



CELEP Annual Meeting 2012 Report

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CELEP annual meeting 3-5 October 2012, Brussels, Belgium

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SUMMARY OF PLEDGES AND DECISIONS

A. The activity-Pledges of the CELEP Eastern African Partners

The EA partners chose for policy influencing via a thematic focus on two processes:

1. AU – Framework for Pastoralism (AUFPP) and
2. In Eastern Africa: influence the EU Country and the EU Regional Strategy Papers

Goals:

- Create awareness among stakeholders of both processes.
- Promote the AUFPP
- Recommend and influence policies, also with regards to EU CSP's and RSP's
- For policy influencing: together set up an informal regional Council/Coalition for Eastern Africa, with Country Focal point persons. A Focal Point/person per country.

How?

- Via the informal Regional Coalition: become a hub and have a position between policy makers, CSO's and pastoralist communities
- Research:
 - who is responsible in each country for the implementation of the AUFPP and stage of implementation
 - how does the consultation process for the EU CSP's work in the different countries? Who and when to contact/influence?
- Spread content, popularise: together with REGLAP.
- Actions on regional level (IGAD).
- AU – Commission: ask for update and urge them to report bi-annually starting November.

Who?

FOCAL PERSONS / NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS:

Uganda: Benjamin (COPACSO), Kenya: Qalicha (KLMC and PDNK), Ethiopia: Wendessen (PFE) and Tanzania: PINGO's. Regional Coordinator: Michael (Reconcile)

- Reconcile initiates the actions and spreads the results to the country focal points and to CELEP. Focal Points follow up.
- Reconcile finds out how consultation processes EU CSP's and RSP's work and shares that with the country focal points who will share this with the local organizations.
- Reconcile sends the CSP/RSP 2007-2013 to the other focal points and produces a format how to present the focal organization to the delegations.
- First visit to EC delegations end of October 2012
- CELEP will send final text of the EU 'Agenda for Change' (a key EU document upon which the CSPs and RSP's will be based).

- **Public statement in newspapers in each country to position pastoralists and arid lands as topic for the next EU CSP/RSP, to be started by Reconcile, country focal points follow.**

B. The activity Pledges of the CELEP European members:

1. **Follow-up with SDC (Swiss) on their Horn of Africa program/policy** to see if they can also focus on strengthening the pastoralist' voice and possible cooperate within CELEP.
WHO? Ann Waters (ETC), Joep and Koen (VSF-B)
2. **The upcoming Irish presidency of the EU.** This offers opportunities for Irish CELEP members and Irish NGOs to influence policy in and at EU level and to include pastoralism issues. ODI for instance has been asked to advise on some development aspects. Also a Conference on Climate Change is foreseen + a trip by EU-MEPS to the region.
WHO? Tom (Kimmage), Simon (ODI), (Thomas Sommerhalther CONCERN: Tom of Kimmage will approach him), (Kate, Oxfam Ireland), (TROCAIRE) and (DORCAS)
3. **Mobilise (via the CELEP EU members) more European support from European EU MEPs.**
Who? IIED UK follow-up + PENHA + other UK NGO's: MEP Fiona Hall from the UK and to see if they can get the UK-lobby-group going). The Germans: Ann (ETC) will talk with Evelyn (LPP) for German EU MEPs to get engaged. VSF-B will contact Mrs. Schnieber – Jastram (MEP) and VSF Germany.
VSF-B and Cordaid: to try to get support from Eastern European NGO's and EU-MEPs
4. **In the UK organise a meeting on pastoralism for UK parliamentarians and other policy makers.**
Who: IIED (Ced) and PENHA (Bereket). Focal Point to talk to IIED (Ced) to see how to make this pledge "sharper"/more specific).
5. **Write new backdonor proposals for CELEP support**
Who? PENHA, Terra Nova, Cordaid and VSF-B (the latter will try to get CELEP included its new Development Education Project).
6. **Based on thinking of Bernard Rey: Develop/work-out some cases about how supporting pastoralism can contribute to improving security**
Who? Sara will take the lead (IKV Pax Cristi), ODI (Simon), IIED (Saverio), KOPEIN (Romano), VSF-Uganda (??) and DADO (Romano)
7. **Contact IWGIA to find out if they want to continue focussing on influencing UPR-processes and integrating pastoralism issues in them**
Who: Inge (Cordaid) will contact IWGIA

8. **Look at the final EU Agenda for Change document and see if pastoralism is still in it. If not, send suggestions for amendments to EU MEPs before 23/10/2012:**
Who? Inge and Alba (Cordaid) and Koen (VSF Belgium): contact with MEP Kaczmarek to see if there is room for amendments
9. Contact and talk to **CONCORD** (Agriculture/Food security commission) to work on agriculture or food security to see what they are doing and if they can include pastoralism more/better
Who? VSF-Belgium (Koen and Joep).
- 10. Follow-up of the visit of M. Rey.**
Who? Cordaid (Inge, Alba), PENHA (Bereket) and VSF-Belgium (Koen).
- Plan to organize a lunch meeting on the book launch “Pastoralism and development in Africa” by Andy Cately and others, contact Jeremy Lind/Ian Scoones and then Bernard Rey.
 - Organize an expert meeting on pastoralism and arid lands for the permanent country representatives in Brussels and then see how we further engage on the national (Ministry) EU country levels. (As a first step: first have a look at the coming up Council Agenda and try to link it up with the theme food security and resilience. Second step: talk with the what they think about a EU arid/and pastoralism policy).
 - Idea to bring in a number of European pastoralists groups CSOs into Cordaid.
11. **The next ACP-JPA meeting to try (ones more) if we can get the African Union framework for pastoralism on their agenda**
Who? Cordaid (Alba and Inge) and VSF Belgium (Koen and Joep)
12. **To influence all the EU documents/communications that already have and will come out the coming period as operationalizations of the EU Agenda for Change document.** Try to get relevant pastoralism issues in them. This among others via participating in the EU on line consultations. As a first step: Look at the “Commission Work Program” published in November for this.
Who? VSF Belgium (as the Focal Point) to take the lead on this and then mobilise inputs from relevant other CELEP members, partners and contacts.
13. **Inquire with Isa Toth (Cordaid) if EU delegations provide trainings for CSO’s on the CSP/RSP processes.**
Who?: Cordaid (Alba and Inge)

C. Other CELEP decisions and organisational pledges:

New core group 2013: Cordaid (Inge/Alba), VSF-B (Koen/Joep), Concern Worldwide (Thomas), IIED (Ced), PENHA (Bereket), Reconcile (Michael), PFE (Wendessen/Tezera)

