



Proceedings from the Global Pastoral Programme Formulation Workshop

**Nairobi, Kenya
19-23 April 2004**

List of Acronyms

AU-IBAR	African Union – International Bureau for Animal Resources
CEESP IUCN	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
DFID	UK Department for International Development
ECOWAS	The Economic Community Of West African States
EFNCP	The European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPP	Global Pastoral Programme
IDS	The Institute of Development Studies
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
LEAD	Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative
LRKB	Livestock and Rangeland Knowledgebase
MSP	Medium Sized Project
NAP	National Action Programme to Combat Desertification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
PASPUNA	Sub-Regional Action Programme for the American Puna
PCI	Horn of Africa Pastoralist Communication Initiative
PDF A	Project Development Facility Block A
PDF B	Project Development Facility Block B
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UEMOA	Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WAMIP	World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples
WB	World Bank

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Foreword

The notion of “overgrazing” has often been used as a convenient scapegoat to support agricultural policies and to sedentarise mobile populations. Moreover, it is falsely assumed that livestock are a major cause of land degradation. Efforts have been made to debunk these negative perceptions of mobile pastoralism with mixed results and several decades of interdisciplinary scientific research has supported that transhumant and mobile pastoral systems are an appropriate strategy for the sustainable management of dryland ecosystems. Nonetheless, misperceptions about the value, efficiency and potential of pastoralism are pervasive and still endure.

Mobile pastoralism is quickly emerging as an urgent development issue throughout the world’s drylands. The failure of other production systems in dry areas, the revival of transhumance in some parts of Europe, and the steady increase in the severity of land degradation in many parts of the world have all been powerful forces in bringing renewed interest to pastoralism within the context of drylands development.

Over the last year and a half, the Global Pastoralism Programme has been gathering momentum in order to formulate a project that adequately addresses pastoral issues and to support the needs of pastoralists. Although it is reassuring to see that key ideas from a challenge paper have grown into a wider programme for concrete actions, this initiative is still in its infancy and much work and fine-tuning needs to be done. Nonetheless, the global formulation workshop, held in Nairobi, Kenya from the 19-23 April was the first step in achieving a vision of sustainable pastoral land management.

The Global Pastoral Programme preparatory committee graciously thanks all of the participants for their participation and for making the entire week such a huge success. The workshop was received with much enthusiasm and a large number of participants were positive in their outlook of pastoralism, noting that there was a window of opportunity within their respective governments to make major inroads on pastoral issues and to equip pastoralists with the right tools and a political voice to set their own development agenda.

The preparatory committee would also like to thank UNDP’s Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP-GEF, the UNDP Drylands Development Centre, the Swiss Development Cooperation and the Government of Finland for their generous support and for making this workshop possible.

1. Background

UNDP recognizes that dryland ecosystems, and in particular rangelands and pasturelands, require a new and different approach to their sustainable management. As a result, UNDP is initiating a three-year programme involving a world-wide partnership among civil society, national governments and international agencies to lobby and advocate for the sustainable management and custodianship of pastoral lands in developing countries. The goal is to enable sustainable land management by helping to remove policy and capacity obstacles, and to identify innovative ways to make sustainable drylands management through livestock mobility both viable and attractive. It will also establish the necessary pre-conditions at national and local level to enable investment in pastoral sustainable land management.

The Global Pastoral Programme (GPP) has its inception in 2002 at the First Session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC 1) in Rome, where UNDP-GEF and the UNDP Drylands Development Centre worked in tandem to identify potential topics for a series of "challenge papers" in conjunction with an informal group of international organizations, donors, NGOs and individuals that were actively involved in drylands development. This partnership, called the "Global Drylands Imperative", dedicated itself to addressing dryland issues by increasing the awareness of their importance among policy makers and within relevant international fora. A paper entitled "*Pastoralism and Mobility in the Drylands*" (part of a second series of challenge papers spearheaded by the UNDP) was produced in 2003 and paved the way for more concrete actions in pastoral development. The programme was officially unveiled at the Sixth Session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD COP 6). We have since been in a preparatory phase and engaging in dialogue with key partners and national governments to formulate the programme.

Elements of the Global Pastoral Programme

The GPP is an advocacy and capacity building programme that is designed to work in a consultative manner and through partnerships across the world where pastoralism is a key issue, to build a momentum for greater recognition of the need for sustainable pastoral development and the custodianship of drylands (please refer to the figure in Annex Four for an illustrative description of the overall structure of the Global Pastoral Programme). The programme however, will largely consist of the following:

Pilot Countries: Where we will conduct capacity strengthening and advocacy activities. In these countries the government policies are either already conducive to promoting sustainable pastoral development, or governments have expressed their strong interest. Thus far, the following seven countries have been selected to join the programme as pilots: Iran, Morocco, Argentina, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Burkina Faso and

Benin. It is important to note that the selection of pilot countries was determined on a first-come-first-serve basis.

Network Countries: To facilitate the dissemination of results, advocacy, invitations to conferences and exchanges. These include countries where there are significant and sizeable pastoral populations, with active pastoral associations and NGOs. They include both developing countries and developed countries such as France, Spain and Romania where there is currently a revival of transhumance. Some of these countries also have ongoing projects that are working on sustainable pastoral development. The list of network countries is currently open-ended.

State-of-the-Art Activities: This will include the development of analyses, research tools, manuals, reviews and policy papers that will be used as tools for advocacy and capacity building. We will also participate in international and regional conferences, seminars and other forms of advocacy.

The Global Formulation Workshop

UNDP-GEF and the UNDP Drylands Development Centre hosted a formulation workshop for the Global Pastoral Programme from 19-23 April 2004 at the Safari Park Hotel in Nairobi, Kenya.

The workshop brought together 62 participants from around the world, including: representatives from pilot and network countries, eminent experts on pastoral issues, UNCCD focal points, individuals from the donor community, regional institutions and other relevant stakeholders. Attendance by government ministers and UNCCD focal points demonstrated a strong political commitment to address pastoral sustainable land management.

The workshop was held to share the current vision of the GPP and to design a three-year programme and partnership that would link up new and ongoing activities at various levels (local, regional and global) into a coherent strategy to facilitate the preparation of a Medium-Sized Project Proposal for submission to the Global Environment Facility. The workshop also presented an opportunity to review, revise, create discussion and reach a consensus on draft versions of pilot country and regional sub-proposals/activities.

The feedback generated at the workshop, through plenary discussion and working group deliberation, is intended to be of great assistance in defining the direction and process of the programme. The discussion is also to be used as a catalyst for finalizing the various pilot country and regional sub-proposals, as well as to provide a context for the development of regional and global activities that would be linked up to the programme. Finally, the formulation workshop sought to provide valuable feedback to allow for the next stage of country programming and activities to begin. At the beginning of the workshop, the specific objectives to be achieved can be summarized as follows:

- a) Confirmation of pilot countries and integration of individual pilot country sub-proposals into a coherent and structured program of interventions;
- b) Confirmation of network countries;
- c) Development and coordination of regional/global activities, including studies, manuals, reviews, conferences, meetings, networks, etc;
- d) Establishment of a platform for a North-South & South-South exchange of innovations, experiences and expertise in the area of mobile pastoralism;
- e) Development of the main elements of a proposal for GEF and other funding (using the format of a Medium Sized Project proposal or MSP);
- f) Agreement on an organizational structure that will drive the implementation phase of the MSP;
- g) Strengthening of opportunities for co-operation and co-financing.

This report is intended to provide a comprehensive review of the workshop and to summarize the discussions, activities and outcomes that took place. It is also intended to be a useful tool to update those individuals who were unable to attend the event, but who nonetheless are still an integral part of both the process and the programme itself.

