

Report on the 6th annual CELEP meeting
25–27 November 2015, The Hague, The Netherlands



The sixth annual meeting of the Coalition of European Lobbies on Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP) was held on 25–27 November 2015 at Cordaid headquarters in The Hague, the Netherlands. It was hosted by Cordaid and organised by AgriProFocus (APF). A total of 23 people took part, including both European members and Eastern African (EA) partners of CELEP. On the first day of the 3-day meeting, Camilla Toulmin – former director of IIED – gave an opening speech which meant to not only inform the participants on one of the main themes of the meeting (climate change), but also to raise awareness about this at the level of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the second and third day, past CELEP activities were discussed and future ones defined in working groups. We thank Marie-José Niesten for facilitating the meeting.



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List of acronyms and abbreviations

ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AU	African Union
EA	Eastern Africa
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
PCSO	Pastoralist Civil Society Organisation
PPF	Pastoralism Policy Framework
SC	Steering Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

Day 1: “Pastoralism, climate change and investment”

To access the presentation by Camilla Toulmin, please click [here](#). Mrs. Toulmin was asked to open the 2015 CELEP annual meeting. The aim of the opening session was:

- (i) to discuss the challenges and opportunities for pastoralism in the Horn of Africa;
- (ii) to provide a dialogue platform that feeds into the policy debate; and
- (iii) to provide information on the main policy frameworks supporting pastoralism and the good practices and experiences from the field.

1. Opening speech by Mrs. Camilla Toulmin, former director of IIED

Mrs. Toulmin opened her speech with some important figures on drylands and stated that drylands provide 10% of the world’s meat production and support some 200 million pastoral households that raise nearly 1 billion head of camel, cattle and smaller livestock. About a third of those are found in sub-Saharan Africa, where pastoralism accounts for about 20% of national GDPs. She stated that pastoralists’ voices often don’t count in policy discussions, when decisions are made. This causes many challenges for pastoral land and production systems not only in Eastern Africa but everywhere in the world. At the same time, there are also opportunities that could bring real benefits to pastoral systems.

Mrs. Toulmin saw one of the main challenges to be the rising pressure on land for reasons that are well known such as the production of food crops, biofuels, sugar and other agricultural commodities, but also the use of land for wildlife conservation, as well as big mining and energy projects such as for wind and solar energy. Urban growth, infrastructure and irrigation development are also taking up land, with little thought to the consequences for herding economies. Land values are also rising, as land comes to be seen as a scarce asset, and a range of investors decide to add it to their portfolios. Mrs. Toulmin went on to say that land is considered a global investment, an asset with strong growth in capital value, and an important source of revenue from mining, agriculture, wildlife conservation and urbanisation.

Regarding pastoral land, it is becoming increasingly regarded as cropland. In the African context, at the opening of the “Feeding Africa” conference a month ago in Dakar, the African Development Bank called on investors to come to Africa where they could find 65% of the world’s as yet uncultivated but available land for farming. Many governments see their extensively used land areas as a means to attract inward investment as well as an asset, a bargaining chip for negotiating with domestic elite interests. Pastoral grazing land is particularly vulnerable to seizure, being viewed as unproductive, marginal wasteland managed under collective property rights; there are few examples of real legal progress in recognising collective property. People prefer to see things in binary form, so property rights are usually defined as either private land or state land, but actually there are many other forms of tenure and property based on collective groups such as families, clan groups, communities, neighbourhoods and herder associations. Pastoral grazing lands are also vulnerable because, due to their scale, they are difficult to protect from encroachment, so some form of policing and enforcement of rules is needed. Pastoralists are vulnerable also because they have little if any weight in political circles – their economic interests don’t weigh against those bringing money to buy land and invest in whatever they have promised government they’re going to invest in.

