



Summary Report on Proceedings of the

Workshop on Policy Dialogue and Strengthening of the capacity of
pastoralists' networks and organizations.

Held on 29 June to 01 July 2016 at Palm Beach Hotel,

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Theme: *“Resilience and adaptation to drought conditions and pastoralists systems in Africa”*.

INTRODUCTION

The workshop on Policy Dialogue and Strengthening of the capacity of pastoralists' networks and organizations convened by the African Union Commission (AUC) was held from 29 June to 01 July 2016. It was hosted by the Republic of Burkina Faso and took place at the Palm Beach Hotel in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Organized under the theme: *"Resilience and adaptation to drought conditions and pastoralists systems in Africa"*, it was attended by 25 participants composed of representatives of the AUC, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), representatives from pastoralist organisations, farmers' organizations, National Governmental and Civil Society Organizations.

The workshop sought to engage key stakeholders for inclusivity in the process to establish a mechanism to assess and predict risks, monitoring and early warning in pastoralist regions so as to devise interventions of reducing the risk of drought. Therefore, the workshop served as a platform for exchange, dialogue and cooperation among African pastoralist organizations and networks and facilitated the management, sharing and dissemination of knowledge and best practices in the field of pastoralism.

Additionally, the workshop sought to raise awareness on the plight of pastoralist regions in order to present a case for increased investment in pastoralists' economies and strengthen transparency and good governance for all providers of development services strategically partnering to deliver on Malabo Commitment VI: Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks ensuring that, by the year 2025, at least 30% of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related risks.

The three-day workshop was structured in various sessions including the introductory one; welcome remarks; opening remarks; welcome session; plenary session; presentation and adoption of the agenda; objectives of the workshop and expected outputs; group discussions and presentations of their findings in addition to the closing session. It generated a number of key actionable activities to be addressed by the AUC, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), representatives from pastoralist organisations, Farmers' Organizations, National Governments and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in collaboration with Development Partners.

Session 1: Introductory Session

The session was moderated by Youssouphu Mbengue, Communication and Outreach Officer, Semi-Arid Africa Agricultural Research and Development (AU-SAFGRAD) and featured remarks from Djibo Bagna, Chairman of the Board of *Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest* (ROPPA), Benjamin B. Mutambukah, Coordinator of the Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organisations in Uganda on behalf of the participants and Ahmed Elmekass, Coordinator of AU-SAFGRAD.

The opening remarks underlined the importance of pastoralism despite the vulnerability of pastoralists and hence the need for promotion of sustainable pastoralism to take the place it deserves in the debate on development of natural resource management strategies. Some of the critical elements necessary to strengthen the capacity of pastoralists were cited such as livestock development, policy and governance, gender balanced development, equitable resource tenure, access to social services in addition to efficient resource use. The role of the African Union Commission in addressing the plight of pastoralists through the preparation of the Policy Framework for Pastoralism was acknowledged. African governments were called upon to support the implementation of the Framework through committing adequate resources. Building resilience for pastoralists as well as development of suitable policies and laws to enhance cross border livestock mobility would go a long way to boost food security and nutrition.

Session 2: Plenary Session

The Agenda of the workshop was presented and adopted during the second session (Refer to Annex 2). The objectives of the workshop and expected output were also covered during the session. Khecha Abderrahmane, the Senior Policy Officer in the Rural Economy Division underlined that the theme of the workshop was timely considering that the 22nd Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will take place in Africa (Marrakesh, Morocco) and hence African negotiators ought to take into account the needs of pastoralists during negotiations on climate change.