Sections one and two are mainly introductory portions of the report and provide some useful background on the GPP, the purpose of the formulation workshop, its objectives, as well as the structure of the discussions that took place. Sections three to eight outline with substantial detail the content of each segment of the workshop and the major issues that were discussed. These sections also provide a brief synthesis of some of the specific activities that took place. Section nine through twelve outlines the main conclusions that were drawn from the workshop. These sections explain the consensus on the "way forward" and describes what programme partners intend to do as a follow-up to the workshop. Specific achievements of the workshop, salient issues that emerged and an indicative/interim Logical Framework are also provided. Section thirteen highlights statements by Mr. Paul Andre de la Porte (UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative) during the closing address of the workshop.

Finally, a series of useful Annexes are provided at the end of this document, including: the final workshop agenda (Annex 1), the workshop evaluation form and analysis (Annex 2 & 3), information on the field trip, a figure on the structure of the Global Pastoral Programme and list of participants (Annex 7).

2. Workshop Structure and Organization

The workshop blended a mix of plenary discussion, formal presentations and working group sessions, a screening of several short videos and a field trip at the end of the programme.

The formulation workshop was designed in such a way as to encourage participation by providing ample opportunity during plenary sessions for participants to contribute their views and experiences on specific needs for a programme on pastoralism, allow for the scrutiny of the content of specific country sub-proposals, and suggest possible regional/global activities that ought to be attached to the programme.

Translation of a number keystone documents in both French and Spanish, as well as simultaneous translation in French allowed participants from francophone and Spanish-speaking countries to engage in the dialogue, participate in the discussion and interact with colleagues.

Set in the beautiful grounds of the Safari Park Hotel, the informal arrangement of the workshop was conducive to group interaction and made it possible for participants to meet with colleagues to discuss mutual interests.

The workshop was divided into the following segments:

- Presentation of specific country and regional sub-proposals by Argentina, Morocco, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, and West Africa on the specific problems, challenges and pastoral issues/context.
- Working groups (including a regional working group for East Africa), presentation and plenary discussion to validate completed matrices, discuss opportunities for refinement, concerns and gaps within each pilot country programme.
- Presentations on a number of proposed regional and global activities that would be linked up to the Global Pastoral Programme.
- Working groups, presentation and plenary discussions concerning the suggested regional and global activities.
- A Strategic Working Group for research activities.
- Moderated discussion on Partnership arrangements. This segment included a panel comprised of a small cross-section of stakeholders present at the workshop so that partnership arrangements could be explored.
- A Strategic Working Group to pull together the various parts of the programme into a structured Logical Framework Analysis.
- Plenary discussion on reaching a consensus and validating the Logical Framework with the opportunity to agree on the next steps they envisage.

The various working group sessions were very effective in developing concrete ideas of how the programme and country sub-proposals could be amended and refined to

fit into an overarching framework. Other segments such as the presentations provided valuable discussion points on important activities related to the programme and allowed for participants to share their ideas on important issues that ought to be addressed.

The workshop adopted an open and transparent process for dialogue and as a result, ideas were always encouraged throughout the course of the week. During the preparatory phase of the Global Pastoral Programme, it was decided that an open process would be an effective way of creating a commitment by all partners and participants towards implementing a unified programme and vision. During the workshop, time was allotted for participants to provide feedback on every segment of the agenda. While this required some scaling back of the original programme of work and some modification of the week's agenda, this was a much-needed step to ensure that we could come up with a programme that all participants could endorse.

3. Opening Session

The workshop was opened by Maryam Niamir-Fuller of UNDP-GEF, who welcomed all participants to the workshop and acknowledged, with gratitude, the presence of representatives from various national governments, donor institutions, UNCCD focal points, NGOs, regional institutions and pastoral experts.

Some highlights from Maryam Niamir-Fuller's opening statement were:

- It is important that participants can create a common vision that we can arrive at and adopt over the course of the workshop and to develop a solid foundation on which to build the Global Pastoral Programme.
- It is important not to work in a vacuum but rather in a consultative manner and in dialogue with one another. This will allow us to come up with a strong programme.
- There is a lot of good work that is ongoing by partners such as IUCN and FAO and therefore, there is also a need to link all levels of activities and to make relevance at the local, regional and global level.
- Before concluding her opening statements, Maryam Niamir-Fuller emphasized that the Global Pastoral Programme is an open and transparent process which has adopted an open door policy for countries to join. It was stressed that the current roster of pilot countries were chosen on a first-come-first-serve basis.

Following, Maryam Niamir-Fuller's address, **Mounkaila Goumandakoye of the UNDP Drylands Development Centre** went over the week's agenda to highlight the programme of work and the major objectives of the workshop. This was followed by a brief presentation on the Global Pastoral Programme by **Camillo Ponziani**. This presentation was made to ensure that all participants had an equal footing of not only on what was supposed to be accomplished over the course of the week, but also to inform participants on the developments that have taken place during the preparatory phase of the project.

4. Do We Have A Common Vision?

Jeremy Swift and Joseph Ole Simel presented two starkly different and provocative viewpoints of pastoralism on the first day of the workshop. The purpose of this introductory exercise was to initiate discussion on whether it was possible in this day and age to construct a common vision on pastoralism and to look for commonalities between competing perspectives. It also gave an indication of the kinds of issues that would have to be addressed and reconciled in order to move the Global Pastoral Programme forward.

Presentation by Jeremy Swift

Jeremy Swift opened his presentation by questioning the feasibility of making generalizations about pastoralism and on making generalizations on behalf of pastoralists. He pointed out that the goal we should be aiming for in the project is to build the capacity of pastoralists to speak on their own behalf and to become better organized. He noted that some very interesting work has been done in the field of economics and a related point was made on the need to bring pastoralism into the real world to where decisions are made on the basis of economics and trade-offs.

The bulk of the presentation centred on outlining a vision of what a productive pastoral society might look like in the year 2020 and what would be needed in order to achieve it. According to Mr. Swift, the following key attributes will define the success and feasibility for improved pastoral societies:

- Ensuring continued mobility;
- The creation of effective pastoral associations;
- Good marketing infrastructure;
- Financial services arrangements;
- Education (including a mix of boarding, mobile and radio/TV schools);
- Effective primary health care;
- Effective risk management.

Mr. Swift went on to stress that achieving this vision would not be an easy task and would have to entail some major changes within the system.

- *Restructuring of the Pastoral Economy:* Most pastoral systems will move to more hybrid systems.
- *Reduction of Pastoral Populations:* Mr. Swift argued that without productivity increases, pastoral human populations would only grow over the long term as fast as the animal populations they depend on. To this end, it is necessary that policies plan for a slow reduction of pastoral populations and income diversification.

- *Resource Tenure*: Mobility is essential where resources are scarce and tenure rules must adapt to patterns of mobility.
- *Improved Markets*: Successful pastoralism depends on efficient markets and the possibility of access to northern markets and allowing for “organic” products in place of intensive northern animal products. Disease problems will need to be solved if marketing is to be scaled up.
- *Enhancing Education*: The future is doomed for pastoralists without improved education. The aim should be a scaling up of useful education to ensure that that education is provided at least until primary school.
- *Improved Services*: There are many good examples of financial services, mobile health provision and insurance schemes. Mobility does not have to be an obstacle to service provision.
- *Risk Management*: It is possible to plan for risks (such as drought contingency planning) to mitigate impacts.
- *Pastoral Governance*: New system of pastoral governance are needed which means a substantially extended role for customary institutions and developing new types of mixed institutions which combines elements of both customary and formal ones.

In concluding his presentation, Jeremy Swift reiterated that he was hopeful that in the future and with the right tools, pastoralists themselves could hold meetings such as these.