- **The new elected CELEP Focal Point for a period of a year: VSF Belgium.**
- **Next CELEP annual meeting in Rome, organized by Terra Nuova (Lucy) in September** (VSF-Belgium will still contact Terra Nuova on this and to thank them!).
- **Development of a financing strategy for CELEP for Focal Point Core costs.** It was decided that members will start contributing for the Focal Point Core costs. Strategy/model still has to be worked out in detail.
Who?: The CELEP-Core group and the Focal Point (VSFB) will work this out. Deadline: before Christmas 2012 clarity on this.
- **CELEP-website: Ann Waters (ETC) to continue keeping the CELEP website updated with relevant documents.**
Who?: ETC (Ann Waters) and Focal Point (VSF Belgium: Joep and Koen)
- **All CELEP members and partners will make a link to the CELEP website on their own websites.** So that the CELEP website will start to be used more.
Who?: All CELEP members and partners. VSF-Belgium to remind them.
- **Based on the by the CELEP meeting approved two documents on roles and task division of CELEP EU members and CELEP EA partners: write a short document on Focal Point and Core group tasks/roles.**
Who:? Cordaid, VSF Belgium, IIED, Oxfam, PENHA
- **CELEP to develop into CELAP so also gradually including and focusing also on African pastoralism: Focal point and Core group will make a one pager of opportunities and challenges.** It will f.e. mean that more French CSO's and more Western African CSO's have to come on board.
Who:? a small email group will work on this. Consisting of the: core group + VSF-B (focal point) + IIED + Ann (ETC), WISP and PENHA.
- **Debate on appropriate policy influencing approaches fitting the Ethiopian context:**
Who:? IIED, Cordaid, PFE, other actors or members active in the country. Also Special agenda point for the next CELEP AM.

Day 1: Wednesday 03-10-2012 (facilitator of the meeting Govert van Oord)

1. Welcome, achievements and expectations.

Joep Van Mierlo, director of VSF-Belgium, gave a short introduction on the purpose and history of CELEP and awarded its accomplishments.

Expectations:

The different participants in the meeting presented their expectations and what they thought to be one of the major achievements of CELEP and of themselves in the last few years.

Expectations with regards to CELEP:

- Even more interest in pastoralism, to conceive a consistent policy.
- To see how CELEP in the future can support organizations of pastoralists since lobbying on pastoralism is not always that easy and neither is it to get funding.
- For CELEP to have an even more increasing instrumental & moral support role.
- To play an even more important role to share information.
- To clarify the role and the identity of the different CELEP members

Achievements with regards to CELEP:

- Technical and moral support of CELEP to the different partners in the network.
- Making a difference.
- Building resilience of pastoralists.
- CELEP's work with partners.
- Capacity building of pastoralists, working with partners

2. Recap of CELEP activities, presented by Inge Barmantlo (Cordaid, current Focal Point), see also power point presentation

Description of the network + how it has worked up to now:

- “CELEP is an informal coalition of European and East African organizations sharing a common objective to ensure that European and EU member states development policies recognize, promote and support Eastern African pastoralism as a sustainable viable livelihood system”.
- 26 EU members and 6 EA partners/networks representing different organizations.
- Organization (Informal, a kind of experiment to see if we can keep it alive/lively):
 - Rotating focal point in Europe.
 - European Members and EA partners choose who will be in the CELEP core group that assists the focal point. There is maximum 50-50 division between European members and EA partners.

CELEP FOCUS:

- Putting pastoralism on the EU and EU member states policy agenda: the total value of pastoralism as a positive contribution, an asset, a strong livelihood system. The aim is to get this message through, to make it even stronger.
- Key role of regulating livestock mobility
- Pastoralists' access to and management of natural resources (land, pasture, water, etc.)
- Pastoralism and the link to climate change (e.g. as an opportunity)

History, recap Annual Meetings

- Different annual meetings, different MEPS were sensitized and made aware of the importance of pastoralism in EA. Highlights:
 - CELEP AM Rugby in 2011, in the UK (Practical Action).
 - MEP Fiona Hall informed on land issues
 - 19 CELEP member organizations participated
 - Cordaid focal point 2011-2012
 - Core-group IIED, IWGIA, PA, REGLAP, VSF-Belgium and Cordaid.

Reporting on Pledges made in the CELEP Rugby meeting June 2011 & their results:

- **PLEDGE 1: Continue lobby work with MEPs and Commission. By focal point and core group. Some highlights:**
 - Nov. 2011: CELEP briefing/debriefing MEPs trip to the Horn. These MEPs included among others J. Sargentini. As a result of the briefing and debriefing by CELEP, pastoralism was included in the EU Council Strategic Framework on the Horn.
 - Input in the Agenda for Change, through MEP Kaczmarek. This document is very important as it will define development cooperation policies within the MFF, the “budget” of the EU for the coming years.
 - CELEP presentation of a PRM-proposal EU pilot project via EU MEP (done in May 2012).
 - March 2012: slot in EU parliament (DEVE committee) on pastoralism.
 - Policy meeting on pastoralism in Brussels by CTA, February 2012 (CELEP assisted and suggested to idea to CTA).
 - Present at the EU development days (A. Waters)
 - June 2012: presentations, expert meeting on bio-diversity + Coherence CAP reform
 - Currently lobby on EU technical Note EuropeAid on pastoralism. A.o CELEP letter sent to F. Mosca (DG DEVCO)
- **PLEDGE 2: EU revision country and regional strategy papers and inclusion pastoralism. By EA partners.**
 - Meeting with Commission on Karamoja. Funding EU should be used more for local organizations.
 - Inputs CELEP Agenda for change as the guiding document for the CSPs.
 - This year and next year the focus should be in the South (EA partners engaging with the EU in-country delegations)
- **PLEDGE 3: A slot in the CTA-seminars**
 - Done: inputs and co-organization by CELEP. Several members presented different issues related to pastoralism. Others were present.
 - Francesca Mosca (DG DEVCO unit E director) positive on the issue, awareness was raised.
- **PLEDGE 4: EU and land grab. Lobby work in EU. By focal point and all members.**
 - Letter and briefing to Fiona Hall (MEP) on Tanzania and land issues.
 - IWGIA and J&P sent letters on the HRW report Ethiopia.
 - Recent: ICC project Rangeland observatory.
- **PLEDGE 5: Meetings in EA to start local lobbying strategies/activities for AU framework for pastoralism. By ACORD, RECONCILE, Terra Nuova, REGLAP and PINGOS.**
 - August 2012 AU commission meeting on pastoralism framework, organized by CTA. West-Africa and South Africa are considering the results of this meeting.

- Results are minimal. Some pastoralism awareness was raised and some materials have been developed, but a problem persists concerning funding. Budget came out smaller than expected. Discussion continues.
- **PLEDGE 6: AU Pastoral Policy Framework, support of AU to enhance and raise awareness on the matter. By REGLAP**
- **PLEDGE 7: Highlight pastoral issues in the UN Universal Periodic Reviews of Tanzania and Uganda. By Justitia et Pax, IWGIA and EA partners.**
 - Done, two reports prepared/presented and questions were asked in Geneva about human rights issues and can continue.
- **PLEDGE 8: land grab mapping and connecting to active organizations on this. By REGLAP**
 - Done, in Uganda, discussion with parliamentary forum, land grab issue on agenda as well as rangeland mapping, and rangeland observatory.
- **PLEDGE 9: Send information on situation Tanzania where pastoralists are evicted to CELEP email list to enable response. By PINGOS.**
 - Not so active: still waiting on information from PINGOS.
 - A letter was sent to Fiona Hall (MEP) on the situation.
- **PLEDGE 11: organizational pledges**
 - Handouts: in the reader. Information can be found online.
 - Working group communication online
 - Equal participation N and S: working group worked on this. Two documents prepared and handed out to participants meeting.
 - EU members and EA partners (see the two documents that were prepared by the working group on this).
- **PLEDGE 12: CELEP AM 2012: to be organised by VSF-B. Done**
- **PLEDGE 13: CELEP fundraising EU public awareness call and others**
 - Proposal presented to the EU Call Coop/dialogue EU level
 - Proposal presented to the EU Call Food security
 - Proposal presented to the EU Call Development Education.
 - Two Concept notes got good reviews but just not enough to get funding. One full proposal developed. Good review. Not approved.
- **PLEDGE 14: Update CELEP website by all. (DAY 3 meeting update on this)**
- **Other actions undertaken by CELEP:**
 - Aug 2011: CELEP input to EU public consultation: New Trade and Development Communication
 - Feb 2012: VSF-B and CELEP press release to Bill Gates
 - May 2012: FAO global Agenda for Action. A lobby letter of which CELEP was part.
 - July 2012: VSF + CELEP input for new EU DCI (2014-2020)