2.1 PRESENTATIONS ON REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PASTORAL POLICY FRAMEWORK ON RESILIENCE: KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

2.1.1 REGIONAL SAHEL PASTORALISM SUPPORT PROJECT-PRAPS (presentation by Issa Tankari)

In line with the Nouakchott Declaration on pastoralism of 2013, PRAPS was launched on 6 October 2015 and is implemented in six Sahel countries namely: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. Targeting more than two million direct beneficiaries in the Sahel, PRAPS has a span of six years (2015-2021) with a budget of USD 248m. It is aimed at improving access to essential resources and production services and markets for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected border areas and along the transhumance routes in the six Sahelian countries as well as enhancing the ability of these countries to respond in time and effectively during pastoral crises or emergencies. PRAPS is coordinated by the *Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel* (CILSS) under the political leadership of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union, Mauritania as well as Chad. The key components of the project are: Improving Animal Health; Improving Natural Resource Management; Facilitating Market Access; Prevention and Pastoral Crisis Management.

2.1.2 Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD): Regional Pastoral Resilience Initiatives (RPLRP) (Presentation by Dereje Wakjira)

Among the major developments within IGAD since 2011 are the organisation's efforts geared towards pastoral resilience. IGAD initiated the Drought Resilience Programme known as the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiatives (IDDRSI). IGAD also established the Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD). These are concrete Regional Projects supporting pastoralism and mobility.

The IDDRSI Programme is hinged on seven pillars: Environment and Natural Resource Management; Market Access, Trade and Financial Services; Livelihood Support and Basic Social Services; Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Response; Research and Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer; Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace building; Coordination, institutional strengthening, partnerships and resource mobilisation. These pillars respond to the IDDRSI Strategic Objectives namely:

1. Promote sustainable ecosystem rehabilitation and management, and equitable access to environmental resources including land and water,
2. Enhance access to markets, financial services and trade,

3. Strengthen and support equitable and safe access to livelihoods and basic social services,
4. Integration of DDR into sustainable development processes and emergency preparedness, response and recovery,
5. Enhance generation, access, use and integrated management of research, knowledge, technology and innovations,
6. Secure significant reduction of violent conflict in ASALs, and
7. Development of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to drought.

IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD): In July 2012, the 45th IGAD Council of Ministers mandated IGAD secretariat to establish “*IGAD Centre For Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD)*” whose mission is to compliment efforts of IGAD member states to sustainably generate wealth and employment through livestock and complementary livelihood resources development in arid and semi-arid areas of the IGAD Region.

The Regional Pastoral Resilience Project (RPLRP) is meant to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in drought prone areas of the Greater Horn of Africa. The components of the project are: Natural Resources Management; Market Access and Trade; Livelihood Support; Pastoral Risk Management; Project Management and Institutional Support.

Challenges: Although the above projects are on track, the role of coordination of the projects by IGAD is challenged on several fronts. For example, the implementing countries are at different levels and not moving at same speed. Moreover, fundamental institutional changes are yet to be effected at country level. Coupled with this is the recurrent drought which usually reduces development gains. Other challenges are a result of youth unemployment and efforts to buttress economic basis of pastoralist; land tenure and land governance. Additionally, the scale of investment in rangeland management is minimal (extension, research, management).

Going forward, IGAD CPALD is looking to partner to further support – cascade AU Policy Frameworks on Pastoralism and Land Governance. Furthermore, IGAD is looking to secure access to cross-border natural resources (Water and range) as well as work towards improved early warning for pastoralist (fodder, range water and animal diseases).

2.1.3 Controlling and Making Use of *Prosopis*: Collaborative Partnerships at National & Regional Levels (Presentation by Sadia Musse Ahmed)

Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA)'s WORK ON PROSOPIS

IFAD is funding a regional program (2013-15) on *Prosopis* control and use covering:

- ▶ Exchanging experience between Sudan and Somaliland,
- ▶ Research on alternative animal feeds with Sudanese universities,
- ▶ Collaboration with FAO-Somalia, helping farmer co-operatives to produce animal feeds that utilize *prosopis* (by providing equipment, hammer mills, and training to prepare feed mixes).
and
- ▶ Support and training for farmer co-operatives on *prosopis* use – in charcoal production and carpentry.

