



CELEP Activity Report 2017

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CELEP operational action plan 2016–2017

Action / area of work	Strategy / steps needed	Timeline	Outcome (indicator)	Lead & partners	Resources	Link to CELEP way of working	Link to theme
New Alliance on Food Security & Nutrition (major investments in agriculture, e.g. in Tanzania, Ethiopia) – focus on dryland / pastoralist areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaborate on work done by Terra Nuova, and possibly others - Link with research supported by Olivier de Schutter (presented in EP) - Include / discuss WB waiver of its indigenous peoples policy in Tanzania 	January 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document (policy brief with case study as lobbying tool) on impact of New Alliance investments on pastoralism in Tanzania (to be developed) - Advocacy towards EU: individual supporters (MEPs) working closely with EC (e.g. through JPA) 	Lead: Terra Nuova Comments from UCRT (MVIWATA – to be contacted, HAKIARDHI), PINGOs, Core Group	Existing documents (TN, MVIWATA, HAKIARDHI etc)	Research L & A ¹ K & C ²	Land & NRM
Farmers' Forum – linked to IFAD (investing in agriculture through national governments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up on pastoralism inputs in Farmers' Forum - Special session held on pastoralism / need to look at Outcome (check with WAMIP – meeting in Abidjan) 	End of February 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidation of pastoralist value chain systems (analysis of entire system – pastoralist voice, investments) 	VSBF and COPACSO	Statement, final declaration, etc.	L & A K & C	CC & Resil. Land & NRM
International Year of Rangelands & Pastoralists (to strengthen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check timeline / procedure 	Depending on timeline James will make avail-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IYRP takes place 1,2,3 take place 	- RECONCILE - James Bennett (Coventry U)	Documents that are being circulated, mailing group on IYRP	L & A K & C	Land & NRM CC & Resil.

1 Lobbying and advocacy

2 Knowledge Management and Communication

<p>international debates & policies on pastoralism)</p>	<p>(Ann and Ken already in mailing list on topic) - Develop joint statement as CELEP to be used by all members & partners, in European & African countries (1) - Collaborate with ILC, ILRI - Collaborate with IUCN, WISP (global) - Make inventory of promising entry points at national level through CELEP members (2) Follow-up meeting (Skype): Europe & EA (3)</p>	<p>able (more clarity before end of Nov – Ken Follows up</p>	<p>- FAO Pastoralist Knowledge Hub</p>
<p>World Bank Conference on Land & Poverty</p>	<p>- CELEP's possible participation in side event on land rights & pastoralism, based on work re New Alliance study (with Tanzania partner) - Collaborate with other networks</p>	<p>March 2017</p>	<p>- Edward writes abstract before 31 Oct, attends conference – land rights (facilitated through people from Goldman environ- mental award) - 3 abstracts already submitted through Rangelands Initiative - Use Indigenous Peoples Desk</p>
<p>LAPSSSET (African Investments program on infrastructure) –</p>	<p>- Collect more info / see Internet, involvement of partners, e.g. PDNK,</p>	<p>Before next annual meeting</p>	<p>- Document on impact of LAPSSSET investments on pastoralism in Kenya, RECONQILE (working on proposal for research –</p>
		<p>Existing documents</p>	<p>Research, L & A, K & C Research (1), L & A (2) K & C (3) Land & NRM</p>

<p>Kenya, South Sudan and Ethiopia</p>	<p>and use GoogleGroup to find more - Do more research on this before lobbying activities because facts and figures are missing (1) (look for funding) - Look for interested MEP (2), could maybe fund research on it, link this to CELEP resolution on (EU?) investments in drylands / rangelands</p>	<p>Ethiopia and South Sudan</p>	<p>funding needed). Atsaha assists (Ethiopia) Document from Marcel, PDNK and IWGIA</p>
<p>Technical research WG is created</p>	<p>Critical review board (members of research institutions – also in Africa, e.g. research institute in Somaliland supported by Terra Nuova) Members – research institutions will be contacted</p>		
<p>Biocultural Community Protocols (linked to CBD)</p>	<p>- Link this to (planned) paper on economic benefits of pastoralism - Misereor has some experience in it (funding for Woodabe pastoralists BCP in Niger – results next year)</p>	<p>After October 2016 CELEP paper on this topic Misereor with Saverio and LPP</p>	