Presentation by Joseph Ole Simel

Responding to the concerns of pastoralists, Mr. Joseph Ole Simel effectively pointed out the poor representation of pastoralists attending the formulation workshop. He then proceeded to address some of the major challenges and bottlenecks facing pastoralists and their way of life. Mr. Ole Simel emphasized the following issues in his presentation:

- Even though there are many good intentions made on behalf of pastoralists, it does not necessarily mean that they will yield good results.
- Pastoralists are often caught in a vice for funding so they do not resist even if government imposes bad policies upon them.
- Pastoralists need to participate in decision-making, which is currently an exception rather than the norm.
- Decisions are made on behalf of pastoralists by people who often do not understand and who often have wrong information. In many cases the information on which development policies are made, is not coming from pastoralists themselves. Information is often skewed to benefit powerful interests.
- There is no clear framework for pastoralists at the national and local level to challenge policies and decisions made by governments and so-called “experts” in the name of pastoralists. Furthermore, there is no legal framework to

guarantee pastoralists clear access to the resources they need for their livelihood.

- Development has often been a means of sedentarising pastoralists, masking deeper personal interests. Mr. Ole Simel also noted that there is no word in his local language for “technical” but individuals claiming to be technical experts were imposing policies.
- Pastoralists have been victims of historical and political marginalisation. It is common to hear about the negative aspects of this way of life but there is a lack of emphasis on pastoralists’ clear contribution to national economies. Also, education and issues of curriculums have been a means and tool of assimilation. Education is still not provided in local languages.
- Pastoralism is a way of life and when you do away with customary rules, you no longer get pastoralism.

Plenary Discussion Arising from the Opening Presentations

The following is a synthesis of the comments, questions and responses that followed the opening presentations made by Jeremy Swift and Joseph Ole Simel:

- With respect to the issue of the need for improved services, it was noted that many attempts to impose modern services on pastoralists have led to an atomization of rural communities. Furthermore, curriculums provided by national governments have adopted a predominantly western approach to education. There is a need to be careful of what kind of services and education we are providing pastoralists. Solution could be in more homegrown initiatives by pastoralists and for pastoralists.
- With regards to market issues, pastoralists ought to be given their fair share to modern markets.
- One participant noted the need to move to a more operational level of diagnosis in different pastoral zones. It is essential to talk with more specificity about the conditions that typify each region and to address specific needs and threats to pastoralism. Ensuing comments supported the need to take stock and explore regional issues and to share experiences because the contextual foundation of problems is similar.
- Questions were raised about the lack of engagement of key individuals who make decisions within governments such as those from the ministry of economic planning and the treasury. The participant questioned the degree to which development actors are working with pastoralist MPs. Following on this observation, there is a need to make a case for pastoralism on the basis of economic language, as these individuals are more receptive to these sorts of arguments.
- There was general agreement among participants that customary institutions ought to be prioritized in any initiative. Concern was expressed that pastoralism has been under attack and in many cases little remains of underlying social structures.

- On the issue of animal diseases, one participant noted that this was not necessarily a problem, but rather a lack of information and stringent rules and protocol, which have created barriers for markets. Regulations that control the entry of pastoral products into markets are often too complex and difficult to circumvent.
- A participant pointed out that there ought to be a focus on range management because practically nothing is spent on addressing these concerns.
- Following on the issue of equipping pastoralists with the right tools, if we want to frame an effective programme to support pastoralists, there is a need to know when to intervene and provide them with tools for asset management. Another participant pointed out the need to think in the long term, taking into consideration climate change scenarios and potential future risks.
- The issue of the lack of a people-centred approach within development activities was raised. It was noted that policies are geared towards pastoral development instead of the development of pastoralists themselves. Continuing on this point, another participant noted that we must reconcile differences between what we want pastoralists to become versus what pastoralists themselves want to become. In order to do this they need a voice.
- On the issue of sedentarisation, this sometimes occurs implicitly as a result of incentives and coercive tactics to urge voluntary sedentarisation.
- Issues of capacity constraints were consistently raised. The consensus view was that the Global Pastoral Programme should endeavour to build the capacity of pastoralists to direct their own needs.

Issues that were raised in both presentations were hotly debated and discussed during the plenary session. Maryam Niamir-Fuller concluded the discussion with a synthesis of the more salient issues. It was pointed out that indeed we do have a common understanding and it is possible in this day and age to develop the right kinds of tools and arguments for pastoralism. She addressed the plenary with the following comments:

- There is a common understanding that mobile pastoralism is possible and that there is a productive future in this livelihood strategy.
- There are some very strong regional differences but commonalities around agricultural policies, tenure issues, capacities of pastoralists and perceptions of pastoralism were carried through much of the plenary discussion. These constraints do not allow them to effectively participate in the decision making process.
- She stressed the need to provide choices for pastoralists and noted that the Global Pastoral Programme will provide choices and to give pastoralists tools to determine their own future.

5. Presentation of Country Sub-Proposals

Each pilot country attending the Global Pastoral Programme workshop was given the opportunity to make a short PowerPoint presentation to the plenary, describing what key elements and salient issues one would expect from each country programme. Presentations were made by the following countries: Argentina, Morocco, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, and West Africa (comprised of Mali, Benin and Burkina Faso).

This exercise was intended to give participants attending the workshop a grasp of the environmental/pastoral context in each of the pilot countries, as well as the current baseline scenario, likely outcomes and potential activities once the project goes into effect.

Following the presentations country working groups were formed to consider opportunities for refinement, and gaps within each national sub-proposal. The country working groups comprised of teams of experts with experience or interest in that particular country. The idea was to support each country to assess the feasibility of their sub-proposal. Each working group was given a matrix to fill out that was intended to critically assess the programme that was chosen.

By popular demand, a working group for East Africa was established due to the large representation of participants at the workshop and overwhelming enthusiasm for creating a programme within the region.

Despite time constraints, working groups were able to come up with solid matrices outlining a number of major problems, barriers to sustainable land management, the current baseline scenario and possible solutions to the problems identified. It was noted that the schedule would be revised to allow working groups to continue discussing and working on their matrices.

Note: The various pilot country sub-proposals, presentations and completed working group matrices are included in the official dossier of documents for the workshop accompanying this report.

Main Ideas and Modifications to the Original Design

As a result of working group discussion a number of changes were suggested once the representative from each pilot country was able to convene and work with their respective group.

Argentina: The major revision was that the term “training” was thought to be too general so this was changed to the training of teachers, service providers, engineers who deal with pastoralists and often lack information and adequate knowledge of pastoral life and context.

Kyrgyzstan: Although other problems were identified topically (country out-migration, increasing poverty, economic downturn), the working group matrix for Kyrgyzstan focused extensively on teasing out the causes and ways to fill in gaps for the issue of pasture degradation.

Morocco: Major issues raised in this working group were the issue of sedentarisation, the increasing need for clarity in legislation, tenure problems, and the degradation of pastoral lands due to natural and anthropogenic pressures.

Iran: The working group matrix was extremely comprehensive and ambitious, focusing on rangeland degradation and associated ecosystems in the Zagros Range, Elburz Range, and Baluchistan. Tenure issues, powerlessness in decision-making and the lack of livelihood security were also addressed.

West Africa: The working group matrix for West Africa was unique as it takes into consideration and addresses a host of transboundary issues from the countries involved.

East Africa: Considering that this working group was arranged at the workshop and did not have the opportunity as in other countries to come prepared with a sub-proposal, they surmounted many obstacles in presenting a unified vision. This group opted for a regional outlook to take stock of similar experiences and transboundary problems.

Plenary Discussion on Pilot Country Sub-Proposals

Plenary comments resulting from country sub-proposals and the elaborated matrices touched on the following issues:

- It was pointed out that the countries ought to include within their sub-proposals, means to address barriers to pastoralism in economic terms
- A number of participants pointed out that the emphasis should be placed in crafting good indicators, not at the activity level but rather at the outcome level.
- The issue of overgrazing is less a matter of herd size but rather a matter of time and also a management issue.
- It was also stressed that the West Africa programme should take stock from and link up to a number of initiatives (one being a UNEP project entitled "*Sustainable Transboundary Rangeland Management in Liptako-Gourma*") that are ongoing in the region to ensure coherence between work that is already being done.