Importance of *Prosopis*: *Prosopis* is primarily a feed supplement; Pods have high nutritional values – (carbohydrate and sugar); if mixed with other ingredients in a carefully formulated feed mix, *Prosopis* boosts protein and nutrient content. *Prosopis* can promote soil conservation and rehabilitation of degraded and saline soils; It can provide a variety of valuable goods: fuelwood and charcoal, construction materials; good honey (from the bees it hosts).

Challenges posed by *prosopis*: It diverts the course of water to farm fields; High cost of clearing invaded land; reduced crop production due to smaller field size.

Way Forward: AU ought to develop a transnational AU Policy Framework on *Prosopis* control and use.

2.2 Key Issues from the Discussions

2.2.1 The participants noted the need for concerted actions aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change including technical preventive measures and aspects of socio-economic interventions to ease the vulnerability of populations inhabiting arid and semi-arid zones to ensure resilience and adaptation to drought conditions and pastoral systems in Africa.

2.2.2 The participants reaffirmed the vital role of adapted and resilient pastoral systems in the face of climate change considering that such systems protect the rights of pastoralists, secure their resources, preserve their unique way of life and increase their productivity.

2.2.3 The participants highlighted the need to cascade the Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa at national level with a greater coordination on the continent and within regions. This calls for establishment of a mechanism in place by the African Union Commission to assess the progress, address challenges and take advantage of the opportunities it presents.

2.2.4 The participants further noted pastoralism as a business that is a continuum along the demand and supply value chains that would benefit from investment in public infrastructure and provision of basic services to the pastoral communities.

2.2.5 The participants underscored the need for a robust advocacy campaign with solid and scientific evidence, capacity building, favourable policies, structured investments and technological innovations to make pastoralism an attractive venture for the women and youth as well as for financial institutions to make credit available.

2.2.6 The workshop recognized the sensitive land tenure systems within Member States which affect transformation towards sustainable pastoralism in arid and semi-arid zones.

2.2.7 In order to contribute towards food security and nutrition, the pastoralism value chain should be given due support along the agriculture value chain.

2.2.8 There is the need to manage structures and use information technology to make pastoralism more attractive to the youth and women.

GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Participants were divided into two groups: Anglophone and Francophone. The discussions were aimed at gaining a consensus on the key pastoralist issues/challenges in Africa and how benchmarks should be set to assess progress in addressing such issues.

Synthesis of the issues from the reports of Group Discussions and recommendations

1. Packaging appropriate positive information/communication about pastoralism, change image and counter stereotypes; to insure policy dialogue, resource mobilization and investments,
2. Feed security is food security: this in pastoralist areas is hinged on sustainable land management; feed reserves/emergency reserve feed banks; seed reserves etc,
3. Secure communal land rights; availability of proper land use planning involving traditional and local Institutions; demarcation of pastoral land,
4. Enhance skills for pastoralist youth, transfer of technologies, vocational training schools, pastoral field schools and in-service training for complementary/alternative livelihoods,
5. Climate change adaptation, resilience building, proper resource allocation and diversification of the pastoral economy, and
6. Diversification of Income generation Activities (IGAs) in pastoral communities.

Benchmarking progress:

- Resilience allocation: adoption of Malabo/Maputo Declarations by allocation of 10% of the national budget for agricultural sectors,
- Improved infrastructure,
- African union Pastoral policy cascaded into national policies,
- Positive reporting on pastoralism,
- Reduce number of pastoral people dependent on food aid,
- Formulate policy on proper sustainable range management, and
- Create appropriate data and applied research supporting pastoralism.

