policies, laws, projects and strategies with their respective implications to pastoral livelihood systems.
- To share information, stimulate debate among stakeholders, enhance well-informed and vibrant civil society as well as soliciting synergy to collectively upholding and engaging in policy dialogue.
- Prioritising, strategizing and developing pragmatic options based on relevant and plausible plan of action for effective engagement in future advocacy activities.

The workshop was organised to include presentations of specific theme of interest to pastoralists after which participants were given the chance to discuss and come up with strategies for optimising opportunities to addressing constraints with regard to the current policy options.

At the end, a road map on the way forward was discussed, several issues were raised with respect to the future policy advocacy and the need for an institutional framework to

continue these policy engagement processes. There was an agreement among the participating stakeholders to have a strong institution/consortium of pastoral organizations to carry forward these processes.

(For more on this workshop, contact *the Coordinator*, PINGOs Forum: e-mail: pingostz@pingostz.org or pingostz@yahoo.com)

Other News

RECONCILE attends FAO-LEAD/GRET Workshop in Dakar, Senegal

RECONCILE attended a regional (East, West and South Africa) workshop which was organized by FAO-LEAD/ GRET from 6-8 March 2006 at CESAG, Dakar Senegal. The workshop whose theme *conflicts over access to land and water resources within sub-Saharan Dry lands: Identification of underlying factors and policy responses*, was attended by 26 participants representing institutions from Sub-Saharan Africa and regional/international organizations, research team and FAO supervisors.

The purpose of the workshop was to:

- Present and validate the results from the literature review on the conflicts towards access to natural resources
- Discuss the possible generalizations from the case studies and identify 'hot spots'
- Translate these results into policy recommendations
- Prepare the second phase of study, discuss the feasibility, the approach and the data for conflict risk mapping at regional level

The desk study entitled: 'Identification of factors underlying conflicts over access to land and water resources', which looked at the factors underlying conflicts through a regional analysis and local case studies was presented and debated in the workshop. The study was part of the Project 'Novel forms of livestock and wildlife integration adjacent to protected areas in Africa: Tanzania' focusing on reduction of conflicts over natural resources through the integration of agriculture, pastoralism and nature conservation. The participants also benefited from individual presentation based on their experiences in the different countries represented. RECONCILE and other participants from Kenya shared the Kenyan experiences.

Three main stakeholders traditionally use Sub-Saharan land and water resources: the croppers, the herders and wildlife. One option to exploit the scarce resources of the

African dry land is through flexible and mobile strategies as those used by pastoralists and wildlife. Growing human population and increasing agricultural production capacity have led to increased pressure on natural resources. Moreover in some areas rapidly growing pastoralists population are not able to maintain their livelihood on livestock production alone and have been forced to adapt strategies, which are incompatible with wildlife, such as cropping. In many regions the extension of cropping areas has reduced mobility of pastoral people and wildlife and has often resulted in reduced access to land and water resources. As a result of land shortage and decreased access to natural resources conflicts become more acute and are further exacerbated during crisis events such as drought, war, or changes in market access and often result in accelerated degradation of natural resources.

Three sets of factors that underlie conflicts were identified: demographic and environmental factors leading to competition and concurrency over resources, legal and development factors resulting on competing rules and situational adjustment and socio-political and economic factors leading to increase of social inequalities. Combinations of various factors conduce or have conducted conflicts over access to land and resources. For management of conflicts, it is thus important to understand which factors contribute to reshape social tensions around access to land and natural resources. The same group of factors underlying conflicts in Turkana, Kenya does not automatically lead to conflict in another place in Senegal as this depend on local features. This makes it difficult to recommend policies based on generalization of issues.

The participants made recommendations on the approach and what to map and the data to be included when mapping conflicts over Natural Resources in the second phase of the study. At the end of the second phase of the study another workshop will be convened in Tanzania and it was recommended that the policy makers be brought on board during such workshops.

The study elaborates an analytical framework and provides concrete indicators to policy makers and field agents working in the field of pastoralism, natural resources management and agriculture in the dry lands of Sub-Saharan Africa.

If interested in the research report and the outcome of the workshop contact Dr. Pierre- Yves Le Meur on email: lemeur@gret.org or Dr. Castel Vincent on email: vincent.castel@fao.org

(Report by Eva Malel)

Ms Kenya/RECONCILE One Year Partnership Comes to An End

The partnership between MS Kenya and Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE), aimed at enhancing the capacity of Waso Trust Land Project (WTLP) and OSILIGI, (two-pastoralist organization based in Isiolo and Laikipia), in Kenya, on land rights advocacy came to an end in February 2006. Though faced with many challenges, the one year partnership was able to record some achievements, one of which was the assessment of the capacity needs of OSILIGI and WTLP, which highlighted that both organizations had limited access to information and knowledge on mining, water, wildlife and ASAL policies, land markets, adjudication and titling and Trust Land Act, and that they needed additional skills in conflict management, policy research and advocacy. The other product of the partnership was the gathering, documentation and packaging of information currently held by both OSILIGI and WTLP, which highlighted key land issues, some of which were published in the Pastoral Civil Society newsletter.