Next to these activities related to the themes mentioned in the above workplan, other pledges were also made regarding the organisational set-up of the coalition and the funding for CELEP:

- **CELEP organisation:**
 - The Core Group will redraw the structure of CELEP and adapt it on the website. A proposal for a new set-up of CELEP will be presented at the next annual meeting (to be discussed first within the Core Group).
 - Each member will try to interest at least 1–2 new members/partners. The aim is also to have participants from South Sudan, Sudan and Somaliland at the next annual meeting. This will be facilitated by CELEP members in Europe already active in these countries.
 - Ann Waters-Bayer will mentor Yanthe Nobel to work on the CELEP website.
 - SOS Sahel will become a new CELEP member.
 - Contacts with OXFAM GB will be re-established.

- **CELEP fundraising:**
 - A training in proposal writing should be organised through Nuffic (provides funding for education and training). Cordaid will try to find out more information.
 - Misereor will also look into the possibility of providing funding for the CELEP network/activities. Koen and Ken will develop a proposal and needs assessment together with UCRT.
 - Reflection on lobbying tools will be conducted by the CELEP Core Group.

1. New Alliance on Food Security and Nutrition (NAFSN)

At the previous CELEP annual general meeting (AGM), it was agreed to make a note on how the NAFSN affects pastoralists in Tanzania through its investment in SAGCOT (Southern Agriculture Growth COrridor in Tanzania). This is still ongoing but a first draft was already shared with the CELEP Core Group. A positioning document on the NAFSN in relation to pastoralism should be finalised by the end of the year.

At the same and as part of the previous actions developed by CELEP on the topic, a team of Belgian/UK journalists investigated how investments done through the New Alliance (also part of the SAGCOT initiative mentioned in the above) are affecting pastoralists. Three articles were published on a Belgian news portal Mo.be and another one in a newspaper. The articles were translated into English and can be found through [the CELEP website](#). Another article following this research was published on [the website of The Ecologist](#).

On the same topic, CELEP tried to develop another action in the European Union (EU) in terms of advocacy actions related to SAGCOT and the NAFSN. In March, the World Bank (WB) board granted a full waiver of its current safeguard policy for indigenous peoples (Operational Policy 4.10, OP4.10) in relation to a loan to the Government of Tanzania for SAGCOT, a multi-million dollar public-private partnership agribusiness development project championed by the President of Tanzania. The waiver means that the requirements of OP4.10, including fostering respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, are formally set aside for implementation of this project (see Observer Summer 2016). Indigenous peoples in Tanzania who will be impacted by the project have objected strenuously to this waiver. Source: <http://farmlandgrab.org/26551> (shared in CELEP GoogleGroup).

As a follow-up on this, a question was to be asked by VSF – CELEP Focal Point – in the Belgian Parliament during a hearing with a Belgian administrator at the WB. The question was to be (translated from French): “The World Bank is currently investing in Tanzania by providing a major loan for the Tanzania Southern Agricultural Corridor (SAGCOT). It is a multi-million Euro project to promote agribusiness through a public-private partnership. The engine of this project is the Tanzanian President. Following a waiver granted by the World Bank Council, the World Bank Council decided not to consider the policy on behalf of indigenous peoples (Operational Policy 4.10, OP4.10) in the implementation of the project. The local population – composed mainly of nomadic pastoralists and family farmers – is not at all satisfied with this decision. Since it was taken by the World Bank Council and you represent several constituencies, including the Belgian constituency, on this Council, we would like to ask you how this decision was made and why you chose to apply this derogation.”

Following information exchange and correspondence between the WB and the Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), it was decided not to ask the question, as the correspondence pointed out that the waiver **was applied following the request of the Tanzanian Government**. This planned activity of CELEP was then abandoned. The question of land rights for Maasai and land evictions in Tanzania, however, has not been resolved and future lobbying actions at different levels (national, regional and continental) are needed.

2. Outcomes of special session on pastoralism at IFAD Farmers' Forum

The initial idea was to work on this as several CELEP members and partners joined in this including Shoba Liban from Pastoralist Women Health and Education (PWHE) and board member of Pastoralist Development Network Kenya (PDNK) as well as Edward Porokwa (PINGOs) and Benjamin Mutamubah (COPACSO and Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralist Network / ESAPN). Furthermore, the overall consultation leading up to this side-event was coordinated by VSF-International, the international organisation of which two CELEP European members are part (VSF-Belgium and VSF-Germany). In the end, the evaluation of the consultation was shared with the Core Group members but it was decided not to further develop this action point.

