



# Pastoral Civil Society

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

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We are pleased to present to you the third issue of *Pastoral Civil Society*

In this issue we summarise what we have done in the last quarter and present what we have planned for the next one. We also present news on pastoral issues from our pastoral partners and from other sources relevant to the programme. Our profile this month is on KINNAPA-DP, a pastoral civil society organisation in Tanzania.

This is your newsletter. We, ask you to use it to disseminate information about activities relevant to pastoral development in East Africa. Kindly pass to us information so that we may in turn pass it to relevant people across the region

Nickson Ochieng-Orwa, Newsletter Editor

## Programme News

During the last quarter we completed the study on perceptions of pastoralism and the scoping study on training opportunities on pastoralism in East Africa. We also did the final work on the programme leaflet, which we will be distributing to you shortly. The recruitment of the Programme Manager is on (see item below).

### **1. Scoping Study (a report by Ronald Athoo)**

The programme undertook a scoping study on the training opportunities in the three East African countries. The aim of the study was to come up with an inventory of relevant institutions offering training on pastoralism or related issues. In this issue we present you a summary of the Kenyan component.

## Pastoralism: Training Opportunities in Kenya

The study found out that only two institutions offer training opportunities on Pastoralism in Kenya. These are the Faculty of Environmental Studies and Natural Resources at Egerton University and the Department of Range Management at the University of Nairobi.

### **Training at Egerton University**

Training on Pastoralism at Egerton University is offered both at undergraduate and postgraduate level with the objective of providing a scientific and objective understanding of the concept of pastoralism. The undergraduate course addresses related issues including concepts of pastoralism, description and characteristics of pastoralism, nomadism and pastoral society in the East African context. It also focuses on the historical, ecological and sociological factors as influences and constraints to the development of rangelands. Finally it aims

at providing possible improvement of the extension programme in the pastoral sector and development.

At postgraduate level, the course is intended to recapitulate the basic concepts in pastoralism and development as covered in the undergraduate programme and builds on them so as to facilitate a higher level of understanding of the concepts. The subject is primarily treated at the macro-level (national and global) with very little at the micro-level (the pastoralists and the household levels). The overall objective of this course is to ensure that the graduates become more critical in thinking about the problems and issues involved in issues of pastoral development. The course looks at concepts and their definitions in pastoralism, African pastoral associations as production entities, global pastoral ecosystem types, pastoralism as land use form, problems and prospects associated with pastoralism and pastoral development. It also includes issues of pastoral risk management, food security and contemporary pastoral issues.

### **Training at University of Nairobi**

The University of Nairobi offers undergraduate training course on *Range Management and Pastoralism* at the department of Range, Kabete Campus, Nairobi. Pastoral Information Network Programme (PINEP) at the same department offers a training programme on pastoralism at postgraduate level.

PINEP is one of the capacities building programmes of the Regional Dryland Programme in East Africa (REDPA) whose focus are local government officers and pastoral leaders. The implicit target groups are the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the region. These training aims at bringing forth the importance of a social science perspective in training of management and research into the East African Drylands. It aims to generate general knowledge for dryland development and rehabilitation through formal research with a practical perspective. It also aims to combine the knowledge and experience of policy

makers, practitioners and researchers working in the field of pastoral development through national and regional workshops and publications. The course emphasis is on the following areas

- Rehabilitation, resource management and conservation of resources in pastoral production systems
- Gender relations in resource management
- Pastoral institutional transformations

There is a need for more of such courses in our training institutions. Kindly contact us if you are interested in the full report of the study

### **2. World Park Congress (a report by Joseph Ole Simel)**

The programme sponsored Mr Joseph Ole Simel to attend the fifth World Park Congress held in Durban on 8<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> September. The congress discussed and disapproved statements always made by governments, international NGOs', other communities and institutions that

- Mobile land is an old fashioned form of land use
- Mobile land use has very low productivity
- Mobile peoples contribute little to national economic development
- Mobile people need to be settled.