On the other hand the two pastoral organizations are expected, thanks to information generated in the course of the MS Kenya/RECONCILE partnership, to publish newsletters, which will focus on policy issues related to land and natural resource use and conflicts and will provide avenues for the generation and dissemination of relevant information to policy makers.

The partnership also facilitated Waso Trust Land Project to participate meaningfully in the National Land Policy Formulation Process, where the organization was able to effectively articulate issues of direct relevance to Isiolo and gave recommendations to be considered by the government in actualizing communal land tenure and resource tenure through the envisaged National Land Policy.

RECONCILE is still keen on following up this initiative and will explore future working relationship with MS Kenya on issues relevant to pastoralism, land and land based resources.

(Report by Brezhnev Otieno)

Upcoming Events

ILRI Organizing Conference on Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in EA

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) is organizing a policy research conference from 27-28 June 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya with a theme on Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa. The objective of this conference is to tap the rich vein of emerging research results from a range of different disciplines, challenging researchers to convey the details of their findings while also distilling these into practical, actionable points for policy makers

The Programme has submitted a paper to be presented during the conference which explains the manner in which the programme has managed to distil key multi-disciplinary research findings into a training format (Generic Training Course on Pastoralism and Policy Options in EA) which seeks to empower pastoral citizens argue their case on the basis of scientific evidence, and

identify strategies and policies that reflect their priorities according to their value systems.

This paper has since been accepted and the organizers have also requested the programme to nominate eight (8) participants to attend the conference. These participants should be drawn from stakeholders dealing with issues of pastoralists within the region.

(For more on this conference please contact Dr Patti Kristjanson e-mail: p.kristjanson@cgiar.org)

PROFILE

NETWORK OF PASTORALIST WOMEN IN KENYA (NOPWIK)

NOPWIK is a network of women groups within the pastoralist districts of Samburu, Isiolo and Marsabit. The organization was formed in September 1998 as a result of the need for an institutional framework to particularly address the pastoral women issues and to serve specific interests such as economic empowerment, lobbying and advocacy against harmful traditional practices, HIV/AIDS, girl child education and skills improvement in all areas defined.

The aim of the NOPWIK programmes is to improve the capacity and opportunities of pastoral women to have access to and control over their own resources in order to improve their standards of living and that of their families. The project aims at supporting strategies and activities that would help pastoral women to acquire skills and knowledge that would enable them to increase their ability to earn income and eventually acquire economic stability and social recognition.

NOPWIK is currently working with 18 women groups, six from each of the three districts of Samburu, Marsabit and Isiolo. Only groups that had active and on-going income generating activities were eligible to register with NOPWIK.

Vision

Pastoral women with high levels of economic self-sufficiency and increased levels of participation in decision-making.

Mission

NOPWIK is an organization committed to empower pastoral women economically, socially and politically by developing their capacity to ensure participation in decision-making.

Strategic Objectives

- To mobilize resources internally and externally and to have sound resource mobilization structure in NOPWIK
- To promote our good cultural heritage while lobbying and advocating against bad cultural practices that are harmful to women development; girl child education/early marriage, female genital mutilation
- To empower target groups to mobilize and utilize locally available resources by improving their skills and knowledge and enabling them to access internal and external markets
- To improve the decision making capacities of pastoral women through functional literacy and exposure
- To improve networking and enhance efficient service delivery to target groups

Achievements

Credit Scheme

NOPWIK has established a credit scheme for its member groups. Each of the 18 member groups were given a credit of Kshs 60,000 after undergoing training on credit management.

Business management Skills

All the 18 member groups benefited from business management skill training. The main objective of the training was to introduce the group members to the entrepreneurial skills before they received the loan.

Exposure Tour

NOPWIK facilitated one field tour for the board management to visit a women's organization in Ijara district called WOMANKIND who deal with lobby and advocacy against cultural practices such as female genital mutilation and early marriage.

Research

NOPWIK undertook a baseline survey on livestock marketing covering five divisions of Isiolo district using household interviews and focus group discussions.

Annual General Meeting

NOPWIK held its annual general meeting where new Board of Management and office bearers were elected.

For more details contact: The Coordinator, Network of Pastoralist Women in Kenya (NOPWIK) P.O. BOX 222 Isiolo. Tel: +254 0733 447013 & +254 064 52475 Email: nopwik@plansoline.net

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