

**REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PASTORALISTS KNOWLEDGE
HUB ON BUILDING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PASTORALISTS
IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**



**Held at Lukenya Getaway
Machakos County, KENYA
21st to 22nd January 2016**



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report covers the proceedings of the Conference of the Pastoralists Knowledge Hub on Building an Enabling Environment for the Sustainable Development of Pastoralists in Eastern and Southern Africa held at Lukenya Getaway in Machakos County from 21st to 22nd January 2016. It is intended to be a reminder of those who attended of what transpired while for those who did not attend the conference it gives insights of what was discussed and agreed.

The report is divided into three parts. The first part is this introduction which is followed by conference proceedings where a summary of what was discussed and agreed is documented. The last part is composed of annexes where a list of participants and the conference agenda are documented.

1.1 Opening Remarks

The conference began with welcome remarks from Mr. Yon Fernandez from FAO Rome Office, Mr. Badi Besbes from FAO Nairobi Office, Mr. Benjamin Mutambukah of the Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organizations (COPACSO) the co conveners and Ms. Nicoletta Borno of VSF Germany Nairobi office also a co convener.

1.2 Introduction of the participants

Participants introduced themselves with each of them telling his/her name, the organisation he/she represented and the country of origin. In total, 28 participants from eight countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Somaliland, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda) attended the conference. Of these, 11 (39%) were women (See Annex 1 for a full list of participants).

1.3 Conference objectives

Yon Fernandez from FAO Rome Office narrated the three conference objectives as follows:

- To identify a way we can better coordinate in the region as a network including those other organisations not represented at the conference;
- To come out with a declaration on pastoralism in Eastern and Southern Africa; and
- To draw a road map on how the regional network will work together in future.

2.0 CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

2.1 Session: Identification of issues impacting pastoralists and small livestock producers

Participants were divided into three groups and tasked to identify issues (challenges, opportunities) and make recommendations on the key issues. Issues identified included:

Land:

- Loose definition of pastoralist land often classified as empty no man's land. This exposes it to grabbing;
- Lack of titling of communal land makes it an easy target for takeovers;
- Most countries respect or even define individual and not group rights yet in pastoralist areas the biggest part of land is owned communally;
- A lot of land has been grabbed by the states and "investors" without Prior Informed Consent of the pastoralist communities and compensation. Most of the land has gone for conservation areas, mineral extraction, large scale agricultural investments and military establishments;
- Numerous internal and cross border conflicts have led to inaccessibility of land leading to degradation of the little accessible space;
- Invasive plants like *prosoxis* and *lantana camara* have also reduced space available for grazing;
- Poor land administration

Policy Framework

- It was noted that in some countries, there is lack of a policy governing pastoralism;
- Yet in other countries, policies are often uncoordinated, conflicting, disconnected and unclear;
- There is lack of policies enabling trans boundary movement or even the political goodwill to develop them;
- Frequently, policies are developed without consulting the pastoralist communities making them inappropriate and not community owned;
- Where policies exist, there is a tendency to either not implement them or do so selectively rather than holistically;
- It was noted that in some cases, policies are outright hostile to pastoralism;
- Not much is done to put in place affirmative action to support pastoralist areas catch up with the rest of society;
- Many countries have not yet domesticated regional/global policy frameworks to which they are signatories;

- Failure to coordinate disarmament among countries worsens the proliferation of small arms which undermines pacification efforts. This is worsened by the long and porous international borders;
- Issues of climate change not adequately addressed with increasingly weak resilience to droughts and floods which undermine food security;
- Most countries aim at “modernisation” through sedentarisation, yet this cannot be effective in dry lands with scarce and highly variable resources;
- Limited or poor social safety nets such as insurance;

Social services

- There are persistent poor human and animal health services in pastoralist areas. This leads to ineffective preventive and curative interventions hence rampant trans boundary human and livestock diseases;
- Infrastructure such as roads, market structures and power is either poor or lacking;



Participants in group discussion (Photo by Eli Chansa)

2.2 Session: Group Work on Key Issues

The three groups continued to focus on three thematic areas i.e. Economics of Pastoralism, Natural Resource Management and Land Issues and Policies. Each group was required to identify key issues and propose recommendations for addressing those issues. They were further required to identify opportunities and threats if any in the current set up as far as pastoralism is concerned. The group findings were as follows:

2.2.1 Group 1: Economics of Pastoralism

The group tackled the issue from the perspectives of overall pastoralism contribution to the various economies, market access, food sovereignty, food security and employment.

Contribution to the Economy

The group noted the following contributions of livestock to the economies in Eastern Africa:

- Sudan: pastoralism accounts for 80% of agricultural GDP;
- Ethiopia: livestock contribute 9% of GDP while leather industry is the second largest source of foreign earnings after coffee;
- Kenya: livestock contribute 10% of GDP
- Uganda: 8% of GDP is from livestock;
- Tanzania: 14% of GDR is derived from livestock.

Sources: AU Policy Framework on Pastoralism in Africa, WISP-Total Economic value for pastoralism, IIED-Total Economic value for pastoralism in Tanzania, and Kenya ASAL Policy.

Pastoralism was also noted to be a source of income (sale of livestock and livestock products) source of food (meat, milk and blood) and source of employment directly to the pastoralist communities and through forward and backward linkages along the value chain.



