

AU pastoralism framework (way forward) and reinforcement through EU policies

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PFPA policy framework intent and Possible Opportunities

- Provide a both a vision and a practical framework for; catalyzing political will and raising awareness: **Devolution as an opportunity for making significant change; new institutions created at local level, governance at county, legislation process, having voices on how resources can be used and development agenda**
- TZ constitutional process, mapping of livestock corridors revised national policies; **policies and legislation support the protection of livestock corridors as part of viable and sustainable pastoral production systems; challenge** pressures on land & resources, delays in village land use planning implementation and poor enforcement of by-laws and other local mechanisms.
- **UG: The new land policy and the success IBM cases where security of land tenure amongst the smallholder farmers is secured through the models/type of investments.**
- Coordinate the collective efforts of key stakeholder: identifying the needs of pastoral communities, **establishing regional advocacy blocks, alliances, partnerships and networks Land Net East Africa. How can the RECs, and other political and legislative bodies be engaged?**

- Define the modalities for attracting sustainable & well- managed public and private sector investments; **discovery of oil, gas, water, LAPSET Programme, Oil palm project (Kenya, Uganda)- Through an Inclusive Business Models (IBM) this will allow establishment of PCPP or PPP model of VODP in Kalangala Island UG. How can pastoralist claim/have equity shares in investments in their land? (physical infrastructure, livestock production and marketing, water resource development)**
Eth's GTP; emphasis on greater commercialization of agriculture and enhancing private sector development, industry,
- Promoting the involvement of pastoral communities in policy processes, so that their are far better reflected in national policy and planning frameworks; **First what is the level of readiness amongst the pastoralists, their institutions, political and traditional leadership? The strategy would be** Building an all-inclusive capacity at different levels to ensure pastoralists are part of the policy process.
- However, at the end of the day, the AU document is just a framework, and its benefits will only be realized through national policy commitments and actions. That is where advocacy should be focused, EA region should think of strategies for pushing this agenda in a collaborative way.

Practical approaches for managing risks and thereby reduce the vulnerability of pastoral people to climatic events, particularly droughts and floods, and to conflicts;

- There is need towards institutionalizing disaster management and mainstreams disaster risk reduction in the country's development initiatives.
- How can members of CELEP use their connections and interactions with the EU to support the implementation and domestication of the AU Pastoral Policy Framework?
- The EU signs a cooperation agreement with the AU, which should have a commitment to support the implementation of the policy framework. Similarly, this commitment should be reflected in the country programming papers signed between the EU and the countries of the Horn of Africa.
- Through the CELEP partnership, our European partners should support our advocacy with the EU in this regard.