Mrs. Toulmin then described pastoral policies in Africa: “Across the continent, a number of states have been enacting bills and passing policy to address aspects of the pastoral economy. At the African Union level, there is now a pastoral framework that offers an overall framing of why pastoralism matters and what national governments should do to support it. **Kenya** offers a policy and legal setting which is better than most others. It would be good to ask both how well does it work in practice, and what combination of people, policy windows and political circumstance enabled such progress to be made? **Kenya Vision 2030**, which recognises the importance of livestock production in the ASALs, and underscores livestock production as a source of nearly 90% of the employment opportunities and nearly 95% of family incomes in these regions. Another important policy evolution has been the **National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands**, which recognises pastoralism as the dominant economy and has a number of provisions that are supportive of mobility (e.g. the need to reform legislation to allow Community-Based Animal Health Workers to treat livestock). The **Constitution of Kenya** (2010) also has provisions for strengthening livestock production and transforming ASAL economies. Art 56 in particular provides affirmative actions to redress historical marginalization. The Constitution defines “marginalized communities” to include pastoral communities, whether nomadic or settled. Article 63 stipulates that community land “shall vest and be held by communities identified on the basis of ethnicity, culture or similar community of interest”. It further identifies community land to include land used by communities for grazing and land held as trust land by county governments. These two categories constitute the bulk of the land in the ASALs. Other than that, the **National Land Policy** also recognises the need to integrate considerations about livestock production in the organization of land rights in the ASALs. Among the policy options listed for securing pastoral land rights include: to “provide for flexible and negotiated cross-boundary access to protected areas, water, pastures and salt licks among different stakeholders for mutual benefit”. Currently, a draft **Community Land Bill** is being discussed with a view to being presented to the National Assembly for enactment. The draft expands the definition of community land to include livestock passage routes and cattle dips, and makes provisions for how pastoral communities shall manage grazing rights, including through planning of access temporally and spatially. It would be good if other countries could follow Kenya’s lead.”

Mrs. Toulmin then described the policy environment concerning pastoralism in West Africa: “In Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania, there have been a series of laws to confirm pastoral rights to land and access to resources. But there is much less in the way of supportive policy to back up such rights, nor the financial resources to invest in such actions. While there is often supportive recognition in favour of pastoral development, there are a range of contradictory measures, which mean that pastoralists face further difficulties as things are not joined up – a case in point is the renewed focus on irrigated agriculture and the construction of large dams on former flood plains. The new dams on the river Niger, for instance, will have serious impacts on the pastures of the inner Niger Delta in Mali, which normally offers six months of dry-season grazing to millions of animals and people. Many pastoral areas have more recently become caught up in security issues, drugs, arms, conflict – reducing herd movements. Herders suspected of being sympathisers of jihadist groups are part of the problem.”

Mrs. Toulmin said that, although pastoralism is facing numerous difficulties, there have been distinct achievements in the past two decades. She focused on eight of them:

- **1st, “Getting the science right”** – *Range ecology at disequilibrium* – helped the research community better describe how highly variable, low-rainfall ecologies work and engaged with governments to argue for shifts in policy and management systems. The science also showed the great importance of taking a systems perspective so, for example, you risk damaging the entire system if you remove a small, but high-value piece of grazing.
- **2nd, “Getting the economics right”**: There is now a better understanding of the ecological case for pastoral land use, Total Economic Value (TEV), Payment for Environmental Services (PES), demonstrating the multiple sources of income, the multi-dimensional livelihoods. There are many good papers from CELEP, WISP and IIED making a strong economic case for pastoral land use. There is now also important scientific research in books such as *Modern and mobile*, *Valuing variability*, etc.
- **3rd, Urbanisation** – offers a big growth in consumer **market** for meat and milk. Competition between domestic producers and imports. Need to find ways to get a larger share of the urban market – what’s the experience here? Labelling of local, low-carbon, organic high-quality produce, local supply chains.
- **4th**, the multiple opportunities and risks from **Climate Change** policy – COP21. There is the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which is starting to distribute cash. IIED’s work seeks to test out their readiness to fund local mechanisms that are best placed to deliver effective Advice and Referral. Pastoralism plays/can play a huge role in climate change adaptation and mitigation. It is estimated that there are 5 billion hectares of pastoral grazing land across the globe, which currently sequester an average of 250–500 kg of carbon per year, or double this amount with changes to management practice. Mrs. Toulmin argued that “we need a serious price for carbon coming out of the Paris meeting. The low-carbon green economy should provide good opportunities to extensive pastoral systems because they can deliver high-quality milk and meat at far lower cost to natural systems”. There are also a wide range of other climate change related issues, not least the likely impacts on grazing, crops and water in terms of hotter temperatures and more volatile rainfall. Staying mobile must be a significantly valuable response. But there are also threats from expansion of biofuels, the spread of large-scale wind and solar energy if they make no provision for grazing access and local benefits, and large-scale dam infrastructure.
- **5th**, the wide-ranging **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** offer much room for support to pastoral development – whether in terms of cutting poverty and hunger, access to water, strengthening rights to land, addressing inequality and recognising human dignity. But as with all high-level statements of ambition, there is much to be done to link these aspirations with sensible steps on the ground.
- **6th, evidence for the remarkable results from local “investors”**. In the rush to attract large-scale investment into agriculture, many governments have forgotten that they have many of the answers they’re looking for at home. There is a growing number of strong positive stories to show how local investment in land and natural resource management makes a huge difference, whether in Isiolo, in Tigray or the re-greening of millions of hectares in the Sahel.
- **7th, technology** can help a lot – **solar energy** enables people to get power locally, mobile telephones are a great means to communicate over long distances that formerly would have to be travelled, linking people together and to markets. **Satellite mapping and aerial photos** offer a really helpful tool for pastoralists to manage and plan their own natural resources; and **transport** helps add an extra dimension to mobility of people and animals between pastures and markets, carrying water and fodder long distance.