Participants in another group discussion (Photo by Eli Chansa)

Challenges

The group identified various political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal obstacles facing contemporary pastoralism in Eastern and Southern Africa including:

- Poor livestock health due to inadequate or lacking animal health service provision;
- Degraded natural resources due to unsustainable use of dry lands;
- Adverse effects of climate change;
- Land grabbing;
- Sedentarisation policies which are against mobile pastoralism;
- Limited market access both national and international;
- Prohibitive and punitive policies that impede cross border natural resource sharing;
- Trans boundary livestock and livestock diseases;
- Cross border external and internal conflicts;
- Invasive plants;
- Inadequate social service provision;
- Lack of government investment and inadequate plough back of resources into livestock sector despite contribution to the national economies;
- Mega development and extractive activities in the pastoralist areas: oil, pipelines, railways, gold, marble etc which compete for space with grazing activities;
- Lack of infrastructure and investment for quality and safety standardization; and

- Lack of employment for the youth.

Opportunities

The group noted that notwithstanding the challenges above, recent developments could also bring opportunities that pastoralists need to be prepared to identify and take advantage of. These include:

- The proposed Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET) project;
- Construction of Eldoret-Lokichoggio-Juba highway;
- Oil exploration in Turkana and along the Kenya South Sudan border;
- Provisions of the East African Common Market; and
- South Sudan joining the East African Community.

2.2.2 Group 2: Natural Resource Management

The group looked at the environmental issues, water, soil and vegetation management including climate change and biodiversity conservation and identified the following:

Challenges

- Lack of recognition of traditional natural resource management systems leading to conflict between traditional and modern management systems;
- Uncontrolled bush burning;
- Cutting of trees for building homesteads (*bomas*) every time a community moves yet the rate of regeneration is poor due to inadequate rainfall;
- Increasing people and livestock populations leading to conflict for dwindling resources;
- Some pastoralists are beginning to settle near water sources leading to overgrazing and degradation of key dry season grazing areas;
- Insufficient water resources for both human and livestock;
- Commercial charcoal burning as an alternative source of livelihood following abandoning of raiding causing degradation;
- Similarly use of firewood as a source of fuel degrades the environment;
- Increasing threats from invasive vegetation;
- Effects of climate change such as high temperatures, new diseases, floods and unpredictable seasons; and
- Introduction of land uses that are not compatible with pastoralism such as large scale commercial plantations, mining and infrastructure development.



Participants in a buoyant mood

Recommendations

- Strengthen traditional natural resource management systems;
- Develop or implement appropriate land use policies;
- Promote reconciliation and co-management of resources including cross border areas;
- Map water points and design their proper use and controls;
- Develop other uses for the invasive plants such as charcoal burning to reduce their proliferation;
- Create climate change awareness among the communities; and
- Involve pastoralists in resource use policy formulation, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

Opportunities

- Ongoing infrastructure developments are likely to open up markets for livestock and livestock products;
- Use of ICTT to access markets is likely to improve terms of trade;
- Regional and global collaboration increasing the market opportunities;
- Education of pastoralist children can open opportunities for them in other sectors of the economy; and
- The vibrant livestock trade from the Horn of Africa to the Near and Middle East can be scaled up.

2.2.3 Group 3: Land issues and policies

The group tackled the issues from the perspective of trans boundary and migratory routes, land access and control, trade and animal health SFSM, targeted policies. The group identified the following:

Challenges

- Loose definition of pastoralist land as empty and unutilized leads to grabbing;
- The fact that most of pastoralist land is communally owned and is not titled makes it easy target for abuse;
- In most countries, only individual land rights are respected leaving group rights at risk;
- Land grabbing has become recurrent and often with no or very little compensation;
- Corruption in land administration favours the rich and powerful to the disadvantage of pastoralists;
- Creation of game and forest reserves encroaches on pastoralist land;
- Commercial agricultural investments such as sugar cane plantations being encouraged in the drylands compete for water and land resources with pastoralists;
- Creation of military barracks and training establishments in drylands seal off pasture and water resources to the detriment of pastoralists; and
- Internal and cross border conflicts make land inaccessible leading to degradation.

Opportunities

- The AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa creates room for engagement with governments on facilitating livestock mobility;
- The FAO led Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of Food Security; and
- National Land Policies being developed or in place

2.3 Session: Mapping of Pastoralist Organisations in Eastern and Southern Africa

Participants were divided into groups depending on the countries from which they came. Each group was required to identify CSOs active in their countries, what they do and with whom. The exercise was meant to identify commonalities which can be used to build pastoralist networks and synergies across Eastern and Southern Africa. The presentations from various countries were compiled and appear as Annex 2.

2.4 Session: Pastoralism Knowledge Hub (PKH)

Mr. Yon Fernandez of the FAO Rome Office made a presentation on the PKH focusing on the structure, the activities already carried out, planning and activities and the main conclusions

from regional pastoralist consultations organized by the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub in other regions. He pointed out the objectives of the PKH as a mechanism to achieve the following:

- bring together pastoralist networks and organizations working with them;
- promote cooperation and coordination; and
- enhance pastoral development and policy interventions.

The Hub is active West and Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, Northern Africa and West Asia, Southern Asia, Central Asia, Europe and Latin America. It serves as a repository of technical excellence on pastoralism and mobile livestock keepers' livelihoods, as well as a forum for exchange and alliance building.

The creation of the Hub was meant to maximise the synergies of many partners working together given that:

- Many initiatives have similar objectives;
- Each initiative has different networks, capacities and technical expertise;
- Sharing information and giving advice benefits all;
- Creating synergies to implement projects more efficiently;
- It saves money, time and has a greater impact; and
- It raises the political attention and has better entry points in policy debates.

The Hub has three pillars namely:

- Knowledge repository where a good number of materials are uploaded. COPACSO's publication i.e. Pastoralism: A Media Handbook is one of the uploaded materials;
- Pastoralist networks; and
- Partners:

He indicated that the PKH was at the centre of a number of institutions and bodies with which it enjoys continuous engagement on policy frameworks. These are:

- NGO and farmer organizations speaking on behalf of pastoralists;
- Intergovernmental policy bodies and commissions;
- Consumer and other organizations;
- Livestock and rangeland organizations;
- Investment and donor organizations; and
- Environmental organizations.