All this reasoning was discounted by the participants as flawed arguing that mobility is a necessary strategy in the Arid and Semi Arid areas etc

During the congress, the Mobile indigenous people established the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples. Mr Joseph Ole Simel was elected as the Interim Chairman for the alliance. The vision of the alliance is *to establish solidarity among mobile indigenous peoples worldwide and complimentary with other societies to promote just policies leading to freedom and respect for the rights of mobile indigenous people, to maintain livelihoods in balance with nature and to restore their empowerment*

During the congress various recommendations were adopted on Mobile Indigenous People including

- Ensuring access and rights to their lands and respect to their customary laws
- Recognition of collective and customary rights of the mobile communities
- Promotion of policies to facilitate cross-border mobility
- Promotion of traditional knowledge
- Urging governments to approve UN Draft Declaration on the rights of Indigenous people among other recommendations

Kindly contact Mr Joseph Ole Simel for more details on the congress at [mpidolodo@insightkenya.com](mailto:mpidolodo@insightkenya.com)

### ***3. Tanzania: Privatisation of Livestock Production? (a report by Michael Odhiambo)***

The Tanzania government appears poised to privatise livestock production in the country, a matter that many fear may have far reaching consequences for pastoralists and pastoral livelihoods. The Programme on Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society was invited to a consultative meeting organised by TAPHGO at Mapambazuko Training Centre, Ngaramtoni, Arusha on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2003 to discuss this matter, consider its implications and determine how to address it.

The meeting was attended by Board members and management of TAPHGO, three MPs from Northern Tanzania, the Director of the Training Centre and Michael Ochieng Odhiambo on behalf of the Programme. A fourth MP sent apologies, but identified fully with the spirit of the meeting.

Participants at the meeting confirmed that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has a vision of a livestock sector that is modern, commercial, highly productive, profitable and appealing to the private sector. It is understood that a government team has recently visited Botswana and a process is under way to

introduce "the Botswana model" of cattle keeping. The seriousness of the government in this regard is demonstrated by the fact that already the National Ranching Company (NARCO) is subdividing and selling out its ranches to private investors.

Because details of this visit are not available, participants agreed on the need to organise a civil society visit, this time to Botswana and Kenya, to find out more details about the Botswana model and the group ranches experience in Kenya. The two visits shall be undertaken in November 2003, and will be followed by further consultations to design an appropriate strategy for advocacy on the issue. Participants were concerned that without adequate information and data, it will not be possible to engage the government effectively on the matter. Moreover, even if the envisaged reforms will be beneficial to the pastoral communities, it is clear that the capacity of pastoral communities shall have to be built for effective engagement with the process.

The meeting concluded that the planned advocacy must incorporate all stakeholders and in this regard participants mandated TAPHGO to liaise with PINGOs in designing the way forward. The Programme was requested to look into the wider implications of privatisation for pastoralism as a livelihood system not only in Tanzania but also across East Africa.

For more details about the initiative, please contact Moses Sangale of TAPHGO through [taphgo2000@yahoo.com](mailto:taphgo2000@yahoo.com)

There was some lively discussion after this. It was clear to the meeting that the passing of both the land act and village land act of 1999 were the start of this process of 'privatisation'. It was strongly suggested that what is coming to the fore now is the result of a well thought out policy and plan to privatise whatever can be privatised. It was felt that the real issue is privatisation and now we are beginning to see the results of it. IIED/RECONCILE informed the meeting that what is

happening in Tanzania is only a manifestation of what is happening throughout East Africa. It was proposed that there is need to have a regional conference to discuss the ‘implications of privatisation on the livelihoods of pastoralists’. The meeting strongly supported this idea and felt that if we could get case studies from countries where similar models are being utilised it would be very helpful. The meeting also noted that people no longer talk about pastoralism as a way of life but of livestock production. This is a very subtle shift members noted but a clear reflection of what is happening.