- Comments regarding the Argentina proposal stressed the need to focus on mainstreaming pastoralism in national development and environmental frameworks other than the NAP and to strengthen the role of pastoral associations.
- For Iran, an issue that was identified during the plenary discussion was the need to prioritize among the many gaps and problems that were identified. Feasibility was also an issue of contention. It was also suggested that Iran should examine transboundary issues.
- Kyrgyzstan was urged to examine activities that were ongoing and to put more thinking at the policy level.
- For Morocco, again the issue of feasibility came up as it was cautioned on creating such ambitious indicators.
- On the West Africa matrix, it was felt that the group was mixing barriers with problems. It was noted that the lifting of a barrier is a tool for achieving a goal and not a means to solve a problem. It was stressed that there is enormous potential for West Africa and that the rest of the pilot countries would look to it for best practices.
- For East Africa, the issue is mainly to refine a regional approach to define which countries would be involved and to agree upon key interventions.

6. Regional and Global Activities

The impetus for developing a series of both regional and global activities that would be linked to the Global Pastoral Programme, originated from preparatory work on pre-selected thematic topics prepared by the following individuals and shared with the plenary on the second day of the workshop:

- a) Marco Bassi (networking and WAMIP)
- b) Dr. Irene Hoffman (Contributions and Complementarities)
- c) Michele Nori (Pastoral Conflict)
- d) Jeremy Swift (Economic Issues)
- e) Jean-Pierre Biber (North-South Exchanges)
- f) Stephen Sandford (Advocacy)

Three working groups (networking, advocacy and research) were initially formed to develop a priority list of activities at the regional and global level. The working groups were intended to consolidate information on each of the presentations given on Tuesday afternoon. However, due to the unique composition and comprehensive programme of the West African group, it agreed to tackle all three issues simultaneously and thus, a fourth working group was formed.

Plenary Comments from the Discussion on Regional and Global Activities

The following is a synthesis of the issues that came out during this segment of the workshop:

- Addressing the networking group, one participant suggested that there was a need to get into the content of what is being networked.
- Following on this point, it was pointed out that at some point there will have to be a decision taken to decide which networks will be strengthened. Questions were raised on whether the Global Pastoral Programme was going to create a new network or lend support to an existing network so it could be strengthened and perhaps be made multilingual. To this end, a Scientific Advisory Committee attached to the programme would have to confer and decide on these issues.
- One participant noted that conferences (like the one everyone was attending) were not on the list of priorities for networking.
- Our colleagues from Morocco highlighted that pastoral associations are plentiful in their country, but often lack the means to come together for meaningful exchanges.

- On the issue of research studies, it was suggested that such a strategy ought to encompass efforts to support the legalisation of legitimate smuggling.
- Another area of concern identified was on the need to include something on the revival of traditional social organization and arrangements.
- On the issue of advocacy, a participant suggested that this ought to be done in the context of mobile peoples to ensure that the needs of indigenous populations would be safeguarded.
- Precautionary comments were made to the plenary, urging groups to prioritize between the suggested activities or else the Global Pastoral Programme would fall into a quagmire of having an unrealistic and very expensive set of expectations that would be difficult to achieve. Following on this, the plenary agreed that prioritizing among these studies was key to creating an effective initiative. Picking up on this point, it was felt that there was a lack of priority and focus in what should be achieved in the research portion of the programme. A special research working group was formed therefore, to establish priority on these issues and activities.

Note: Please refer to the dossier of workshop documents accompanying this report for a complete set of presentations that were made on the aforementioned regional and global activities.

7. Presentation on GEF

An informative presentation was given by Maryam Niamir-Fuller to outline the significance of the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Operational Programme on Land Degradation (OP 15), in the context of what will have to be accomplished in the coming months for the Global Pastoral Programme to be eligible for funding.

Maryam Niamir-Fuller accurately noted that a very large baseline exists for this initiative but in the last forty years the severity or extent of land degradation has not been reduced. To this end, it was noted that the Global Pastoral Programme will have to focus on addressing root causes and barriers preventing the sustainable management of pastoral lands in order to address, arrest and redress the extent of land degradation to more manageable levels.

Note: Please refer to the dossier of workshop documents accompanying this report to see the content of the presentation on the Global Environment Facility.

Comments and Questions from the Floor

- On the issue of how it was possible to ensure stability in non-equilibrium ecosystems such as rangelands and pasturelands, Maryam Niamir-Fuller responded to this concern stating that the term "ecosystem integrity" was used precisely for this reason.
- When the issue of undergrazing was raised by one participant, pointing to such problems in Europe, it was assured that the Global Pastoral Programme would address the management of grazing areas and not just the issue of overgrazing.
- When prompted on the definition of land degradation the Global Pastoral Programme would adopt as the crux of its focus, it was assured that the programme would go beyond desertification.
- It was noted that the Global Pastoral Programme would include institutional capacity and incorporate traditional capacity to empower pastoralists.

8. Partnerships

A meeting was held between some Partners present at the GPP Formulation Workshop in Nairobi, on 21st April 2004. Each Partner briefly described their ongoing efforts towards pastoral development. All Partners confirmed their interest to continue to work with GPP towards a joint partnership programme.

IFAD suggested that they could contribute through two possible means a) link to the IFAD Rural Poverty Knowledgebase, specifically the Livestock and Rangeland Knowledgebase (LRKB) and the Knowledge Centre of the proposed GILSP follow-up phase; and b) a Competitive Global Grant proposal dealing with seeking co-financing specifically with mobile pastoral issues.

CIRAD suggested that a link could be made to their newly restructured "Research Unit on Pastoralism", to be based in Dakar.

AU-IBAR suggested that IGAD should be brought in, and that the ongoing AU-IBAR policy programme could be leveraged as "co-financing" for the GPP, particularly through the "Pro-poor livestock policies" programme with FAO (total of Euro 5.3 million EC funding). AU-IBAR suggested that it could contribute by disseminating information generated by GPP to its SADC and ECOWAS partners. Tim Leyland proposed to assist in leveraging additional co-funding through the DFID Governance programme for the GPP.

FAO's ongoing and baseline matrix has several areas where "parallel" co-financing could be clearly leveraged.

The links between the GPP and the Pastoral Communication Initiative could be strengthened around the following areas (and therefore constitute co-financing):

1. Collaborate to have increased influence on challenging policy debate
2. Finance pastoralist exchanges and visits
3. Coordinate research, especially focusing on governance issues
4. Organize meetings for pastoral leaders to build capacity
5. Work together to leverage additional co-financing from DFID

The EU Forum would be interested to conduct joint, comparative studies (north-south) and exchanges. GPP can be invited to upcoming EU Forum meetings and conferences. Jean-Pierre Biber proposed to assist in leveraging additional EC and Swiss co-financing.

Ed Barrow and Taghi Farvar proposed to integrate GPP participation into the planned conference on Conservation, Wildlife and Pastoralism. IUCN's several divisions (CEESP, Secretariat, etc.) can integrate pastoral issues better into their programmes. IUCN also requested to be considered as a candidate institution to ensure overall execution of the GPP.

Panos International agreed to put the GPP in touch with their London offices to further pursue partnership discussions.

IISD would be interested in sharing results and lessons learned from ongoing work in their pastoralism and conflict programme. It was also suggested that the GPP could tap into a scenario-building exercise in tandem with IISD.

Apart from parallel co-funding through their ongoing programmes (linked to the GPP logical framework) IIED, Cordaid and Oxfam also offered to consider additional programming. The WB's Alive Programme due to be unveiled soon, is in a position to provide grants for selected research and development activities related to the GPP. Italian Cooperation is interested to pursue discussions, particularly focusing on Eastern Africa.