The Hub partners include the Committee on World Food Security, the European Union, IFAD, VSF International, WAMIP, IUCN, WISP, UNEP, League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development, International Institute for Environment and Development, the World Bank , Slow Food and CELEP.

The roles of the Hub were given as:

- Sharing and accessing knowledge
- Finding and consulting pastoral networks
- Joint work planning
- Policy dialogue
- Promoting the Hub

The partners work through organizing joint activities, projects and interventions, identifying pastoralist-friendly interventions and practices, sharing and/or revising technical or policy documents and engaging pastoralist representatives in political decision-making processes and conferences.

More information on the PKH can be obtained from its website: www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub

2.5 Session: Strengthening the Network of Pastoralist Civil Society in Eastern and Southern Africa

The conference discussed and agreed on the goals, structure, and work plan for strengthening eastern and southern Africa network. It was generally agreed that:

- There is need for a regional coordinating body i.e. to have in place a Secretariat;
- Define the roles and functions of the Secretariat;
- The strength of a network depends upon the commitment and support of the members. This can be reinforced by research to generate new knowledge to reinforce what is already known;
- A Focal Point person organisation must have a track record of delivering results and minimise competing for resources with members of the partnership;
- Define how the partnership will relate with other interventions like the IGAD process and the EA Working Group on Pastoralism;
- A stand alone Focal Point or Secretariat would be too expensive to run. It was agreed that it should be rotational for a period of three years;
- In countries where there is a national umbrella organisation, it should represent other organizations in the network. Where there is none like in South Sudan, interim measures

may be taken admitting a regional body till a national organisation is created. The following bodies were taken as founder members of the network:

Ethiopia	Pastoralist Forum of Ethiopia
Kenya	Pastoralist Development Network of Kenya
Somaliland	PENHA
South Sudan	Catholic Diocese of Torit (Interim)
Tanzania	PINGOS
Uganda	COPACSO
Namibia	To consult and feedback
South Africa	To consult and feedback

It was agreed that the network would:

- Represent members at the global level;
- Promote coordination of pastoralist development through the network i.e. using a consortium approach where necessary;
- Dissect recommendations to identify what it can do and what others can do but basically to concentrate on regional and not national activities; and
- Mainstream gender issues in all interventions.

The Eastern and Southern Africa network agreed on the following action plan:

2.5.1 Action Plan Eastern and Southern Africa

Regional Actions

- Ensure the representation of the Eastern and Southern Africa pastoralists network in Global and Regional Fora (CFS, COAG, FAFO, AU, IGAD, EAC, COMESA etc);
- Organize Regional Assembly of the network and pastoralist advocacy days back to back and in an opportunistic way together with other relevant pastoralists meetings and gatherings;
- Ensure that the National Umbrella Organizations are inclusive of other key organizations working on pastoralism;
- Follow up on the implementation and harmonization of pastoralist policies with regional bodies;
- Meet and interact with regional bodies, UN agencies and donors to position pastoralists issues in the region;
- Disseminate relevant information on pastoralism to national umbrella organizations;
- Through coordination with ICAGD promote reconciliation and co-management of resources including cross border areas;

- Disseminate important guidelines such as the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of Food Security to Umbrella Organizations;
- Organize regional sensitization and discussion meetings on the Technical Guidelines on Pastoralists and on the Technical Guidelines on Communal resources and areas management; and
- Promote and follow up on Mapping of water points and nomadic routes through coordination with the National Umbrella Organizations.

Advocacy and Lobbying

- Advocate on pastoralists rights and access to lands, water and pastures;
- Lobbying with relevant organizations about disarmament internally and cross border, conflict resolution (pastoralists-farmers-foresters and other conflicting uses);
- Blend scientific and traditional resource management;
- Promote alternative uses for the invasive plants such as charcoal burning;
- Advocate for targeted animal health interventions for pastoralists;
- Influence regional policy making on pastoralists through regional bodies (AU, IGAD, EU, ICPALD); and
- Promote the key role of pastoralists in environmental and sustainable management as ecosystem services provided by pastoralists.

Crosscutting

- Advocacy and positive narrative on pastoralism;
- Gender in pastoralism mainstreamed; and
- Strengthen traditional natural resource management systems.

2.6 Session: Drafting of a Declaration on Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralism

A drafting committee was nominated to draft a declaration. The composition was guided by the need to have representatives from both Eastern and Southern Africa as well as gender balancing. The team compiled a draft which was reviewed by the plenary to form the Lukenya Declaration on Eastern African Pastoralism. The full text of the declaration is as follows:

LUKENYA PASTORALIST DECLARATION

We, Pastoralist Organizations from Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, met at the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub Regional Meeting for

Eastern and Southern Africa, in Lukenya (Kenya) on 21-22 January 2016, to discuss pastoralist challenges and opportunities;

Eastern and Southern African Pastoralists face unprecedented threats to their livelihoods. This situation results from a lack of recognition and respect of their livelihoods that has greatly impacted their ways of living that has survived for millennia.

It is therefore paramount that policy makers listen to the voices of the pastoralist communities to better understand their livelihoods and way of life so as to design policies, provide services and address their needs in order to reverse the present threats. Failure to do so will endanger not only pastoralists but the whole society since the environmental, economic, social and cultural services they have provided for centuries will disappear.

We, pastoralists, civil society, women groups and parliamentary forum from Eastern and Southern Africa, came together to identify the threats faced by pastoralists and make recommendations.

The threats to pastoralists livelihoods include, and not limited to: i) lack of recognition of communal land rights, access, management and use, ii) conception that pastoralist land is no man's land; iii) climate change impact (e.g. droughts, floods and climate variability), iv) rapid demographic growth and increased demand for resources, v) invisibility of pastoralists in the national statistics that impairs equitable allocation of resources, vi) encroachment of pastoralist land, vii) proliferation of conflicts and violence, viii) limited representation of pastoralists in key decision making fora.

Despite this lack of recognition and policy support, development practitioners are increasingly improving their understanding of the different socioeconomic, environmental and cultural benefits that pastoralism provides. Pastoralists should be regarded as fundamental providers of ecosystem services and social wellbeing by International Organizations such as UNFAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, EU, IUCN, IFAD, AU, IGAD, EAC, etc.

Pastoralism preserves biodiversity while providing sustainable sources of livelihoods to pastoralist people. It produces a very high portion of food of animal origin, thereby making a key contribution to local food security and sovereignty. Pastoralist food and non-food products (e.g. fiber, skin, hide, leather) contribute significantly to export and national GDPs.

Pastoralism has been fundamental in the history, culture and identity of its people, who are the custodians of land, indigenous animal breeds and plant varieties. All pastoralist communities in the region are strongly influenced by a way of living that is perfectly adapted to the arid and semi-arid lands making the most efficient use of the resource base and ensuring its sustainable management.

In order to sustain pastoralists' way of life, their food systems and ecosystem services, they must: retain their access to land so that, through mobility, they can cope with climatic variability; be able to make decisions on the use and management of their natural resources; have efficient representation in policy and legal dialogue to take into account their needs.

These needs include, and are not limited to: i) access to production factors and service (including access to credit and financing, animal health) and social services (human, health, water, education); ii) access to communications means and adapted ways of disseminating information iii) access to markets and improvement of value chains; iv) support in value addition through labelling and branding of pastoralists products; v) empowering of women and youth in pastoral households; vi) facilitating mobility of livestock and cross-border transhumance; vii) ensuring adequate and secure communal lands and migratory routes.

We, therefore, call upon society for a better recognition of pastoralists, and appeal the following:

To the National, Regional and Global Institutions:

- International organizations to promote dialogue and action with national governments so as to formulate and/or enforce adequate policies for pastoralists.
- Pastoralist representatives should actively be involved in the discussion, formulation, approval and implementation of these policies.
- National and international policies and laws affecting pastoralists are aligned with the AU Policy Framework on Pastoralism in Africa and the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of Food Security;
- Recognize and respect of pastoralists' customary laws and traditional ways of governance of tenure, in particular with respect to common property of land, water and pastures.
- Regional bodies consult with pastoralists when dealing with matters that affect their lives and their environment.
- The investors/funding agencies/Governments should adhere to the internationally recognized Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principle.

- National Governments to harmonize Conservancy Concept with pastoralists' livelihoods sustainability.

To the United Nations:

- Pastoralist matters are taken into consideration in policy discussions in the UN, in particular in the CFS of FAO, CBD and UNEP.
- For FAO and IFAD commit to support the work of the Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralists Network.
- For FAO to support the continuity of the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub.
- For UN agencies to coordinate their pastoralists interventions through the Hub.
- Conduct studies and research on the environmental services provided by pastoralists and their contribution to global wellbeing.
- Pastoralist knowledge to be taken into account and widely disseminated.

To the civil Society organizations:

- The consideration of pastoralists as a constituency and the inclusion of their representatives in the different coordination structures and mechanisms.

This declaration is the expression of pastoralists' needs, priorities and recommendations that should be urgently taken into account.

We appeal for pastoralists' voices to be more and better listened to worldwide.

We appeal that this declaration is taken as a message by policy makers and international organizations to take action in favor of pastoralists.

We appeal to other partners to join and coordinate their work within the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub.

Lukenya, Kenya, 22nd January 2016

Annex 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No	Participant	Organisation and role	Country / Nationality	Gender	Justification/
1.	Mr. Elie Chansa	Information Officer NGOs Forum – PINGOs	TNZ	M	Network /CELEP
2	Ms. Elizabeth Lesitey	Kimokouwa Pastoralists Community	TNZ	F	WAMIP member
3	Zakaria Faustin	Tanzania Natural Resources Forum	TNZ	M	IFAD partner / CELEP and WAMIP
4	Mr. Saitoti Laurent Parmelo	Association for Law and Advocacy for Pastoralists (ALAPA)	TNZ	M	IFAD partner Consultant IFAD
5	Mr. Roba Muga Jilo	Labata Fantalle Organization	ETH	M	Member of WAMIP and CELEP
6	Wendessen Gulelat	Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia / PARD	ETH	M	Very active Member of WAMIP and CELEP
7	Mrs. Ayan Abdalla Hashi	Ogaden Welfare and Development Association (OWDA)	ETH	F	COPACSO
8	Gemehun Berhana Gemech	Oromiya Pastoralist Association	ETH	M	Network
9	Joseph Lopaga	Losolia Rehabilitation & Development Association	SSUD	M	COPACSO
10	Fr. John Opi Severino	Catholic Diocese of Torit	SSUD	M	Participated in process
11	Christine Namana Limo	South Sudan Women Empowerment development Initiative	SSUD	F	Replaced (Benard Mussande – ANG)
12	Mr. Corneels Links	Kamiesberg Heritage Foundation	South Africa	M	COPACSO
13	Ms. Sadia Musse Ahmed	Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA)	Somalia	F	COPACSO /VSF
14	Elizabeth Katushabe	PENHA Uganda	UG	F	COPACSO
15	Lomoe Simon Peter	Dodoth Agro-Pastoralist	UG	M	Member of CELEP /