The meeting also discussed the differences between TAPHGO and PINGOs. It was recognised that a lot of progress has now been made on an informal level but there is need to do something more formally. Honourable Timan who is the same age set as the members of TAPHGO and who taught most of the executive of PINGOs in college agreed to take on the task of bringing both groups together formally.

The MPs also informed the meeting that they have already initiated a process to have a parliamentary sub committee on pastoralism and they expect it to happen in the up coming parliamentary session. They also said that when parliament is sitting they can organise a meeting of 50 – 60 parliamentarians for TAPHGO to go and discuss issues related to pastoralism.

Following this a number of decisions were made.

- ◆ TAPHGO has received confirmation of funding from Trocaire and Cordaid to send two teams -one to Botswana and another to Kenya to study the models being used there. Pastoralist Indigenous Non Governmental Organisation (PINGOs) have agreed to send one representative for each team – both of whom are land lawyers. Each team will have one MP – Honourable Timan to Botswana and Honourable Lekule to Kenya. TAPHGO will send two women to Botswana – both of whom work in the finance sector and have wide

commercial experience. One is also a Barbaig. A Barbaig journalist will go to Kenya as well as the director of TAPHGO. The trips will take place starting the week of Nov 23<sup>rd</sup>.

- ◆ On their return both teams will meet at Mapambazuko Training Center to finalise their reports and develop a joint report. To ensure that this will take place one day of allowances are being held back to cover the costs of this!!
- ◆ A meeting will be held of 40 – 60 carefully selected people to discuss the outcomes and implications of the field trips as well as to strategise for the future. The meeting recognised the critical importance of broadening the base of people involved in these discussions – particularly the involvement of elders and other pastoralists – Wasukuma, Wakuria etc.
- ◆ RECONCILE to look at the possibility of organising a regional conference to look at the effects and implications of privatisation on pastoralism.
- ◆ Honourable Timan as a matter of urgency to discuss with PINGOs on the differences that exist between PINGOs and TAPHGO. He has a mandate from the meeting to take whatever steps he feels in order to bring both groups together formally.
- ◆ The MPs will organise a meeting of parliamentarians whenever TAPHGO requests – as long as parliament is sitting. It is suggested that after the trip to Botswana and Kenya such a meeting would be a useful first step.
- ◆ A steering committee was set up as a sub committee of TAPHGO to guide the whole process of working towards a policy on pastoralism to be presented and discussed with government. The issue of a policy on pastoralism was discussed at some length and all agreed that this would be a most desirable outcome if money can be mobilised to help in this exercise. The enormity of the task was recognised by all and the MPs informed the meeting that ‘we are trying to rewind the clock but it can be

rewound'. The members of the sub committee are Moses Sangale, Esther Yamat and Eamonn Brehony. They will develop terms of reference for their work. Their first task is to organise the details of the trips to Botswana and Kenya as well as guiding questions to help in the study. They will also begin work on the organisation of the conference of 40 – 60 people.

The meeting ended with the chairman giving a word of thanks and challenge to the group on the major task that lies ahead. The chairman thanked particularly the MPs who attended and requested their continued co-operation in this major challenge ahead.

#### **4. Programme Manager**

The recruitment process for the Programme Manager is in top gear. Applications have been received from candidates in Kenya, Uganda, US, India and Germany. Unfortunately, no application was received from Tanzania. The shortlisted candidates shall be interviewed in Nairobi on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2003. We are grateful to those of you who passed on information about the position. We expect to give you the name of the Programme Manager in the next issue of the Newsletter.

#### **5. Programme Leaflet**

We have revised the programme leaflet and are in the process of publishing it. Once published the leaflet will be distributed to stakeholders and interested individuals.