- **8th**, a growing realisation that **Institutions really matter and need investment** – these were the findings from our evaluation of the French development cooperation’s work in Chad. It’s the clear evidence from work in Northern Kenya, and northwestern Tanzania. In a recent piece of work done by IIED around Isiolo, it showed that investment in the local Boran institutions – the *dedha* – generated a return of at least 1:24. Recognising the organisation, paying for surveillance of dry-season grazing reserves, bringing people together for collective action and decision-making. All these things bring big benefits.

Mrs. Toulmin concluded by proposing some reflections and ideas for the debate. She stated that, considering changes in the political context and the policy environment, organisations and coalitions such as CELEP should find ways to react. She proposed some key ideas:

1. What is the ideal strategy for Euro-level engagement? First, In terms of political engagement, it is good to have a high-level EU-AU mechanism. The AU’s pastoral framework at least gives an over-arching statement of position. But in a context where migration, terrorism and failed states are dominating debate, it would be good to see how we can tell a story which resonates, which re-brands the drylands as places where local people can gain prosperity by making use of environmental variability – rather than these being areas that generate problems.
2. Everyone talks about **resilience** and how to build it. **What can we learn in Europe from how pastoral systems in Africa deal with shocks and change?** The floods in the UK in February 2014 showed how incredibly ill prepared is the state to manage, with almost all the relief coming from local people and their organisations, helping out neighbours.
3. What kind of **In-country partnerships** make sense going forward? What are the best means to support unheard voices, strengthen institutions, work with local representative groups as well as media, civil society coalitions, land rights activists, parliamentarians. How can we help re-shape the knowledge and understanding of the next generation through training programmes at university and other levels? MOOC? Are there particular champions we should recruit to argue the pastoral case and how might this make a difference?
4. It would be interesting to see how we address **pastoralism in Europe** – the SDGs are meant to be universal in scope, applying to us here in Europe as much as in other parts of the world. Pastoralism has disappeared from most places in Europe except for mountain pastures that have little other use. In some countries, there are public funds for support of pastoral economies, subsidies, funds for pastoral associations, training of young shepherds. And there’s now a growing interest amongst consumers in extensive organic meat production and local cheese.
5. We need to keep up the pressure on funding bodies like the GCF to ensure it delivers support at sub-national levels to groups best able to design and deliver resilient and responsive livelihood systems.

