

## CELEP Update

### Table of contents

<i>Ongoing activities</i> .....	1
1.    MEP visit.....	1
2.    Extensive Livestock Expo 2015. Theme: Herding for the Markets.....	2
3.    European Development Days .....	3
4.    Loliondo – Urgent Motion for resolution.....	3
5.    Windmill Park in Kenya .....	3
6.    Communication tools.....	4
<i>For your action</i> .....	4
<i>For your information</i> .....	4

### *Ongoing activities*

#### 1.    MEP visit

As planned in the action plan defined at the annual meeting in September 2014, CELEP will be organising a field visit for two MEPs to Uganda in 2015. Since January, the focal point has been developing this idea together with the Ugandan partner organisation COPACSO. To identify key activities and deadlines, a roadmap for the MEP visit was created. You can find it [here](#). This document is constantly being adapted according to the activities that were already done and deadlines that need to be altered. Right now, the following elements have been identified:

- **Participants:** So far two MEPS have confirmed their participation to the MEP visit to Uganda. However, as the dates get closer, they might always decide to not take part in the visit. Even two weeks before departure they can do so. Therefore, our efforts at the Brussels level will continue to get in touch with more European parliamentarians and to ask them as participants for the exchange trip or as advocates. Currently we are in touch with several MEPs from the Greens, S&D and ALDE. The two MEPs that agreed to participate in the visit to Uganda are the ones below.
  - **Norbert Neuser, Socialists and Democrats (S&D), German** ([http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meps/en/96844/NORBERT\\_NEUSER\\_home.html](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meps/en/96844/NORBERT_NEUSER_home.html))  
MEP Neuser is the coordinator for the Socialists and Democrats and is therefore responsible for coordinating activities and opinions related to development for S&D. S&D is the second biggest group in the European parliament. S&D is therefore a strategic ally to shape EU humanitarian and development policies in favour of pastoralism in East Africa.
  - **Maria Heubuch, Greens & European Free Alliance (GEF), German.** ([http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meps/en/124848/Maria\\_HEUBUCH\\_home.html](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meps/en/124848/Maria_HEUBUCH_home.html)).



MEP Heubuch is the coordinator for GEF in the development committee and therefore has the same responsibilities as MEP Neuser but for the Greens. GEF is the sixth biggest group in the parliament.

- **Timing:** Ideally the MEP visit will take 4–5 days and will be organised during Week 43: 19–25 October. This could change according to the availability of the MEPs but for now this will be the working date to plan the MEP visit.
- **Programme:** The programme has not yet been finalised. It will however focus on the 4 topics defined at the annual meeting related to pastoralism: climate change, food security, extractives and conflict. The programme will consist of two parts:
  - 1/2 or 1 day for a **briefing** in Kampala. The aim of this briefing is to inform the local development community on pastoralism in Uganda in relation to the sub-topics mentioned above. Representatives of international organisations, local policymakers and other stakeholders will be invited to participate and be briefed. Ugandan journalists will also be contacted. During this briefing, the MEPs will be asked to facilitate a session and get in touch with their Ugandan counterparts.
  - 2–3 days for **field visits in Karamoja**. During these field visits, the MEPs will be informed on ongoing programmes and projects related to pastoralism and the (sub-) topics mentioned above, will meet with representatives of local civil society organisations, etc. The aim of the field visit is to go beyond the usual meetings in conference rooms MEPs attend very often and to give them first-hand experience in what pastoralism is all about.
- **Organisation/Coordination:** On the Brussels level, the MEP visit is being prepared by the CELEP Focal Point ([k.vantroos@vsf-belgium](mailto:k.vantroos@vsf-belgium)). In Uganda, COPACSO and VSF-Belgium are coordinating. Esther Akwii from COPACSO is responsible for organising the briefing ([estherakwii@gmail.com](mailto:estherakwii@gmail.com)) and Karolien Burvenich from VSF-Belgium Moroto office for the field visit ([k.burvenich@vsf-belgium](mailto:k.burvenich@vsf-belgium)). So far the organisations that have expressed their interest to work together for either the briefing in Kampala or the field visit to Karamoja include: AgriProFocus, COPACSO, DADO, IUCN, Karamoja Development Forum, KOPEIN, Minority Rights Group, Oxfam Uganda, Pax and VSF-Belgium. A first meeting in Kampala and in Moroto is planned for early April (an exact date has yet to be defined). **Others are encouraged to express their interest and participate in the taskforce.**
- **Budget:** Currently a budget is being drafted. The funding available for the field visit will come from different sources: from the MEP travel budget, from the CELEP budget and from contributions from the EU members. EU members involved in the action will discuss among themselves how to assure the funding needed to host the MEPs.