Action Taken: All participants at the Round Table agreed to fill out a Baseline Matrix, which will be sent to them by UNDP.

9. Indicative Logical Framework

A strategic working group (comprised of individuals with significant experience designing Logical Frameworks) was selected to pull together the outputs from the various working group sessions, as well as the main issues raised throughout the course of the workshop into a comprehensive framework that all participants could discuss. Maryam Niamir-Fuller noted that the Logical Framework for the Global Pastoral Programme was still a work in progress and would be finalized once the sub-proposals were completed. The substance of the Logical Framework was a point of contention among many participants and a “lively” debate took place to determine its content before the end of the workshop. Maryam Niamir-Fuller urged participants to agree upon the goal and objectives and to leave the finer details and substantive content for when the country sub-proposals were revised.

Salient Points from Plenary Discussion

Based on the following comments, an interim Logical Framework (found on the next several pages) was further revised and adopted by the plenary:

- An area of concern identified by one participant was the lack of focus on hard issues such as livelihoods and alternative livelihood strategies within the logframe. Following on the issue of livelihoods, it was also mentioned that education was necessary to secure jobs elsewhere and that pastoral productivity could be improved by fostering new technologies.
- It was noted that the content within the logical framework should strive to offer synergies between the conventions.
- An issue was raised regarding economic issues. The need for marketing has to be explored further because important economic issues have not been captured adequately and at some point, there ought to be some guiding principles established on study issues.
- One participant noted that there was nothing in the knowledge section that related specifically to West Africa even though innovative things were happening in the region. Further to this point, it was suggested that issues specific to or uniquely relating to particular countries ought to be reflected at a later stage.
- On the discussion of pastoral rights, it was suggested not to reduce these to simply customary rights because modern rights also have to be taken into consideration.

- One participant noted that the project should integrate itself with agriculturalists, hunter-gathering groups, and silvopastoral systems to improve the livelihoods and ensure harmony between different production systems.
- Another participant noted that law should be the final stage of advocacy.
- The need to include disaster and early warning measures was pointed out because most pastoralists live in marginal areas and fringe ecosystems, often bearing the brunt of emergency situations.
- Questions were raised whether pastoralists would approve the Logical Framework and that a key objective of the document should be that pastoralists are setting their own agenda. Following on this point, participants agreed that pastoralists have to be at the center of the organizational structure of the Global Pastoral Programme and any monitoring/evaluation efforts.

As a result of this plenary discussion, it was agreed to adopt the Logical Framework in its current format until the sub-proposals are finalized.¹

¹ It is important to note that the project should only have one Immediate Objective: *“to advocate and build capacity in support of pastoral sustainable land management, through a catalytic partnership between pastoralists, donors, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector.”* What are listed as "Immediate Objectives" in the Logical Framework will be the outcomes.

GOAL: To enhance the enabling environment for sustainable rangeland management, improved pastoral livelihoods, [and pastoral empowerment](#)

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT	OUTCOMES	INDICATIVE OUTPUTS	INDICATIVE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
<p><i>1. Better understanding of mobile pastoralism² as a form of productive and sustainable land management, to promote poverty alleviation and ecosystem integrity</i></p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of recognition of opportunities and threats to pastoralists • Degree of acknowledgement of contributions of pastoralism to the wider societal frame • Degree of recognition of rights of mobile pastoralists 	
	<p>1.1 Knowledge on pastoralism consolidated, integrated and made available for appropriate decision making</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical tools and methodologies are developed and used, including economic valuation studies, options and alternatives for pastoralists, impact of emigration of pastoralists, interactions and relationships between mobile pastoralism and other kinds of livestock systems, etc. • Relevant existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research community addresses root causes of pastoral marginalisation and unsustainable land management 	

² “Mobile pastoralism” includes the concept of mobile livestock production systems

		<p>information is made available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastoral Map of the world • Data base of pastoral organizations and associations • Survey of international agreements affecting pastoralists rights 		
	1.2 Knowledge about best practices and lessons learnt extracted from previous and ongoing experiences in a usable format	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practices Manuals, including lessons learnt from mobile services, transboundary mechanisms in West Africa, etc. • Major reasons for failures from past experiences are identified and documented • Relevant options for improving policy are available 		
	1.3 Options for innovative tools and approaches to pastoral sustainable development exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile-friendly tools and mechanisms • Appropriate legal instruments • Better understanding of contribution of pastoralism to biodiversity conservation • Innovative packaging of pastoral -related knowledge, taking into account cultural diversity, to enhance cross-learning among different regions • new technologies for 		

		increasing pastoral production from rangelands		
2. Capacity development of pastoralists, civil society organizations, and public and private institutions			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effectiveness of pastoral governance in the pilot countries 	
	2.1 Institutions relevant to pastoralism strengthened at the community, local, national, sub-regional and global levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastoral Organizations and Associations strengthened at the local level • National pastoral associations enhanced • Transboundary pastoral institutions created or enhanced • Pastoral Inter-parliamentary groups created and kept in touch with other stakeholder groups • Strengthened global pastoralist organizations (e.g. WAMIP, and others to be nominated) 		
	2.2. Capacities built for support systems among pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT systems for pastoralists • Professional herders • Legal support systems • Appropriate services for mobile pastoralists on education, health, veterinary, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriate education to support and maintain mobile pastoralism • increased skills on alternative livelihoods • increased 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development funds • Appropriate marketing services • Skills for policy dialogue, advocacy, negotiation and fund raising • Innovative local media 	skills for new and innovative technologies to increase production through sustainable land management	
	2.3 Expertise of relevant stakeholders enhanced through appropriate training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholarships for pastoralists • Specialized thematic workshops for pastoralists, local government • Innovative curriculum development, and reform of educational curricula 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastoralist experts have increase skills to better serve pastoral communities 	
	2.4 Improved networks and knowledge management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conferences at international and regional levels • Linkages and networking through the Thematic Programme Networks of the UNCCD • Website strengthened, e.g. IDS, LEAD and others to be identified • Cross-learning and exchanges (N-S, E-W) • Information and key messages disseminated to Pilot projects (national and regional) • Material for national and international media 		

<p>3. Advocacy for effective policies and laws favoring sustainable pastoral resource management</p>	<p>* it is understood that policies are pro-pastoral, and favor both viable customary systems and other sustainable systems</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effectiveness of laws and policies in favor of pastoralism • myths and misunderstandings removed 	
	<p>3.1 Policy and strategic environment to bring pastoralism into the mainstream of society and integration into national development enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inclusion in PRSPs, MDGs, and other national frameworks (poverty alleviation and equity, budgetary and other resource allocations, technical support, etc. • Sector policy reform, enhanced sectoral integration, and advocacy with different government sectoral ministries • Effective pastoralist-led advocacy platform • Drought management policies and systems in place 		
	<p>3.2 Laws, regulatory provisions, and governance mechanisms that safeguard mobile pastoralist land management are in place, and their rights and responsibilities determined</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal reform to secure and safeguard pastoral land tenure and land rights • Regulations that support pastoral production systems to become more competitive 		
	<p>3.3. Awareness of mobile pastoralism as a viable and sustainable form of production, and recognition of the potential role of their</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • media products and broadcasts 		

	viable customary resource tenure , institutions, laws and technologies enhanced			
	3.4 Potential for transboundary functionality, mobility and regional economic contribution of pastoralists enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harmonization of policies intra-country and regionally • effective transboundary protocols 		
	3.5 Pastoralists are at the center of the development process, including design, implementation and monitoring of the programme.			
	3.6 Change in strategies and perceptions within major donors and multi-lateral agencies, in support of pastoralism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF and other projects take into account pastoral issues • UNCCD processes include greater dialogue on pastoralism 		

10. Key Issues Emerging from the Workshop

- Due to the number and detail of activities that have been postulated under the Global Pastoral Programme, as well as the wider interest among relevant partners, it was suggested that the stakeholdership work towards a larger and more impact-oriented GEF alternative than originally envisaged. In order to make this into a Full Sized project instead of an MSP, a PDF B would have to be submitted. This would facilitate further preparatory work to better define the outputs expected from the Global Pastoral Programme and to build stronger partnerships and donor co-financing.
- Efforts need to be made to put pastoralists at the center of implementation of the Global Pastoral Programme and to include them in the organizational structure.
- To ensure that the pastoralist is the primary stakeholder in the project.
- It is essential that the Global Pastoral Programme is cautious not to duplicate work and to be truly innovative in its approach and priorities.