3. International Year of Rangelands & Pastoralists (IYRP)

At the 2017 AGM in London, James Bennett from Coventry University (European representative in the International Rangeland Congress Continuing Committee) discussed the possibility for CELEP to promote the IYRP and how to go about it. One of the points discussed was the possibility to set up small working groups per country to assure lobbying at the country level, as this is likely to be most effective. All agreed that an International Year of Rangelands & Pastoralists would strengthen international debates and policies on pastoralism. Currently, the Steering Committee (SC) to promote the IYRP has 16 members and is chaired by Jim O'Rourke and Maryam Niamir. Ann Waters-Bayer – from European CELEP member Agrecol – is representing CELEP in the SC.

In 2017, CELEP made a statement on the IYRP which was published [on the CELEP website](#) and shared with policymakers in Europe and Eastern Africa. The statement was also sent to members of the European Parliament (EP) and will be shared with other advocacy contacts through the European Focal Point. The EP seems to be less interested in pursuing particular action on the IYRP (at one point, the CELEP Focal Point tried to push forward the organisation of an event highlighting the importance of having an IYRP but this was soon abandoned due to a lack of interest). The official flyer promoting the IYRP was co-signed by CELEP (logo included). The flyer was recently revised and updated and was put on the [CELEP](#) website.

The IYRP was further promoted at the World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty (see below) and during **the pastoralist days in Kenya and Ethiopia**. The Kenya Pastoralist Week (KPW) in Nanyuki was attended by several CELEP members including RECONCILE, Cordaid and PDNK. Cordaid was involved in a panel on pastoralism. The schedule and invitation can be found [here](#). Ken Otieno, from RECONCILE and regional Focal Point for CELEP, made a report on the KPW, which can be found [here](#).

Throughout the year, several important steps were taken in terms of advancing the IYRP, such as the initiative of the group in Kenya involved in preparing for the International Rangeland Congress and International Grassland Congress (IRC/IGC) in 2020 to push the Kenyan Government to send a draft proposal for an IYRP to the United Nations (UN) for possible adoption at its 73rd Session of the General Assembly after the summer.

Currently, the SC for the IYRP is considering including the IYRP in the International Decade for Family Farming (IDFF). The World Rural Forum (WRF) is pushing for this on the UN level. Since then, the SC for the IYRP follows this approach (as a final decision on this has not yet been made by the IYRP SC).

In terms of advancement for the IDFF, on 4 October 2017, the Government of Costa Rica officially sent to the Second Commission of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) the text of a resolution to declare an International Decade of Family Farming (IDFF). The experts in this

Commission from all countries in the UN can read the text, amend and sign to indicate official support from their country during three weeks. Therefore, CELEP urged its members and partners **to approach their Ministries of Foreign Affairs** and, through them, their Embassies in New York **to get as many national governments as possible supporting the proposed resolution for an IDFF.**

If the Second Commission approves the resolution, it will be sent together with other resolutions under “Food Security” for adoption by the UNGA. The World Coordinating Committee for the IDFF (WCC) is fairly confident that the IDFF will be declared for the period 2019–2028.

If the IDFF is declared, IFAD and FAO will then be given the official mandate to coordinate the IDFF with support from civil society and other stakeholders. It will probably set up a Steering Committee as governance mechanism composed of civil society, governmental and international organisations and will draw up an action plan. CELEP and other pro-pastoralism networks and organisations will also need to lobby with FAO and IFAD to bring pastoralist issues into the IDFF.

The WCC coordinated by WRF is already drafting an action plan for national, regional and global level, in the hopes that the IDFF Steering Committee will use this as a starting point. The plan will include things like setting up a development fund for family farming and supporting participatory research to meet the needs of family farmers. The draft action plan will be shared with CELEP members and partners, which can make modifications and additions to bring in more about livestock-keeping, pastoralism, mobile peoples etc. This will then lead into a long process in the WCC to agree on the content and wording of the action plan, and we will have to convince and negotiate to keep pastoralism in. Then the content and wording of the action plan will need to be negotiated by the IDFF Steering Committee, and it may even need to go through the Second Commission of the UN in New York. This is a normal process with a UN-declared international year or decade.

The WCC has been discussing the possibility of having a different focus theme for each year in the decade. Continuous lobbying needs to be done in order to have a year focusing on livestock-keepers/pastoralists. It is unsure (but not impossible) that 2020 will be focused on this theme.

4. World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty

The World Bank organised its 18th Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty on 20–24 March 2017 at its headquarters in Washington DC. The conference theme was: “Responsible Land Governance: Towards an Evidence-Based Approach”.

At the 2016 AGM, CELEP’s possible participation in a side event on issues of pastoralism and land rights was discussed. CELEP submitted an abstract written by Edward Loure in strong collaboration with Peter Ken Otieno (RECONCILE, CELEP Regional FP), Fiona Flintan (ILC/ILRI) and Ann Waters-Bayer (Agregcol). The abstract can be found [here](#). The abstract was accepted and Edward Loure joined the conference. Other papers were accepted as well and were edited by Peter Ken Otieno, Fiona Flintan and Ann Waters-Bayer. The papers below together, with that of Edward, are from Eastern Africa and Ken is a contributor to the Kenyan papers:

- Land Use Change in the Bale Mountains Eco-Region of Ethiopia: Drivers, Impacts and Future Scenarios
- Securing Shared Grazing Land and Water Resources in Semi-Arid Pastoral Areas: Application of Social Tenure Domain Model Experience in Rural Kenya
- Making Rangelands More Secure in Cameroon: Lessons Learned and Recommendations for Policymakers, Development Actors and Pastoralists
- Land Use Planning and Communal Land Tenure Reforms in Pastoral Areas: The Experiences of Kenya

5. LAPSSET

During the past year, CELEP did not pursue actively activities related to LAPSSET. This could be another topic to follow up in 2017–18. The reason to work on LAPSSET was also that the opening session at the last AGM focused on investment in pastoral areas.

6. BIOCULTURAL COMMUNITY PROTOCOLS

This Misereor-funded project is implemented by the Network/Réseau Billital Maroobe (RBC) in Niger. RBC is an association of pastoralist organisations in West Africa. The background to this project is a request from the African Union (AU) whether RBC could implement Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) in pastoralist communities, commissioned by the AU. Since RBC had no experience in the implementation of BCPs, they asked Misereor to fund a pilot phase to gather experience with this instrument. Via BCPs, it is mainly intended to make visible the pastoralists' contribution to sustain biodiversity (breeds, plant species for fodder, medicine etc) through their mode of land use, to document these services and land-use patterns properly and to get them recognised by the respective authorities. The pilot phase was centred on the Wodaabe pastoralists in Niger.

One of the key activities of the project was to synthesise the available scientific knowledge and to prepare it in a way that it could serve to be further discussed among the Wodaabe in order to come up with their own key statements. In order to enable a maximum of Wodaabe families to be integrated into this process, a private enterprise in the UK was asked to develop a mobile phone App/device enabling access to vocal information. An agreement was reached on the expectations regarding the App/device, but before it was ready to be introduced after having been developed by the enterprise in the UK, they changed their business model and withdraw from the contract. RBC had to look for an alternative provider. This all delayed the process tremendously. While the information had been long prepared for diffusion in August, the problems with the British enterprise caused such a delay that the discussion at the Wodaabe annual meeting during the *Cure salé* (salt cure) could not take place as intended. Since the Wodaabe meet only once in a year, the discussion had to be postponed to next year's 2018 annual meeting. Misereor will hopefully be able to provide more insight on BCPs in Africa at the end of 2018.

7. CELEP ORGANISATION

a. New structure for CELEP

Due to time constraints, no new structure for CELEP was designed in 2017.

b. Expansion of Coalition + new procedures for CELEP membership and partnership

In 2016–17, CELEP expanded in terms of both European members and Eastern African partners. Since the 2016 AGM, two new members and three new partners joined the Coalition.

The two new European members are:

1. **SOS Sahel.** For over 30 years, SOS Sahel International UK has been dedicated to relieving the poverty of marginalised groups who live in the drylands of the Sahel, the belt of semi-arid land south of the Sahara. Historically, SOS Sahel International UK was an umbrella

organisation with country programmes across selected countries in the Sahel (the first and largest being Sudan). However, after a long and difficult process of organisational transformation motivated by grassroots, African-led development, SOS Sahel International UK is now a facilitating NGO with independent national partners in Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia. It supports its partner organisations to work with pastoralists, agropastoralists, fishers and smallholder farmers to help them protect their local environment and, at the same time, improve their livelihoods.

2. **up4change e.V.** is a German non-governmental organisation (NGO) focused in recent years on ethno e-empowerment (eem.org), an interactive multimedia e-learning programme developed with pastoralists in northern Kenya. It consists of the following modules: ethnographic video and photo materials, eBooks with true-to-life content to playfully learn basic literacy and simple calculations to acquire necessary life skills, tablets with solar charging devices to be mobile and independent, and barefoot teachers as multipliers. The eBooks so far are: Manyatta, Fora, Town, Drought Resilience, Alternative Livelihoods, Animal Health, Conflict Management and Livestock Marketing. up4change sees this culturally based learning content, which is lacking in the normal school curriculum, as a first step to an educational system that integrates the pastoral lifestyle.

The three new Eastern African partners are:

1. **Assistance Mission for Africa (AMA)** is a Christian-based NGO in South Sudan with a vision for “A just, free, dignified and self-actualizing society”. AMA has recently revised its strategic plan to reflect changes in its environment and to review how it relates with the world to execute its mission: “To facilitate the role of communities and individuals in realizing just, free, self-actualizing and dignified lives”. AMA is committed to mobilising the communities they serve to determine their own development and empower their self-determination. It seeks to secure their rights to dignified lives. AMA has made a purposeful choice to focus on implementing programming in the following thematic areas:
 - Peace and Community Security: Towards sustainable peace and community security in the Unity and Eastern Lakes Regions including efforts for national cohesion. This is done through enhancing community capacity to respond to conflict and also develop localised mechanisms for dispute resolution, and building the communities up to be able to cushion themselves against protracted conflict.
 - Natural Resource Management: Toward participatory, efficient and considerate natural resource management and reduction of resource-based conflict, with the aim of ensuring that there is equitable use of natural resources among the community and also protection of these resources for future generations.
 - Livelihoods: Towards securing the livelihoods of communities in Unity and Eastern Lakes where possible, AMA ignites entrepreneurship, develops advocacy, undertakes research, documents the community reality and provides capacity building. AMA also seeks to enhance value chains among the pastoral communities within the region. It works towards diversifying pastoralists’ livelihood and also enhancing their capacity to be able to safeguard their livelihood.
2. **Kaalmo Relief and Development (KRD)**. KRD is a local non-governmental, not-for-profit, non-sectarian, non-partisan, humanitarian, advocacy and development organisation working to alleviate the suffering of poor and marginalised communities in Gedo Region, Somalia, and to support them to become self-reliant in addressing their problems. KRD was established by a group of young and energetic people who were highly motivated and

committed for contributing their time, skills and energies to alleviating the plight of affected people and the development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged and vulnerable communities by addressing poverty issues and gender-based discrimination. KRD was established in 2006, when Somalia was gripped by a drought that killed many people. In response to the natural calamity, KRD started mobilising communities, local authorities, business people and civil society organisations to participate in the campaign of saving lives and livelihoods of the famine-affected populations in Gedo Region.

3. **Eastern and Southern African Pastoralist Network (ESAPN)** is a network organisation that works through exchange of knowledge and building collective action of pastoralist organisations and well-wishers to raise pastoralist voices. By teaming up with CELEP, it seeks to build synergies in this direction and will tap into the vast reserve of knowledge on the CELEP website, which will be a valuable resource to support lobbying and advocacy activities. ESAPN will generate data and evidence on the ground in the region and provide it to CELEP to carry out lobbying activities with the Brussels offices of the EU. This will help to obtain support, since most organisations want to hear stories as told by the concerned communities and not from third parties. Hence, communication between ESAPN and CELEP will play a vital role in both informing the Eastern African communities and supporting the energies of CELEP in pursuit of a common objective of a good life for pastoralists.

The Core Group also formalised the procedure for becoming a CELEP European member or Eastern African partner. From now on, applicants will have to complete a membership/partnership form and existing members and partners to be part of the Coalition should endorse the membership/partnership. You can find the partnership/membership form [here](#). After the submission of the form to the Core Group, this has two weeks' time to reject/object membership or partnership. After two weeks, the membership/partnership is accepted/rejected.