#### **6. Papers on Pastoralism**

Two Papers presented by Michael Ochieng Odhiambo, the Executive Director of RECONCILE and the Interim Coordinator of the Programme on Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa in different workshops during the months of July and August are worth looking at by the policy makers and any other interested people in pastoralism issues. The papers entitled *Policy Options for Addressing Pastoralists Poverty in East Africa* presented at the Pastoralists

Analysis Workshop in Jinja, Uganda in July and *Managing Development in Arid Kenya: Challenges to Policy and Law* presented at the Pastoral Risk Management [PARIMA] Workshop in Nairobi, Kenya in August aptly captures the situation of pastoralism in the region. Kindly contact us if you are interested in any of the papers

#### **7. Alais in Nakuru**

We had the pleasure of hosting Mr Alais Ole Morindat for two days. Alais is the lead trainer for the programme at MSTCDC. He visited us to familiarise himself with our operations and to plan for the design of the generic training course on pastoralism and policy in East Africa

#### **8. Report of the workshop on Perceptions of Pastoralism**

Have you received a copy? If you haven't and are interested contact us and we will send you one

#### **Other News**

##### **1. Kenya: Ministry of Livestock created**

The NARC government has re-established the Ministry of Livestock. The Ministry whose full title is the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development is headed by Mr. Joseph Munyao as Minister and Mr Ahmed Khalif as Assistant Minister. This development was widely acclaimed by pastoralists and people interested in pastoralism. The appointment of Hon Khalif who is a pastoralist is seen as a commitment by the government to advance the pastoral cause.

The Ministry is expected to provide leadership in finding solutions to the myriad problems faced by pastoralists. In the last couple of months the Ministry has announced measures to improve the livestock sector including the revival of Kenya Meat Commission.

##### **2. Pastoral Visions Exhibition (a report by Richard Grahn)**

AU/IBAR organised an exhibition of photographs taken by pastoralists from the Karamojong Cluster in Nairobi from 5<sup>th</sup> to

26<sup>th</sup> August. Honourable Ahmed Khalif, Assistant Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development, officially opened the exhibition. The Minister urged policymakers to appreciate the role played by pastoralists in our economy and give pastoralists a greater voice in decision-making. He also advised that policies for the development of pastoral areas be based on facts rather than myths.

The exhibit was unique as it comprised of photographs taken by pastoralists themselves and therefore without any distortions. It targeted policy makers including Governments, Civil Society Organisations, Parliamentarians, Universities and the public and provided them with an opportunity to better understand the lives and needs of the pastoralists. You can view the photographs at

[www.eldis.org/pastoralism/cape/pastoral\\_visions/](http://www.eldis.org/pastoralism/cape/pastoral_visions/)

### **3. Dana Declaration**

In April 2002, social and natural scientists and NGOs met in Wadi Dana Natural Reserve in Jordan. At the end of the meeting they came up with the Dana Declaration, which calls for a new approach to conservation: one that recognises the rights and interests of mobile peoples. The declaration aims at forging a new partnership between conservationists and mobile peoples in order to ensure that future conservation policies and programmes help maintain the earth's ecosystems and species while respecting the rights of indigenous and traditional communities which have been disregarded in the past

The declaration recognises that nomadic peoples and conservation agents have much to offer each other. Mobile peoples and biological resources of the world are facing dire pressure. These unrecognised allies need a partnership to help alleviate some of the pressures faced in the world of pastoralism

The declaration set out five principles for promoting this new approach to conservation based on respect for human

rights, partnership and collaborative management. The Principles are

- Rights and Empowerment
- Trust and Respect
- Different Knowledge Systems
- Adaptive Management, and
- Collaborative Management

For more information on the declaration especially if you want to endorse it or send your comments contact: Dana Declaration, c/o Refugee Studies Centre, Queen Elizabeth House, 21 St Giles, Oxford OX1 3LA, United Kingdom. Email: [webmaster@danadeclaration.org](mailto:webmaster@danadeclaration.org) Web [www.danadeclaration.org](http://www.danadeclaration.org)

### **4. Pastoralism in the Economic Recovery Programme [Kenya]**

The Kenya Government recently launched the '*Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003 – 2007*'. The strategy enumerates measures aimed at improving the lives of Kenyans.