Challenges

- Pledges made in CELEP AM need to become smarter and easier to measure.
- Handing over to a new Focal point + financing of the Core costs Focal Point
- Involvement of EU members and EA partners.
- CSPs EU lobby at the level of the EA-countries (with the EU delegations).
- CELEP to gradually become CELAP?

Questions

- Why informal and not formal? Are there implications with regards to funding?

- Why not include members of East and Central Europe (benefits for funding)
- Objectives: subjects are limited, to ensure efficiency, have some sort of order.

3. Meeting with European Commission (Bernard Rey, DG DEVCO C1 Head of Sector Rural Development)

Preparative talks (assisted by Else Boonstra, BBO)

The EU Commission wants to change the way it works with civil society, try to include them increasingly. The participation of someone relevant of the EC to the AM of CELEP therefore is an important recognition of this willingness.

The themes the commission works on and will work on in the future are largely defined in the Agenda for Change, which is already written. Member states have already taken their position and there is not that much room for manoeuvring. However when it comes to the implementation of it, some important questions can be asked. For example relevant questions constitute what will be done in the next months, in the pipeline.

Explicit questions could be concerning:

- EC external action service.
- Commission's role and responsibility with regards to pastoralism. Now that M. Nori is gone, who will be the person in charge of this in DEVCO?
- Role of EU delegations in countries in EA. Try to coordinate lobby actions in BXL with lobby-actions with the regional EC representatives in the field.
- Themes: climate change, green growth, land grab, etc.

The visit of Bernard Rey:

CELEP presentation Alba (Cordaid) and Michael (Reconcile)

- CELEP: an informal coalition.
- Aim: lobby and advocate on development agenda. There is often a focus on agriculture and small producers in wetlands but people in the ASAL regions such as pastoralists are often forgotten. Pastoralists: 200 million people in Africa. Important in the fight against poverty, CC, for Food security and peace resolution.
- Need to include citizens in the Horn and East of Africa. People exploited before, now need to include them. Also battle of land and other natural resources persists. Need for them to be included is even stronger. Policies that affect them have to include them.
- Support for them should be created and spaces for getting knowledge and integration and policy sharing should be developed.

Presentation by M. Rey

- **Commission: Roles and vision:**
 - Deputy Head of unit in DEVCO in charge of Food Security and Nutrition. Commissioner, head of DEVCO Piebalgs.
 - Personal level: back from Kenya on September 1st. Three years for EC, before four years rinderpest, vet by training. Livestock close to his heart.
- **Livestock, situation in the Horn and Humanitarian Aid.**
 - **Crisis in the horn:** pushing to learn lessons: what has been done, went well, etc. Drought: assessed by several countries in the Horn including Kenya, Uganda and Somalia. Kenya only one EDF program = EC needed to work more on preparedness of drought in the country

- **Continuous interest to work on livestock sector overall.** Horn and West-Africa: humanitarian crisis. The extent of EC humanitarian assistance in 2011 has pushed them into one type of reaction should take place: “When more is being spent in one country on development cooperation alone on humanitarian aid than development, something needs to be done”.
- **Coping mechanisms:** exist but not enough.
 - Report together with ILRI: What works and what doesn’t for example stocking after a crisis.
 - Commission to respond to the aftermath after the crisis SHARE for Djibouti, Kenya and Ethiopia.
 - Working on resilience, ECHO and DEVCO managers on building resilience. Summit on the **Horn 2011: Change**. Reverse disinvestment in the horn. Recognition that disasters are partly man made. Commitment. For SHARE that it will work.
- **Impact on governments so that they have to ensure that trend.** For example Kenya: Minister for Arid lands: to reverse disinvestment in ASAL areas, supported by EC.
- Arid lands: evolving.
 - The pastoralists today are not the ones from before.
 - Implications: for example concerning becoming sedentary: some pastoralists will always be mobile, others not.
 - Resources on alternative livelihoods. Need to work together with the people.
 - African framework on pastoralism very important as well.
 - Security: in the forefront. Especially concerning Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, etc. problem. Becoming sedentarisation is not the answer to this.
 - Population growth
- **EDF: currently programming phase.** In most countries in EA rural development and food security will remain in the programming of this. After investment on SHARE, it will be difficult for the EC not to follow this up. Commitments from the local governments themselves will also likely increase.

Discussion with the participants at the AM

Q 1: Michael Odhiambo (Reconcile). On the specific link between CC and global war against terror and the position of the ASAL regions in all of this. CC has become the mantra but at the same time an opportunity and threat. In the global arena pastoralists are not really part of international negotiations. The acknowledgement is not enough there. At the same time there is the global war against terror. How will this be integrated in EC policies with regards to ASAL regions?

Q 2: Benjamin Mutambukah (COPACSO). One of the main challenges for pastoralists is market access. At the same time EU likes infrastructure projects. How to channel this? Integrate pastoralists’ areas when designing country programs. E.g. Karamoja

A1-2.

- Colleagues from Kenya and Ethiopia also want to include the future evolution of ASAL areas in some sort.
- EC is committed to Paris declaration, choice to finance **regional pastoralist NGOs or associations** or not. This is difficult. How to finance them in ASAL - regions when governments want to make pastoralists sedentary for example. Local perception, local feeling and perspectives are therefore very important. Also how can we make sure that

these people contribute pastoralists to policies with regards to CC for example? In West Africa a reinforced pastoralist society contributes to policies. The EC contributes in different ways, different budget lines. In the Horn willingness to stimulate pastoral organizations as well.

- **Global war against terror.** Issue very important to EU: marine, support to AMISOM, etc. Objective: to contribute to stability in the Horn. Need to have particular actions, in future EDF for example, via technical aspects. Try to work on **conflict prevention, security**, etc. *Inputs wanted on those types of things, looking for good experiences, etc. requires to work with actors were not used to work with.*
- **Access to markets.** Yes, EC is providing a lot of funding for infrastructure. This stays important for EC in the Agenda for Change. Financing also FAO on local markets. ADB bringing in 200 million dollars on livestock marketing. BUT marketing during period of crisis and outside of this is very important.
 - Note: difficult to see target and what you want to improve in the horn because somehow outside the crisis it works. Maybe operating system needs to be reviewed. Huge challenge to see if it really benefits smallholders. Red Sea Trade Commission was not really a success. To identify exactly what we want to achieve in improving this market access is not easy.