Besides the new members and partners, existing members/partners were also re-activated. For most of them, it is now clear that they are CELEP members and partners and regular exchanges take place between the members, partners, Core Group and Focal Points in Europe and Eastern Africa. For Oxfam though, contacts were not re-established as such.

8. CELEP fundraising

In 2016–17, six members contributed to the CELEP budget and Misereor financed the participation of several representatives of the Eastern African partners to the CELEP AGM. There was also some funding left over from last year. The budget below reflects the situation at the end of October:

Left over from 2016	2621.00
VSF–Germany contribution 2017	1000.00
SOS Sahel contribution 2017	500.00
LIGA contribution 2017	500.00
IIED contribution 2017	3000.00
Cordaid contribution 2017	3000.00
IWGIA contribution 2017	1000.00
Misereor – CELEP AGM	5000.00
Total	16621.00

CELEP also submitted a funding proposal following a call for proposals from the Norwegian Development Cooperation to secure core funding for the Coalition. Unfortunately, the Norwegians did not accept this proposal.

Training in writing proposals for the EU was given on the last day of the CELEP AGM in Brussels. Its content was based on training received by the CELEP European Focal Point from MDF, financed by VSF-Belgium.

9. Extra activities outside the action plan

EU lobbying

Lunch conference at JPA ACP-EU session in Nairobi – resolution on family farming

A concept note (CN) was prepared for the Joint Parliamentary Assembly (JPA) session in Nairobi (together with different CELEP members and partners). A meeting was also organised between the CELEP Focal Point (FP) and the ACP Secretariat in Brussels. Exchanges followed between ACP and the FP but in the end it was not possible to organise a session, mainly because of difficult communication and collaboration with the ACP Secretariat. The JPA of ACP-EU countries remains, however, an important target for CELEP lobbying, as it includes both European and African Members of Parliament.

During the JPA in Kenya, the vote on a **resolution on family farming** was also included. Member of European Parliament (MEP) Maria Heubuch, who worked on a report on family farming on behalf of the JPA, introduced the resolution. Some of CELEP's contributions to this resolution were suggested as amendments. You can find them [here](#). A quick search on the keywords "pastoralism", "pastoralists" or "livestock" will show you where CELEP suggested modifications. The final report can be found [here](#).

In the Question & Answer session with the Commission during the JPA ([here](#) pp15–17), you can find some information on **how the EU is responding to ongoing drought in the Horn**. There is an interesting table on what amounts of Official Development Assistance (ODA) are foreseen for countries in the Horn in the 11th European Development Fund and what part of that will be allocated to food security and nutrition as well as sustainable agriculture. Within these envelopes, the Commission foresees two kinds of programmes aiming to increase resilience and to develop value chains. Regarding the latter, pastoralists are explicitly mentioned. Finally, the different envelopes for countries in the Horn under the Trust Fund are also mentioned.

EU Development Days

As in each year, we discuss the possibility to have an event/exposition/debate session at the European Development Days (EDDs). Also this year, this was unfortunately not possible. Organising an event at the EDDs is rather expensive and, thus far, CELEP funding has been insufficient to organise an event. Perhaps in 2018, things could be different if members and partners agree to prioritise this in the annual action plan.

Contacts with European Parliament and European Commission:

EU Consensus on Development

Throughout 2016–17, CELEP reconnected with the MEPs with whom it has been working. Currently, the most motivated MEP in terms of interest in CELEP is Norbert Neuser, Coordinator for Development for S&D in the Parliament. He has various interests in pastoralism and also in dairying and its potential for development of pastoralism in a more

general way. New contacts were also made with Bruno Wenta, Coordinator for Development within the European People's Party (EPP). There were also some brief exchanges between CELEP and Marietje Schaake, a Dutch MEP, regarding the elections in Kenya. Marietje was the head of the EU observation mission of the election. She was contacted to meet CELEP members and partners in Kenya. Unfortunately, she was not interested.

In terms of activities with the MEPs, CELEP worked a lot with MEP Neuser on the final text on the EU Consensus for Development and in particular on the part related to agriculture and food security. You can find the final text [here](#). Although the consensus focuses on issues such as migration, which might be less relevant from a "development" perspective, the inclusion of "pastoralism" and "participatory rangeland management" are very important references for future EU development policies. The Consensus sets out the overall guidelines for development aid for the years to come and is therefore quite an important document.

A second action worth mentioning relates to CELEP's efforts in pushing forward a technical note on pastoralism. Together with MEPs Wenta, Heubuch and Neuser, CELEP introduced a written question to interrogate the European Commission (EC) on the technical note for pastoralism. In its answer to the written question, the EC replied that, for now, such a technical note is not a priority, as they believe pastoralism is already very much present in their Communication on Resilience and in the final text on the EU Consensus on Development. As CELEP, however, we believe that lobbying for this technical note/guideline remains important so that (a) the EU harmonises its approach and overall attitude towards pastoralism and (b) the EU explicitly recognises the values and importance of pastoralism. This is still necessary because, in the EC delegations, attitudes towards pastoralism are not always positive.

For instance, in this excerpt from an interview with Kristian Schmidt, EU Ambassador to Uganda, published on capacity4dev in July 2016, Mr Schmidt is not at all positive towards pastoralism: *"Karamoja is in fact a very dry rural area close to the border with Kenya. Therefore it is also a challenge to show people that it is possible to live off the traditional way of life, which is built on nomadic cattle keeping. To prove that within the context of climate change you can settle down, you don't have to steal your neighbour's cows, you can build a future in agriculture and become a sedentary farmer, leaving behind pastoralism"*. (<https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/article/views-field-conversation-eu-ambassador-uganda>)

Pilot project

Discussions on the pilot project started in 2016, when after a lot of lobbying at the European Parliament, the project was finally approved. This pilot is an action CELEP has been lobbying for since Cordaid was still Focal Point of the Coalition. A one-page description on how CELEP can be involved in the pilot project can be found [here](#). The exact modalities on how CELEP members and partners will be included were discussed at the AGM in Brussels in November. For CELEP, the advantage of the pilot is twofold: on the one hand, some funding for CELEP activities will be provided and, on the other, CELEP members and partners will be included in the implementation of at least some activities on Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) in Tanzania and Kenya.

Updated tools

The CELEP position paper on the value and role of pastoralism was updated and a final version is now available on the website. CELEP European member VSF-Germany is also finalising the German translation of the document. This is important because many of the MEPs with whom CELEP works

are from Germany. The CELEP position paper on land was updated and was ready for the AGM so that it can be used during the meeting and during related activities.

CELEP networking

Eastern and Southern African Pastoralist Network (ESAPN)

With the setting up of the FAO Pastoralist Knowledge Hub (PKH) and the worldwide consultation on pastoralism managed by VSF-International and funded by IFAD, CELEP decided to support the creation of the Eastern and Southern African Pastoralism Network (ESAPN). This process has been supported by COPACSO (Ugandan partner of CELEP) with financial support from the FAO through the PKH. In March 2017, ESAPN hosted a 2-day workshop to launch its activities, including developing its strategy and instruments of governance. The CELEP regional Focal Point attended this workshop on behalf of CELEP. The overall objective of this regional meeting was to establish ESAPN as a way of forging a coordinated regional approach that will engage with governments and with regional, continental and global bodies and networks to champion the voices of pastoralists in a changing social, political, and environmental conditions. The representation of CELEP in the workshop was important for two main reasons among others: **to understand the roadmap of the ESAPN network opportunities and to identify areas of complementarity between CELEP and ESAPN.**

When preparing for participation in the workshop, CELEP had envisaged making a presentation on the global evolution of pastoralist advocacy and overall functioning of CELEP. By participating in this workshop, CELEP as a European network that focuses on a specific region in Africa sought to help the nascent ESAPN learn and gain some insights from its perspectives on regional and global dynamics. The achievement of this mission was partly realised, although the presentation of CELEP's history and functioning could not be made in the plenary for sharing and feedback. However, the opportunity was not entirely missed, as four founding members of the new network are also members of CELEP, and ESAPN was accepted in October 2017 as a CELEP Eastern African partner. CELEP is a coalition of European members and Eastern African partners, whereas ESAPN's members are Eastern and Southern African pastoralist organisations and supporting organisations. That makes it different from CELEP.

FAO Pastoralist Knowledge Hub (PKH) partner meeting + CFS event on gender and pastoralism

On 3 April, the FAO Pastoralist Knowledge Hub (PKH) organised a partner meeting in Rome at FAO Headquarters. Several CELEP members attended as well as the CELEP Focal Point. During this meeting, CELEP provided input to develop future activities of the PKH.