Chapter 8 of the plan focuses on arid and semi arid areas [ASAL]. It recognises the existence and importance of pastoralism as a livelihood system i.e. the areas account for 50% of the country livestock and 80% of ecotourism interests etc. The strategy acknowledges that some of the problems faced by the pastoralists living in these areas include acute poverty, low access to basic social services, low infrastructure, and loss of land to wildlife sanctuaries and military installations and exercise grounds.

The government commits itself to arrest these problems through the development of livestock based industries, provision of security, infrastructure, affordable health and education, allocation of revenue to community-based groups etc.

The position taken by the NARC government in the strategy is a welcome departure from previous experiences of the marginalisation of pastoralists in national development. The challenge for the government and the people is to fulfil the promises contained in this strategy

For more on this and other related topics visit [www.planning.go.ke](http://www.planning.go.ke)

**5. The Inaugural Kenya Pastoralist Week**

Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE) in partnership with the Pastoralists Parliamentary Group and the Pastoralists Hunter Gatherers Ethnic Minority Network is organising the *Kenya Pastoralists Week* from 1<sup>st</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> December 2003.

The main aim of the week is to create awareness of the public, NGOs, development actors and policy makers both in public and private sectors that pastoralism is a way of life and pastoral

livestock activity is a sustainable production system etc. Activities planned during the week will include various presentations/lectures on specific aspects of pastoralism, exhibition, pastoral food fair, fashion show

For further information on the week, kindly contact Yobo Rubin Tel 254-20-500 521 or email [yobo\\_cemiride@hotmail.com](mailto:yobo_cemiride@hotmail.com)

For more details on the programme and its partners, contact:

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## **KINNAPA-DP, a profile**

KINNAPA Development Programme is a community-based organisation registered on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1992, located in Partimbo village, one kilometre outside Kibaya town, the headquarters of Kiteto district in Tanzania.

The organisation was set up in the early 1990s by six villages i.e. Kibaya, Kimana, Njoro, Ndaleta, Namelock and Partimbo, forming the name KINNAPA. KINNAPA means ‘we help each other’ in Maa, the language of Maasai people.

The main aim of the communities coming together was to deal with the land encroachment issues facing pastoralists and peasants in Kiteto district. The founding villages worked together for the village title deeds and after acquiring the same decided to form the organisation to facilitate their development process. Later in 1996, the general assembly, the supreme organ of KINNAPA decided to expand into the whole of Kiteto district.

KINNAPA Development Programme has five level decision-making organs with the general assembly as the supreme organ. The other organs are board of directors, management team, KINNAPA Village Committees and the project committees

The organisation has received funding from NOVIB, their major donor to date, WaterAid and TROICARE, World Food Programme, Benard van Leer Foundation- Netherlands, Foundation for Civil Societies – Tanzania, and WaterCan – Canada.

The organisation implements several units, programmes and projects. The implemented units are coordination, gender, women and children affairs, livestock and agriculture development, water, hygiene and sanitation unit, environmental and natural resources management and education and training. The activities being undertaken under these units are

- Gender, Women and Children Affairs Unit, gender training and awareness workshops for staff and the affiliate groups, support to economic projects done by women and marginalized groups
- Environment and Natural Resources Management Unit through community awareness creation to the selected villages, provision of legal support, supporting establishment of forest biodiversity conservation and land use management plans for 3 pilot villages
- Education and Training Unit, support the improvement of under-school age classes, community mobilization, establishment of literacy classes and support to schools infrastructure
- Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Unit through supporting the community to implement identified water projects and assisting the sanitation and hygiene education promotion services
- Coordination Unit, this is aimed at enhancing the organisation capacity to deliver by improving infrastructure and organisational capital equipment, implementing capacity building activities for the organisation and supporting civil society organisation’s forum of Kiteto

The organisation main challenge is insufficient funds to meet overwhelming demand from villages served to implement the various projects earmarked. KINNAPA hopes to get donor funding to arrest this shortfall.

### **Contact**

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