



# Report on 8th CELEP Annual General Meeting

Brussels, 7–9 November 2017





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## Agenda

### DAY 1: 7 November: Roundtable discussion at the European Parliament on dairy development in pastoral production systems

Time	Subject
13:15 – 13:50	Gathering in front of the European Parliament at the esplanade before the Altiero Spinelli Building, departure for the conference room inside the Parliament at 13:50
14:00 – 15:30	<p>Roundtable discussion on <b>“Smallholder dairy development in Africa with a particular focus on pastoralist systems”</b>.</p> <p>The objective of the briefing is to inform and raise awareness in the European Parliament to design policies and finance programmes and projects that encourage local milk production, processing and marketing within small-scale farming and pastoral production systems in Africa. During the briefing, the focus shall be on challenges related to improving small-scale milk production, processing and marketing in terms of both quantity and quality, with due recognition of the social and cultural issues involved, including gender issues. Special attention shall be given to adding value to milk from pastoral production systems in Eastern Africa (particularly camel milk). By the end of the session, the participants should have a clear view on challenges and opportunities for small-scale dairy development in sub-Saharan Africa, especially related to pastoralism.</p> <p>The roundtable discussion will start with three presentations from European research institutes and Eastern African civil-society organisations (CSOs) focusing on challenges and opportunities related to pastoralist dairy production. Then the participants in the meeting will be able to exchange views and opinions.</p>
15:30 – 17:00	Tour of the European Parliament and the Parliamentarium
19:00	Networking dinner at Restaurant O Beyrouth

### DAY 2: 8 November

Time	Subject
09:00 – 11:00	<p>Welcoming words by host organisation VSF-Belgium</p> <p>Presentation of participants and their work on pastoralism in Eastern Africa: each participant from a European member organisation or an Eastern African partner organisation gives a short presentation (ca. 10 minutes<sup>1</sup>) of their activities.</p>
<b>11:00 – 11:15</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
11:15 – 13:00	Presentations of the members and partners on their activities
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>
14:00 – 15:00	Reporting on past activities by CELEP focal points (Ken Otieno, RECONCILE, and Koen Van Troos, VSF) + presentation on ideas for a new CELEP structure followed by exchange in plenary

<sup>1</sup> Subject to change, depending on number of participants presenting



15:00 – 15:30	Presenting lobbying opportunities at the EU level: “How to engage with the EU in 2017–18?”
15:30 – 16:00	Discussion on proposed activities – input from the members and partners
<b>16:00 – 16:15</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
16:15 – 17:15	Working groups – first session

## DAY 3: 9 November

Time	Subject
09:30 – 11:00	Feedback from the working groups
<b>11:00 – 11:30</b>	<b>Coffee break + Departure for the EC Infopoint on foot (itinerary above)</b>
12:30 – 13:30	<p>Presentations at European Commission Infopoint on dealing with conflicts in pastoralist areas; an invitation for this event will be shared as soon as possible. Maria Noichl, Member of the European Parliament, will introduce the session.</p> <p>Presentations will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ken Otieno, RECONCILE and CELEP Regional Focal Point: Success stories from Kenya in dealing with conflicts in pastoralist areas</li> <li>• Edward Porokwa, PINGOs Forum: Joint land-use planning in Tanzania</li> <li>• Viviane Muciri, Assistance Mission for Africa (AMA): Sharing experiences from South Sudan</li> </ul>
<b>14:00 – 15:00</b>	<b>Departure back to the FunKey Hotel + Lunch break</b>
15:00 – 16:00	<p>Presentation on pilot Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) project by Ken Otieno, CELEP regional focal point</p> <p>Discussion on PRM project: “How can CELEP best be involved in the pilot project?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical involvement in Kenya and Tanzania?</li> <li>• Advocacy involvement on global/EU level?</li> </ul>
16:00 – 16:30	Presentation on CELEP communication tools by Ann Waters-Bayer
16:30 – 17:00	Wrap-up, evaluation and goodbye

## DAY 4: 10 November: Training on how to obtain EU funding (optional)

This day will be facilitated by Koen Van Troos and is open to those participants who have registered to attend this training. The material to be used comes from an MDF course on proposal writing in which Koen took part.