Q4, Ann Water Bayer (ETC). Pastoralism seems to be lacking sometimes as a solution. Mostly seen as part of the problem.

A4: EC confirms. In the ASAL agriculture and livestock keeping need to be considered together, pastoralism is an important asset and solution.

A4, Joep Van Mierlo (VSFB) adds: Echo and DEVCO also have a discussion problem. Local solutions with regards to humanitarian disasters were not considered. Funding was not sufficient. Always new ways are being developed, without considering what already existed.

A4

- Sometimes confrontation EC policies and sovereign policies. Recommendation: to have a joint positioning of the EC and the states on this to increase influence.
- Also idea to promote the expression of pastoralist's organizations and NGOs.

Q6. Michael Odhiambo (Reconcile). Remark. Pastoralism is not OUT and people start to realize this: it is a response to something, to enable a system and is increasingly linked to livelihoods. However, people outside the system are creating answers for the constraints in the system. Understanding the system from the perspective of the pastoralists is therefore very important. The Mind-sets of not including pastoralists still persists. Getting everybody who is involved to talk about this is therefore very important. **The EC is therefore very important because it has the ears of the people much more than the national governments.** So how can civil society be implicated in EA countries?

Q7. Inge Barmentlo (Cordaid). What happened to the technical note on pastoralism? At which stage is it now? This could be an important roadmap for pastoralism. Q8. What about the AU framework on pastoralism, what is/can the EC doing/do to get it more operational?

A6-7-8

- **African framework on pastoralism (AU)**, nothing is really happening with it on the EU-level. This is also kind of difficult considering the sovereignty of the African states.

- **With regards to civil society.** For the CSP (Country Strategy Papers), they are included and consulted but to include them or the way they are consulted is different, depending on the round of the CSP. Several opportunities to interact.
 - In the first round, themes are determined. E.G. Health.
 - Second round, objectives within themes/sectors are determined, how to operate, etc. The policy orientations of the government become very important in this round.
 - Third round, once you start preparing yourselves on CSP.
 NO BLUEPRINT how this all works. CELEP could provide info to the regional delegations and weigh on CSP through them.
- **Technical Note on Pastoralism.** Not fully sure if this is the way to go, maybe. Do we need another manual on pastoralism? What do we need: the issues at stake for pastoralism? Maybe a summary of the arguments would be better, something people would be able to use. However maybe a policy document could be sent to the EU country permanent delegations, to the different EU countries since they also have their own development policies to see what they think of this.

Q 8. Francis Odokorach (Oxfam). Linkage between country level, Africa (African framework on pastoralism) and EU-level. Look at opportunities for the EU to reinforce this linkage.

Q9. Simon Lomoe (DADO). What can EU do for regional disarmament?

A9.

- Disarmament: difficult issue because of sovereignty. Agreements with local governments. Difficult to use money from development cooperation for disarmament. Also EC is not going to do the regional dialogue for the countries.

Commission' conclusions and recommendations + follow-up discussion

- Contacts with local EC in country delegations in EA in the different countries concerned by CELEP are very important to ensure CELEP objectives, also in relation to influencing the upcoming CSP's.
- Contacts and recommendations in Brussels are also relevant and the unit C1 is very important considering livestock. Work in BXL and in the EU delegations in EA should be harmonized.

Conclusion of the discussion:

- Part of the EU Commission seems to be “on our side”. CELEP still aiming to have an EU policy on pastoralism can be a good option.
- Two things he needs from CELEP for this:
 - **Pressure from the civil society organizations in the partner countries on the EC delegations.**
 - **Pressure from the EU member states in Brussels.** We could engage with the European Council for External Relations to ask the Commission to address this. This could be done by CELEP.

4. Meeting with European Parliament member (Judith Sargentini, Group of the Greens)

Introduction to CELEP by Alba (Cordaid), Michael (Reconcile) and Benjamin (COPACSO)

Pastoralism is often disregarded, considered to be archaïque, outdated, etc. BUT crosscutting issue. Education for example is not really supported. Challenges now include land grab, external and internal investors. **Livestock as a livelihood is threatened.** Governments are increasingly willing to alleviate this problem but it still poses a lot of challenges.

EU is considered as a key development partner by EA governments. Working with EU will make it possible to recognize the value of pastoralism. So what can EU do? How to engage with EU to help bring some of these constraints to the agenda?

Challenge: influence policies on the EA regional and national level: huge diversity from one country to the other. But even where it is possible there is often a gap between policies and what happens on the ground. **How to bridge that gap?** CELEP is important to ensure that policies are implemented. European Parliament can maybe give opportunities and indications how to do this.

MEP J. Sargentini: Presentation:

- **European Greens:** no majority but part of different majorities, depending on the subject.
- **Related to pastoralism:**
 - Visit to the North of Kenya, border with Ethiopia, November 2011.
 - Interesting topics: global warming, climate change, drought. Part of climate negotiations in Durban.
 - Also stigma: like “retarded” pastoralism. Prove: also had an encounter with Raila Odinga (Kenyan PM) who does not really support pastoralism and doesn’t have priority to invest there, better in the south and midlands.
 - Gender connotation
 - Overpopulation
 - Diversification of livelihoods
 - Somalia, war at border
- Difficult for the EP to pressure these countries: colonial. BUT: CSP, the 11th negotiations starts by the end of this year already. MEPs can contribute, for example in bringing to the table how agriculture will adapt to climate change, involving pastoralism. This can be reinforced by parliament.
- Members of parliament of the countries in EA also have a decision on these country strategy papers and can also weigh on this. They can also take a vote on this. This is a good talking point, to try to weigh upon politics, also. So civil society in the EA countries should take their responsibilities for example through the vote.

Debate

Q 1. Benjamin (COPACSO). Problem, in Uganda strong presidency. Parliament not independent The problem is also democracy: Power of the vote? In a lot of countries vote doesn’t have the same power as in Europe.

MEP Sargentini. One of the challenges with pastoralism is also that people move around and that policies therefore cannot be applied to them as easily since they move from one country to another.

Q 2: Simon Levine (ODI). Pastoralism is also has a governance aspect. We need a scope to exercise pressure in the countries involved, but on the citizen level in a sense that we don't necessarily have to pass by the governments.

A 2.

EU has natural partners which are national governments in the south. Bilateral aid has huge amounts. Also the indirect aid through NGO's is a big part of EU development cooperation budget. EU will not be likely to give direct support to NGO's in the South but will more likely let it first pass by an EU NGO who than transfers it to the NGO in the South.

Q3. Michael (Reconcile). At the end of the day government has responsibilities towards its citizens. But sometimes the partnerships with African countries are not managed well, which makes it possible for the EU to have an influence. With regards to land grab for example, it is possible for the EU to step up.

MEP comments on:

- Worldwide negotiations on biofuel certifications.
- Raw materials paper: Helping people invest in processing products.
- Essential role of investment policies and trade
- Participative civil society: local people should be empowered.
- DCI: non state actor budget line: civil society budget line, possibility to engage directly with EC and EP on this and also to include it in the formal program.