2. Debate

The floor was given to the panel’s first speaker, Marcel Rutten from the Africa Studies Centre in Leiden, the Netherlands. Mr. Rutten adhered largely to what Mrs. Toulmin evoked during her inspiring speech but also added some interesting points. Regarding access to land, he argued that the demand for land is growing for different reasons and that they are not always as easy to assess. Regarding biofuel companies, for instance, sometimes their investment is welcomed by pastoralists. Mr. Rutten stated that there are big differences between regions. For instance, in

several regions in Kenya and Tanzania, wildlife conservation and hunting reserves are the biggest threat for sustainable pastoralism. In many regions, the prices for land have also increased drastically. This goes together with huge risks for titling pastoralist land. Regarding the enabling pastoralist policy environment in Kenya, Mr. Rutten argued that they do offer a nice framework, but follow-up is needed to ensure that the policies are implemented. He went on to discuss market access for pastoralist products. He stated that there is a continuous need to focus on gender when it comes to marketing milk from pastoralist' production systems, for instance.

In her reply, Mrs. Toulmin argued that, concerning market access, there is indeed an ongoing competition between cheap imports and local suppliers for grains, sugar, oil, meat and dairy products. It is interesting to see how local producers can capture those markets or whether it will be cheap processed stuff from elsewhere.

Then the discussion focused on **pastoralist land in Tanzania**. Edward Loure (URCT, Tanzania) and Laurent James Wambura (Oxfam Tanzania) argued that, when pastoralist communities sell land, they do that because there are persistent economic challenges. Education for instance is very expensive. Furthermore, the policy environment in Tanzania is such that different definitions for land exist. The top government, however, does not seem to recognise the rights of local people and therefore mobility is restricted by private investment. Other pressures on land also keep pastoralists away from their normal livelihood systems. Edward Loure pointed to the importance of considering pastoralism as a livelihood system. He also stated that, because of the work of CELEP on the resolution of the European Parliament on land grabbing, the land grabs in Tanzania had reduced significantly. There is, however, a need to continue advocacy both at the international as well as at the national and local community level.

Experiences were also shared on the situation in **Kenya**. Shoba Liban (PDNK, Kenya) and Peter Ken Otieno (RECONCILE, Kenya) illustrated their point of view. Mrs. Liban argued that main challenges of pastoralism focus on conflict. Peace building amongst pastoralist is therefore very important. Diversification of livelihoods is also a necessity but, since the ecosystem mainly supports the pastoral way of life, diversification remains a challenge. Gender issues also need to be addressed in pastoralist' societies.

Peter Ken Otieno focused on the policy context in Kenya. He argued that these policies are, in fact, critical opportunities and may work. They are opportunities because they allow to retrace the genesis of problems (investment, conflict). Land use is one area and conversation in Kenya is moving away from the national way of how land needs to be secured to the local level (example: irrigation in drylands). Constitutional definition of land (use) is only one part of the debate. How is this discussion promoting debate around specific resources management and how do we promote a win-win situation (investments)? Mr. Otieno also mentioned wildlife and in particular conservation rangeland management.

Further discussion focused on a number of topics such as irrigation experiences in pastoral areas in West Africa and in Eastern Africa related to the construction of dams but also to patterns of herd ownership and how this remains a challenge. Issues were also raised on the importance of pastoralist civil society speaking with one voice. Private investment also remained a hot topic during the debate. The need to have compensation for pastoralist communities when it comes to investment in their land was stressed by several Eastern African partners. Benjamin Mutambuka and Esther Akwii (COPACSO) also focused on the misunderstanding of dynamics in pastoral land and the need to have pastoralist civil society included in policy dialogues.

After the break, Monique Calon, Senior Policy Advisor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, linked up the discussion on pastoralism with the Dutch development agenda. First she focused on the question **how to make policymakers listen?** She argued that, to do so, the debate needs to be linked to the **SDGs**, which are in fact a major step forward compared to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs concern a global commitment, with no difference made between “their” and “our” problem. Pastoralism therefore should be considered a sustainable development opportunity with national, regional and global dimensions rather than a marginal economic activity. Messages should also be packaged to makes research relevant for policymakers. To make policymakers listen, packaging of the messages goes along with policy wishes. Mrs. Calon also stressed the need for technology and infrastructure to be included in development policies. Basic services to pastoralist communities need to be installed. She also addressed briefly the need to further develop a “One Health” approach: distribution systems for health systems and using the same system for veterinary services for animals.

Other issues Mrs. Calon focused on included migration and urbanisation and she gave some comments on the economic and trade importance of pastoralism. She also stressed the need to look at pastoralism as a regional issue (cross-border) and expressed the need to address land issues in this regard: how to develop a good land-governance structure, taking pastoralists’ needs for mobility and their land-use rights into consideration.