Time	Subject
10:00 – 12:00	<p>Introduction</p> <p>EU External Aid and EU instruments</p>
<b>12:00 – 12:30</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>
12:30 – 14:30	<p>The Call for Proposals</p> <p>The Concept Note</p>
<b>14:30 – 15:00</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
15:00 – 16:00	Evaluation of the Concept Note



## Day 1: Side event in the European Parliament

### External participants (non-CELEP members, partners or associates)

- European Parliament:
  - Norbert Neuser, S&D, Germany
  - Arne Lietz, S&D, Germany
  - Maria Noichl, S&D, Germany
  - Doru-Claudian Frunzulica, S&D, Romania
  - Joachim Schuster, S&D, Germany
- European Commission:
  - Roberto Aparicio-Martin, DG DEVCO, Unit C1 Food Security and Rural Development, responsible for pastoralism
- GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit):
  - Hans-Joachim Preuß
  - Christine Wieck
- European Milk Board:
  - Erwin Schöpgens
- Oxfam Solidarité:
  - Thierry Kesteloot
- Belgian Development Cooperation:
  - Rudy Lagnaux

### Content

The scenario for this discussion was divided in four sections:

- I) Pastoralism in general: the role and value of pastoralism
- II) Challenges for pastoralist development
- III) Dairying and pastoralism
- IV) Pathways for pastoralist development

The last point was addressed only briefly because of time limitations.

#### I) Pastoralism in general

The speakers for CELEP in this first part were Wendessen Gulelat (PARD), Raphaël Arasio (University of Nairobi), Benjamin Mutambukah (ESAPN), Edward Porokwa (PINGOs Forum), Ann Waters-Bayer (Agrécol) and Ken Otieno (RECONCILE, CELEP regional focal point).

They spoke about the economic and social contributions of pastoralism, which is both a way of life and a necessity to be able to make optimal and productive use of dryland resources. Policies should create good conditions to enable pastoralists to continue their activities. Governments should protect their way of life and production, because pastoralism contributes significantly to the national economy. Edward underlined the problem of security and the close relationship between land grabbing and the situation of pastoralists. Ann spoke



about the role of women in pastoral areas in relation to milk marketing and how they organise themselves to sell popular traditional milk products. She explained that Interventions related to dairying should take this important role of women into account.

Norbert Neuser (MEP) reacted to Ann's intervention and asked Roberto Aparicio-Martin (DG DEVCO) to explain how DEVCO takes women's role into account. Roberto explained that DEVCO works on women's empowerment in agriculture in general and, therefore, also in pastoral areas. He said that agriculture changes and it is necessary to understand these changes, adapt the policies and recognise the role of women.

Ken underlined the importance of women in dairy production in pastoral systems.

## II) Challenges for pastoralist development

Speakers that intervened during this part were Brigitte Kaufmann (DITSL) and Salah Eldouma (SOS Sahel).

Brigitte began the discussion with the ecological and environmental challenges regarding pastoralism. She explained the pastoralists' potential for resilience. She underlined that the EU should regard pastoralism as the most adapted way to use minimal resources in marginal areas and have maximum outputs (meat and dairy products). The main problem is that pastoralists basically have no support whatsoever, no basic livestock services, almost no veterinary services or communication access, financial services etc. Salah continued along the same lines and spoke about the lack of consideration of pastoralists in policies: there is no investment in pastoral areas. Policymakers are not aware of the situation in pastoral areas, which are becoming increasingly confined as a result of competition with other forms of land use.