11. Workshop Achievements

The main outputs of the Global Pastoral Programme workshop can be summarized as follows:

1. Confirmation of participating countries
2. Establishment of several regional networks:
 - a. East Africa (Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda)
 - b. West Africa (Burkina, Benin, Mali, Mauritania)
 - c. Asia (Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan)
 - d. Arab States and West Asia (Morocco, Iran, and others?)
 - e. South America (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru)
3. Rich dialogue among participants, and interactions between pastoral representatives, government officials, NGOs, UN agencies, etc., and an emerging consensus on a "Vision for 2020" for pastoral development.
4. Overall (synthesis) logical framework of programme developed
5. Country and regional sub-proposals elaborated
6. Identification of indicative list of outputs for: networking, capacity development, and advocacy
7. Preliminary Round Table discussion of potential co-financiers and partners, and identification of sources for resource mobilisation
8. Agreement on next steps, including a detailed "task schedule" spelling out responsibilities of all parties, and deadlines for achieving tasks – with the aim of submitting the GEF proposal in August 2004.

12. The Way Forward

The next steps to be taken by the Global Pastoral Programme in the event that it continues with a Medium Sized Project are summarized in the following matrix:

TASK	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
Pilot projects		
Finalize sub-proposals (logical frameworks, budgets, implementation arrangements, GEF increment vs co-financing) In the case of regional groups, confirm pilot countries	Drafting Committees of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argentina/PASPUNA • Kyrgyzstan/Central Asia • Morocco • Iran • East Africa • West Africa 	30 TH MAY 2004
UNDP-GEF to review final proposals	Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Mounkaila Goumandakoye	15 TH JUNE 2004
Validate sub-proposals with national drafting committees, GEF Focal Points, CCD focal Points, and other relevant entities (e.g. CILSS/UEMOA for West Africa, IGAD for East Africa) Email discussion/review by existing networks	Drafting Committees of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argentina/PASPUNA • Kyrgyzstan/Central Asia • Morocco • Iran • East Africa • West Africa 	30 TH JUNE 2004

Scientific Advisory Committee and a Pastoralist Advisory Committee		
Draft terms of reference for Committees, and procedure for establishment (note: regional balance)	Taghi, Marco, Isabella, Mohamed Qarro, Juan-Luis, Bernard, Jean-Pierre, CILSS/Issa Bikienga	15 th May 2004
Nominations for members	All participants to send nominations to UNDP Nominations to be sought through IDS Pastoral Forum	30 TH MAY 2004
Propose short list of members	UNDP	15 TH JUNE 2004
Email discussion and agreement on membership of Committee	All invitees to Nairobi Workshop	30 TH JUNE 2004
Finalize overall MSP proposal, and any other donor proposal/requirement		
Finalize FIRST draft of Project Document	UNDP	30 th MAY 2004
Baseline analyses (matrices)	IFAD, AU-IBAR, OXFAM, PCI, EU Forum, IUCN, CIRAD, PANOS, CORDAID, ITDG	15th MAY 2004
Co-finance matrices (or 2 Concept notes for IFAD)	UNDP, IFAD, FAO, AU-IBAR, OXFAM, PCI, EU Forum, IUCN, CIRAD, PANOS, CORDAID, ITDG, etc.	30 th May 2004
Leverage additional co-financing	UNDP, PCI, AU-IBAR, EU Forum,	30th June 2004
Obtain co-finance commitments	UNDP and donors/partners	30 th July 2004
Finalize implementation arrangements	UNDP in consultation with partners	30 th June 2004
Final draft of Project document prepared and validated by all participants through email discussion	UNDP and all participants	15 th July 2004

Submission to GEF	UNDP-GEF	15 th August 2004
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13. Closing Address

The Global Pastoral Programme formulation workshop was closed by Mr. Paul Andre de la Porte (UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative).

In his closing statements he spoke fondly of his personal experiences dealing with pastoralists and addressing pastoral issues in Mali. He thanked participants for their lively participation and for their commitment to these important development issues, especially in the context of drylands. He also indicated that he hoped that the workshop had contributed in a positive manner towards developing a process for implementation of the project and was keen to see a move from discussion to delivery.

14. List of Annexes

Annex One: Workshop Agenda

Monday, April 19, 2004 – Day One:

Moderator: Maryam Niamir-Fuller

8:30 - 9:00 Registration and administrative matters.

9:00 - 9:30 Opening and welcome addresses (Maryam Niamir-Fuller, UNDP-GEF).

9:30 - 10:00 Participant introductions and an "ice-breaker".

10:00 – 10:15 Introduction to the agenda of workshop, and adoption (Mounkaila Goumandakoye)

10:15 - 10:30 Brief overview of the GPP and its progress to date (Camillo Ponziani)

10:30 – 10:45 *Coffee Break*

Issue One: Developing a Common Vision

10:45 – 11:30 "Provocative" presentation by Jeremy Swift on pastoralism

11:30 – 12:00 Plenary discussion

12:00 – 12:30 The view from the pastoralists (Joseph Ole Simel, Chair of WAMIP)

12:30 – 13:00 Plenary discussion; do we have a common vision? What are the key commonalities and discords that need to be kept in mind in the coming days?

13:00 - 14:00 *Lunch*

Issue Two: Review of Pilot country sub-proposals

14:00 – 18:00 Presentation of Pilot Country sub-proposals (Argentina, Morocco, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, and West Africa); and plenary discussion

Tuesday, April 20, 2004 – Day Two:

Moderator: Sabine Schmidt

Issue two continued: Pilot Country sub-proposals

09:00 - 09:15 Introduction to day's objectives; summary of previous day by moderator

09:15 - 09:30 Organization of participants into 6 working groups: Argentina, Morocco, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, West Africa and East Africa

9:30 - 11:30 Break up into 6 working groups to discuss each pilot sub-proposal (feasibility, gaps and completion of matrix). Observations will be recorded on chart paper and a rapporteur will present findings. (Morning Coffee Break to be taken during group discussions)

11:30 - 12:30 Presentations by 6 working groups on pilot country sub-proposals (10 minutes maximum)

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch

Moderator: Dr. Sarah Ossiya

14:00 - 15:00 Plenary group discussion of the morning's presentations, focusing on similarities, divergences, and opportunities for refinement, as well as areas of concern/gaps within each matrix.

15:00 - 15:15 Coffee Break

Issue Three: Develop regional/global component (network countries, regional and global analyses, dissemination and outreach, north-south exchanges, etc.)

15:00 – 18:00 Presentations of some proposed regional and global activities, followed by a plenary discussion.

- a) Marco Bassi (Networking and WAMIP)
- b) Dr. Irene Hoffman (Contributions and Complementarities)
- c) Michele Nori (Pastoral Conflicts)
- d) Jeremy Swift (Economic Issues)
- e) Jean-Pierre Biber (North-South Exchanges)
- f) Stephen Sandford (Advocacy)

Wednesday, April 21, 2004 – Day Three:

Moderator: Jean-Pierre Biber

9:00 – 9:15 Chair's Summary

Issue Three Continued: Develop regional/global component (network countries, regional and global analyses, dissemination and outreach, north-south exchanges, etc.)