She gave the following recommendations for the debate:

- There is a need to speak the same language as policymakers and focus on inclusive development, sustainable food systems, etc.
- Security is also at the top of the agenda, and might also be an entry point.
- Concerning trade: improve regional trade.
- There is also a need to highlight gender issues and the important role of women in the pastoralist households.

In the debate, the need to have more Dutch aid targeting pastoralist activities was stressed as well as the need to have more coherence in Dutch development policies. Mrs. Calon argued that the new umbrella framework of Aid and Trade shows how, in practical terms, actions supporting pastoralists can be developed. However, pastoralism needs to be positioned in a certain way. It needs to be promoted as an efficient productive system that contributes to inclusive and sustainable development.

Mrs. Toulmin concluded the session by stating that there is no need for more research but that perhaps the packaging should change. She also argued that linking aid with the trade and investment agenda has its merits but also holds potential difficulties and there is a clear need to verify potential conflicts. The need for Africa to feed itself should dominate, not for Africa to be solely at the centre of consumption but also at the centre of production. Investments benefiting this should be encouraged and civil society should scrutinise them (look at costs and alternatives and prosperity generated in those countries). To rely on government money is also not a good strategy because it creates too much dependence.

Day 2: Reporting on past activities and planning new ones

1. Reporting on past activities

This part on reporting on past activities was a bit different compared to the years before as this year a report on activities in 2015 was drafted prior to the meeting. This report was coordinated by the CELEP Focal Point and input was given prior to the meeting by the Regional Focal Point. During this part of the day, the report was completed and the final activity report for 2015 can be found [here](#).

Important remarks/ideas that we came across during this session include:

- Adapt messages to the language of the policymakers, develop specific cases and look at personal things to help develop your message.
- There is a need to monitor and evaluate CELEP activities, effects and impact.
- Cordaid re-affirmed its engagement in CELEP and stressed its interest in CELEP and to link it up with the partners for the resilience programme in countries and at regional level.
- CELEP is not only a communication and advocacy coalition but also a learning platform, where knowledge can be exchanged.

The presentation that was used to present the report on past activities can be found [here](#). In this report, various activities were mentioned that were still ongoing and needed to be included in the action plan of 2016 if the group wanted it. These topics/actions were put on a parking lot to be decided upon afterwards, on the third day. They include:

- Pilot project
- Windmill park
- Policy briefs working group
- SDGs and pastoralism
- Developing database
- Expanding in Eastern Africa and West Africa

2. Presenting themes of engagement and the political environment: defining “football field” for 2016 CELEP activities and actions

In order to define new actions and activities for 2016, the Regional Focal Point together with COPACSO and the CELEP Focal Point had combined some ideas to introduce themes for engagement and possible actions and activities. These were presented and discussed during the meeting. This was to find out whether members and partners are already working on these topics and to see whether it is important or not to elaborate on them. Afterwards, participating members and partners could vote and evaluate whether they wanted to continue discussing these themes /policy agendas in the working groups. Several documents were also given to the participants at the meeting to have some background information on the themes and the policy agendas. You can find them [here](#). For each of the themes, it was also identified who is already dealing with them. You can download the presentation introducing the themes below and political agenda's [here](#).

The themes that were presented include:

1. Climate change and resilience
 - Two dimensions (overlapping): climate change and resilience

- What are gaps in terms of capacities of pastoralist organisations and of development partners to act on this topic from a pastoralist perspective?
 - Members and partners who are already active on this topic: African Studies Centre (ASC), Concern Worldwide, Oxfam Tanzania, Cordaid (through Partners for Resilience Programme), Tom Campbell (research at personal level), UCRT (climate change adaptation), IIED, COPACSO, IWGIA, MPI research, RECONCILE, Agrecol
2. Food security and nutrition
- Nutrition has become a predominant theme
 - Several initiatives such as the SUN Initiative: entry point for advocacy
 - Pastoralist and food products for national level
 - Should CELEP focus in this in the coming years?
 - Members and partners active on this topic: Concern Worldwide, Oxfam Tanzania, VSF, PWHE (PDNK), COPACSO, UCRT, ASC, APF (including production and markets), Misereor, Agrecol
3. Land access, natural resources and conflict resolution
- Land is a key area because, without land, pastoralism is impossible
 - Investment for or investment with? Look at policies, institutions and programmes; several guidelines: AU framework, FAO, etc.
 - Understanding of diversity of stakeholders: how to get others interested to respect the interest of pastoralists
 - Governance: in some cases, the evolution may be give-and-take (for example, power for security) but no means to affect the power; need to make sure to advocate for different groups to define ownership
 - There was a discussion whether to talk about natural resources or pastoral resources
 - The organisations that are already working on this topic include: COPACSO, VSF, PFE, Cordaid, Misereor, PAX, MPI, IIED, PWHE (PDNK), UCRT, IWGIA, ASC, Oxfam Tanzania, RECONCILE, Agrecol
4. Migration/refugee crisis
- Not only in EU, also hot issue in Africa, e.g. in Uganda, many refugees
 - Global fight against natural resource degradation and natural disasters
 - Trust Fund EU to tackle root causes of migration (€1.8 billion) focus on Horn of Africa and Sahel
 - Discussion on what we understand by “migrant” and “refugee”; it is important to be careful with the terminology
 - Organisations active on this topic: PFE, VSF, Cordaid, RECONCILE, PAX, Concern, Agrecol and Oxfam

Besides the themes, several policy discussions/activities that are ongoing or are already more or less planned were also mentioned:

- Global
 - Livestock Policy Initiative
 - SDGs: links between several goals and pastoralism
 - FAO Pastoralist Hub: need to define how to collaborate with this initiative
 - VGGT (Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure):

- Discussion on land tenure and protection around pastoralists
- Different minorities
- Transboundary question
- New Alliance on Food Security and Nutrition: Alliance between countries and private partners launched by G8; connection food security and green economy.
- Regional
 - EU: several activities already more or less predefined: EU MEP visit to Kenya, etc.
 - East Africa:
 - IGAD transhumance protocol, meant to resolve inter-community conflicts and transboundary livestock movements (animal vaccination, etc.) and to provide safe passage, high protection, legal framework. Need for wider consultations and engagement of sceptical policymakers. Careful work needed in next steps. (Thomas mentioned that it is largely a copy of the West African ECOWAS one, which does not work very well because of a lack of administrative capacity and of good governance.)
 - Others: PowerPoint presentation

After the brief introduction and discussion of the different topics to define the 2016 agenda, the participants voted on which themes they found most interesting for CELEP activities and actions in 2016. This led to the selection of two themes: **i) land access, natural resources & conflict resolution, and ii) climate change and resilience**. After this selection, the participants were divided into three groups that worked on defining activities and actions for 2016 within these two themes. The final outcomes of these working groups on the two themes and the plenary discussions have been compiled in an action plan, which can be found [here](#) and at the end of the document.

Day 3: Outstanding actions, CELEP's organisational structure and communication tools

In the next part of the meeting, discussions focused on outstanding actions, CELEP's organisational structure/finances and communication tools.

1. Outstanding actions

In the activity report for 2015, several actions were still ongoing and needed to have a follow-up in 2016. They were discussed during the annual meeting and were included in the action plan for 2016. They concern actions regarding the issues mentioned below:

- Pilot project:
- Windmill park
- Policy briefs working group
- SDGs and pastoralism
- Developing database
- Expanding in Eastern Africa and West Africa + involving absent members/partners
- Film of MEP trip to Uganda, to be used as an advocacy tool

The discussion regarding the last two points was rather interesting as it concerns some fundamental principles of CELEP's ways of working. The participants agreed to further explore the earlier established database and to focus on expansion in Eastern Africa by contacting new member and partner organisations (based on earlier work done). Regarding West Africa, it was agreed to wait for the outcomes of the meeting in Bamako to be able to identify a way forward.

An important remark was also made regarding the set-up of CELEP. CELEP does not have 370 members, but has about 370 people that are member of the CELEP google group, one of the Coalition's main communication channels. Within CELEP, there are 25 members and seven partners. The aim is not to have all 370 people become members of CELEP but rather to focus on different types of contributions such as contributions in kind and information sharing. It was also suggested to expand CELEP membership into other European countries such as France and Eastern Europe.