Arne Lietz (MEP, DEVE Committee) spoke about the relation between pastoralism and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, United Nations Agenda 2030). He proposed that CELEP work on this link, as it would be a perfect way to educate everyone on pastoral issues. He also proposed that CELEP try to incorporate missing links into the SDGs and use the SDGs as a tool to emphasise the need to act on pastoralism. This can be a good communication tool (bringing several challenges together) for CELEP to target strategically the general public, governments and industry.

## III) Dairying

The speakers during this part included Brigitte Kaufmann (DITSL), Margareta Lelea (DITSL), Erwin Schöpgens (EMB), Ann Waters-Bayer (Agrecol) and Ken Otieno (RECONCILE).

The session focused on dairying, market access, and food and nutritional security. The discussion began by reminding everybody that pastoralism creates employment. There is a need to have a holistic view in recognising all benefits of this type of production system. Local dairy producers in Africa lack infrastructure, basic facilities, investment, extension services etc. It is important that the dairy sector have a special treatment; this is an issue of food security.



Erwin Shöpgens spoke about dairy farming in Europe and the problem of European milk powder that is exported to Africa, the lack of infrastructure etc. He underlined the fact that it is necessary to create more sustainable markets and not only to work on a better North–South relation but also to develop sustainable North–North and South–South relations because the EU aims to increase export of milk powder to Africa. Christine Wieck (GIZ) reacted to these interventions and said that she did not entirely agree with the European agriculture policies; though dairy farmers in Europe and Africa may seem to have similar challenges, the European and the African cases are quite different because, in Europe, people receive subsidies while, in Africa, there is basically no aid for dairy producers.

Norbert Neuser (MEP) stated that milk powder is still needed in some areas.

Doru-Claudian Frunzulica (MEP) spoke about the European subsidies and underlined that those subsidies are not the same throughout Europe; they are not equally divided between European countries. His country, Romania, receives fewer subsidies for dairy production compared to Western European countries. He said that Europe needs a common approach in the future for her agriculture policies and that this should be complemented by a better partnership with Asia and Africa. He also asked to MEP Neuser “How can we link the new European Fund for sustainable development with small producers in Africa? How can this fund for Africa (which is a very important tool to create jobs in Africa) contribute to the pastoral positions?”

Rose Bagudu (S&D Advisor on Development) saw the problem not in the milk powder as such but the consumers’ confidence in the dairy product. Sanitary regulations and food safety are not always respected and people are increasingly aware of what they consume, also in Africa.

The debate then focused a bit more on the value of local milk versus milk powder. Christine Wieck (GIZ) spoke about a GIZ-led study on dairy production in Burkina Faso which analyses the smallholder model of the “*mini-laiteries*” (small-scale dairy processing units) to improve the market for smallholders. She also explained that milk is often only available during the rainy season, which causes the *mini-laiteries* to use imported milk powder during the periods when there is less or no local milk. She also reminded about the need to differentiate between East and West Africa and that the situation differs greatly between the two.

#### IV) Pathways for pastoralist development

At the end of the discussion, Koen thanked everybody for their participation and went through the statement that summarised CELEP’s recommendations regarding pastoralism and dairying. The statement can be found [here](#).



## Days 2–3: 8–9 November

### 1. Presentations of European members and Eastern African partners

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) began with a round of introductions: all participants had a chance to present themselves, their organisations and how they are working on pastoralism in Eastern Africa. This session took most of the morning but was pivotal for all to get to know one another and to understand the possible future engagement of each organisation within CELEP. This was especially important for new partners and members who had never joined a CELEP AGM before and could present themselves to the group.

You can find all presentations [here](#).

### 2. Reporting on past activities

Koen Van Troos, CELEP focal point at VSF-Belgium, presented the past activities of CELEP focusing on the action plan that was made during the last AGM in London in 2016. The presentation was based on an activity report. The activity report can be found [here](#) and Koen's presentation can be found [here](#).