9:15 – 9:40 Stephen Sandford's presentation on advocacy and discussion

9:40 – 10:00 Organization of new working groups on regional/global activities

10:00 – 12:30 Regional/Global working groups (Morning Coffee Break to be taken during group discussions)

- a) Networks and networking (national and global levels; databases and contacts; internet based and other options; strengthening existing networks and pastoral associations, etc.);
- b) Priority short list of analyses, reviews, comparative studies (e.g. transboundary mobility; mobile services; economic issues; valuation and services; insurance schemes and drought mitigation; legal studies; conflict management; etc.)
- c) Advocacy methods, entry points and materials (e.g. targeting which major events; outputs to be matched to audiences; menu of global and regional conferences; developing public-private partnerships; etc.)

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch Break

Moderator : Dr. Mohamed Qarro

14:00 – 16:30 Regional/Global working groups continued (Afternoon coffee break to be taken during group discussions)

16:30 – 18:00 Plenary reports (15 minutes each) and discussion

Thursday, April 22, 2004 – Day Four:

Moderator: Taghi Farvar

9:00 – 9:15 Organization of the day's activities and summary of previous day

9:15 – 10:15 Presentation on GEF mandate, processes and relevance to GPP, as well as a short discussion

10:15 – 12:30 Regroup into Pilot working groups (Argentina, Iran, Morocco, Kyrgyzstan, West Africa and East Africa to complete matrix); and a Partnership working group; and the specialized Research working group (Morning Coffee Break to be taken during group discussions)

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch

Moderator: Sara Yehya

14:00 – 18:00 Strategic Working Group to convene on synthesizing the Logical Framework

14:00 – 14:30 Presentation on PASPUNA "SRAP for the American Puna" (Mr. Wilfredo Alfaro)

14:30 – 15:00 Presentation on Mauritania's Pastoral Code (Mr. Moktar)

15:00 – 15:15 Coffee Break

15:15 – 17:00 Series of short videos addressing pastoral issues (Morocco and AU-IBAR)

Friday, April 23, 2004 – Day Five:

Moderator: Mr. Abdulkarim Ahmed Guleid

9:00 – 9:30 Strategic Working Group to report on Logical Framework Analysis

9:30 – 12:00 Plenary discussion and adoption of Logical Framework Analysis (Morning Coffee Break to be taken during group discussions)

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch Break

Moderator: Mounkaila Goumandakoye

14:00 – 16:15 Next steps, timetables and deadlines, and assignment of roles and responsibilities (develop track-able matrix)

16:15 – 16:30 Workshop evaluation

16:30 – 17:00 Closing address (Mr. Paul Andre de la Porte, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative)

18:30 – 20:00 Official Reception

Annex Two: Workshop Evaluation Analysis

The Global Pastoral Programme preparatory committee would like to take stock of the lessons learned from this experience, in order to make future events even more productive and successful.

An end of workshop, an evaluation form was administered to allow participants to reflect and highlight what was done well and to report back on things that could have been done better. The evaluation form (Annex Three) consisted of seven questions in short answer format. On the whole, participants were supportive about the success of the event. There were however, a number of undivided observations on several issues. From the evaluation forms that were provided at the end of the workshop, the following feedback was synthesized:

Objectives and Expectations

- The extent to which the workshop met its objectives and lived up to expectations varied. On the whole, participants were satisfied with what was accomplished over the duration of the workshop. The degree of satisfaction ranged from 75% to 100%.
- About two-thirds of the participants noted that they came away with a better understanding of pastoral issues, GEF requirements and the goal of the Global Pastoral Programme. A number of participants however, mentioned that they had hoped the workshop would be able to achieve a final project proposal instead of an indicative Logical Framework. Other participants suggested that the Logical Framework should have distinguished itself by incorporating regional/global activities.
- Some participants would have liked to see more brainstorming sessions within the workshop programme and to be involved in the drafting of the Logical Framework.
- It was felt that a number of issues discussed during plenary sessions warranted further attention.

Workshop Programme

- Time constraints were noted as being the major constraint in achieving all the objectives within the original workshop programme. It was noted that too much was tackled over the course of the week, detracting from the ability to achieve high quality work. The original programme was extremely heavy and had to be revised continuously. More opportunities for brainstorming were also suggested.

- By scaling back the programme to allow for more dialogue, demonstrated the organizers' commitment to flexibility.

Organizational Issues

- On the whole, participants were pleased with the organizational aspects and logistical aspects of the workshop. Several participants noted that the logistical information was circulated late
- Comments were made on the quality of facilitation, which could have been pre-selected and better prepared.
- There was a consensus on the choice of venue, which allowed for interaction with colleagues. It was pointed out that some "free time" to explore the city would have been welcomed.
- Participants felt they had ample opportunities to interact
- Acoustics of the conference room were not good. This made it difficult to hear presentations. Technical glitches also detracted from the flow of the workshop at times.
- Comments were made on the lack of access to amenities such as computers, phone cards and photocopiers.

Comments on Specific Segments

- Participants felt that the working group sessions were very productive and an excellent way of doing the work. On the whole, participants pointed out that these were well directed and a lot of work was accomplished.
- One suggestion was made to identify the moderators prior to the workshop and to hold a training session with them.

Language issues

- Language was one of the major issues considered in the design of this workshop, especially since there was a high degree of participation of participants from francophone countries. Comments on the quality of translated materials and simultaneous translation in French varied considerably, making it difficult to gauge the general sentiment in this regard. In future, the preparatory committee will make more of an effort to translate

more documents in advance and work on the inconsistencies with the simultaneous translation.

- A number of participants noted that people spoke very fast which would have impacted on the quality and smoothness of the simultaneous translation.

Caliber of Participation

- On the whole participants were very pleased with the quality of participants attending the workshop.
- Many participants suggested that they would have liked to see more “real” pastoralists at the meeting rather than experts.
- From a social perspective, participants felt that colleagues were easy to work and interact with.

Post Workshop Issues

- Regarding post workshop issues, almost every participant wanted a complete dossier of workshop documents and videos made available.
- Intermittent progress reports to all participants would also be beneficial.

Annex Three: Workshop Evaluation and Feedback Form

- 1) To what degree has the workshop fulfilled your expectations?

- 2) To what degree were the overall objectives of the workshop achieved?

- 3) Do you feel that the workshop was well organized and that it offered you sufficient opportunity to interact with colleagues?

- 4) Please comment on the quality of translated materials:

- 5) I would like to make the following comments:

- 6) I would be interested in receiving the following:

- 7) What would you suggest that we take into consideration for future reference?

Annex Four: Field Trip

Participants at the GPP workshop had the opportunity to participate in a one-day field trip to Namanga on the Kenya – Tanzania border.

The purpose of the field trip was threefold:

- To drive across Maasailand to witness changes in and barriers to mobility
- To visit a number of project sites looking at resource conservation and livelihood support
- To discuss cross border issues and mobility over a traditional “roasted goat” lunch.

History:

Namanga Township is below a 2500 metre mountain – “Ol Doinyo Orok” which supplies water and resources from closed forests to the surrounding dry plains. In the past this was managed by traditional Maasai custom – controlling access to dry season mountain grazing, controlling fires, preventing damage to water sources, maintaining spiritual sites etc. Twenty years ago, the government made the forests into a Reserve – people were excluded and traditional management “died away”. The forest and water became government property and predominantly open access resources. Fires were rampant, water sources were trampled, and mountain pastures over used. Charcoaling, timber extraction all increased. Water supplies dwindled – including water supplies to Tanzania, across the border. A UNDP-GEF project looked at forest conservation in East Africa from a Cross Border perspective.

Project Sites:

The project operates at 4 pairs of cross border sites in the region.

- Namanga (Oldonyo Orok) Forest in Kajiado District, Kenya and Dry Mountain Forests in Monduli District, Tanzania;
- Eastern Arc Mountain Forests of Taita-Taveta District, Kenya and Same District, Tanzania;
- Loima Hills in Turkana District, Kenya and Dry Mountain Forests of Karamoja, Uganda;
- Swamp Forest of Minziro in Bukoba District Tanzania and Sango Bay in Rakai/Mbarara District, Uganda.

The project has three parts:

- Sustainable forest management
- Joint or Participatory Forest Management involving people, empowering people – emphasizing water management and water use. This is based on village conservation committees
- Supporting livelihood of pastoralist communities living around the forests. This seeks to make resource use more sustainable and more efficient

Since its inception in 1998, the project has:

- Created the necessary awareness about natural resource/forest and biodiversity conservation
- Mobilised communities and other stakeholders for conservation activities
- Trained communities and other stakeholders in conservation
- Collected baseline information/data for conservation
- Addressed policy, legislation and economic issues
- Fostered Cross-border interactions and addressed protocols
- Provided funds to communities to implement water supply interventions
- Provided funds for livelihood and technology interventions

Interventions being undertaken are:

- Beekeeping, honey processing and harvesting
- Development and promotion of energy saving technologies
- Development and promotion of alternative building materials
- Development and promotion of sustainable grazing and pasture management systems
- Promotion of agro forestry/farm forestry
- Development and promotion of eco-tourism and other alternative livelihood strategies (e.g. Handicrafts)

Annex Five: Field Trip Project Site Backgrounder

UNDP/GEF East Africa Cross Border Biodiversity Project

ORMAINE COMMUNITY WATER SCHEME (LOLDOMAT – ENGARASHI)

The Loldomat-Engarashi Water Project (also known as Ormanie Water Project) is in Ormanie Sub-Location, Namanga Division in Kajiado District. The Water Project gets its water from two springs – Loldomat and Engarashi – in the Namanga Forest Reserve.

The Namanga Hill straddles the border of Kenya and Tanzania but much of it lies in Kenya. Water from springs and seepages within it, is used by the Maasai communities living in Kenya and Tanzania.

The Ormanie Water Project supports the Ilmatapato Maasai Community living around the Namanga Hill in Ormanie on the Kenya side of the Hill. They use the water for their livestock and for domestic use. The Maasai from Monduli District in Tanzania also use the water of the project through a mutual agreement, which allows them to water their animals in Ormanie during the dry season and allows the Ormanie Community to graze their animals in Monduli in turn.

The Ormanie Water Project is supported by the East Africa Cross Border Biodiversity Project (EACBBP), with funds coming from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Funding from EACBBP, UNDP and GEF is to the tune of Ksh. 3,356,250/=. The total cost of the project is Ksh. 4,350,000/=. Out of this, the Ormanie community has contributed Ksh. 652,5000/= in cash and Ksh. 191,250/- in the form of labour. In addition the community has contributed land valued at Ksh. 150,000/=.

The need to initiate and support the project came in the year 2000 when the EACBBP was preparing community action plans (site action plans) with the local communities and other stakeholders. During that time, destruction of water sources (springs and seepages) was identified as one of the causes of degradation and loss of biological resources of the Forest. This destruction took place when members of the community moved into the forest with their animals in order to access water sources. In the process human beings and animals were injured.

The project therefore undertook to fund the project as a way of reducing pressure on the forest and minimizing the destruction of its resources. The water from the project also improves people's livelihoods. The local community is predominantly pastoralist, keeping cattle, sheep and goats. The provision of water therefore improves the quality of their animals, minimizes losses and injuries during the dry season, increases the calving rates, reduces the incidence of water-borne disease and reduces the distance traveled in search of water.

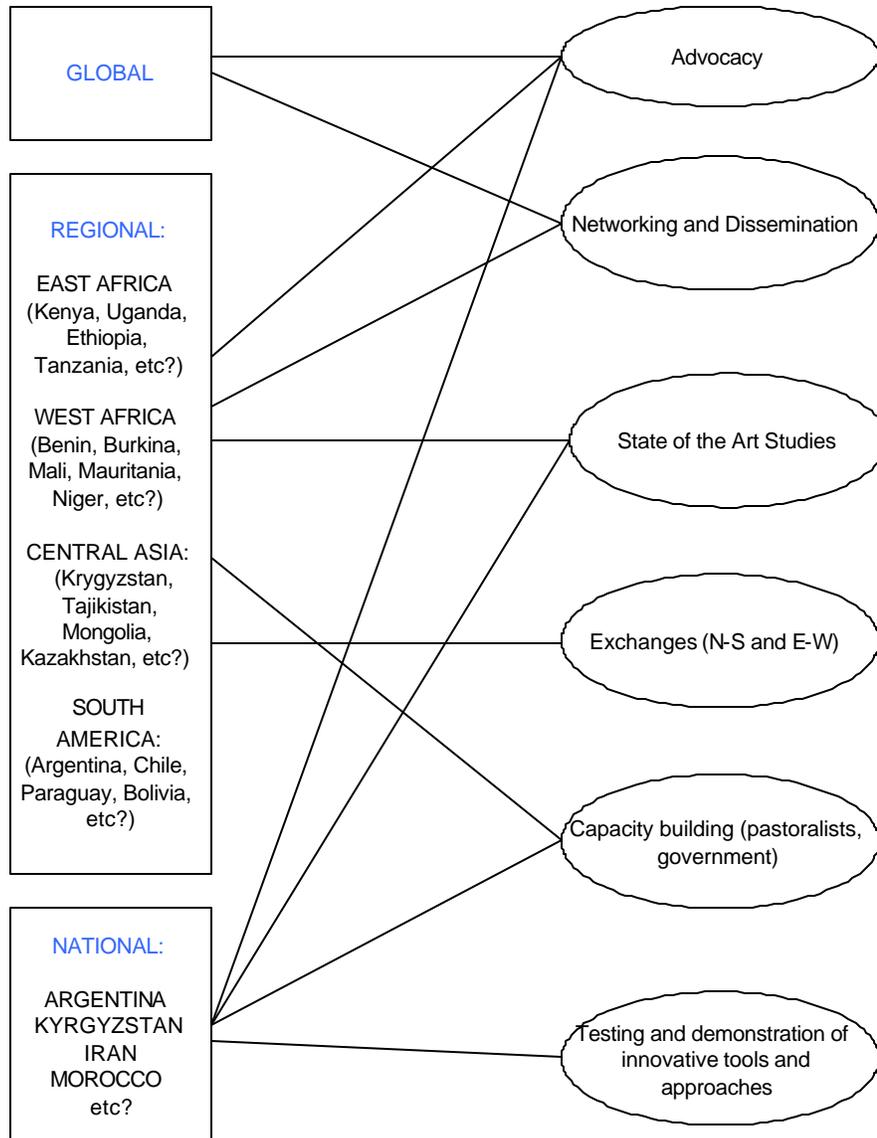
For humans, the provision of water from the project removes the drudgery of having to fetch water from the hill for domestic use and reduces the incidence of water-borne diseases.

The local people now get higher returns from the sale of their animals which are now higher quality. They are also able to use the time which they could have used searching for water for other gainful occupations and opportunities.

The Ormanie Community through the Environment Committee (set up with the support and facilitation of EACBBP) have entered into an agreement with the Government of Kenya (GoK), UNDP and EACBBP through which they will take some actions meant to conserve the Namanga Forest. The GoK on the other hand will undertake conservation measures through the Ministry of Environment Natural Resources and Wildlife and Ministry of Water Resources.

The EACBBP undertook to broker an agreement between the Maasai communities of Ormanie and Monduli in respect of the use of Ormanie Project water and pasture in Monduli District. The project also facilitated the development of regulations and bylaws governing the use of resources by the two communities.

Annex Six: Global Pastoral Programme Structure



Annex Seven: List of Participants

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