	Lokure	Development Organisation [DADO]			COPACSO
16	Ms. Rosette Tumuheirwe	Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organisations	UG	F	COPACSO
17	Benjamin B. Mutambukah	Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organisations	UG	M	Coordination
18	Christine Candiru	Greater North Parliamentary Forum	UG	F	Active
19	Dave Kangombe	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IDDNC) Himba Organisation	NAM	M	VSFG/ COPACSO
20	Usiel Seukouje Kandjii	Conservation Agriculture Namibia (CAN)	NAM	M	COPACSO/ VSFG
21	Mr. Joseph Ole Simel	MPIDO	KEN	M	IFAD Partner Replaced Nascimento Antonia - ANG
22	Michael Santeto Tiampati	Pastoralist Development Network of Kenya	KEN	M	COPACSO
23	Mamo Boru	Marsabit Indigenous NGOs Network – MIO-NET	KEN	M	Network
24	Shoba Golicha	Pastoralist Women Health Education	KEN	F	VSF/CELEP
25	Jane Meriwas	Samburu Women Trust (SWT)	KEN	F	IFAD IFPAF grantee
26	Eunice Obala	VSF Germany	KEN		VSF G
27	Nicoletta Buono	VSF Germany	KEN / ITALIAN	F	VSF G
28	Razingrim Ouedraogo	IUCN	KEN	M	VSF G

Annex: 2

MAPPING OF PASTORALIST CSOs AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Ethiopia

Afar Region	Somale Region	Oromia Region and National
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VSF Germany • PARD – Partners to Rural Development • APDA – Afar Pastoral Development Association • Afar Pastoral Council – policy influence • Support for Sustainable Development • AISDA • Rehu Weddu • ARPARI – Research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OWDA – Organization for Welfare and Development in Action • Pastoralist Welfare Organization – PWO • Pastoralist Concern – PC • HAVOYOCO • ACPA • Somale Pastoral Council – policy influence • SORPARI – research • Mothers and Children Development Organization • VSF Suisse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oromia Pastoralist Association – OPA • Gayo Pastoralist Development Initiative – GDPI • Labata Fantalle Organization – LFO • Action for Development – AFD • Gudina Tumsa Foundation – GTF • DUBAF • Girja • Pastoral and Agro-pastoralist Development Association • Rift Valley Initiative for Rural Action – RIRA • Rift Valley Children and Women Development Organization • Oromia Self Development Organization – OSHO • SOS Sahel • Farm Africa • ACCORD • CIFA • CARE International • Oxfam in Ethiopia • SCI • CORDAID • GAA – German Agro Action • ACDI VOCA • Mercy Corps • SCT (Sciaf, CAFOD,

Afar Region	Somale Region	Oromia Region and National
		Trocaire) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WV • GOAL Ethiopia • PFE • HUNDEE Oromo • RTI • EPARDA

KENYA

National Organizations	County wide organisations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arid and Semi- Arid Lands (ASAL) stakeholders forum • Pastoralist Development Network of Kenya (PDNK) • Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (PPG) • Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (KLMC) • League of Pastoralist women of Kenya • Food For Hungry International (FHI) • Care International • GIZ • ADESO- REGAL IG/IR • World Vision • Concern World Wide • KALRO (Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Organization) • World Initiative for sustainable Pastoralism • RECONCILE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Womenkind Kenya- Garissa • Riamiriam • TUPEDO • Garissa Civil Society Network • Aldef- Wajir • RACIDA- Mandera • Volunteer Youth league- Mandera • Marsabit Indigenous Organizations Network (MIONET) • Pastoralist Initiative Support Programme • PACIDA – Pastoralist Community Initiative Development Agency • Mwado-Marsabit women Advocacy and Dev. Agency Marsabit • Caritas- Marsabit • CIFA- Community Initiative Facilitation Assistance-Marsabit • PACODEO-Pastoralist Community Dev. Organization- Marsabit • HODI- Horn of Africa Dev. Initiative- Marsabit • Pastoralist Women for Health and Education- Isiolo • Peace- Link- Isiolo • Merti Intergrated development Project- Isiolo • Maa Habitat Restoration Unit- Narok • Olmarei lang Women Self Help Group- Narok • Maasai Women and Youth for Education and Development- Narok

National Organizations	County wide organisations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPIDO- Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization South Rift Region • Friends of Lake Turkana- Turkana County • Turkana Development Organizations Forum • Tana River Natural Resources Management Organization- Tana River • Raretu Women and Girls Empowerment Programme- Samburu • Ramata- Samburu • IMPACT- Laikipia • LARAMATAK- Kajiado and Samburu • CODS- Community Organiztion for Development Support- Samburu NCPO - Nakuru County Pastoralist Organization
<p>What they do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building • Policy advocacy • Livelihood support • Humanitarian interventions • Lobbying and knowledge sharing • Women and gender issues • Environmental protection • Livestock Marketing • Animal Health <p>Linking Mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASAL Stakeholders Forum can be the National Network and the link to Regional networks 	

NAMIBIA

<p>Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directorate of Veterinary Services - Directorate of Agricultural Production, Engineering and Extension Services - Directorate of Rural Water Supply - Directorate of Forestry - Directorate of Research and Rangeland Management - Directorate of Cooperatives Development