Q4. Francis (Oxfam). Relation between EP and AU (Policy framework on pastoralism). EU Africa summit, last time in Libya, annual or bi annual summit where prime ministers meet to talk about the strategy for Africa could be an entry point.

A4:

- EU – PANAFRICAN Parliament.
- ACP-EU cooperation will end with the end of the Cotonou agreement. ACP secretariat in Brussels can be important. Everytime they meet, once a year. Use this to get that issue debated. Also the vote for the CSP.

Conclusions of the MEP:

- Essential role of national parliaments, especially when it comes to votes on CSP.
- EDF funding comes from a separate funding directly from the member states. Difficult for the EP to have a say in it.

Day 2, Thursday 04-10-2012 (Govert van Oord as facilitator)

1. Recap of the first day

Achievement Expectations and Hopes

Results

- Pastoralists are on the agenda of EU policies
- Influencing the formulation of the EA CSP's and financial frameworks will be crucial (December 2012-18 months)
- Bottlenecks: national policies in EA

Messages from M. Rey

- Shift of EU towards programs in ASAL, with pastoralists
- Changing faces of pastoralism: mixed outcomes, successes and drop outs, future and dead end's
- Multi objectives programs are needed, for those who stay and those who drop out
- SECURITY
- **RECOMMENDATIONS:**
 - Participate in the next rounds of decision making for the CSP's:
 - Selection of sectors (rural development, etc.)
 - Definition of objectives for the selected sectors.
 - Working out objectives into programs
 - Visibility to increase potential contribution.
 - Help to organize support from EU member states
 - Input for the policy document on pastoralism
 - Sort out different approaches between ECHO and DEVCO

Messages from Mrs. Sargentini

- EU cannot resolve political differences inside receiving countries
- Make yourself as cso's known to decision makers
- Try to involve the parliaments in the region in the final decision making about the draft programs/CSPs for cooperation.
- Land grabbing can be tabled through the discussions about bio fuels, targets and certification, and rules for investment
- Think of a CELEP structure that makes you more eligible for EU funding (with cooperation from Eastern European partners for example)

Remarks

- **Terminology:** Land acquisition versus land grabbing. We should be careful about terminology. It depends if it is legal or not. If it is legal, different. There should be some clarity on this. EU is using the term land acquisition. But there is also a working group on land grabbing in the EP that is very active.

2. EU-developments and CELEP policy engagement opportunities, by Else Boonstra (BBO)

EU-level developments:

- **Agenda for change.** The EC is more and more pressured by the member states that are more and more interested in what happens with development cooperation
 - State of play. Council adopted proposal made by the EC. The EC proposal has to be changed accordingly.

- Recommendation: Keep an eye on final document and also what happens in the plenary session. It is important to follow this up because sometimes oral amendments are made. After the adoption there will be some room on implementation. In the next month there will be a lot of **communications** on thematic aspects, so policy papers. For example on food security, etc. there can be an emphasis on crops instead of livestock, etc.
- Thematic focus in agenda for change: rural development and agriculture
- **MFF: budget of the EU for the coming 7 years.** Ceiling for each of the heading. Year per year specific budgets will be negotiated. Member states have agreed on a way to/ process to approve the budget, or at least to negotiate it. **But the eu member states haven't decided the budget so far.** There is for example a group of member states that wants to lower this budget. **The discussions will not be on external relations, but mostly internal.** 95% of the eu budget is being used internally. The 5% is not important and will most likely be used as negotiating factor.
 - Bilateral meetings with MS ahead of Nov 22/23 summit
 - DCI, thematic budget lines very important. For ACP countries EDF is the most important. If you want to influence EDF, you have to influence at **the member state level** and with the DCI it's more the EP that is important.
 - Also European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDH). Special thing about this is that EU is not obliged to be transparent on who they are supporting.
- **Other relevant policy areas/ initiatives:** Commission work program 2013
 - EEAS, hybrid institution composed of Council and Commission, responsible for coherence and coordination external policies and also SECURITY ISSUES. Only they deal with these issues.
 - Comprehensive EU strategies. Two have been published; the Sahel region and Horn of Africa. HR/VP Katherine Ashton and member states are very important.
 - Share/AGIR and (resilience/LRRD)

Developments in the EA region

- **Country strategy papers (bilateral and regional)**
 - Conducted in parallel with EDF
 - Priorities of agenda for change will come forward once more.
 - Regional strategy papers. Should be looked into, regional level might be very good to translate the AU pastoralism policies for example. The **ecowas and eac** control this. These consultations will begin in November. **Regional entities are important.** For example cotonou agreement will mostly be replaced by the different regional agreements.

Opportunities and engaging with EU stakeholders

Guidelines

- Lobby/advocacy is a two way street. Need to have workable documents, but room from manoeuvre of every actor by itself is very limited. They need outside pressure to do things. You have to try to **listen and be aware of what they need/what we can offer.**
- Engagement should come **with all stakeholders at all levels.** Not only **here but also in the EU delegations** so there should be talks with all of them at the same time and just make sure to be talking with all of them.
- **EP is a very good starting point.** Start to mobilize the **DEVE committee**, than they will invite people from the ec, from eeas and they will have to attend and will have to answer the questions because the ep is a political institution. **The EP needs to be able to ask the right questions.**

- The EP needs to be prepared and for example if you want them to ask a question, you have to **write the question for them.**

Specific Opportunities

- Follow-up DCI / EIDHR decision making.
- Build relations.
 - Rey/C1 DEVCO – informed policy making
 - EEAS through political desks. Political is what they do so it is very important to get to know them and who they are.
 - EP-DEVE / ACP-EU JPA – introduce AMs, questions, resolutions
- SHARE can be very interesting in this. For example lessons learned, maybe we could formulate some. How about LLRD?
- How about technical note on pastoralism?

Idea to **engage with the Council** and engage with the right people in the (EU countries) **permanent representations**, at the working group levels, then it will go to the **coreper** and then to the **ministers**. And then the ministers might **discuss or adopt council conclusions** on pastoralism and food security or something. **Once the council adopts this, than the ec needs to do something and M. Rey for example said this kind of approach is needed.**

- CONCORD, CODEV working group.
- Try to include central and eastern EU NGO's.

3. How can Eastern African pastoralist communities and civil society cooperate, influence and engage with EU policies that influence them? By Michael Odhiambo (Reconcile)

Context:

Need to engage at different levels: in Brussels, at EU member states and in Eastern Africa. EU policies have a direct effect, e.g. on infrastructure, trade and rangelands. Governance is most important and also democracy and human rights.

Problems:

- **Pastoralists themselves are not enough part of the discussions.** Discussions are often done on a high level, civil society organizations are not always part of this. But even where they are included, they are often rather elitist and pastoralists are not per se included.
- **Decision processes are vague and difficult to access.** In Kenya for example past planning and finance: one ministry. This was a problem. Now: change, opening but still difficult to get financing. Need to open up the treasury for these discussions.

A cooperation model/coalition like CELEP has been very useful in the sense that it has opened possibility on influencing policies. Advocacy and lobby strategies are quite different. In the past in EA it used to be more like shouting at the government. Now increasingly it is becoming more engaging, it can be done better. Communication channel is being opened. This is a function of lobby and is therefore very important.