3.0 PLENARY SESSION II

3.1 Presentation on Sofiane Benadjila: Resilience and pastoral adaptation systems

The presenter mentioned that pastoralism requires urgent transformational change. Appropriate energy availability and development is critical to the change as conventional energy solutions are inappropriate for arid and semi-arid regions. Hence, more emphasis should be put on decentralised and interdependent renewable energy systems. This will ensure effective development of the agro-pastoral value chain, enhance resilience and sustainability. Moreover, energy plays a crucial role in improving water harnessing techniques. Concerted and targeted measures need to be taken at all levels with inter-

ministerial coordination, facilitation of resource mobilisation, removal of administrative bottlenecks to programme implementation and the boosting of ecosystem productivity.

3.2 Presentation by Mamadou Koufou of AU-SAFGRAD on Policy Dialogue on strengthening of the capacity of pastoralists' networks and organisations.

The presentation highlighted the key Issues in Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods in Africa's Arid and Semi-Arid Zones including the challenges, status of policies and laws as far as pastoralism in Sub-Saharan Africa is concerned. Mention was made of the programmes implemented by AU-SAFGRAD in addressing Malabo commitment VI: Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks (ensure that, by the year 2025, at least 30% of our farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related risks).

4.0. BREAK OUT SESSION

Two breakout sessions were formed: Anglophone and Francophone to discuss issues related to increasing resilience to drought to reduce poverty for pastoralist. The main gaps in knowledge, capacity and resources were identified. The key challenges in implementing and monitoring the policy framework were outlined. The mechanisms for addressing the gaps were discussed and roles and responsibilities were assigned to potential stakeholders and partners at local, national, regional, continental and global levels.

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 On advocacy for resilience and adaptation, it was felt that a Pastoralism Communication Strategy is required with relevant messages and appropriate tools and channels targeting key stakeholders including Government departments responsible for livestock, food security and natural resources; sub-regional and regional Research and Development organizations; national and international research centres; educational establishments and institutions; bilateral and multilateral donor organizations; NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in addition to the private sector.

5.2 On Policy Environment, consider the development and/or review of more favorable policies, laws and/or codes on pastoralism at country and regional levels that enhance secure access to cross-border natural resources such as water and range pasture.

5.3 On Finance Landscape, Member States and Development Partners were called upon to highlight ways in which development finance can be delivered to the pastoralists in an efficient and cost effective manner.

5.4 On Resilience and Adaptation, Member States and RECs were implored to work towards improved Early Warning for pastoralists to enable them plan better matters of fodder availability and utilisation, range management, water access and management and animal diseases prevention and response.

5.5 The African Union Commission to coordinate the campaign on the proposal to designate the year 2020 as the United Nations' International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists. This platform will be used to highlight the need to improve pastoral production systems while safeguarding the environment.

6.0 NEXT STEPS

6.1 To draw a roadmap for Monitoring and Evaluation of the outcomes of this workshop.

6.2 The African Union Commission in collaboration with RECs to provide support to cascading the AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa and The Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy within the Framework of the New Generation of Regional Agriculture Investment Plans (RAIPs)/National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) under the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

7.0 CLOSING SESSION

The workshop was closed by Djibo Bagna of ROPPA who congratulated all the participants upon a successful workshop and urged them success in implementing the action points from the workshop.

Annex 1: Communiqué

COMMUNIQUE OF THE WORKSHOP ON POLICY DIALOGUE AND STRENGTHENING OF THE CAPACITY OF PASTORALISTS' NETWORKS AND ORGANIZATIONS

“Resilience and adaptation to drought conditions and pastoralists systems in Africa”

29 June – 01 July 2016

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

INTRODUCTION

1. The workshop on Policy Dialogue and Strengthening of the capacity of pastoralists' networks and organizations was convened by the African Union Commission (AUC) from 29 June-01 July 2016. The workshop was hosted by the Republic of Burkina Faso and took place at the Palm Beach Hotel in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

2. The workshop was organized under the theme: “Resilience and adaptation to drought conditions and pastoralists systems in Africa”. It was attended by close to 30 participants, including representatives of the AUC, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), representatives from pastoralist organisations, Farmers' Organizations, National Governments and Civil Society Organizations.