## 2. Extensive Livestock Expo 2015. Theme: Herding for the Markets

Together with Ken Otieno – RECONCILE Kenya, Regional Focal Point for CELEP – we have had a skype meeting with AgriProFocus (one of our members) to see how CELEP can collaborate in organising this event in Kenya. The event will be organised by AgriProFocus Kenya, Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF), Kenya Commercial Bank Foundation (KCBF), Kenya Livestock Producers Association (KLPA) and Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (KLMC). The aim of the conference is to recognise the need for a value chain platform on extensive livestock production. This first expo on extensive livestock production in Kenya will take place on 4–6 November 2015. CELEP is asked to take an active role in the organisation of the event. Currently we are working on this to find out how we can best position ourselves as a coalition for this event. Ken Otieno ([kenotieno@reconcile-ea.org](mailto:kenotieno@reconcile-ea.org)) is leading this on behalf of CELEP.

### 3. European Development Days

This year's European Development Days (EDDs) are being organised on 3–4 June in Tour&Taxis, Brussels, Belgium (<http://eudevdays.eu/>). They are important as they attract many visitors and often some high-profile personalities from the development world. It was decided during the annual meeting that CELEP would propose a lab session to include a pastoralist focus into the EDDs. Two options were explored, one with IUCN Brussels office and one with the [Land Portal Foundation](#). Finally, it was decided to submit a proposal together with the Land Portal and to be included in the IUCN proposal as a first respondent. This means that, if the IUCN proposal is accepted, CELEP can suggest a speaker who will be able to propose comments and remarks from the audience to open the debate. The proposal that was submitted with the Land Portal Foundation was submitted together with the FAO and Food and Climate Consulting. The FAO agreed to be involved as long as the panel would focus – amongst other things – on soils, as this year is the international year of soils. You can find the submitted concept note [here](#). The panel will focus on land rights and soils.

### 4. Loliondo – Urgent Motion for resolution.

Through the google group and separately with the core group and CELEP members and partners, a lot of information was shared on the case of land grabbing in Loliondo, Tanzania. You can find a [press release](#) on the CELEP website referring to the issue. Based on this input and the awareness raised in international media, CELEP decided to pursue the issue at the European Parliament and to root for an urgent motion for resolution. Thanks to targeted lobby actions with MEPs from the liberal, socialist and green groups of the European Parliament, a motion for resolution was drafted and approved during the plenary session on 15 March. The final document can be found [here](#). Follow-up meetings will be planned with MEPs and their assistants to see what can be done with this resolution. It is a tool that can be used by local civil society organisations in Tanzania to put pressure on the Tanzanian government.

For CELEP, this document is in fact a third resolution of the European Parliament which is the direct result of targeted lobby actions. The previous ones include the [resolution](#) on the Horn of Africa (2011) and the ACP-EU JPA [resolution](#) on the social and environmental impact on pastoralism (2013). All of these documents are important reference documents concerning pastoralism in EU development policies. The third one illustrates the need for specific cases to pursue lobbying activities at the EU level.

### 5. Windmill Park in Kenya

This case is an idea/action CELEP has been developing together with Cordaid and Friends of Lake Turkana. It was discussed at the core group meeting in 2014 and since then has been slumbering a bit. For those of you who haven't heard about this yet, you can find more details [here](#).

The relevance for CELEP is that [the EU seems to be involved in this through the European Investment Bank](#). The European Parliament has the rights to query the EIB on its investments. In a first instance, we will try to get some more information through some of the MEPs we are working with and to find out which measures are being taken to cope with the socio-economic and environmental impact of this megaproject. Second, we are also trying to see if we can find a documentary filmmaker to make a documentary on the issue so we can use it as a lobby tool. This will depend on finding the necessary funding.

## 6. Communication tools

As agreed during the annual meeting, we are working on some tools to increase our visibility as a Coalition. These tools include a flyer, a poster, a new layout for existing policy documents and revamping the website. First versions were already presented at the annual meeting in September 2014 in Aachen. The flyer is finished and can be downloaded [here](#). It will be printed in Europe by VSF-Belgium and in East Africa by COPACSO. If you would like some printed versions, don't hesitate to contact the Focal Point.

The posters will be printed very soon and the existing policy briefs will be adapted to fit into the new layout. The process of the revamped website will be concluded by September 2015.

### *For your action*

- If you are interested in **collaborating to organise the MEP visit to Uganda**, get in touch with either COPACSO or VSF-Belgium.
- To follow-up on the promise of the European Commission to develop a technical note on pastoralism, the focal point will prepare a **written question** that will be asked by the European Parliament to the Commission. If you have more questions (general ones) to the European Commission regarding pastoralism, please send them to the Focal Point.

### *For your information*

When the Commission was drafting the National Indicative Plans (NIPs), some of you were informed on the process and even got in touch with the local delegations to try and influence the process. The NIPs are important as they are reference documents for local delegations and include budgetary envelopes of the European Development Fund (which are managed outside the framework of the EU's general budget). So far, NIPs have been published for Tanzania, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and Kenya. Some of them mention pastoralism as a key sector. You can find them [here](#).

- A quick analysis of the NIP for **Ethiopia** shows that the three sectors that were identified for funding under the EDF include Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security (33.0%), Health and Roads, and Transition to Energy. The budget reserved for the first pillar amounts to 252.4 million EUR. Within this budget, pastoralism is specifically mentioned. In the logframe at the end of the document, a specific result is included referring to the quality of private veterinary services. The objective related to sustainable agriculture under which this result is put is entitled **"Increase agricultural production, productivity and improve marketing"**.
- For **Tanzania**, the three focal sectors that were identified for funding under the EDF include Good Governance and Development, Energy, and Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security (22%). Pastoralism or other forms of extensive livestock keeping don't seem to be explicitly included in the document.
- For **Kenya**, the focal sectors include: i) Food security and resilience to climatic shocks with focus on ASAL; ii) Sustainable infrastructure; and iii) Accountability of public institutions. Within the first one, the ASALs are explicitly mentioned and livestock keeping as well as (agro-)pastoralism: "...an increasing larger percentage of the population falling out of the agropastoralist system becoming reliant on social transfer and remittance from urban population in the absence of alternative source of livelihood" The three results mentioned in



this focal sector include: “Food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable part of the population and their resilience to climatic shocks are improved”, “Productive climate resilient agriculture and community investments to safeguard productivity against climatic shocks supported” and “A conducive environment for long-term food security, rural growth economy and resilience building supported”. The document refers to the ASAL policy “Releasing our full potential” and to the “Continental Programme for a Sustainable Development of Livestock”. There are also specific indicators regarding livestock within the result related to food security.

- For **Somalia**, the focal sectors include State building and peace building (EUR 100 million 35%), Food security and building resilience (EUR 86 million 30%) and Education (EUR 60 million 21%). Pastoralism is very present within the results and objectives related to food security.
- For **Djibouti**, the focal sectors include water and sanitation and food security. Extensive livestock keeping is explicitly mentioned as the backbone of agriculture in the country.