How can we move this process forward? Pastoralism has been a part of the agenda in bxl. But EU is different from AU & lessons are important on the how & what we achieved. So we could copy this on AU and EAC level. This needs to be adapted on the ground.

Organizations coming together is one of the strengths of CELEP. In EA it remains a challenge for organizations to come together and work together and have a concrete agenda. To deliver also on specific things instead of always talking seems to be a problem.

Reconcile tried to develop a structure in EA to be able to influence regional policies. There was a consultation in Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia and a document was the result of a series of meetings and people are thinking about how this can lead to something.

However **obstacles** exist. Pastoralist groups are not always formed on the best principles. It is also sometimes difficult on the ground to accept the agency of people trying to arrange something for someone: **trust is often lacking**.

Comments:

- Francis (Oxfam). Remark about lobbying and advocacy.
 - It is challenging because the challenge is tied to interests, related to programs and projects timelines and funding. **Commitment is often limited to contracts**. Therefore, engage beyond the funding and have continuity so that attention for pastoralism persists on different levels.
 - What contribution can we make so that it will become easier for pastoralists to achieve their objectives (in terms of advocacy)? How can we make our issues easier for policy makers to understand? There is **some room to influence AU on pastoralism but nobody knows how**. There are already platforms one needs to work with but we need to be able to be visible and link to what already exists.
- Wario (KLMC). There should be consistency: as long as you are consistent you can influence. This **is necessary to have a voice**.
- Romano (KOPEIN). Pastoralists have never been involved. People are working in the name of pastoralists and engagement not that strong, related to time of their jobs. **You need to get pastoralists working on their own issues**. Local indigenous organizations need to be considered. Gap that needs to be bridged.
- Benjamin (COPACSO). Problem with pastoralists: sometimes they speak against their own interests. **Sometimes becoming their own enemies**.

4. Working Groups: discussion and solutions to see what's next

A. The Eastern African CELEP working group

Background – Debate – Context

Essence:

- Need for urgent lobby but (informal) organizational set-up is needed.
- At the same time, conditions are not there: distrust, representation, etc. Need to raise awareness.

How can we do something with this paradox? How do we bring people to be active, etc.?

Discussion:

- Need to harmonize things because several processes going on in different countries in EA, how can we scale this up?
- In **Uganda**:
 - Interest for pastoralists through rangeland policy, under the ministry of agriculture.
 - National task forces with representation of pastoralists (through COPACSO).
 - Pastoralists were heard so they were consulted and listened to.
 - Problem: resistance of the people.
 - Also reality versus policy: on the ground not always what was decided in policies
- **Recommendation: get information**. Information needs to be shared, also cross border. Forums to meet are important. Voices need to be connected.

- **CELEP website always useful information.** So exchange is necessary, for example through this website
- **In Ethiopia:**
 - PFE assisted in organizing pastoralists through councils of elders. These councils include different representatives from several clans/groups and are registered as civil society.
 - Plan to organize them together, through meetings. Outcomes to be communicated to ministries.
- **In Kenya:**
 - For now, government is listening: Ministry of Northern Kenya.
 - County level: representatives elected by community themselves.
 - National level: KLMC and PDNK
- **BUT structures are not very strong:** issues are on-going and regional policy issues persist.

Suggestions:

- **Bringing groups together and show how to present issues.** For example Oxfam: has been working together with pastoralists organizations, together with local partners. Oxfam picks up issues through this. This can inspire bigger networks to develop a regional focus.
- **CELEP:** inspiration for a regional informal coalition model. Need to strengthen relationships between organizations but also look at the purpose why we are coming together.
- **Strengthen Legitimacy.** This is crucial to achieve specific goals. Linkage is necessary and will build the national level. Connections between the EU and Eastern Africa level? Rely on existing frameworks? Players from EA are here, except for PINGO Tanzania and CSO from N + S Sudan.
- **First and foremost (informal) cooperation model on regional level.**
- Need to **map out the players in every country** and then come up with a cooperation model like for example COPACSO. This also started as an informal network, a loose **coalition** that transformed in something more formal. Key-persons need to be identified.
- **Come together around an issue:** good idea to come together when there are issues. Building blocks exist in the different countries because there are different groups of consultation.
- **KISS:** keep it simple and strategic.
- **Issues: AU pastoral framework.** But also other issues such as EU-CSP. Strategic focus, need to identify where these can be influenced.
 - **Funding?** From own funds, strategic positioning, consider it an investment.
 - **Communication:** more online: cheap and quick, facilitated the work and reduces spending difficulties.

How to start?

- **Through steps and a gradual approach**
- **Layers:** focal person per country, to monitor and inform others. They exist so only capitalizing and organizing what's already there.
- **Definition of benchmarks in next rounds.**

CELEP's role

- **Support for Ethiopia:** specific context
- **Sharing very specific things:** need to focus and not loose objectives. Synchronization of actions is therefore a key-element

- **Lessons learned from CELEP**
- **Accompanying.**
- **Specific support:** for example when it comes to lobbying

<p>Conclusions African working group and presentation of key findings (SMART session)</p>
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1. AU – Pastoralism framework

Goals:

- Create awareness of stakeholders; To promote the document as such is important; Justifies pastoralism; Recommend policies; Set up a council

How?

- **Become an informal hub and have a position between policy makers and the CSO's and pastoralist communities**
- **Find out who is responsible in each country for the implementation of the document.** There are few experiences on how to do this. Operationalization is a national duty, should be done on the national level. So there should be a mapping on this level, of where the gaps are. The need is to find out who is responsible on the country level and then see how far they have gone and then try to weigh on that. Because otherwise governments might have the tendency to say that what's in the framework, already exists. That is also why it is a framework, an instrument for the government to consult.
- **Also find out the state of the art of the implementation process.** Besides the implementation meeting in Addis Ababa, nothing much was done.
- **Spread content, popularise,** together with REGLAP.
 - Reason: the document recognizes the importance of pastoralism which is an argument that should be used. It also recommends activities and plans, programs, etc. Also how to organize pastoralism, etc. Through spreading the content, politicians might be reminded of the importance of pastoralism.
- **Look for actions on regional level.**
- **AU – Commission.**
 - AU commission should encourage member states to implement who will then translate this on the Eastern African level. However, the Commission cannot do that much. What they need is for the platforms on the national levels to engage with the national governments to implement it.
 - Ask for an **AUC update of the implementation process** and then bring it to the country level. **Urge them to report bi-annually starting November.** (for example include pastoralists' day)
- **Reconcile starts the actions and spreads the results to the country focal points (COPACSO, PFE, PDNK/KLMC, Pingo's Forum) and to CELEP. Focal Points follow up.**

2. The EU- CSP/RSP processes:

- **Objective:** they should include and raise the issues of pastoralism.
- **Need to find out how the process happens at country level:** what does the consultation process entail? That way, we can organize ourselves to be a part of this. **Find out how these processes work and share that with the country focal points/persons who will share this with the local organizations.** So insight in the process is needed

- IGAD¹ should be included.
- Reconcile will send the CSP/RSP 2007-2013 to the other focal points **and produce a format how to present the focal organization to the delegations.**
- **First visit to delegations end of October 2012**
- **CELEP (Cordaid) will send final text of the ‘Agenda for Change’**
- First step: public statement in newspapers in each country to position pastoralists and arid lands as topic for the next CSP/RSP, to be started by Reconcile.
 - Reason: some public positioning should be done at a well identified moment to tell them here we are and we don’t want to be forgotten, to have a broad coalition to support this. In the beginning be vocal but later do your work behind the curtains.