3. The workshop sought to understand the mechanism of assessment and prediction of risks, monitoring and early warning in pastoralist regions so as to devise interventions of reducing the risk of drought as well as creation of a platform for exchanges, dialogues and cooperation among African pastoralist organizations and networks which would facilitate the management, sharing and dissemination of knowledge and best practices of pastoralism. Additionally, the workshop sought to raise the awareness on the plight of pastoralist regions in order to present a case for increased investment in pastoralists' economies and strengthen transparency and good governance for all providers of development services.

4. The workshop was expected to deliver a report that will provide information to assess the feasibility and added value for the establishment of a procedure in attaining resilience to drought by African pastoralists, including issues of effectiveness, ownership, capacity-building and operational mechanisms.

5. The introductory session was moderated by Youssouphu Mbengue, Communication and Outreach Officer, Semi-Arid Africa Agricultural Research and Development (AU-SAFGRAD) and featured remarks from Djibo Bagna, Chairman of the Board of *Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest* (ROPPA), Benjamin B. Mutambukah, Coordinator of the Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organisations in Uganda on behalf of the participants; and Ahmed Elmekass, Coordinator of AU-SAFGRAD.

6. The opening remarks underlined the importance of pastoralism despite the vulnerability of pastoralists and hence the need for promotion of sustainable pastoralism to take the place it deserves in the debate on development of natural resource management strategies. Some of the critical elements necessary to strengthen the capacity of pastoralists were cited such as livestock development, policy and governance, gender balanced development, equitable resource tenure, access to social services in addition to efficient resource use. The role of the African Union Commission in addressing the plight of pastoralists through the preparation of the Policy Framework for Pastoralism was acknowledged. African governments were called on to support the implementation of the Policy Framework through committing adequate resources. Building resilience for pastoralists as well as development of suitable policies and laws to enhance cross border livestock mobility would go a long way to boost food security and nutrition.

KEY MESSAGES

7. The workshop noted the need for concerted actions aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change including technical preventive measures and aspects of socio-economic interventions to ease the vulnerability of populations inhabiting arid and semi-arid zones to ensure resilience and adaptation to drought conditions and pastoral systems in Africa.

8. The workshop reaffirmed the vital role of adapted and resilient pastoral systems in the face of climate change considering that such systems protect the rights of pastoralists, secure their resources, preserve their unique way of life and increase their productivity.

9. The workshop highlighted the need to cascade the Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa at national level with a greater coordination on the continent and within regions. This calls for establishment of a mechanism in place by the African Union Commission to assess the progress, address challenges and take advantage of the opportunities it presents.

10. Delegates noted pastoralism as a business that is a continuum along the demand and supply value chains that would benefit from investment in public infrastructure and provision of basic services to the pastoral communities.

11. Delegates underscored the need for a robust advocacy campaign with solid and scientific evidence, capacity building, favourable policies, structured investments and technological innovations to make pastoralism an attractive venture for the women and youth as well as for financial institutions to make credit available.

12. The workshop recognized the sensitive land tenure systems within Member States which affect transformation towards sustainable pastoralism in arid and semi-arid zones.

RECOMMENDATIONS

13. On Advocacy for resilience and adaptation, a Communication strategy is required with relevant messages and appropriate tools and channels targeting key stakeholders including Government departments responsible for livestock, food security and natural resources; sub-regional and regional Research and Development organizations ; national and international research centres; educational establishments and institutions; bilateral and

multilateral donor organizations; NGOs and community-based organizations in addition to the private sector.

14. On Policy Environment, consider the development and/or review of more favorable policies, laws and/or codes on Pastoralism at country and regional level that enhance secure access to cross-border natural resources such as water and range.

15. On Finance Landscape, Member States and Development Partners shall highlight ways in which development finance can be delivered to the pastoralists in an efficient and cost effective manner.

16. On Resilience and Adaptation, Member States and RECs to work towards Improved Early Warning for pastoralists to enable them plan better matters of fodder availability and utilisation, range management, water access and management and animal diseases prevention and response.

17. The African Union Commission to coordinate the campaign on the proposal to designate the year 2020 as the United Nation's International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists. This Platform will be used to highlight the need to improve pastoral production systems while safeguarding the environment.

NEXT STEPS

18. To draw a roadmap for Monitoring and Evaluation of the outcomes of this workshop.

19. The African Union Commission in collaboration with RECs to provide support to cascading the AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa and The Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy within the Framework of the New Generation of Regional Agriculture Investment Plans (RAIPs)/National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) under the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

Annex 2: PROGRAMME OF WORK
Ouagadougou 29 June -01 July 2016

Time	Agenda Item
DAY 1: 29 June 2016	
8:00-9:00	Registration
1. INTRODUCTORY SESSION	
9:00-10:30	<p>Welcome Remarks -Leader of Pastoralist Network in Burkina Faso</p> <p>Opening Remarks -AUC -President, Continental Pastoralist Network.</p> <p>Keynote Speech -Minister for Livestock , Government of Burkina</p>
10:00-10:45	<p>COFFEE BREAK</p> <p>Group Photograph</p>
2. PLENARY SESSION I	
10:45-11:00	<p>Presentation and Adoption of Agenda</p> <p>Objectives of the Workshop and Expected Output</p>
11:00-13:00	<p>Presentations:</p> <p>-Regional Background Paper: Regional implementation of the pastoral policy in Africa on resilience : Key issues and challenges (ECOWAS ,UMA, EAC, SADC, CILS and IGAD)</p>
13:00-14:00	LUNCH BREAK
14:00-16:00	<p>Group discussions</p> <p>Introduction to Group Discussions—<i>aimed at gaining a consensus on the key pastoralist issues/challenges in Africa and how benchmarks should be set to assess progress in addressing these issues.</i></p> <p>Each group to discuss one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key issues in Africa reflected in the Pastoral Policy Framework. <i>(Key priority issues?)</i> 2. Benchmarking to assess progress made in addressing pastoralism- related

	challenges
16:00-16:15	COFFEE BREAK
16:15-16:30	Collating of group reports
4. PLENARY SESSION I (continued)	
16:30-17:00	Presentation of the report of group discussions
17:00-17:30	Discussion of the report
DAY 2: 30 June 2016	
5. PLENARY SESSION II	
8:30-8:45	Presentation of outcome of DAY 1
8:45-9:45	<p>Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Background Paper on the resilience of pastoralist SAFGRAD Overview of progress in policy and Lessons learned and Challenges -Background Paper about DRR of pastoralist DREA AUC Overview of progress in policy and Lessons learned and Challenges - Background Paper On the resilience of pastoralist IRLI.
9:45-10:45	Discussions
10:45-11:00	Introduction to group Discussions
11:00-11:15	COFFEE BREAK
6. BREAK OUT SESSION II	
11:15-13:00	<p>Group Discussions</p> <p>Each group to discuss one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. increase resilience to drought to reduce poverty for pastoralist 2. Main gaps (knowledge, capacity, resource gaps) and challenges in implementing, monitoring policy; What is needed? By whom? 3. Mechanism for addressing gaps--potential roles of stakeholders and partners at local, national, regional, continental and global levels—What can be done in the short, medium and long term

13:00-14:00	LUNCH BREAK
7. PLENARY SESSION II (continued)	
14:00-15:00	Presentation of report of group discussions
15:30-15:45	Collating of group reports
15:45-16:00	COFFEE BREAK
16:00-16:30	Presentation of report
16:30-17:30	Discussions
Day 3: 01 July 2016	
9:00- 10:30	Discussions
10:30-11:00	COFFEE BREAK
11:00- 12:00	Closing Remarks
13:00-14:00	LUNCH BREAK
14:00- 17:00	Visit a pastoral area in Ouagadougou

Annex 3: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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