2. Evaluating CELEP's current structure and organisation + evaluating effects and impact

This process of thinking about the way CELEP is operating opened the discussion on the current structure and organisation and was combined with earlier thinking about the impact CELEP has had and the effects it has caused. It was agreed that CELEP should conduct a self-evaluation (self-assessment) to evaluate its results and impacts and to evaluate the "institutional set-up" of the Coalition that was created in 2009. **VSF – in its position as Focal Point – offered to take the lead in the process** but also underlined the need to have external support to do so. Several names were suggested for this, including Michael Odhiambo. AgriProFocus will also support this process. The process will be as follows:

- TORS will be designed
- The process will start in January/February 2016
- The results of this process will be discussed at a Core-Group meeting of CELEP in May/June
- Based on these results, a strategic plan will be drafted and presented at the next annual meeting. A plan for M&E will be part of this strategic plan.

3. CELEP financial report + budget

The CELEP financial report for 2015 can be found [here](#). However, this is the current financial report and costs will be added for expenses in November–December. Early January, a detailed financial report for the year 2015 will be sent around. The discussion around the budget revolved around the fact that, within CELEP, good value for money is assured. It was noted that the auto-evaluation or self-assessment should also focus on this aspect. Discussions also focused on how to get more money for CELEP. One suggestion was that CELEP participate in calls for project proposals, as long as the Coalition does not compete with its members. Other suggestions were related to the expansion of CELEP. Contributions in kind, however, are equally important. Members should also consider how to fund specific CELEP activities. It was also agreed that Alba Espinoza Rocca – on a personal basis – would help the Focal Point to get the necessary funding from the members.

4. Electing a new CELEP Core Group + Annual meeting 2016

It was decided that, in 2016, the Core Group will be composed of:

- Africa Studies Centre, represented by Marcel Rutten
- Agrecol, represented by Ann Waters-Bayer and Wolfgang Bayer
- Cordaid, represented by Karen Stehouwer
- VSFB, represented by Koen Van Troos (FP) and Joep Van Mierlo
- COPACSO, represented by Esther Akwii and Benjamin Mutambuka
- RECONCILE, represented by Peter Ken Otieno

The participants from Max Planck Institute and Misereor indicated that they could not officially become members; however, they remain involved in CELEP and provide valuable input.

There was no decision on who will organise the annual meeting in 2016. European members are therefore encouraged to consider the possibility of doing this. Ideally, the annual meeting (AM) in 2016 should take place a bit earlier than this year’s AM.

5. Presentation on CELEP communication tools

Ann Waters-Bayer – Agrecol representative within CELEP and responsible for the CELEP website and google group management – gave an overview of CELEP communication tools and raised some questions to be resolved concerning this matter. It was noted, however, that it was not possible to find out the number of hits on the website in 2015 due to a change in the website set-up. The presentation on the CELEP communication tools can be found [here](#).

Discussion points – decisions:

- **All members and partners should verify whether their website links up to the CELEP website.**
- Regarding the themes in the knowledge repository on the website, it was agreed that there was a need to add the words “food & nutrition security” to the category on pastoralist livelihoods. Some discussions concerned the possibility of including “migration & refugees” and “SDGs” as separate categories, but it was concluded that they would be part of the “policy” category.
- The possibility of having a Facebook page for CELEP was also discussed, but it was concluded that Twitter would be enough.
- Ann Waters-Bayer is still managing the website on a voluntary basis. Options should be explored to have a back-up website manager who can gradually take over this role.

It was discussed how the Knowledge Management part of the CELEP website can be harmonised with the work of the Pastoralist Hub. It was decided to cut back on posting general publications on pastoralism in Eastern Africa on the website and to focus on publications of the CELEP network, members and partners. This, however, needs coordination with the Hub at FAO.