- Ministry of Land Reform
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Non-Governmental Organisations			
	Organizations	Comments	Programs / activities
1.	IRDNC (Integrated Rural Development and Natural Conservation)	Implement their programs / activities through the conservancies. Work in 2 regions – Kunene and Zambezi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holistic rangeland management - Wild life conservancies - Indigenous natural products (sustainable utilization and management) - Institutional support and capacity building - Community based conservancies development - Enterprises development
2.	C.A.N. (Conservation Agriculture Namibia)	Implement their programs / activities through the regional “farmers” cooperatives. Work in 7 regions – Kunene, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango East & West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community based rangeland, livestock, marketing and cropping management program - Cooperatives and grazing areas governance
3.	Nyae-Nyae Development Foundation	(Focus on previously marginalized group – San people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wild life conservancies - Rangeland management - Livelihood improvement - Enterprises development
4.	HIPO (Himba, Zemba, Tjimba, Ovatua Indigenous People Organization)	Focus on indigenous groupings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cropping - Community gardens - Education support for indigenous people children
5.	NDT (Namibia Development Trust)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperative development and capacity building - Conservation capacity building and support
6.	WWF – Namibia (World Wild Life Fund – Namibia)		Conservation
7.	NNF (Namibia Nature Foundation)		Conservation

Non-Governmental Organisations			
	Organizations	Comments	Programs / activities
8.	GPTF (Game Products Trust Fund)		Wild life & human conflict management
9.	Afri-CAT		Wild life & human conflict management
10	NNFU (Namibia National Farmers Union)	(recognized by the government as communal “farmers” representatives)	Roles and responsibilities of the unions are advocacy, livestock marketing, capacity building & training as well as representation.
11.	NAU (Namibia Agricultural Union)	(recognized by the government as commercial “farmers” representatives)	Roles and responsibilities of the unions are advocacy, livestock marketing, capacity building & training as well as representation.
12.	ECFU (Emerging Commercial Farmers Union)	(recognized by the government as affirmative action and resettlement “farmers” representatives)	Roles and responsibilities of the unions are advocacy, livestock marketing, capacity building & training as well as representation.
13.	Farmers Co-operatives	(supported by the Directorate of Co-operative Development)	Roles and responsibilities of the unions are advocacy, livestock marketing, capacity building & training as well as representation.
14.	Livestock Producers Forum		- Marketing - Resource management (rangeland)
15.	Farmers Support Program (FSP)		- Mentoring - Training and capacity building
16.	Meat Board of Namibia		- Beef regulatory body - International markets sourcing - Farmers mentoring program - Traceability system
17.	Meatco & Meatco Foundation		- Export abattoir - Funding and development - Feedlotting and tannery

Non-Governmental Organisations			
	Organizations	Comments	Programs / activities
18.	- Agra - Karoo-Oche - Blaawberg Auctioneers - Cooperatives - Meatco - etc	Marketing and auctioneering agencies	Marketing and auctioneering
19.	Desert Research Foundation		Research
20.	University of Namibia (UNAM)		Education & research
21.	Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST)		Education & research
22.	Namibia Training Authority		Vocational training and development (agricultural skills)
23.	NCHM (Namibia Center for Holistic Management)		Sustainable resources management
24.	NOA (Namibia Organic Association)		Organic production
25.	AGRA ProVision		Training and capacity development
26.	WIMSA	Support marginalized groups	

SOMALILAND PASTORALIST ORGANIZATIONS

International	Local
PENHA Oxfam Action Aid DRC Care Somalia SFI Concern Worldwide World Vision Caritas Mercy Corps NR Council	Candle light Xagsoor Horn Peace Tawakal Havoyoco Somtrag SCPF Deegan Network APD IGAD Regional Veterinary School

SOUTH SUDAN

The organizations listed are active only in Eastern Equatoria Province. Due to political upheavals, it was not possible to map those in other areas.

Organisation	Thematic areas	Partners Link	Donors
Diocese of Torit	Peace building in pastoralist areas Health services Food security Vet services Community empowerment	South Sudan CDSS, LRDA, SPIDO Kenya Diocese of Lodwar, Uganda Diocese of Kotido	Pax, Misereor, Global Fund and CARITAS Network
LRDA	Peace building cross border Youth empowerment Community mobilisation and awareness HIV/AIDS	South Sudan KDI, SSWEDI Kenya LOKADI, APEDI LOPEO Uganda DADO KOPEIN	CEWERN, CRS, PA and Plan International
CEWERN/South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC)	Work with government and local actors on peace building activities Policy support Funding	Internal NGOs, Churches, Government, SSPRC, South Sudan Council of Churches	

TANZANIA

ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITIES	PARTNERS/LINKAGE
TNRF	National forum with more than 4,000 members bringing members together to change policies and practice on rangeland. Facilitating dialogue, platforms, enabling advocacy, build capacity partners and	National, regional and international partners (COPASCO, AU, IUCN, IIED, TNC, AWF, ILC, Care)

ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITIES	PARTNERS/LINKAGE
	communicating climate change issues	
ALAPA	Advocating for law and advocacy on pastoralists issues affecting their development, including climate change, using law as a tool to defend indigent rights. Human rights, environments, and legal aid.	National, regional and international partners. (IWGIA, COPASCO, MPIDO, ELAW, Kitva Foundation)
LOOCIP	Raising awareness for pastoralists to identify the resources and rights of whatever they own	Local and international partners// (AWF, SNV,)
PINGO's Forum	Advocating for the rights of indigenous peoples; Human rights and good governance, climate change, networking, and capacity building.	Local, national, regional and international partners. (Oxfam, Ford Foundation, OSIEA, MPIDO, SIDA, IWGIA, CISU, Care,)
Ujamaa-CRT	Supporting pastoralists on natural resources management; including land use planning, conflict resolution, and land rights and supporting traditional political forums.	PINGO's Forum TNRF TAPHGO International
TAPHGO	Advocating land rights, pastoralists and hunter-gatherers.	National & International
TPCF	Land rights a, land use conflicts and advocacy for enactment of Tanzania Pastoralism policy.	National

ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITIES	PARTNERS/LINKAGE
KINNAPA	Land rights, land conflicts and resolution, water provision to pastoral communities, Community based natural resources management	PINGO's Forum TNRF TAPHGO
NGONET	Land rights awareness and conflict resolution	PINGO's Forum TNRF TAPHGO
PAICODEO (Parakuyo Community Development Organization)	Advocating for Indigenous pastoralists rights	PINGO's Forum TNRF TAPHGO
CEDESOTA	Land rights, land use conflicts, and climate change	TNRF
MWEDO (Maasai Women Development Organization)	Women land rights and education for pastoralists girls	PINGO's Forum TNRF TAPGHO International
PWC Pastoral Women's Council	Advocating pastoral women's rights, women empowerment, and education	PINGO's Forum TNRF TAPGHO International
WODSTA (Women Development for Science and Technology Association)	Advocating pastoral women's rights and women empowerment,	TNRF
PALISEP	Pastoral livelihood	PINGO's Forum TNRF International
CCWT	Access/allocation of grazing land for pastoralists' communities.	National
COSITA	Land rights and conflict resolution	TNRF

ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITIES	PARTNERS/LINKAGE
LHRC	Legal support and land rights	National & International
NAADUTARO	Land rights, conflict resolution and climate change	TNRF
Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition(THRDC)	Human rights and land rights conflict resolution	National (TNRF, PINGOs, ALAPA, UCRT, PWC, PALSEP) & International
HakiArdhi	Land rights and conflict resolution	THRD, TNRF, PINGO's Forum, ALAPA, FEMACT,
Tanzania Land Alliance	National Land Alliance	National
SHIDEPHA	Land rights and microfinances	
UMWEMA	Land rights and conflict resolution	Local
MACSNETNET	Build capacity members and partners at local level to deal with Land rights, gender and conflict resolution	Local –Manyara region
NYDA	Youth and development	
SHIMWAJAWA	Land Rights and land use conflict resolution	Local
FEMACT	Land rights	Local
TAWLA	Women land rights	National
HADZABE SURVIVAL COUNCIL TANZANIA	Land rights and land use conflict resolution for hunters and Gatherers	PINGO's Forum, Ujamaa -CRT, TNRF, TAPHGO

UGANDA

NAME OF ORGANISATION	WHAT IT DOES	WHOM IT WORKS WITH
Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organizations (COPACSO)	Policy advocacy Research and documentation Disaster Risk Reduction/ Climate Change Adaptation (DRR/CCA) National, Regional and	Member organizations (PENHA, DADO, GNPf, KOPEIN, RIAM RIAM, WSF, MADEFO, NPA, MDA, PWABCO, ULA, etc.) MAAIF & MoLUHD

NAME OF ORGANISATION	WHAT IT DOES	WHOM IT WORKS WITH
	international Coordination (CELEP, WAMIP, AU, PKH, EAC and IGAD etc)	Other CSOs other than member organizations DCA, Cordaid, Oxfam
Greater North Parliamentary Forum (GNPF)	Influence policies and bills that affect pastoralists; Peace building in the greater North regions (Karamoja, Bunyoro, West Nile, Acholi region etc).	COPACSO Refugee Law Project International Alert Plan Uganda World Vision Save the children
Dodoth Agro-Pastoralist Development Association (DADO)	Climate change adaptation and mitigation; Natural resource management; Agriculture, livestock extension and water; Peace building and human rights; Support to livelihood options; Research and advocacy; Governance (planning and social accountability).	Youth “warrior” Youth and women groups Council of elders Lower local governments Districts local government Local government CSO s and NGOs (Local, National and International and UN agencies) – VSF-Belgium, COPACSO, KOPEIN, OXFAM , TRIAS, MCC, PAX CHRISTI, RIAM RIAM, KLDF, CARITAS KOTIDO, LOKADO, LRDA, CDOT & CDOL
Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA-Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy for pastoralism (Protection of indigenous cow, use of veterinary services); ▪ Research; ▪ Training in business skills; ▪ Providing reproductive asset (for example, giving partners goats, sewing machines, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COPACSO ▪ Women groups at community level ▪ Government and civil servants, Local Council III (LCIII) ▪ OXFAM Novib, ACCA, MADEFO, NPA, LPP, DFE, UNESCO, ABC, Life Network
Jie Community Animal Health Workers Association (JICAHWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal Health ▪ Value addition - Honey 	

NAME OF ORGANISATION	WHAT IT DOES	WHOM IT WORKS WITH
Dodoto Community Animal Health Workers Association (DOCAHWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal Health 	
Pokot Community Animal Health Workers Association (POCAHWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal Health 	
RIAMIRIAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of CSOs in Karamoja 	
Kotido Peace Initiative (KOPEIN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peace Building 	

ACRONYMS

COPACSO	Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organizations
DADO	Dodoto Agro Pastoralist Development Organisation
GNPF	Greater North Parliamentary Forum
KOPEIN	Kotido Peace Initiative
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MADEFO	Matheniko Development Forum
MDA	Mbarara Development Agency
MoLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
NPA	Nakasongola Pastoralist Association
PWABCO	Pastoral Women Alliance to Break Cultural Chains
RIAMIRIAM CSN	Riamiriam Civil Society Network
ULA	Uganda Land Alliance
WSF	Worrier Squad Foundation

Annex 3

LUKENYA REGIONAL MEETING WITH PASTORALISTS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

Workshop of the Pastoralists Knowledge Hub on building an enabling environment for the sustainable development of pastoralists in Eastern and Southern Africa

Nairobi, 21 and 22 January (morning) 2016

and

Regional consultation with pastoralists and livestock breeders organizations in preparation of the Farmers Forum global meeting at IFAD

Nairobi, 22 (afternoon) and 23 January 2016

TIME	SESSION	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION
20th Jan 2016			
15.00–18.00	Registration	Arrival and Registration	VSFG /COPACSO
Registration 21th Jan 2016			
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	Late comers arrival and registration	VSFG /COPACSO
09.00 – 9.30	Session 1	General introduction of the workshops Opening ceremony Presentation of participants Presentation of the organizers Pastoralist Knowledge Hub VSF COPACSO	FAO/COPACSO/VSF
10:00-11:00	Session 2	Key issues on pastoralism in Eastern and Southern Africa Identify the issues impacting pastoralists and small livestock producers and give recommendations [Working Groups]	COPACSO/FAO
11.00-11:30	Break	Tea / Coffee	
11.30– 13.00	Session 3	Continuation of Group work on identification of challenges and recommendations Clustered into three topics: Group 1: Economics of Pastoralism (market access, food sovereignty, food security, employment)	FAO/COPACSO

		<p>Group 2: Natural Resource Management (Environmental issues, water, soil and vegetation management including climate change and biodiversity conversation)</p> <p>Group 3: Land issues and policies (trans boundary and migratory routes, land access and control, trade and animal health SFMS, targeted policies)</p>	
13.00–14.00	Break	Lunch	
14.00–15.30	Session 4	Plenary: The rapporteurs of each working group present the conclusions of their groups, including challenges and proposed solutions	FAO/COPACSO/All participants
15.30–15.45	Break	Tea / Coffee	
15.45-16:45	Session 5	<p>Mapping of pastoralist organisations in Eastern and Southern Africa</p> <p>6 Workgroups (one per country): Mapping by countries of key actors of pastoralism in Eastern and Southern Africa by COPACSO and other networks</p>	FAO/COPACSO
16:45-17:30	Session 7	Plenary restitution of the 6 countries working groups mapping per country	FAO/COPACSO/All participants
		22nd Jan 2016	
8:30 -9:00		Wrap up from previous day	FAO/COPACSO
09.00 – 9.30	Session 9	<p>Pastoralist Knowledge Hub</p> <p>Presentation of PKH, focus on the structure (i), the activities already carried out (ii) planning and activities (iii) by PKH secretariat (iv) Main conclusions from regional pastoralist consultations organized by the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub</p>	FAO
9:30 – 10:45	Session 10	<p>Strengthening the network of pastoralist civil society in Eastern and Southern Africa</p> <p>Goals: discussing and agreeing on the goals, structure, and work plan for strengthening Eastern and southern Africa network (plenary discussion)</p>	FAO/COPACSO/All participants
10.45–11:00	Break	Tea /coffee	
11:00-13.00	Session 11	Lukenya Declaration on pastoralism in Eastern and Southern Africa	FAO/COPACSO/All participants

		Plenary discussion and adoption of the declaration	
13.00–14.00	Break	Lunch	
14.00–14.15	Session 1	Opening of VSF and IFAD explaining the purpose of the regional consultation, the structure of the agenda, the expected outputs.	VSFG/IFAD
14.15–15.00	Session 2	IFAD business model, how it operates at country level and the FAFO process (presentation and plenary discussion)	VSFG/IFAD
15.00–16.15	Session 3	Presentation of the Mapping and Survey outcomes of the actors of Pastoralism and livestock breeders in Eastern and Southern Africa by VSG Germany, Discussion and Validation	VSFG/IFAD
16.15–16.30	Break	Announcement 1 person shall be identified for participation to FAFO Tea / Coffee	
16.30–17.15	Session 4	IFAD and its support to pastoralists and livestock herders (presentation and plenary discussion)	VSFG/IFAD
17.15–18.00	Session 5	Explanation of the issues to be discussed in working group session the following day, Formation of working groups Announcement 1 person shall be identified for participation to FAFO	VSFG/IFAD
23rd Jan 2016			
8:30 – 12:00	Session 6	WG 1: The importance of pastoralism and livestock development for the development of rural areas in the region.	VSFG/IFAD
8:30 – 12:00	Session 6	WG 2: Identification of priority areas for investments in pastoralism for livestock breeders and pastoralists and recommendations for the partnership with IFAD	VSFG/IFAD
8:30 – 12:00	Session 6	WG 3: Identification of priority areas for policy dialogue, advocacy and other policy initiatives in support of organizations of pastoralists and livestock herders. Recommendations for the partnership with IFAD	VSFG/IFAD
8:30 – 12:00	Session 6	WG 4: Discussion on how organizations of	VSFG/IFAD

		pastoralists and livestock herders can be associated at the different stages of IFAD business model – country strategy development, project design, projects implementation and supervision, and overall IFAD programme implementation.	
Open	Break	Tea/Coffee during working group	
12.00–13.00	Session 7	Rapporteurs, VSF, IFAD and the 4 representatives that would join the FAFO Special Session in Rome will prepare short reports that will summarise the findings from the working group sessions. The core group will be also starting the drafting of the final statement of the regional consultation.	VSFG/IFAD
13.00–14.00	Break	Lunch	
14.00–16.00	Session 8	Thematic Groups Presentations + Plenary : Each working group will present recommendations for FAFO Special Sessions and IFAD future engagements with Pastoralist and livestock breeders organizations	VSF / IFAD
16.00–16.30	Break	Tea/Coffee	
16.30–17.30	Session 9	Plenary Discussions Discussion and validation of the final statement of the regional consultation Selection of the representative that will attend the FAFO main sessions	VSF /IFAD
17:30–18:00	Session 10	Closing remarks	VSF /IFAD/COPACSO/FAO