

**Lobbying for Pastoralism:
Opportunities for CELEP
and for African cooperation**

Presentation in Dublin





Overview

- Objectives
- Steps in the lobbying process
- Opportunities in the EU programmes
- East African lobby network
- Conclusions



Goal and Objectives for pastoralist lobbying

- Overall Goal = Recognition of economic role of pastoralists and pastoralism in Eastern Africa
- Objective 1: Bring pastoralists and their issues to the agenda of decision- and policy-makers in the EU and member states
- Objective 2: Get consistent policy attention for pastoralists and their livelihood system in relevant policies (human rights, economic/rural/ livestock sector development, food security, infrastructure, African regional integration, climate change/sustainable development)
- Objective 3: Get improved and focused EU funding for pastoralists



Steps in the lobbying approach

- Objective for EU lobbying to receive political support and special funds
- EU involvement follows being informed EU and awareness about possibilities
- Awareness follows information and branding
- Information and branding comes mostly from civil society organisations, grassroots and NGOs

- Step 1: Information on pastoralists, positive branding
- Step 2: Give options for action, cooperation, funding
- Step 3: Explain special role for EU, work out programmes with civil servants
- Step 4: Monitor/participate in implementation



Step 1: Informing and branding

- Discussions with insiders in Brussel for mapping (2009)
- First presentation to MEPs and Commission staff (2010 – Ced)
- Sharing information (ongoing)

- Outcome:
 - Decision-makers have information about pastoralists
 - Rebranding (instead of victims, past, not fit for investment, conflict)
 - Plans for visit of MEPs from DEV COM to Sudan and N Kenya
 - Possible 'slot' in DEV COM - to be followed up



Step 2: From information to awareness

- Lobbying becomes more specific, related to EU agendas
- Mapping of EU policies and programmes
- Exposure – bringing MEPs, staff to the issues, areas (visit of delegation is foreseen)
- Bring in beneficiaries and experts for personal contacts programmes – fund-raising is friend-raising
- Start political discussions – informing becomes positioning (ACP side event)
- Get political endorsement for EU involvement



EU Policies (1 of 2)

Various policy areas:

1. Human Rights (including indigenous peoples rights, women's rights)

- EU Human Rights and Democratization Policy , Indigenous rights
- EU Gender Equality in Development Cooperation (2007, GAP 2010)
- EU Conflict Prevention (2010)

2. Economic/rural development

- EU Policy on Rural Development (2002)
- EU Land Guidelines (2004)
- EU Food Security Policy (2010)



Official Policies (2 of 2)

3. Environment and Climate Change

- EU Climate Change and Development (2003)
- EU on Disaster Risk Reduction (2009)

4. Infrastructure

- EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership (2006)

5. Regional integration

- EU Regional Integration for Development (2008)



Step 3: Working out options, why the EU?

- Based on the mapping of the options, CELEP can make recommendations and proposals towards EU programmes
- Work out programmes with Commission's staff
- African network works with EU delegations/embassies
- Work towards the opinion of EU decision-makers that the EU has a 'special' contribution for the pastoralist issue



Step 4 getting it on the road

- Get programs approved and financed
- Assure civil participation in GO
- Monitor implementation
- Feed back to the decision makers – content
- And don't forget the 'thank you' part!



Why is an African lobbying network so important?

- **Push factors:**
 - Effective counter-lobbies overrule pastoralists' interests (land rights)
 - 'Traditional' projects/programmes will not be enough to bring change
 - Only an African lobbyist can link African grassroots to African decision-makers and work with local representatives of EU
 - Real impact is based on vision, skills and organisation: this asks for a systematic and sustained lobby
 - Changing expectation role CSOs/NGOs => change in mindset,
 - N-S cooperation asks for special skills and planning (resources)



Why is an African lobbying network so important?

- **Pull factors:**
 - The major opportunity for policy change is in the early stages of decision-making, grabbing opportunities
 - The political will to support/cooperate with pastoralists is there, somebody should cash in on that!
 - A successful CELEP needs a strong counterpart in Eastern Africa to identify the best 'spending' of the funds that can be made available
 - Issues and objectives will get a 'face' for officials
 - Well-organised lobby will open a 'partner' status by officials for pastoralist organisations – (call us!)



How to work this out?

1. Through a regional-based capacity-building programme for local CSOs:
 - long-term
 - organic development into lobbying work
 - time gap between results and investment
 2. Through a 'support facility' for lobbying work:
 - immediate support for actual and ongoing lobbies
 - centre for capacity-building programmes: 'learning by doing'
 - an immediate counterpart of CELEP
- Condition/needs: qualified rooted person(s), general acceptance.
 - Funders and a close link to the CELEP initiative



Member states and CELEP

- Lobbying work with the member states = missing link for CELEP coordination
- Activities in Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands and UK
- How to exchange and link these initiatives and the EU lobbies better?



Thank you for your attention!