Annex 1: List of participants

List of participants in CELEP Annual Meeting 2015

	First name	Last name	Organisation	Email
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Annex 2: Operational action plan

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Messages</i>	<i>Responsible person/organis.</i>	<i>Who closely involved</i>	<i>Event / Activity</i>	<i>When</i>	<i>Media</i>	<i>Expected output/result</i>	<i>Indicator for success</i>
<i>Climate change and resilience</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How pastoralism can be seen as viable livelihood system in a climate-constrained world • Importance of pastoralism for food security • How pastoralists 'manage' drought and cope with climate variability 	VSFB	IIED, Concern, AgriProFocus, RECONCILE and COPACSO	Visit of the EU Parliament delegation to Kenya in February 2016	Feb 2016	Take advantage of MEP visit for media coverage in Europe and locally	Value of pastoralism on MEP radar prior to visit	Meaningful media coverage
				Briefing paper in advance of MEP visit to EA (adapt Pastoralism reader (bring in topics regarding the MEP visit) + add things on water + other issues of interest to these MEPs)	Jan 2016	To provide a angle for media coverage – e.g. extensive livestock systems as counter to livestock and greenhouse gases narrative	Briefing paper to influence policy	Follow-up funding for pilot project?
				Set up meetings with key local stakeholders in Kenya during the MEP visit	Feb 2016		Media coverage	Reinvigorate EU technical paper on pastoralism process...
				CELEP position paper on CC and pastoralism	June 2016		Position paper: workshop to present position paper	
				Tailor position/policy paper for Ugandan context	July 2016			
'Map' CELEP members	throughout							
			RECONCILE to ask EU Delegation for MEP visit programme and be included in meeting with CSOs				Uganda-specific policy brief on CC and pastoralism	



				activities on CC and resilience	2016	
<i>Climate change mitigation / energy</i>	'Windmill' park in Northern Kenya – can it be turned to pastoralists advantage? Focus on responsible investment in renewable energy projects	IWGIA	Cordaid ASC RECONCILE Concern	Further research / evidence required,	Jan–July 2016	Evidence-based cased study for use in policy work and position paper (see above)
<i>Land access, natural resource management and conflict resolution</i>	Recognition of pastoralism as a viable livelihood and valuable economic contribution to the national economies	Sabine / Misereor	IIED, MPI-Halle, ARC, Agrecol	Collection of <u>recent</u> studies and papers, systematisation of new data and information on the subject on pastoralism as valuable livelihood and important contribution to wider economy in an online database	Jan 2016	1. Formulation of short paper on new economic, environmental and social evidence (usable data for policy dialogue) 2. Review of recent literature and missing gaps 3. Update of CELEP policy brief on land
<i>Land access, natural resource management and conflict resolution</i>		Ken / RECONCILE	Partners in Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya	Current analysis on policy frameworks related to pastoralism done by NOVIB and RECONCILE in Uganda to be used to conclude on what is necessary for	Jan 2016 Jan–April 2016	1. Key elements for designing pastoralist-friendly policies are identified and formulated as references for future or revised policies. 2. In other countries (Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia) these



Outstanding actions 2015

			pastoralist-friendly policies and their enforcement	February 2016 April 2016 Sept–Dec. 2016	elements are also analysed. 3. Draft report of study is presented for the MEP visit 4. Presentation in Uganda and Tanzania for EU delegation 5. Promotional tour of study in the Brussels institutions
Agrecol and FP	Cordaid and UCRT		Pilot project finalisation (contacts with the European Commission, develop full proposal, etc.)	Jan–July 2016	Pilot project is implemented by CELEP partners
VSFB	IIED		Policy briefs working group	Jan–July 2016	Policy briefs are updated
APF	VSFB		Developing database	Jan–July 2016	
VSFB			SDGs and pastoralism: article is written and put in CELEP layout.	January 2016	Article is on website



			<p>Expansion of CELEP</p> <p>Members contact other “sleeping” members. A strategy will be developed with the Core Group.</p> <p>For expansion in Eastern Africa, RECONCILE and COPACSO provide contacts.</p> <p>For expansion in West Africa, results from the meeting in Bamako will define how to continue.</p>	Jan–Dec 2016	CELEP becomes bigger and represents more partner countries in Africa.
VSFb	COPACSO		A film will be made on the MEP trip to Uganda to be used as an advocacy tool	Jan–April 2016	The film is ready, available on the website and screenings are organised