FOCAL PERSONS:

Uganda: Benjamin (COPACSO), Kenya: Qalicha (KLMC and PDNK: Michael), Ethiopia: Wendessen (PFE) and Tanzania: PINGO’s. Regional Coordinator: Michael (Reconcile)

B. Outcomes of the European members CELEP Working Group

Background – debate - context

Systematic lobby at European level

- **Acknowledgement of pastoralism as viable livelihood system**, to influence how development funds spent (do no harm; do some good)
- **Short run: follow Agenda for Change process systematically:**
 - Opportunities **this month**: see what CONCORD is doing, at same time push our agenda in more detail: name CELEP members to do this.
 - Track and give **inputs to communications** resulting from Agenda: e.g. on “inclusive growth”
 - Look at **what communications already appeared**, what action to be taken, how to bring inputs into this.
 - **Follow up on ongoing relevant policy processes**: greening/sustainable intensification, bio-energy, infrastructure, land acquisition, resilience (e.g. SHARE, AGIR)
- **Longer term: look into wider issues** – still not clear whether to go through process of developing EU pastoralist development policy focused on Africa or developing other mechanisms for responding to EU questions about pastoralism in Africa

Creating support in European Member States

- **Engage with Irish Presidency at EU level** to establish contacts and make sure issues come into Council meetings; **ODI HPG** involved in preparing meetings, organising MEP trip to EA etc
- Other Irish organisations working on policy issues: raise pastoral issues.
- **Identify and lobby MEPs of same EU member state countries as CELEP member organisations, e.g. Mairead McGuinness in Ireland, Bas Eickhout in NL**
- CELEP members from 7 EU member states, could become 9; **need France on board, need to engage with national CONCORD platforms**

¹ FYI <http://igad.int/>

- **Division of tasks: someone centrally in Brussels defining what is happening when:** points needing response: CELEP members at national level find out and approach individuals to engage in Member States in national context.

Cooperation between European & African groups in CELEP

- Should CELEP give more attention to **issues of insecurity and land acquisition**?
 - Explore whether and how to engage in this subject; more chance in AU and national levels.
 - Need **research into pros and cons**, e.g. implications for pastoralists of formalization of trans-boundary movements for marketing. ODI HPG could perhaps look at security issues
 - Give examples of community peace building initiatives for good relations and promoting pastoralism as economic system.
- **Supporting regional initiatives on pastoral issues**, communicating with regional actors such as IGAD: Eastern African partners engage with RECs, while we engage with European member states and EU
- Together with African partners, need to choose one or two areas to explore more deeply, has to be close to own organization's program.

Activity PLEDGES for the coming year of the European CELEP members:

1. Follow-up with **SDC (Swiss) on their Horn of Africa program/policy** to see if they can also focus on strengthening the pastoralist' voice and possible cooperate within CELEP.
WHO? Ann Waters (ETC), Joep and Koen (VSF-B)
2. **The upcoming Irish presidency of the EU.** This offers opportunities for Irish CELEP members and Irish NGOs to influence policy in and at EU level and to include pastoralism issues. ODI for instance has been asked to advise on some development aspects. Also a Conference on Climate Change is foreseen and a trip by EU-MEPs to the region.
WHO? Tom (Kimmage), Simon (ODI), (Thomas Sommerhalther CONCERN, Tom of Kimmage will approach him), (Kate, Oxfam Ireland), (TROCAIRE) and (DORCAS)
3. **Mobilise (via the CELEP EU members) more European support from European EU MEPs.**
WHO? IIED UK follow-up + PENHA + other UK NGO's: MEP Fiona Hall from the UK and to see if they can get the UK-lobby-group going). The Germans: Ann (ETC) will talk with Evelyn (LPP) for German EU MEPs to get engaged. VSF-B will contact Mrs. Schnieber – Jastram (MEP) and VSF Germany.
VSF-B and Cordaid: to try to get support from Eastern European NGO's and EU-MEPs
4. **In the UK organise a meeting on pastoralism for UK parliamentarians and other policy makers.**
Who: IIED (Ced) and PENHA (Bereket). Focal Point to talk to IIED (Ced) to see how to make this pledge "sharper/more specific).
5. **Write new backdonor proposals for CELEP support**
Who? PENHA, Terra Nova, Cordaid and VSF-B (the latter will try to get CELEP included its new Development Education Project).

6. **Based on thinking of Bernard Rey: Develop/work-out some cases about how supporting pastoralism can contribute to improving security**
Who? Sara (The lead, IKV Pax Cristi), ODI, IIED (Saverio), KOPEIN (Romano), VSF-Uganda (??) and DADO (Romano)
7. **Contact IWGIA to find out if they want to continue focussing on influencing UPR-processes and integrating pastoralism issues in them**
Who: Inge (Cordaid) will contact IWGIA
8. **Look at the final EU Agenda for Change document and see if pastoralism is still in it. If not, send suggestions for amendments to EU MEPs before 23/10/2012:**
Who? Inge and Alba (Cordaid) and Koen (VSF Belgium): contact with MEP Kaczmarek to see if there is room for amendments
9. Contact and talk to **CONCORD** (Agriculture/Food security commission) to work on agriculture or food security to see what they are doing and if they can include pastoralism more/better
Who? VSF-Belgium (Koen and Joep).
10. **Follow-up of the visit of M. Rey.**
Who? Cordaid (Inge, Alba), PENHA (Bereket) and VSF-Belgium (Koen).
 - Plan to organize a lunch meeting on the book launch “Pastoralism and development in Africa” by Andy Cattly and others, contact Jeremy Lind/Ian Scoones and then Bernard Rey.
 - Organize an expert meeting on pastoralism and arid lands for the permanent country representatives in Brussels and then see how we further engage on the national (Ministry) EU country levels. (As a first step: first have a look at the coming up Council Agenda and try to link it up with the theme food security and resilience. Second step: talk with the what they think about a EU arid/and pastoralism policy).
 - Idea to bring in a number of European pastoralists groups CSOs into CELEP.
11. **The next ACP-JPA meeting to try (ones more) if we can get the African Union framework for pastoralism on their agenda**
Who? Cordaid (Alba and Inge) and VSF Belgium (Koen and Joep)
12. **To influence all the EU documents/communications that already have and will come out the coming period as operationalizations of the EU Agenda for Change document.** Try to get relevant pastoralism issues in them. This among others via participating in the EU on line consultations. As a first step: Look at the “Commission Work Program” published in November for this.
Who? VSF Belgium (as the Focal Point) to take the lead on this and then mobilise inputs from relevant other CELEP members, partners and contacts.
13. **Inquire with Isa Toth (Cordaid) if EU delegations provide trainings for CSO’s on the CSP/RSP processes.**
Who? Cordaid (Alba and Inge)

Day 3, of the CELEP meeting, 05-10-2012 (Facilitated by Govert van Oord)

1. Discussion on the organizational future of CELEP

Communication tools:

- **CELEP Google group:** open for anybody who is interested in pastoralism in Eastern Africa. Currently 157 individual members.
- **CELEP Website:** currently managed by Cordaid and updated by Ann (ETC). Ann updates it about 6-8 hours a month. This is being paid by Cordaid.