- Highlights of the CELEP activities of the past year include: CELEP involvement in advocating for an International Year on Rangelands and Pastoralism (IYRP).
- CELEP activities related to participation to conferences and submission of abstracts.
- New CELEP members and partners in 2017:
  - o SOS Sahel
  - o up4change e.V.
  - o Assistance Mission for Africa (AMA)
  - o Kaalmo Relief and Development (KRD)
  - o Eastern and Southern African Pastoralist Network (ESAPN)
- Concerning EU lobbying: CELEP managed to introduce the concepts of pastoralism and participatory rangeland management into the final text of the EU Consensus for Development thanks to an excellent working relationship with the European Parliament. This has been a major step forward for CELEP and a huge result in terms of lobbying and advocacy.

### 3. Opportunities for actions and activities

Charlotte presented some opportunities for action at the EU and global level. She underlined some important events and policy processes in which CELEP could develop activities. Some of the events are: the 5<sup>th</sup> Africa–EU Summit in Abidjan, the 10<sup>th</sup> Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA), an official mission of the DEVE Committee to Uganda (May 2018), the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the UNFCCC COP and the 2020 International Grassland and Rangeland Congress (IGC/IRC).

An analysis of the political context was also presented. This part of the presentation was divided into different focus actors and areas:

- the European Commission





- the European Parliament
- the European Council presidencies
- foreseen elections in Eastern Africa
- the Brexit,
- the next Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021–28
- the Horizon 2030 programme and the 17 SDGs
- the Decade of Action for Nutrition
- the International Decade of Family Farming (linked to the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists).

You can find the presentation [here](#).

#### 4. Defining future activities for CELEP – action plan for 2017–18

The aim of the CELEP AGM is first and foremost to report on past activities and to design an action plan for future activities. Therefore, during the AGM, the participants worked in groups on designing these activities. The results of the working groups were combined in an action plan for 2017–18, which can be downloaded [here](#). CELEP members and partners who did not join the AGM are invited to join the groups involved in these activities.

#### 5. CELEP communication tools

Ann Waters-Bayer (European member Agrecol), in charge of communication tools at CELEP, presented some outputs and figures regarding the CELEP website, Google Group and Twitter activities of the network. You can find the presentation on communication tools [here](#).

After the presentation on the CELEP communication tools, there was also a discussion with some important decisions that were taken:

- **Website:** Petra (European member up4change) offered to help Ann to update the website, especially with regard to photos and video films
- **Twitter:** Koen asked all members to use CELEP's Twitter account more actively and tag CELEP (@CELEP\_FP) more often. Margareta Lelea (DITSL) offered her help in handling the account; she proposed to ask one of her student to take on this task.
- **Database:** Koen will share the database of the Google Group with all members and partners so that they can provide additional information or corrections.
- **Videos:** Margareta suggested that CELEP could make some small videos to share information on pastoralism and to show our activities; these are good media to reach more people. She, Uli and Petra could be involved in this.

#### 6. Side event on pastoralism & conflict at the European Commission Infopoint

This side event was organised by CELEP together with the European Commission and Maria Noichl (MEP, S&D, Germany). The aim of the event was to raise awareness on pastoralism in general and in particular on the ways pastoralists work on conflict management and resolution. The conference was filmed and the footage is available [on the website of the Infopoint of the European Commission](#). You can find the list of registered participants [here](#).



The meeting started with an introduction by the European Commission. **Roberto Aparicio-Martin** (DG DEVCO, Unit C1) represented the Commission and explained that it was a good opportunity for the Commission to better understand pastoralism. He reiterated that this was an annual event and that it was a good opportunity to work closely with CELEP and pastoralists in Eastern Africa. He thanked all the speakers and especially Maria. He went on to discuss the DEVCO position on pastoralism:

***“Pastoralism is very important from an environmental point of view; there are a lot of arguments to validate that pastoralism is probably the most sustainable food production system in arid and semi-arid ecosystems. This is something that needs to be highlighted but not only from an environmental point of view, also from an economic point of view. There are around 200 million pastoralists in the world that are on more or less 25% of all the world surface and over 10% of the meat consumed all over the world comes from pastoralist production systems. The economic income is important. Pastoralism is based on the need to insure mobility, the way pastoralists adapt to seasonal changes in the ecosystems and also to changes related to climate change, thanks to their mobility and knowledge to take advantage of this diversity of ecosystems. DG DEVCO will keep financing pastoralists in order to assure mobility in secure conditions, in order to prevent conflicts related to obstacles to mobility, to climate change and to political stability in some regions. It is even more important in these conditions to be able to ensure that pastoralists are able to make the best possible use of ecosystems. DG DEVCO is working and will continue to work on livestock projects including pastoralism for an amount of about 183 million Euros. More than half of this amount will go directly to pastoralists”.***

Then **Maria Noichl** (MEP) took the floor on behalf of the European Parliament. [Here](#) is her presentation. She is active within the AGRI Committee (agriculture) of the European Parliament and a substitute member for DEVE (development). She said that she was there to speak about the situation in Eastern Africa and she was there to listen and understand what is going on regarding pastoralism. According to Maria Noichl, agriculture and Africa go hand in hand. She explained that *“there are many million pastoralists in Africa, they cover almost 40% on the continent. They are a source of economic and social wellbeing.”* She also explained local policies are not always adapted to mobility and that it is important to highlight problems pastoralists encounter in relation to milk production. She went on to state that pastoralists face many challenges, including accessing natural resources and markets as well as adapted services such as animal health. Pastoral production systems bring higher returns per hectare than other production systems in arid and semi-arid lands. Pastoralism therefore could be a solution for agricultural growth. Pastoralism is also very important related to employment creation in Eastern Africa.

She summarised her recommendations in six main points:

- 1) We need to bring this topic forward on the EU decision-making agenda. What can the Parliament do in the future in order to support pastoralism? This can be related to the importance of the SDGs for pastoralism and underline our commitment to the SDGs in order to help pastoralists.
- 2) We need a close monitoring of the impact of the European dairy market on African markets.



- 3) We need to make sure that foreign investments in Africa respect rights to land, the fisheries, the forest situation and the water. Also, investments need to respect the culture, heritage and traditional knowledge of pastoralists, which is also closely linked to their production system.
- 4) We have to make sure that the African Union policy framework for pastoralism, adopted in 2010, is implemented and we should proactively track and monitor land deals involving EU actors, in addition to African actors.
- 5) We need to recognise pastoralism as a valuable production system.
- 6) We have to make sure that milk powder trade from the EU to Africa doesn't affect the production of milk in Africa and this needs to be done immediately.

Maria Noichl concluded by saying: ***“We have many challenges and sometimes I have the feeling that the EU always says that EU–Africa relations are about a win–win situation but this is not the right reality. In some cases, the win situation is only on the European side. If we have a future together, we need a good situation for milk and dairy production in Africa and in Europe as well and a better situation for trade, for fishing, for accessing the land etc....”***

After this introduction, **Ken Otieno** from RECONCILE spoke about *“Innovative practices and tools to reduce land-use conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers”*. He began by analysing the context of conflict between rural settled farmers and herders. He underlined differences between the situations, the pathways and the trends for managing land conflicts. He explained in more detail several cases such as the one of the Olkiramatian group ranch. He showed the success factors of this case in terms of governance and social aspects as well as addressing the conflicts. He finished his presentation with the following recommendations to secure pastoralism:

- More resources should be put in rangeland tenure security and in particular in **Participatory Rangeland Management**
- **Land-use planning** to facilitate community-led processes backed by technology (participatory GIS)
- More investment in **small-scale farming** systems including more secure tenure and value chain development
- **Action research** to inform local, national, regional and global policy debates
- **Capacity and institutional** governance including existing policy frameworks at the continental level and guidelines like the African Union Pastoral Policy Framework and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)
- **Support the realisation of at least four SDGs:** (13) Climate action, (15) Life on land, (12) Responsible consumption & production, and (17) Partnership) within the context of securing pastoralism.