CELEP worked with the PKH on a side event at the 44th Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held on 9–13 October in Rome. CELEP joined in the side event on 12 October (1.5 h) on gender and pastoralism. Ann Waters-Bayer from the European member Agrecol represented CELEP in the panel. Some others in the panel included Sadia Ahmed from PENHA Somaliland (CELEP member) and a representative from CILLS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel). A report of the event can be found [here](#).

Membership ILC and UNCCD through VSFB + COP 23 in Bonn

The Core Group agreed that **VSFB should apply for ILC membership representing CELEP**. In November at the AGM, the members presented this decision by the Core Group for full adoption; in the meantime, VSFB – if successful with the membership application – will represent CELEP in ILC. The Core Group also gave the go-ahead **for VSFB to seek accreditation with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on behalf of CELEP** through a similar process. This accreditation was approved by UNCCD.

CELEP worked together with its European member IWGIA on a proposal for a side-event at the COP23 of the UNFCCC (Framework Convention on Climate Change) in November 2017. The initial proposal was submitted to the 2017 Interconnections Zone to be held at the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) in Bonn, Germany, on 6–17 November 2017 during the COP23. Unfortunately, the organisers rejected the proposal.

Stakeholder gap analysis workshop

During the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) in May 2016, a group of developing countries asked UNEP to conduct a global assessment of rangelands and pastoralism. However, some other countries wondered whether existing and ongoing assessments already covered this need. In the end, the UNEA resolution 2/24 "Combating desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands" called for a **gap analysis of available information on rangelands and pastoralism**, as a first step toward an assessment.

Gaps refer to information that has low "fitness of use" for policymakers (and advocacy – our concern in CELEP), low data confidentiality, accessibility/use restrictions, poor quality (including remoteness from ecosystem issues) or scarcity of long-term data needed for evaluating long-term trends. The gap analysis will cover all sources of information, including indigenous/local knowledge.

On behalf of CELEP, Ann Waters-Bayer from the European member Agrecol is a member of the advisory group for the gap analysis. In the first week of November, a stakeholder meeting took place in Norway to present initial findings about information gaps, to identify ways of improving the sampling methods and data sources, and to finalise questionnaires for collecting additional information and assessing the confidence level of accessible information. The workshop also collected participants' views on information needs, concerns, known gaps, recommendations, etc, and their advice on stakeholders/individuals that should receive the questionnaire. Ann took part in the workshop in Norway as a representative of CELEP. Benjamin Mutambukah, also a member of the Core Group, took part on behalf of COPACSO and the ESAPN.

Participation in conferences – abstracts

LANDac Conference in the Netherlands

Two abstracts were submitted for the [LANDac International Conference](#) in Utrecht. One was an altered version of the one that Edward Loure (UCRT) submitted for the World Bank conference and another was based on a paper Ken wrote on drylands. Both abstracts were

accepted. In the end, neither of them could attend, but René-Claude Niyonkuru, former Africa coordinator for the International Land Coalition (ILC), presented on behalf of CELEP. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Abstract for meeting in Dakar on education and pastoralists

CELEP submitted an abstract on education and pastoralists for a [conference on pastoralism](#) in Dakar, Senegal. It decided to do so after a discussion on the topic in the GoogleGroup. The abstract can be found [here](#). The deadline for abstract submission was extended several times. At the time of writing this report, CELEP was still waiting to be informed whether the abstract was accepted. Preliminary exchanges about this with CIRAD (France) were promising, and the abstract and panel discussion are very likely to be accepted.

The panel members are:

- Dr Caroline Dyer from Leeds University (<http://www.polis.leeds.ac.uk/people/staff/dyer/>), member of the CELEP GoogleGroup
- Dr Petra Dilthey, anthropologist and director of Ethno Empowerment (<http://www.eeem.org/>), from the new CELEP member up4change
- Pablo Manzano Baena (ex-WISP, ex-FAO, member of CELEP GoogleGroup).
- Boubacar Barry, Association pour la Promotion de l'Élevage au Sahel et en Savanne (APESS).

Contacts were made with APESS (pastoralist organisation in West Africa) following the suggestion by the organisers to work on a joint proposal. APESS manages an education programme for pastoralists in West Africa. Koen Van Troos – CELEP Focal Point in Europe – could moderate the session (if accepted) on behalf of CELEP.