Overview and short presentation by Ann Waters (ETC):

Debate:

- The two above tools seem to be sufficient for communication
- **FACEBOOK:** problem quality control, one person could be responsible. Issue was raised but for now, not necessary to continue with it. CELEP Google group is currently sufficient for the purpose of CELEP.
- **Links on other CELEP member websites to the CELEP website.** The (new) CELEP Focal point follows this up and sends an email to the members to ask them if they want to put a button on their website to link to the CELEP website.
- CELEP Core group communication will continue through email. By skype is also a possibility but the advantage of email is to deal with things when there is time.
- **VSF-B (Koen) will also become a co-moderator of the google group.**

CELEP Organizational issues:

The CELEP Focal Point:

- Rotates among EU members of CELEP
- Elected at CELEP AM
- Official CELEP spokesman in EU
- Monitors implementation of actions/pledged agreed upon during CELEP AM
- Identifies lobby opportunities and mobilises responses from CELEP EU members and EA partners
- Handles organisational issues with support of CELEP members/partners
- When necessary: requests advice and inputs from CELEP Core Group
- Manages CELEP website and Google group

The CELEP Core Group:

- Members elected every year during CELEP annual meeting (maximum 50% coming from EA partners)
- Voluntary basis (no covering of costs)
- Advises and guides the CELEP Focal Point
- Decides about sensitive issues in between the annual meetings of CELEP

Annual costs CELEP Focal Point (by Cordaid) for the last financial year 2011/2012:

Staff costs (0,5 fte, incl overhead)	=	Euro 35.000
Advisory services (BBO and Entree)	=	Euro 30.000

PO Visits to Brussels (8) includes hotel	=	Euro 1.000
Sponsoring 5 trips of southern partners to EU	=	Euro 10.000
Two PO's attending CELEP annual meeting	=	Euro 1.200
Papers, printing, copying (policy briefs etc)	=	Euro 1.500
CELEP website update + internet placement costs	=	Euro 5.500

TOTAL		Euro 84.200

Changing Circumstances:

- Cordaid was Focal Point during initial phase: nothing existed yet: relatively high costs.
- The two POs of Cordaid did the CELEP work next too/on-top of their “normal” work as Cordaid POs. So no extra funds were needed to pay staff.
- This stage: advisory costs less necessary: only for specific advise.
- Salary based on average Cordaid staff costs, including org overhead: actual PO costs lower.
- Website could also be updated by CELEP member

Minimum annual Core Costs budget for CELEP Focal Point:

Staff costs (0,5 fte)	=	Euro 20.000
Advisory services	=	Euro 5.000
PO Visits to Brussels (8) includes hotel	=	Euro 1.000
Sponsoring 5 trips of southern partners to EU	=	Euro 10.000
PO attending CELEP annual meeting	=	Euro 1.000
Papers, printing, copying (policy briefs etc)	=	Euro 1.500
CELEP website (hosting on internet)	=	Euro 200
Unforeseen	=	Euro 1.500

TOTAL		Euro 40.200

Possible finance model:

- Set up a **sponsorship fund** for five visits to EU by EA partners: Euro 10.000.
- Ask EU members to contribute to this fund.
- Ask CELEP EU members to pay an annual “**core funding contribution**” (proportionally).
- F.e.: with Euro 30.000 as annual core budget, with 20 paying members: Euro 1.500 each.
- Raise **additional CELEP funding** via joint proposal development from donors.

Actions:

- New elected Focal Point: VSF-B will become the next focal point (condition: funding of the core costs Focal Point position).
- Core group 2011/2012 was. IIED, VSF-B, IWGIA, REGLAP, PENHA and Cordaid.
New core group 2012/2013: Cordaid, VSF-B, Concern worldwide, IIED, PENHA, Reconcile, PFE.
- Written description of the role of the Focal Point and the Core group to be finalised.

- **Although not present, Terra Nuova had offered to organise the next annual CELEP meeting in Italy, Rome in September.** This offer was happily accepted by everyone.
- **Funding:**
 - Euro 30.000 as core costs Focal Point: look how to fund this minimal budget.
 - Membership fee proportional to the size of the organization. Some organizations can give more than others. Make the contribution proportional.
 - The biggest ones could pay more than the smaller ones.
 - Proposals have been written before to get funding, have been rejected. We will try again though.

Decision: Core Group and Focal Point (VSFB) will work this out. Deadline is before Christmas.

CELEP to gradually develop into CELAP:

- Arguments and discussion:
 - When dealing with the EU: concerned with all of Africa, makes more sense to argue with other organizations. Policies for entire Africa.
 - Lobbying at the AU level. It could serve as a bridge, part of something much bigger.
 - At the same time: lobbying for one is not diluting it for others.
 - Also, civil society engagement in Eastern and West Africa is different. In terms of the focus on the issue, it will be a factor that binds all of us together.
 - Practical foreseen problems: French language: extra budget for translation? Cost?
- **Conclusion:** in principle it could be useful and we might not lose too much in terms of dynamics. **Focal point and Core group will make a one pager of opportunities and challenges.** Also a list of new members, new partners that then need to be included will be made.
- **Small email group will work on this:** Core group + focal point + IIED + Ann (ETC), WISP and PENHA to see who we include and what the implications are.

THE END: Finalisation and closing remarks!!

Annex: list of participants during the CELEP annual meeting in Brussels:

1	Espinoza Rocca	Alba	Cordaid and Focal Point CELEP, The Netherlands
2	Barmiento	Inge	Cordaid and Focal Point CELEP, The Netherlands
3	BEYEZA-MUTAMBUKAH	Benjamin	Coalition for Pastoral Civil Society Organisation
4	Boonstra	Else	BBO Bridging People and Politics
5	Campbell	Tom	Kimmage Development Studies Centre.
6	Ketelaar	Sara	IKV Pax Christi
7	Levine	Simon	Overseas Development Institute: Humanitarian Policy Group
8	Lomoe	Simon	Dodoth Agro-pastoralists Development Organisation (DADO)
9	Longole	Romano	Kotido Peace Initiative KOPEIN
10	Odhiambo	Michael	Reconcile
11	Odokorach	Francis Shanty	Oxfam Staff from Uganda
12	Ogali	Claire	IUCN – WISP
13	Pattison	James	IIED
14	Tesfagergis	Bereket Tsegay	Pastoral & Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA)
15	van Mierlo	Joep	VSF-Belgium
16	van Oord	Govert	Cordaid/Entree
17	Van Troos	Koen	VSF-Belgium
18	Wario	Qalicha	KENYA LIVESTOCK MARKETING COUNCIL (KLMC)
19	Waters-Bayer	Ann	ETC Foundation
20	Wolde	Wendessen Gulelat	PASTORALIST FORUM ETHIOPIA (PFE)