You can find Ken's presentation [here](#).

The next presentation was made by **Vivian Muciri** from CELEP's Eastern African partner Assistance Mission Africa (AMA) in South Sudan. She presented the ongoing situation in South Sudan, focusing on pastoralism and conflict. She described the use of livestock through four issues: dowry, prestige, political capital and storage of wealth. She also underlined the



different types of conflicts – inter-communal conflict, intra-communal conflict and civil conflict – and their impacts on pastoralists. She then described a practical intervention of AMA. At the end of her presentation, she made some recommendations to “Save lives and livelihoods”. You can find her presentation [here](#).

The last intervention was made by **Edward Porokwa** from CELEP’s Eastern African partner PINGOs Forum in Tanzania. His presentation was on “Land-tenure security and conflict in Tanzania”. He illustrated his speech with two case studies: i) Investment in tourism: commercial hunting, and ii) Large-scale agriculture investment: the case of the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT). He highlighted some of the community actions that have developed to deal with conflicts. You can find his presentation [here](#).

During the debate, these themes were discussed:

- 1) The non-application of the policy: the framework for protection of smallholders and also communities that have no private title to land. But those policies did not apply so the smallholders were not very protected.
- 2) Policy framework for pastoralism in Africa or on the pan-African level and vision of this process to trigger enforcement of policies at the national level: there is a need to put more effort around the policy framework, it needs to address issues of pastoralism and it should have more connection with national policies and pastoralists but the State often does not recognise pastoralism.
- 3) The World Bank and European Commission are very worried about contaminated milk in Africa; how do pastoralists tackle this issue? There is a need to increase food security to be able to have milk for pastoralists. If the economic situation of pastoralists gets better, then we can address the milk problem.
- 4) The limit of sustainability of pastoralism in the context of demographic growth. The problem is that states are more outward looking than inward looking. When there are manifestations about agriculture in some states, the other African governments take example from their resolutions. But the sustainability depends also on the criteria.

## 7. Pilot project on Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM)

Ken Otieno (RECONCILE) presented the PRM project in which CELEP members and partners are involved and how CELEP lobbied for this project. This was a very long process with the European Commission and Parliament. The project is “Piloting the use of participatory rangeland management” with the goal to improve livelihoods and nutritional status of pastoralism. Ken explained the content of this project and the financial aspects of its implementation as well as its process. All members are very interested in the PRM pilot and asked questions about the procedures. You can find the presentation on PRM [here](#).



## Day 4: Training on how to obtain EU funding

This optional session focused on the overall framework on how to obtain EU funding and how to write concept notes for DG DEVCO. Some of the participants in the AGM joined and got to know more about this particular topic. This was a follow-up to the previous action plan, and material from an MDF training on the topic was used to transfer the knowledge on this particular process.



## Annex 1: List of participants

	Surname	1 <sup>st</sup> Name	Organisation	Email
1	Abdirahman And	Abdullahi	NGO IDURUS	<a href="mailto:idurusdwa@yahoo.com">idurusdwa@yahoo.com</a>
2	Arasio	Raphael	German Institute for Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture (DITSL), Germany/University of Nairobi, Kenya	<a href="mailto:rlostira@yahoo.co.uk">rlostira@yahoo.co.uk</a>
3	Bayer	Wolfgang	Agrecol Association	<a href="mailto:wb_bayer@web.de">wb_bayer@web.de</a>
4	Benda	Cecilia	Concern Worldwide	<a href="mailto:cecilia.benda@concern.net">cecilia.benda@concern.net</a>
5	Mutambukah	Benjamin	COPACSO	<a href="mailto:benjamuta@gmail.com">benjamuta@gmail.com</a>
6	Braus	Antonia	VSF Germany	<a href="mailto:antonia.braus@toge.de">antonia.braus@toge.de</a>
7	Dilthey	Petra	up4change e.V.	<a href="mailto:dilthey@ceem.org">dilthey@ceem.org</a>
8	Dorlöchter-Sulser	Sabine	Misereor	<a href="mailto:sabine.dorloechter-sulser@misereor.de">sabine.dorloechter-sulser@misereor.de</a>
9	Eldouma	Salah	SOS Sahel	<a href="mailto:saliheldouma@sahelsudan.org">saliheldouma@sahelsudan.org</a>
10	Goris	Wim	AgriProFocus (APF)	<a href="mailto:wgoris@agriprofocus.com">wgoris@agriprofocus.com</a>
11	Kaufmann	Brigitte	German Institute for Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture	<a href="mailto:b.kaufmann@ditsl.org">b.kaufmann@ditsl.org</a>
12	Lelea	Margareta	German Institute for Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture	<a href="mailto:m.a.lelea@ditsl.org">m.a.lelea@ditsl.org</a>
13	Loof	Margot	Cordaid	<a href="mailto:margot.loof@cordaid.org">margot.loof@cordaid.org</a>
14	Muciri	Vivian	Assistance Mission for Africa	<a href="mailto:viviannemurici@aol.com">viviannemurici@aol.com</a>
15	Noor	Abdulkadir Mah	Partnership for Pastoral Development Association	<a href="mailto:cadbimaax@yahoo.com">cadbimaax@yahoo.com</a>
16	Otieno	Ken	RECONCILE	<a href="mailto:kenotieno@reconcile-ea.org">kenotieno@reconcile-ea.org</a>
17	Porokwa	Edward	PINGOs Forum	<a href="mailto:edporokwa@gmail.com">edporokwa@gmail.com</a>
18	Rose	Genevieve	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)	<a href="mailto:gr@iwgia.org">gr@iwgia.org</a>
19	Schwarz	Uli	up4change e.V.	<a href="mailto:schwarz@ceem.org">schwarz@ceem.org</a>
20	Stepman	Francois	Platform for African–European Partnership in Agricultural Research for Development (PAEPARD)	<a href="mailto:fstepman@gmail.com">fstepman@gmail.com</a>
21	te Pas	Caroline	SNV	<a href="mailto:ctepas@snv.org">ctepas@snv.org</a>
22	Getahun	Tezera	Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia (PFE)	<a href="mailto:tezera.getahun@gmail.com">tezera.getahun@gmail.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:tezera@yaho.co.uk">tezera@yaho.co.uk</a>
23	Van Troos	Koen	VSF-Belgium/CELEP focal point	<a href="mailto:k.vantroos@vsf-belgium.org">k.vantroos@vsf-belgium.org</a>
24	Waters-Bayer	Ann	Agrecol Association	<a href="mailto:waters-bayer@web.de">waters-bayer@web.de</a>
25	Wolde	Wendessen	Partner to Rural Development (PAR)	<a href="mailto:wendessengulelat@yahoo.co.uk">wendessengulelat@yahoo.co.uk</a>



## Annex 2: Acronyms

Acronym	Name
<b>AMA</b>	Assistance Mission for Africa
<b>APF</b>	AgriproFocus
<b>COPASCO</b>	Coalition of pastoralist civil society organization
<b>DG DEVCO</b>	Directorate general for international cooperation and development
<b>DITSL</b>	German institute for Tropical and subtropical Agriculture
<b>EMB</b>	European Milk Board
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>IWGIA</b>	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
<b>PAEPARD</b>	Platform for African-European Partnership in Agricultural Research for development
<b>PARD</b>	Partner to Rural Development
<b>PFE</b>	Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia
<b>PINGOs</b>	Pastoralists indigenous non-governmental organization's forum
<b>PPDA</b>	Partnership for Pastoral Development Association
<b>S&amp;D</b>	Socialists & Democrats group European parliament
<b>VSF</b>	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières