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# CapEx in Supporting Pastoral Development – Addressing Vulnerabilities of Pastoralist Societies in Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>i</sup>

## Report<sup>ii</sup> on CapEx Pastoralism

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### **In brief**

#### **Shared understanding on “pastoralism”**

*There is a growing shared understanding of concept(s) of “pastoralism”, of approaches of how local initiatives can be supported and of how the legal and institutional environment can be shaped. Pastoralists “manage variability” and continuously develop mechanisms and institutions to deal with related risks. In the different regions, pastoralists face similar challenges. Given the particular socio-cultural and political contexts with particular roles and obligations of the actors (Government, local communities, customary organisations, etc.), arrangements between the different actors need to be specific to their contexts.*

#### **CapEx Briefs**

*Eight thematic and one overview CapEx briefs will be published on the Agriculture & Food Security (A&FS) website in English and French, latest by March 2016. The Subgroup Pastoralism and its core group will be maintained for continued exchange. The meetings of the West African Working Group on Food Security and Rural Development (WG FS&RD) in March and of the Agriculture and Food Security (A&FS) Network in September 2016 will provide next opportunities to review the results of this CapEx.*

#### **CapEx process as a good practice**

*This process, with some amendments, can serve as a good practice for other cross-country and cross-regional experience-capitalisation processes. The following are the elements of a good practice: The work was mainly done by thematic Programme Officers (POs). All concerned SDC Offices were highly supportive. The CapEx was anchored in the work programmes of the A&FS Network and the West African WG FS&RD. External process facilitation and thematic coaching proved highly useful. It would best be associated right from the beginning of a future CapEx. Face-to-face meetings and workshops for capturing experiences, outsourcing of the document review, peer assistance at the validation workshop at the end of the work and the digital video storytelling are key elements of this successful methodology. The high level of individual commitment by all involved throughout a very long process made this cross-continental, cross-regional and cross-country joint learning process a success.*



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## 1. Introduction

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In a workshop of the West African Working Group on Food Security and Rural Development (WG FS&RD) in Biltine, Chad in March 2014, Programme Officers (POs) of the SDC Offices in Bamako, Ouagadougou, Niamey, N'Djamena, Cotonou, Nairobi and Addis Ababa – at the same time members of the SDC Subgroup Pastoralism – launched the Capitalisation of Experiences (CapEx) in Supporting Pastoral Development. The group identified 17 issues about which they lacked knowledge in supporting pastoral economies and livelihoods and formulated Guiding Questions for the CapEx. This CapEx was also an answer to a proposal formulated in May 2012 during a meeting of the SDC Disaster Risk Reduction Network in Nairobi. This workshop informed the preparation of a new SDC Cooperation Strategy Horn of Africa. In November 2015, the participants met in Isiolo, Kenya in order to validate the work accomplished, which was presented in the form of draft CapEx briefs. Subsequently, these documents were finalised to be uploaded on the Internet (website of the SDC A&FS Network).

For the Central and West African cooperation strategies, pastoralism is a key domain and a standing agenda point of the WG FS&RD. For the Horn of Africa (HoA), “learning from the Sahel” has been indispensable in the development of the Regional Cooperation Strategy with its focus on (agro-) pastoral livelihoods. Furthermore, learning from Central Asian experiences was a key feature during the whole process and was made possible with insights presented in Isiolo on Mongolia (“Green Gold” project with community platforms and index-based livestock insurance system (IBLI)) and Kyrgyzstan on pasture conflict management.

As a result of this work, eight “CapEx briefs” provide answers to knowledge gaps identified in Biltine. A ninth brief provides an overview over further salient aspects of pastoral livelihoods to be considered by external interventions.

This report contains the overview of the CapEx process (Chapter II), the report of the Isiolo Workshop (Chapter III) and presents and discusses the CapEx process (Chapters II and IV). In a further chapter, the report presents the After Action Review (AAR; Chapter V) and concludes with the further activities the Subgroup Pastoralism intends to carry out (Chapter VI).

The video documentation about the CapEx that was produced by the SDC Division Knowledge-Learning-Culture is an important co-product. It will also be accessible on the website of the SDC A&FS Network, together with this report, the CapEx briefs and further documents.

## 2. CapEx process

The following were the main phases of the CapEx process:

|                                |  |   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Pre-phase</b>               | SDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Network: Food Security Workshop in Nairobi (May 2012)                              | In the context of preparing the Horn of Africa (HoA) Regional Cooperation Strategy: First step of “learning from others”, in particular from Sahel and from the SDC DRR Network members. Decision to propose and initiate a group on pastoralism to include SDC in both West Africa and the HoA.  |
|                                | SDC West African Working Group on Food Security and Rural Development (WG FS&RD) Meeting in Accra, Ghana (June 2013) | The Subgroup on Pastoralism was launched. An experience-capitalisation process as a joint activity of the Subgroup was suggested. A first core group was constituted with POs from Nairobi, Niamey, Mali (regional) and Addis Ababa (global).   |
|                                | Interactions between WG FS&RD (Regional Advisor), HoA Team and A&FS Network (Focal Point)                            | Resulted in the agreement to jointly participate in the upcoming meeting of the WG FS&RD in Chad (March 2014).  |
| <b>Launch of CapEx process</b> | SDC West Africa Division: Meeting of the WG FS&RD in Biltine, Chad (March 2014)                                      | Based on field visits and discussions on pastoral systems in West Africa and the identification of knowledge gaps, a Concept Note containing “Guiding Questions”, a Road Map and responsibilities (to gather “answers” to the questions through individual networks) was formulated with the plan to validate the results in a workshop in Kenya in 2015, as a “regional A&FS face-to-face meeting”. This CapEx should be used to answer specific strategic and operational questions of programmes in the Sahel and the HoA that focus on pastoral livestock economy and livelihoods, referring to the idea of “learning now for the future”. Through this process, experiences made by SDC and by partners in all regions were meant to be included in the capitalisation. A core group was re-constituted: Focal Point A&FS, Regional Advisor West Africa, Global Programme Food Security (GPFS) Addis Ababa and Regional FS Advisor Nairobi. The A&FS/GPFS allocated CHF 100,000 for the process facilitation/coaching and the validation workshop. |
| <b>Initial CapEx process</b>   | Starting to gather experiences; (from April/May 2014 to February 2015)   | The Concept Note was approved by the Subgroup after a round of consultation. The task for participants in the CapEx was to formulate answers to individual “Guiding Questions” through interaction with colleagues and partners as well as mobilising formal or informal networks. After this initial period (of initially 6–8 months), the Subgroup members participating in this process would share their experiences and the state of their efforts, facilitated by an external person (“mid-term review”).   |

Report on CapEx Pastoralism CapEx, Workshop Isiolo, 9–14 November 2015

|                                       |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Initial CapEx process (contd.)</b> | Recruitment of external process facilitator and coach (January 2015; initially planned for September/ October 2014) | As agreed in Biltine, an external person needed to be associated in order to provide support to members during their investigations, initiate the mid-term review, prepare and facilitate the regional validation workshop, and be responsible for final drafting of the consolidated results. The terms of reference (ToRs) were finalised after a round of consultation among the Subgroup members and a thorough discussion with the experts designated. A team of two experts was recruited, one of them as the process facilitator and the second one for coaching POs, reviewing draft CapEx briefs, ensuring the quality of their content, and linking to relevant international experience. |
| <b>Main CapEx process</b>             | Continuation of gathering experiences<br>Preparation of draft CapEx briefs (March–October 2015)                     | After a first analysis of the state of the process, the facilitators, in close consultation with the core group, (1) provided methodological guidance on how the experiences gathered would best be compiled and recorded (draft CapEx briefs); (2) coached the involved POs bilaterally; (3) facilitated two mini events in Bamako and Cotonou, where experiences were gathered together with experts from partner organisations, serving as a model to be applied in the other countries; and (4) continued reminding and assisting POs in the preparation of the draft CapEx briefs.   |
|                                       | Planning and preparing the Isiolo workshop (August–October 2015)  | The facilitators, again in close collaboration over several rounds of consultation with the core group and the local organisers, drew up a detailed programme for the workshop. The Kenya Team, in consultation with the other core group members and the facilitators, handled workshop organisation including the field visits (Water Users' Association; Garba Tulla Group).   |
| <b>Validation workshop</b>            | Isiolo workshop, (9–13 November 2015)   | Presentation, reviewing of draft CapEx briefs (with assistance of coaches and peers); also enriched by perspectives from local actors. Compilation of an overview over further salient aspects of pastoral livelihoods that need to be addressed by external support. Agreement on finalisation and publication of the products.  |
| <b>Post-production phase</b>          | Production and publication of CapEx Briefs (to be completed tentatively by March 2016)                              | Final reviews of CapEx briefs <sup>1</sup> (by coaches and facilitators). Translation into English and French (with checking/proof-reading). Common layout and publication on website of A&FS Network.  |

<sup>1</sup> CapEx briefs: (1) Cross-border transhumance corridors in West Africa; (2) Land use and pastoral spatial planning in sub-Saharan Africa; (3) Organisation of pastoral civil society (combining two topics identified in Biltine: Umbrella pastoral organisations & Strengthening pastoral voice in policy dialogue); (4) Alternative livelihoods for former pastoralists in rural settings; (5) Livestock insurance systems; (6) Access to pastoral services; (7) Maintenance of pastoral water infrastructure; (8) Water resource management in pastoral areas.

The following emerged as a conceptual framework for the process:

| Level  | Linkages | Main outputs  |
|--|----------|---|
| <b>Global thematic level</b>                       |          | “Localisation” of the specific CapEx themes within the field of pastoralism<br>Overview over other overarching aspects of pastoral livelihoods                  |
| <b>Programme and project level</b>                 |          | “Take-home messages” for country and regional programmes and the GPFS, nourished by both the specific CapEx themes and the insights from the global perspective |
| <b>Specific thematic level</b><br>(“CapEx themes”) |          | Self-standing thematic documents, providing answers to identified knowledge gaps (CapEx briefs)   |

### 3. Isiolo workshop

The workshop in Isiolo, Kenya on 9–13 November 2015 concluded the main phase of the CapEx process. The objective of the Isiolo workshop was “to generate and share knowledge and draw evidence-based good and bad practices from development interventions.” The specific value added was expected to be:

- Investment into capitalisation (process and content, including critical debate of findings);
- Synthesis of evidence-based practices (CapEx briefs for the selected nine themes) as knowledge base for country programmes and policy dialogue at Head Office;
- Proposal for the follow-up and possible next steps in the CapEx process.

Through a series of coaching rounds and peer assistance, the draft compilations of experiences gathered by the involved POs and responding to nine of the originally seventeen “Guiding Questions” formulated in Biltine were validated and consolidated. After a further and final review process by the process facilitation team, these “CapEx briefs” will be published (in French and English). A further brief will provide an overview over other aspects of pastoral livelihoods to be addressed by external support. “Guiding Questions” originally formulated but not addressed during the process will be treated in a more ad hoc manner by individual projects in the two regions and may be taken up by the WG FS&RD or the HoA Team and shared with the whole Subgroup at suitable moments.

The SDC Division Knowledge-Learning-Culture accompanied the work in Isiolo in order to document the process and work through digital (photo and video) storytelling.

The following two documents capture the content and the process of the Isiolo Workshop ([Annex 1 and 2](#)):

- Documentation of workshop content
- Documentation of workshop process.

### 4. Reflections

Some reflections on the content of the CapEx:

- There is a growing shared understanding of concept(s) of “pastoralism” and of social, economic, ecological, technical, political and cultural aspects that influence and determine livelihood patterns as well as risk-management and resilience-building strategies. This includes also approaches with regard to how local initiatives can be supported and the legal and institutional environment can be shaped.

- There is recognition that pastoralists in “managing variability” continuously develop mechanisms and institutions to deal with related risks. In all contexts discussed, livelihood and pastoral production activities reflect this basic survival and coping strategy as well as adaptive capacities. Introduced mechanisms such as index-based livestock insurance or particular forms of safety nets run by external actors (Governments, NGOs, etc.) need to reflect on possible negative interference with indigenous mechanisms and on leveraging on complementarities.
- The experiences documented in the eight CapEx briefs reflect the most relevant features encountered in all countries and regions, such as securing access to pasture land and water, alternative livelihood options, associations and federations of civil society organisations, maintaining livestock-oriented infrastructure or managing water resources. In their presentations, most Briefs refer to a particular country or regional context but still offer lessons of more general relevance. Through providing relevant contextual information, the Briefs allow for translation into other contexts in an appropriate manner.
- Pastoralists in the different regions face similar challenges. However, given the socio-cultural and political contexts, with different actors assuming particular roles and obligations, arrangements between the actors can differ and be specific to the contexts:
- In the Sahel, where the Government administration is largely absent and the financial and professional capacities at local level are extremely limited, traditional authorities and institutions/mechanisms continue to prevail and cannot be ignored in any support;
- In the HoA, where Government administration is increasingly present and capacitated at local level, important negotiation is necessary or happening between this formal governance set-up and the local community and customary governance structures in order to identify appropriate arrangements for governing resources and any other aspects of pastoral life;
- In Central Asia, after the fall of the Soviet Union, the local community structures were left alone in managing transformation of a highly centralised production and governance structure. Non-state actors needed to assume important roles in the absence of meaningful Government structures that needed to be created ever since.

Some reflections on the process of the CapEx:

- The CapEx process rested on the shoulders of (thematic) POs. They are rightly considered and supposed to be the “knowledge bearers”. They were the ones to compile the experiences gathered and to formulate them in CapEx Briefs as the main products of the process. The results confirm the ability of the POs to do so, supported with some coaching. However, the process demonstrated as well the limits of the extent to which these collaborators can engage in thematic work despite their mandate to do so. In most cases, project management duties dominate in their allocation of working time.
- The way the POs gathered experiences varied: conducting interviews with experts, reviewing documents, using other events and meetings with partners to discuss and identify interesting projects and experiences, and holding special short workshops to discuss particular CapEx themes among and with partners. Moreover, two such workshops were organised in Bamako and Cotonou in the presence of the process facilitator. Face-to-face meetings and workshops proved to be highly productive, more so than reviewing written material. The latter can best be outsourced, as has been demonstrated through the contribution by Inter-réseaux, the backstopping partner of the West Africa Division.
- Overall, the main process went over more than one and a half years, which was considered by all involved to be too long to be able to keep up the motivation for active participation. In addition, process facilitation would have been helpful already from the very beginning of the main process phase.
- Given the different contexts in the Sahel and the other regions, it was indispensable to work in two languages. The extra costs implied were minimal compared with the quality of the content that emerged from highly substantial bilingual (and simultaneously interpreted) discussions and exchanges during the workshop.
- Good interaction and understanding among the core group members with the team of facilitators and with the local organisers were key factors of success, despite changes in the core group. The fact that the West African colleagues all belong to a standing working group (WG FS&RD) that

maintains close and regular contacts and exchanges with colleagues from Addis Ababa proved decisive. The management of the SDC Offices concerned have perceived this process as being part of the regular work programme of this group. Head Office legitimisation was provided by anchoring this process in the A&FS Network.

Summing up, this CapEx process – with some amendments – can serve as an example of good practice for other cross-country and cross-regional experience-capitalisation processes of SDC.

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## 5. After-Action Review

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The After-Action Review (AAR) focuses on three aspects:

- Objectives and results (intentions, achievements, unexpected results)
- Learning / increased competence (What to do differently in supporting sustainable pastoralist livelihoods?)
- CapEx method / procedure (What to do differently if starting again?)

The AAR does not stand isolated; other reflections took place, namely in the form of video statements and as part of the workshop evaluation (take-home messages and final evaluation).

The findings take up elements from the AAR and the previous feedback. The conclusions are formulated as lessons learnt by the CapEx process facilitator.

### 5.1 Objectives and results

- What were our intentions in Biltine?
- What did we achieve up to now (including the Isiolo workshop and the finalisation of the CapEx briefs)?
- And what were unexpected results?

#### Findings

Answers to important questions are available: The SDC network A+FS Subgroup Pastoralism got valuable answers to 9 priority issues (out of 17 identified in Biltine) based on accessible experience of their members and partners. The priority issues correspond to national policies on pastoralism. However, differences in the socio-political context between the different regions will require different (governance) arrangements.

Nine CapEx Briefs are accessible: Concise information is accessible in the form of eight specific and one more general CapEx briefs, each with 4–5 pages of key information, concrete examples and conclusions for future orientation of development cooperation. Limitation: Some of the briefs are highly context-specific and lack quantitative evidence.

An intensive learning process is bearing fruit: The most positive effects are solid insights for issues around pastoralism, increasing knowledge and enlarging the experience base (incl. potential for further sharing) within the group.

**Conclusions:** The objectives have been reached quantitatively only partly, qualitatively to a satisfactory degree. The CapEx briefs are reliable reference papers. The joint learning process and the potential for future exchange and coaching made an important contribution to strengthening the Subgroup of the A+FS network.

### 5.2 Learning / increased competence

- What will we now do differently in the way SDC supports sustainable pastoral livelihoods?

#### Findings

Joint continuous learning process: All participants learnt a lot (e.g. importance and value of more complete actor mapping, water-pasture linkage). Intensify information sharing and joint learning between regions. Share own experience and reflect on it (taking into account different perspectives). Include best international and local knowledge and experience. Understand pastoralism in a multi-disciplinary way.

Governance in pastoralism: Different settings need different approaches. Take into account role of traditional (governance) structures (risk management, conflict resolution, research) and role (and limits) of central governments. Acknowledge the big potential for self-management of pastoralist communities. Support strengthening of pastoralists' voices in the policy dialogue.

Security: Take security as important factor in pastoralism programmes.

**Conclusions:** SDC is likely to give more attention to traditional (local, customary) organisations (besides government services), including their role in research and policy dialogue. The A+FS network is likely to further support well-focused knowledge and experience sharing. The most important part of the learning is visible in the nine CapEx briefs!

### 5.3 CapEx method / procedure

➤ What would we do differently if we could design the CapEx process again?

#### Findings

To maintain (good practice):

- ✓ Taking up initiative from the field with Programme Officers as knowledge bearers
- ✓ CapEx process over an extended time period (more than a workshop)
- ✓ Structural elements and roles: core group, topical coordinators and contributors, process and content coaching, peer coaching
- ✓ Facilitated (intermediate) workshops at country level with partner organisations
- ✓ Combination of local experience with global generalised concept
- ✓ Encounter with local (pastoralist) actors during the workshop
- ✓ Assure translation of important documents and debates during workshop

Duration and pace of CapEx process: Shorten the whole process to about one year (or several modules spread over longer period). Use the launch event for a first sharing of experience ("Harvest low-hanging fruits immediately!"). Use f2f-meetings for active experience sharing of ongoing CapEx process (e.g. side event).

Facilitation: Include process facilitator and content coach from the very beginning. F2f encounter eases subsequent interaction fundamentally. Good (strong) facilitation helps keeping pace in the process.

Participants: Clear role distribution is key to success (core group, topical coordinators, contributors, coaches, and facilitator). Integrating specialists (including scientists) in the process adds great value.

Learning process: Include more discussion about unsuccessful experience. Link better the intermediate (national) workshops with the final workshop (topics to be taken up and debated!). Establish peer coaching at an earlier stage, not only in the final workshop.

Field visits: Organise a real field visit, not only an encounter in the workshop room; plan workshop in a period when field visits are possible (dry season!)

CapEx briefs: Fewer topics would allow deeper discussions and better integration of experience from different regions. Assure translation of draft CapEx briefs for more intensive cross-regional sharing. Limitation of CapEx briefs to 4–5 pages contributes to conciseness. Finalise briefs as far as possible during the workshop; after the workshop, there will be too many duties to prevent Programme Officers from editing CapEx briefs.

Final workshop: Take more time for presenting CapEx briefs and country programmes, the workshop being the rare occasion with simultaneous translation. Consider extending the final workshop by one day.

General: Assure solid knowledge in pastoralism by Programme Officers. Include budgetary reserves.

**Conclusions:** The design of the CapEx process was almost optimal. Critical points to keep attention to are:

- Check availability of participants: How much time can they invest in the whole process?
- Make best use of all f2f opportunities to add small steps in the CapEx process.
- Contract process facilitator and content coach from the onset, if possible with f2f contact.
- Attribute clear roles, duties and tasks.
- Be aware of the translation challenge, and assure it for key documents and key moments.



- Balance local experience with global concepts; include outsiders (specialists) in the process!
- Balance learning process (presentations, debates) and concrete results (CapEx briefs).
- Limit wishful expectations to feasible steps. Prioritise, reduce and focus! Less is more!

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## 6. Further work on pastoralism by the Subgroup

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The participants in the workshop (and members of the Subgroup) have strongly recommended maintaining this group as a forum for continued exchange on pastoralism and appropriate approaches by development cooperation. The core group<sup>2</sup> remains in function and will interact with the members on the preferred way of exchange. It was suggested that each member of the Subgroup would address all members with “links and hints” at least once every two months. Furthermore, the CELEP<sup>3</sup> virtual group may constitute an appropriate platform for the Subgroup members.

The Subgroup decided to continue working on some of the remaining “Guiding Questions” of the original seventeen. Projects that are focusing on one of these questions are invited to share information and experiences gained or to be gained. The following are first volunteers:

- Livestock value chain: Kenya-RAPID (Resilient Arid Lands Partnership for Integrated Development) and Regional Livestock Value Chain project in Sahel countries
- Workload of women/men: Natural Resource Management (NRM) Borena Ethiopia.

In 2016, two events include space for such face-to-face exchange:

- ✓ Meeting of the GT SADR in Mali in March (date to be confirmed)
- ✓ Meeting of the A&FS Network on land governance in September in Switzerland.

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## Annexes

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1. Documentation [Isiolo Workshop Content](#) (Ernst Bolliger)
2. Documentation [Isiolo Workshop Process](#) (Ernst Bolliger)
3. Note “[Pastoral Livestock Economy: Capitalization of experiences](#)”, 9 April 2014; elaborated in Biltine, Chad, 20 March 2014
4. Pastoral Livestock Economy: [Capitalization of experiences, Terms of Reference for Ernst Bolliger and Ann Waters-Bayer](#), 20 February 2015
5. Note “[CapEx on Pastoralism: Process, responsibilities and contributions](#)”, compiled by Ernst Bolliger and Ann Waters-Bayer, 13 July 2015 (English and French versions)
6. [Mission report](#), Felix Fellmann, 3 December 2015
7. [Rapport de mission](#), Pascal Rouamba, 12 janvier 2016
8. [Programme and list of participants](#) of the Isiolo workshop
9. List of [further documents](#)
10. [After Action Review](#)

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<sup>i</sup> Credit for this successful CapEx goes to all participants for their high level of commitment and interest in this endeavour, across geographic and language boundaries, to the teams of the N’Djaména and Nairobi SDC Offices for the excellent organisation of the workshops, to the facilitators for their never-ending energy to call participants to continue exchanging, coaching, peer assistance, formulating conclusions and drafting CapEx briefs, and to the Core Group for keeping the direction of the process.

<sup>ii</sup> Edited by Manuel Flury (SDC), Ernst Bolliger and Ann Waters-Bayer (consultants)

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<sup>2</sup> Focal Point A&FS Network (Felix Fellmann), West Africa Division Regional Advisor (Laurence von Schulthess/Pascal Rouamba), GPFS Addis Ababa (Manuel Flury), HoA FS Sector (Marc Bloch)

<sup>3</sup> CELEP: Coalition of European Lobbies on Eastern African Pastoralism ([www.celep.info](http://www.celep.info))



**CapEx Pastoralism  
Face-to-face Workshop  
Isiolo / Kenya  
Content Documentation  
(documentation du contenu)**



Organized by the Network A+FS (Agriculture and Food Security), sub-group Pastoralism  
Organisé par le Réseau A+SA (Agriculture et Sécurité Alimentaire), sous-groupe pastoralisme

**Hotel Bomen, Isiolo, Kenya, 08-13 November 2015**

| Time                                | Session   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
|                                     | Arrival of participants in Nairobi, transfer to Sports View Hotel   |
| 19:00 – 21:30                       | <p><b>Welcome dinner in the presence of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hon. Mohamed Guleid, Dep. Governor Isiolo County</li> <li>- Hon. Mohamed Elmi, Member of Parliament Wajir County</li> <li>- Hon. Yussuf Gedi, Minister for Agriculture and Livestock, Wajir</li> <li>- Doris Kaberia, Chief of party K-RAPID programme</li> <li>- Lukas Rüttimann, Regional Director HoA for SDC, Nairobi</li> </ul>  |
| 07:30 – 13:00                       | Travel of all participants from Nairobi to Isiolo   |
| 13:00 – 14:30                       | Lunch   |
| <b>Session 1</b><br>14:30 – 15:30   | <p><b>Welcome and Opening, Overview of workshop</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Opening remarks by core group</li> <li>▪ Programme, objectives, expectations</li> <li>▪ Introduction of participants</li> <li>▪ Experience with the CapEx process so far made by the participants</li> </ul>   |
| 15:30 – 16:00                       | Coffee break  |
| <b>Session 2.1</b><br>16:00 – 18:00 | <p><b>CapEx Process so far: Information sharing (1)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Keynotes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Pastoralism in sub-Saharan Africa: General overview (Ann Waters-Bayer);</li> <li>(2) SDC's programmes in Western and Eastern Africa (Manuel Flury);</li> <li>(3) SDC's programmes in Central Asia (Felix Fellmann)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Preparation of the information market on pastoralism in the country programmes and the intermediate results of the CapEx contribution (one stand per topic)</li> <li>▪ Informal exchange</li> </ul> |
| 18:30                               | Dinner  |

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| <b>Session 2.2</b><br>08:30 – 10:00 | <b>CapEx Process so far: Information sharing (2)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information market on pastoralism in the country programmes and CapEx's intermediate results</li> <li>▪ Identification of additional experience (SDC CapEx group)</li> </ul>  |
| 10:00 – 10:30                       | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session 2.3</b><br>10:30 – 12:30 | <b>CapEx Process so far: Information sharing (3)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enriching the experience capital in group discussions (3–4 rounds)</li> <li>▪ Integration of additional experience into intermediate results (topical groups)</li> </ul>  |
| 12:30 – 14:00                       | <b>Lunch break</b>  |
| <b>Session 3.1</b><br>14:00 – 15:30 | <b>New horizons (1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Experience from elsewhere (Mongolia: PUG, IBLIS; Kyrgyzstan (PUG, conflict prevention and mitigation)</li> <li>▪ International experience (CELEP; study Inter-réseaux; etc.)</li> <li>▪ Priority issues for SDC in future programmes (Felix Fellmann)</li> </ul> |
| 15:30 – 16:00                       | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session 3.2</b><br>16:00 – 18:00 | <b>New horizons (2)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discussion in groups</li> <li>▪ Integration of new elements into the preliminary results (topical groups)</li> <li>▪ Defining questions for the field day</li> </ul>   |
| 18:30                               | <b>Dinner with County representatives (speeches during dinner)</b>  |
| <b>Session 4.1</b><br>19:30 – 21:00 | <b>Encounter with the local reality (1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encounter with local representatives during &amp; after dinner (formal part, panel or “fish-pond”)</li> </ul>  |

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Session 4.2</b><br>08:00 – 18:00 | <b>Encounter with the local reality(2)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Field visit to Garbatula area</li> <li>- Visit of sub-surface dams in Quar Quar (built by SDC)</li> <li>- Encounter with elders of Garbatula</li> <li>- Meeting with the RAP (Resource Advocacy Programme) in Garbatula</li> </ul> |
| 18:30                               | <b>Dinner</b>  |

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Session 5</b>     | <b>Harvest from the field visit</b>   |
| <b>08:30 – 10:30</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion rounds in small groups (knowledge café):<br/>What did I learn from the field visit and how does it affect next steps of the CapEx?</li> </ul> |
| <b>10:30 – 11:00</b> | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session 6.1</b>   | <b>Write Shop (1)</b>   |
| <b>11:00 – 12:30</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of new information, experience, links into the CapEx briefs (topical groups: discussion, editing text, mutual coaching)</li> </ul>           |
| <b>12:30 – 14:00</b> | <b>Lunch</b>  |
| <b>Session 6.2</b>   | <b>Write Shop (2)</b>   |
| <b>14:00 – 15:30</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of new information, experience, links into the CapEx Briefs (topical groups: discussion, editing text, mutual coaching)</li> </ul>           |
| <b>15:30 – 16:00</b> | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session 6.3</b>   | <b>Write Shop (3)</b>   |
| <b>16:00 – 18:00</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidation of available information, experience, links into the CapEx Briefs (topical groups: editing text, mutual coaching)</li> </ul>               |

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Session 7.1</b><br>08:30 – 10:30 | <b>Steps ahead (1 – Presentation and review of results)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Exhibition of the CapEx Briefs</li> <li>▪ Peer review (first round)</li> </ul>  |
| 10:30 – 11:00                       | <b>Coffee break</b>  |
| <b>Session 7.2</b><br>11:00 – 12:30 | <b>Steps ahead (2 – Review and validation of results)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Peer review (second round)</li> <li>▪ “Press conference” with participants as presenters (responsible persons) and reporters (SDC HQ staff, SDC regional staff, international experts)</li> <li>▪ State of the art of the nine priority topics (summary, critical review)</li> </ul>  |
| 12:30 – 14:00                       | <b>Lunch</b>   |
| <b>Session 7.3</b><br>14:00 – 15:30 | <b>Steps ahead (3 – Value to be added and next steps)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ways to add value to the process: (i) Position paper; (ii) Publication in <i>Rural 21</i> and CELEP website; (iii) Publication of an e-book; (iv) Capitalizing process experience by the division Knowledge, Learning and Culture, and (v) Social reporting linked to all network sharewebs that are relevant: A&amp;FS, Water, e+i, conflicts, governance, gender, etc.</li> <li>▪ Next steps: What about the remaining eight topics? What about other challenges in supporting sustainable pastoral livelihoods?</li> <li>▪ Recommendations for the continuation of the CapEx process</li> <li>▪ Inventory of tasks to be done, responsibilities and deadlines</li> </ul> |
| 15:30 – 16:00                       | <b>Coffee break</b>  |
| <b>Session 8</b><br>16:00 – 17:00   | <b>Closure of workshop</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assessment of the workshop</li> <li>▪ Word of thanks</li> <li>▪ Closing remarks by core group</li> </ul>   |
| 18:00 – 22:00                       | <b>Bush dinner and farewell party</b>  |

**Intensive Livestock Production**  
e.g. dairying in California

- Stationary
- Limited land for animals
- Use of purchased external inputs
- Use of high-quality feed (maize silage, concentrates)
- Genetically uniform animals
- Computerised rationing of diet
- No nutrient cycling (manure is problem)
- Use of labour-saving machines
- Continuous water supply
- High water usage /unit product
- Low efficiency in use of external inputs
- Huge ecological footprint
- Competes with food for humans

**Extensive Livestock Production**  
e.g. pastoralism in northern Kenya

- Mobile
- Large area of land /animal
- Low-external-input
- Use of natural vegetation (pasture, browse)
- Genetically diverse animals
- Animals choose diet
- Manure used as fuel + fertiliser
- Labour-intensive → close human-animal relationship
- Periodic use of waterpoints
- Low water usage /unit product
- High productivity /unit external input
- Disputed ecological footprint
- Complementary to food crops (low opportunity costs)



**Coaching teams**

Each editor of a CapEx brief gets a Coach.

**Partenaires de support**

Chaque éditeur d'un CapEx Brief collabore avec un mentor.

| #   | Topic / Sujet           | Focal Person  | Country  | Lang | Coach                 |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------|----------|------|-----------------------|
| 1   | Cross border transh.    | Alex          | Benin    | F    | Moutari <sup>F</sup>  |
| 2   | Regional harmonisation  | Boureima      | Niger    | F    | Pascal <sup>F</sup>   |
| 3/4 | Umbrella Org / Voice    | Hamet/Djibril | Mali     | F    | Djibril <sup>F</sup>  |
| 6   | Alternative Livelihoods | Lemma         | Ethiopia | E    | Ann <sup>E</sup>      |
| 10  | Insurance (IBLIS...)    | Kunow         |          | E    | Felix <sup>E</sup>    |
| 11  | Access to services      | Marc          |          |      | Aida <sup>E</sup>     |
| 13  | Maintenance             | Mahamat       | Tchad    | F    | Manuel <sup>E</sup>   |
| 16  | NRH / GRN               | John          | Kenya    | E    | Wolfgang <sup>E</sup> |

**Clarification of terms**

A continuum of forms between intensive and extensive livestock production: From industrial cattle farms to nomadic pastoralism.

**Clarification des termes**

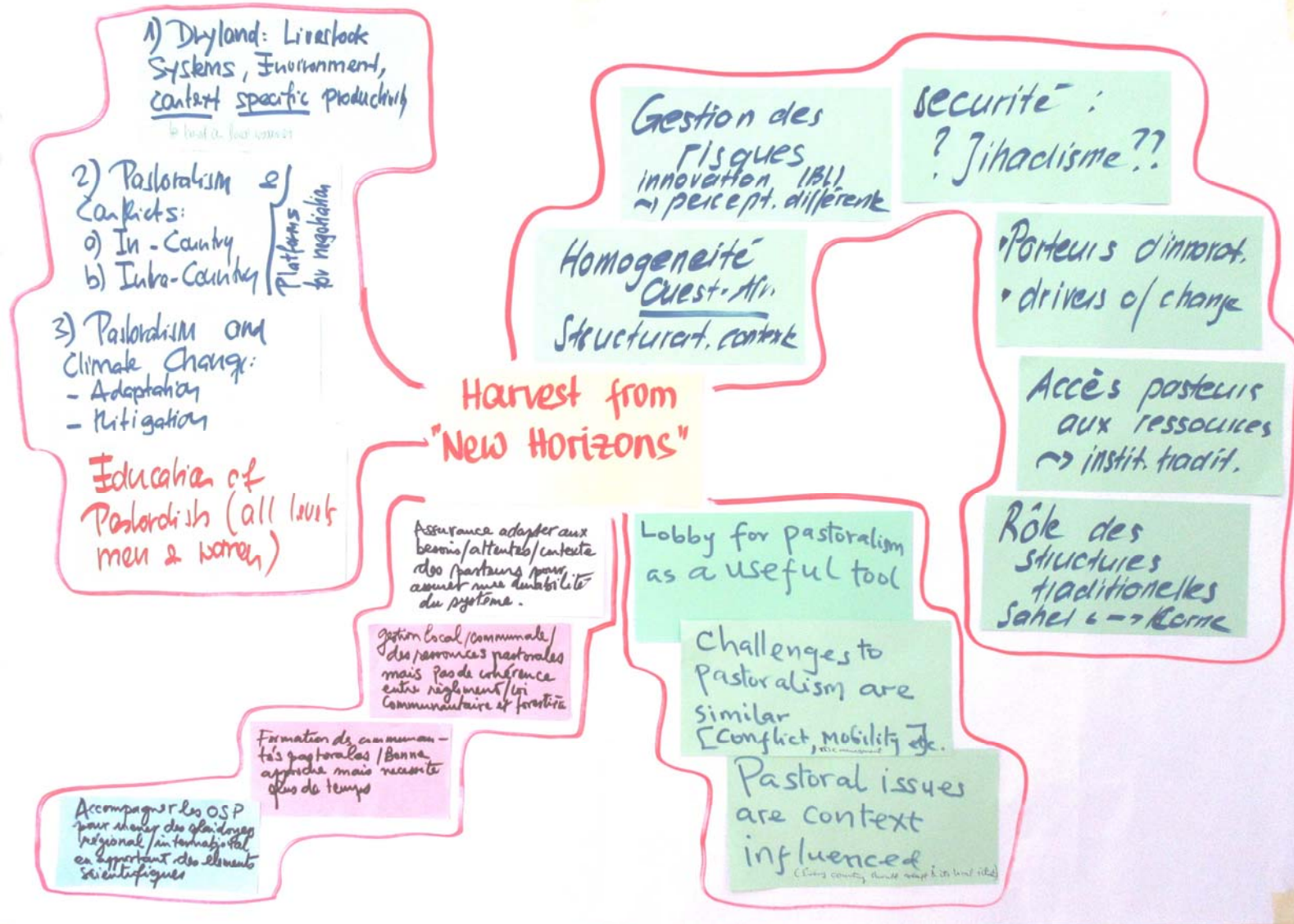
Un continuum de formes entre une production animale intensive et extensive : Des unités de production industrielles au pastoralisme nomadique

## Harvest from "New Horizons"

New insights after presenting country programs and the CapEx briefs and after five more inputs with experience from elsewhere

## Récolte des "Horizons Nouvelles"

Des vues (leçons) nouvelles après la présentation des programmes par pays et des CapEx Briefs et après cinq présentations des expériences d'ailleurs.





## Learnings from others

| by group<br>West Africa   | by group<br>Other Regions  | by group<br>East Africa  |
|---|--|--|
| Pas les mêmes contextes : GRN et législatif   | Evidence base on pastoralism weak:<br>- numbers, science, economics<br>- management systems, with impact<br>- Attention to pastoralism | Context based on socio-political situation in different regions.<br>reaction                                     |
| Pas les mêmes problèmes / gestion des ressources pastorales                           | Pastoralist systems are strongly context specific West-Africa / East Africa & Country specific   | Sahel: tradit. instit.<br>HoA: Negotiation<br>CA: transform  |
| Faible présence des services techniques de l'Etat (curule/lés)                        | Context specifics yes (5) but Challenges are similar between countries, regions, continents  | different roles of GRN, Communities, tradit. actors => different arrangements<br>clarify options for arrangement |
| Accès aux marchés est une préoccupation AO / et AE plus d'informations                | Understanding links: Climate, Conflict/Advocacy, National R. Mgmt.   | Community negotiating power can determine local development.   |
| Basés le plaidoyer sur des informations scientifiques                                 | IBL one form of risk management, however partly traditional form might be more potential   | Similar challenges but No homogeneity in approach (East and West).   |
| Gestion intégrée des ressources en Eau S/G participatif                               | Donors: "Partly failed" to develop knowledge mgmt / aware, showing for pastoralist actors to influence policies                        | Interface between communities and modern institutions and role of broker?  |
| Valorisation des pratiques traditionnelles  |  | Role of education as basis for skills dev. and adoption  |
| Système Assurance pastorale ?!  |  | Traditional systems must dictate the modern approach.  |
| Comment opérationnaliser le système d'assurance en prenant en compte les besoins des? |  | There are important traditional / local Risk Management / mechanisms in Africa                                   |
|   |  | Migratory patterns are defined in West Africa. "corridors" for herds (morning) -> Land Use Planning              |
|   |  | Migration in E. Africa (esp. Kenya) Preceded by Negotiation  |

### Learning from others

Stock taking of learnings in three regional groups based on focused interviews with local representatives.

### Apprentissage d'autres

Inventaire des leçons apprises en trois groupes régionaux en nous basant sur des interviews ciblés avec des représentants locaux.

### Archer's Post Met Station

16

### Water User Association

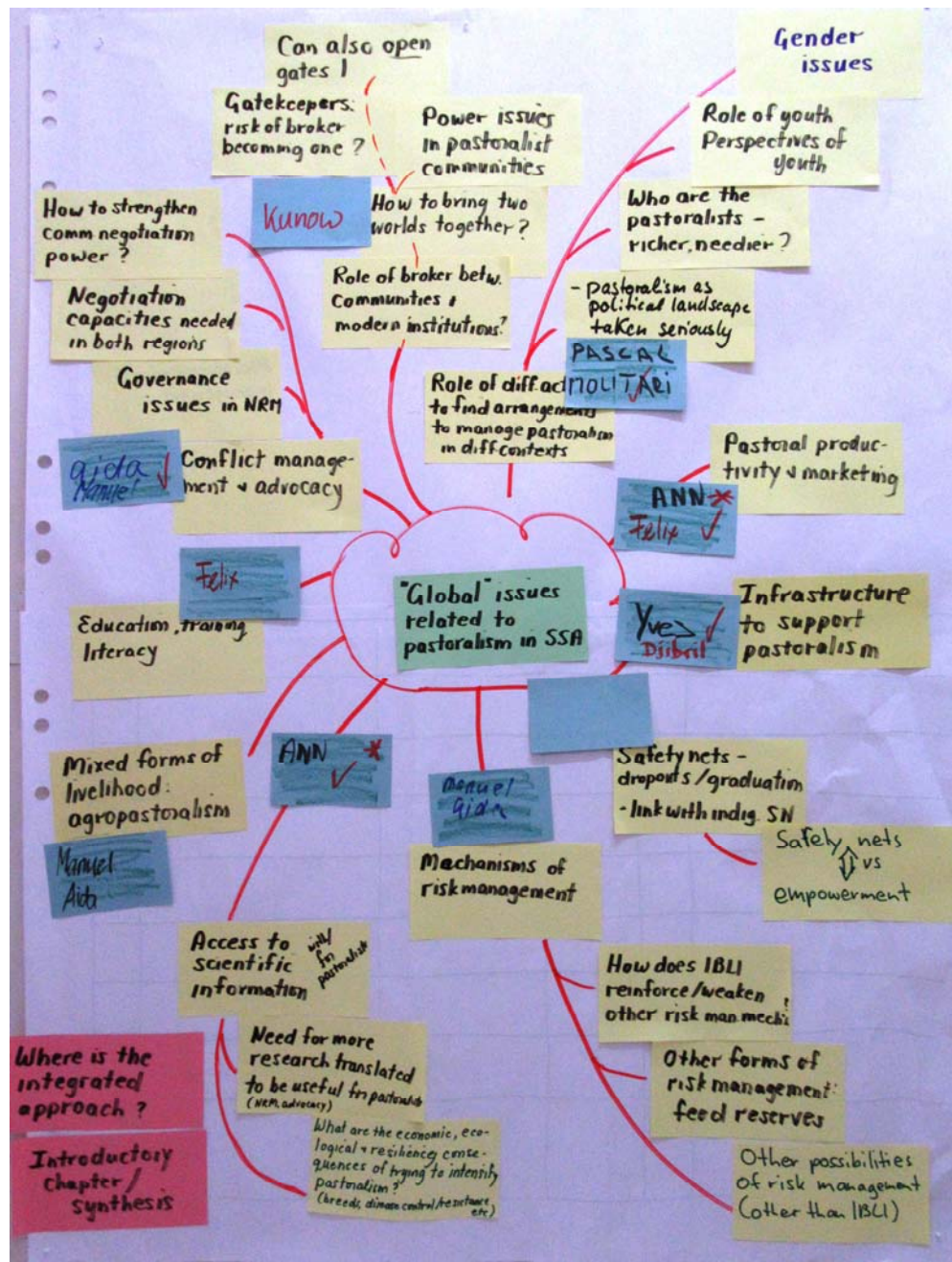
13 3/4

### Resources Advocacy Program

1 11

### Elders from Garbatula

2 10 6

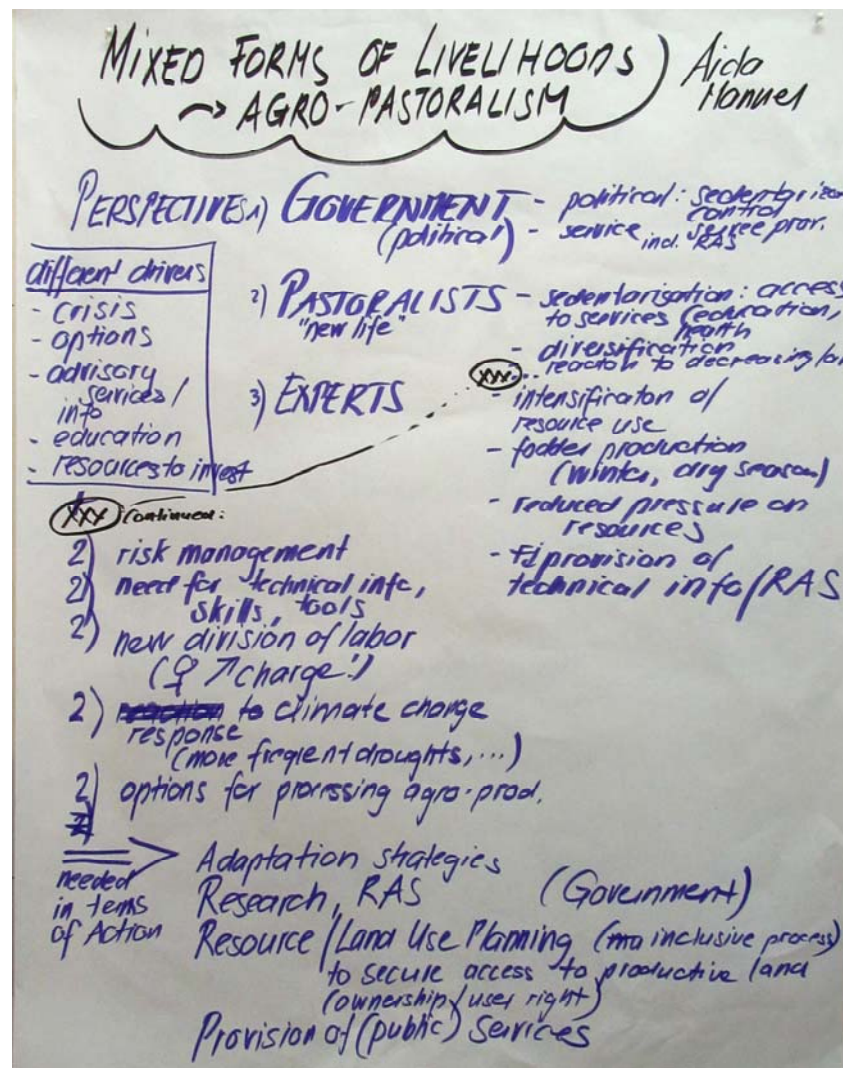


## Global issues related to Pastoralism

Coaches develop sketches for a half-pager or one-pager.

## Thèmes globaux reliés au Pastoralisme

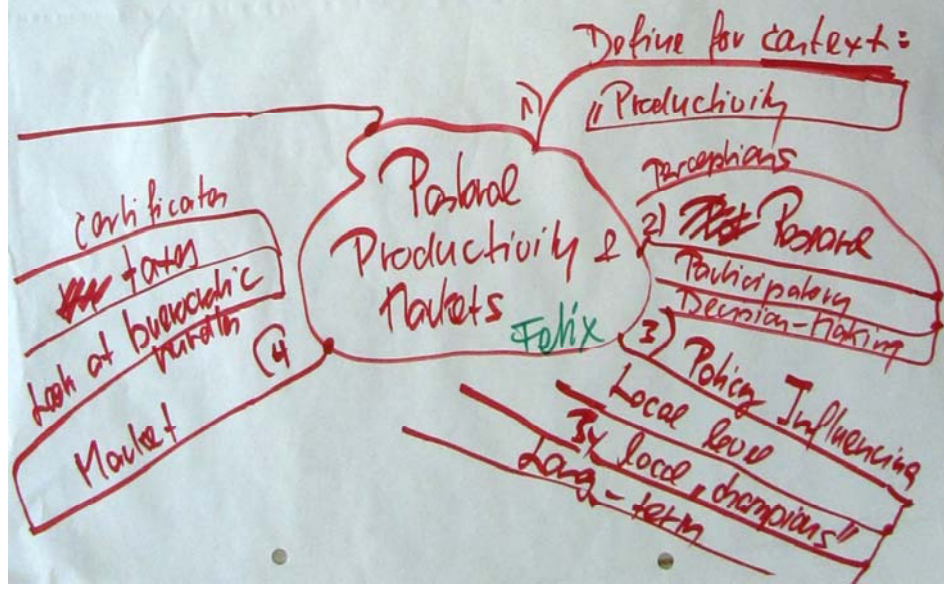
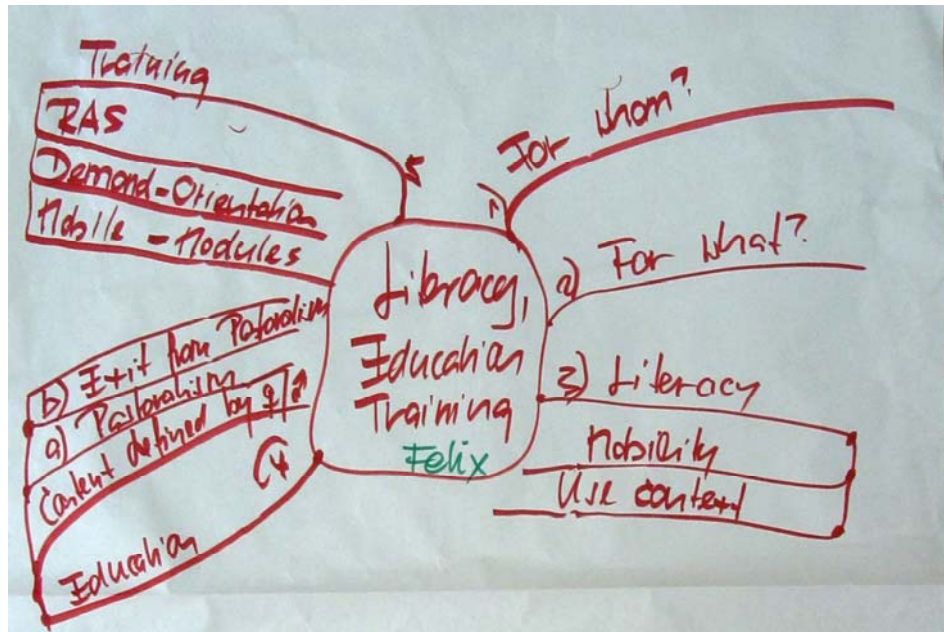
Les mentors développent des brouillons pour une présentation concise.



**CONFLICT MANAGEMENT / ADVOCACY** (Aida Manuel)  
 NRM-GOVERNANCE  
 NEGOTIATION CAPACITIES - NEGOTIATION POWER  
 TRANSBORDER CONFLICTS

in context of NRM Governance  
 Strategy to conflict management

- \* International, regional, local levels
  - \* existing and new mechanisms/practices
  - \* translation into plans → utilisation plans (NRM, water, ...)
  - \* mediation, facilitation, negotiation, ... capacities for all different actors (e.g. children, youth)
  - \* good practice: knowledge/skills, measures in the field
  - \* building awareness (on conflicting situation + taking responsibility)
  - \* partners (in administration, in research, in funding agencies)
    - ↳ for decision making, legal texts
    - ↳ for funding
    - ↳ for knowledge (local/scientific)
  - \* make use, build on ... customary institutions (to identify)
  - \* understand conflict situations (tensions) - conflict driving factors/actors
  - \* to include in school curricula
- addressing including aspects such as:



# INFRASTRUCTURE To support PASTORALISM

## Infrastructure Risk Management:

- Fragile ecological environment!

① → Wrong/Bad Infrastructure Investments

- ↓ leads to environmental catastrophes
- ex. Birkeeds (Water storage)
  - Food Aid Trucks prod. massive erosion & gullies
  - Invasive species! Prosopis

## General Basic Infrastructure:

- Mobile primary schools
- Health Centers/Posts - ev. mobile
- All weather roads (at least primary rds.)
- ② • Sanitary follow-up, i.e. Laboratories to detect diseases (animal/human)
- Vocational Training & Skills - Training Centers (policy issue at nat. levels)

## Sectors of cattle transition

IN West-Africa: - Water Points

- Delimitation/Marking of cattle tr. roads
- Animal vaccination parks
- Pasture land enrichment:
- sowing of fodder seeds in transition sectors for livestock
- milk collection points

③

## For Market Access:

- ④ • Selling Points for livestock medicine nearby pastoralists
- Construction of livestock market points.

## Value chain investment on the spot!

- ⑤ • slaughterhouses
- cool chains (storage + transport)
- Milk transformation into consumable

## Production - Consumption of meat:

- ⑥ • road infrastructure from market to slaughter house
- slaughter houses: hygiene & evaluation of products (skins)



### Wrapping up: Mutual consultation

Selected topics of open issues and remaining eight topics to be addressed.

### Faire le point: Consultation mutuelle

Une sélection de thèmes ouverts et huit autres questions CapEx restent à traiter.

### Capex questions to be addressed

Access to pasture<sup>5a</sup>  
in areas of in-  
security

Competing land<sup>5b</sup>  
uses

More balanced<sup>7</sup>  
workload men ↔  
women

Social safety<sup>8</sup>  
nets

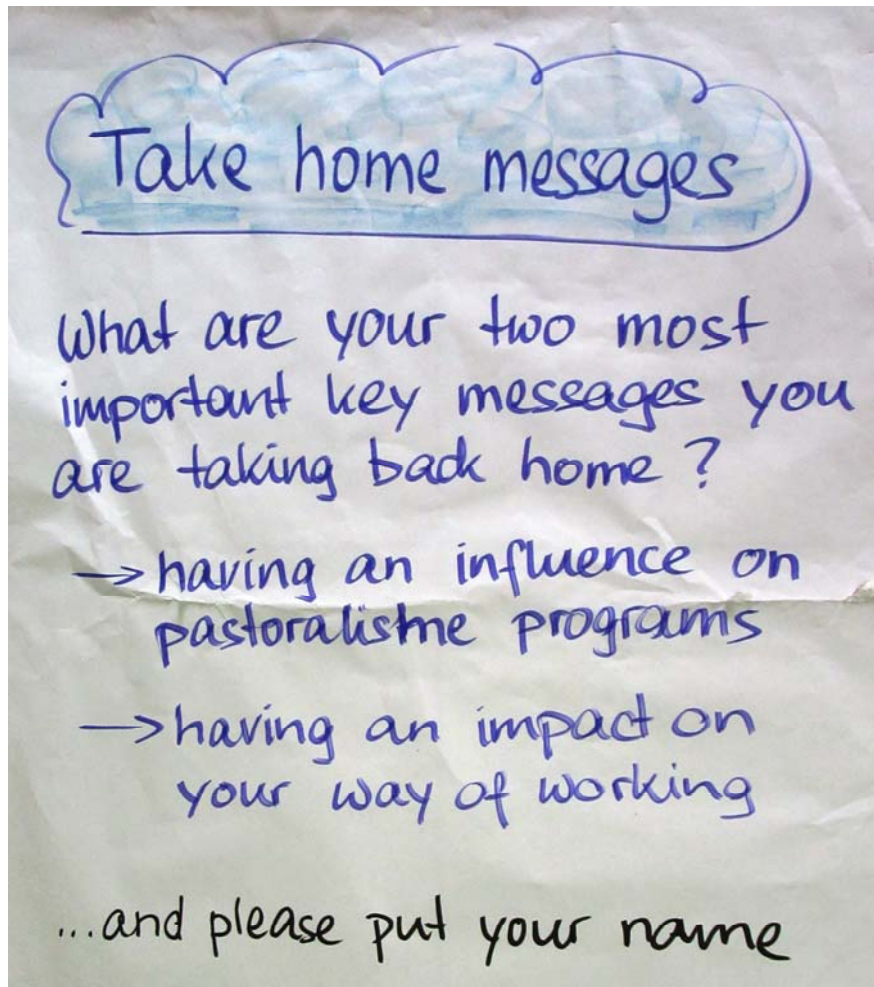
Integrate IDPs in<sup>9</sup>  
local economy

User fees for<sup>12</sup>  
public services

Improving (human)<sup>14</sup>  
health & nutrition,  
education & training

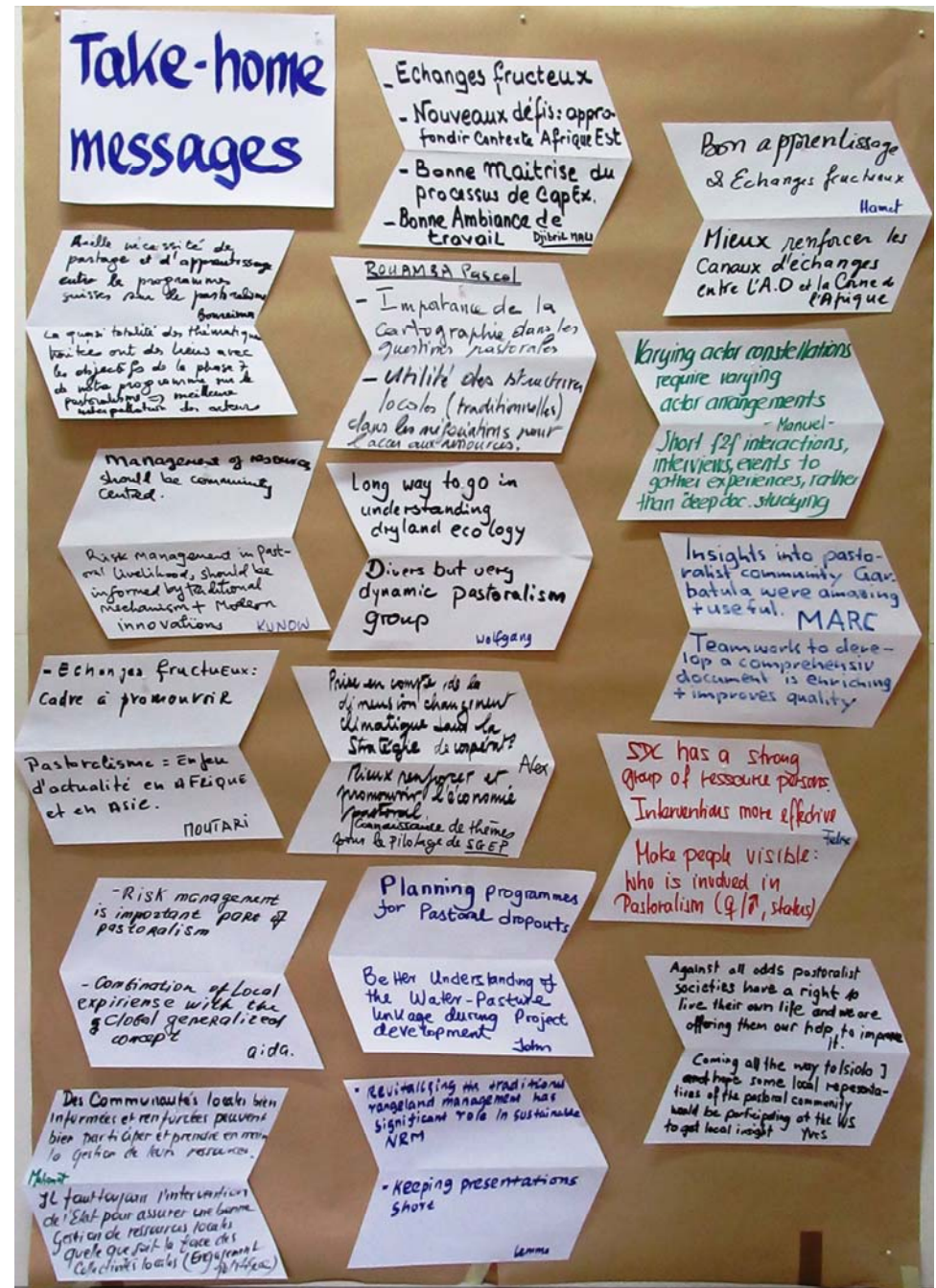
Livestock value-<sup>15</sup>  
chains

M & E at pasto-<sup>17</sup>  
ral & project level



**Take home messages**  
Every participant states the two most important learnings.

Des messages à emporter  
Chaque participant déclare les deux leçons les plus importantes qu'il a apprises.



## Review 9.11.15

- \* Focus country program  
focus regional program
- \* Pastoralisme – ékavage
- \* Reflection of the method  
CapEx
- \* Time for questions of  
understanding
- \* Presentations accessible!
- \* Energy breaks during  
presentations

## Review 10.11.15

- Highly charged program
- Unequal time attribution for  
presenting CapEx briefs ↔ inputs
- Program change: friction or  
flexibility?
- Important: Share among the  
two regions (E ↔ W - Africa)  
↳ learnings from others' !?
- Maintain flexibility in the  
program!

## Review 11.11.15

- Good / appropriate handling  
of program adaptation
- Valuable (precious) encounter  
with strong local people
- A lot of insights and learnings
- Bringing the field to the class-  
room contributed to make best  
use of time; however we missed  
local context
- Questions for interviews attributed  
to groups:
  - was not respected!
  - did it make sense?

## Review 12.11.2015

- ✓ Sharing West – East produced  
good lessons learnt
- ✓ Good rhythm between feedback  
on briefs and editing
- ✓ Overarching topics well covered  
with one-pagers (half pagers)
- ✓ Concentrated and focused work,  
openness to feedback, continu-  
ous learning
- ⇒ Friday: Make best use of time  
to go on with learning process

### Daily reviews as a steering tool

Collection of feedback  
on the first four days'  
programmes.

### La revue journalière

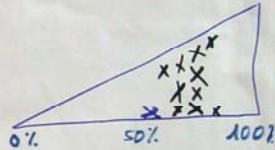
#### comme outil de pilotage

Collection des retours aux  
programmes des premiers  
quatre jours.

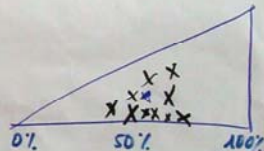
## Objectives

In how far did we reach the objectives?

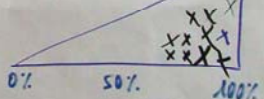
① Capitalization process critical debate



② Synthesis of evidence based practices (CapEx briefs, ...)



③ Proposal for follow-up / next steps



## Evaluation of the Workshop

### Evaluation de l'atelier

## Expectations

In how far have your own expectations been fulfilled?

- Substantially; many very valuable insights related to the questions selected are available / accessible
- Very useful, enriching insights. Could be more if there was more interaction with the briefs in french.
- la diversité du monde pastoral en Afrique.
- Substantial work has been done allowing a to see a number of trends. Briefs could have been used better presenting / explaining them with more time & context knowledge.
- \* Satisfait du temps de réflexion commune sur les thèmes CAPEX
- \* All the interactions and exchanges we have had are relevant to be taken up in our programmes where relevant.

## Other comments

It is not possible to suggest an alternative process as long as we do not know the end product.

Limitations go évident as to the possibilities of Programme Officers to engage in the theme and in the process. Project Management obligations leave little room for thematic learning.

RAS

Well organized & group of great people. More evidence on pastoralist systems (far cases) would have been helpful



## Maintain ↔ change

If we were to do this workshop again, what should we change?

Workshop timing July-August \*

ouverture vers des OM & Suisses financé par la DDC

- invite local participants such as David to the WS to get his experience & knowledge all along the WS!

⊕ More time to discuss individual topics in plenary.

⊖ yes, maybe max 4 days & draft briefs ready

...and what should we definitely maintain?

- ~~Facilitators~~ Location of workshop

- Inviting local pastoralist communities to share \* their experiences on the different CapEx topics.

- Preparation Process with briefs \* based on national small workshops coached by expert.

- les ateliers pour nous à refaire.

## CapEx Process

If we were to do this CapEx-process again, ...

... what should we change?

- Timing to ensure field visit takes place July-August
- Moment de lancement du processus de CapEx (fin de stage)
- Shorten the overall time for the process. Max 1 year
- \* Réduire le nombre de thématiques à débattre
- Link field-trips more closely to key topics
- Translating the CapEx into other languages to get more feedback.

... what would you do differently?

- Identifier un thème spécifique et en débattre.
- Interviews, mini workshops in order to gather experiences, rather than docs, electronic info
- \* No writing workshop - but in depth debate of briefs
- Writing workshop done before the meeting/WS.

... what should we maintain?

Programme Officers as knowledge bearers

Facilitators because of experience \*

A longer learning journey is excellent

\* Process management, coaching, peer review and CoE Group



**CapEx Pastoralism  
Face-to-face Workshop  
Isiolo / Kenya  
Process Documentation  
(Documentation du Processus)**



**Organized by the Network A+FS (Agriculture and Food Security), sub-group Pastoralism**  
**Organisé par le Réseau A+SA (Agriculture et Sécurité Alimentaire), sous-groupe pastoralisme**

**Hotel Bomen, Isiolo, Kenya, 08-13 November 2015**

**DAY (JOUR) 0**  
**Getting started**  
**(Départ)**

| Time          | Session   |
|---------------|---|
|               | Arrival of participants in Nairobi, transfer to Sports View Hotel   |
| 19:00 – 21:30 | <p>Welcome dinner in the presence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hon. Mohamed Guleid, Dep. Governor Isiolo County</li> <li>- Hon. Mohamed Elmi, Member of Parliament Wajir County</li> <li>- Hon. Yussuf Gedi, Minister for Agriculture and Livestock, Wajir</li> <li>- Doris Kaberia, Chief of party K-RAPID programme</li> <li>- Lukas Rüttimann, Regional Director HoA for SDC, Nairobi</li> </ul> |



**Knotting Contacts**

Get in contact among participants and with key-persons

**Nouer des contacts**

Entrer en contact avec participants et personnes-clés



**DAY (JOUR) 1**  
**Setting the Frame**  
**(Mettre le cadre)**

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>07:30 – 13:00</b> | <b>Travel of all participants from Nairobi to Isiolo</b>  |
| <b>13:00 – 14:30</b> | <b>Lunch</b>  |
| <b>Session 1</b>     | <b>Welcome and Opening, Overview of workshop</b>  |
| <b>14:30 – 15:30</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Opening remarks by core group</li> <li>▪ Programme, objectives, expectations</li> <li>▪ Introduction of participants</li> <li>▪ Experience with the CapEx process so far made by the participants</li> </ul>   |
| <b>15:30 – 16:00</b> | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session 2.1</b>   | <b>CapEx Process so far: Information sharing (1)</b>  |
| <b>16:00 – 18:00</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Keynotes:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Pastoralism in sub-Saharan Africa: General overview (Ann Waters-Bayer);</li> <li>(2) SDC's programmes in Western and Eastern Africa (Manuel Flury);</li> <li>(3) SDC's programmes in Central Asia (Felix Fellmann)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Preparation of the information market on pastoralism in the country programmes and the intermediate results of the CapEx contribution (one stand per topic)</li> <li>▪ Informal exchange</li> </ul> |
| <b>18:30</b>         | <b>Dinner</b>   |

# Workshop Objectives

To generate and share knowledge and draw evidence-based good and bad practices from development interventions.

- ⇒ Investment into capitalization (process and content, incl. critical debate of findings)
- ⇒ Synthesis of evidence-based practices (CapEx briefs for the selected themes) as knowledge base for country programmes and policy dialogue at Head Office
- ⇒ Proposal for the follow-up and possible next steps in the CapEx process

## Setting the stage:

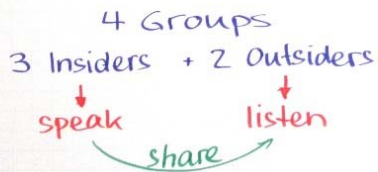
- Objectives
- Programme
- Personal Introduction
- Workshop Rules
- Review/Steering Group

# Workshop Programme

|       | MON, 09.11.                                | TUE, 10.11.                      | WED 11.11.                         | THU, 12.11.                       | FRI, 13.11.                                   |
|-------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 08:30 | Travel to Isiolo                           | CapEx info-market Sharing        | (Travel) Sub-sur.                  | Harvest from field visit          | Exhibition of CapEx briefs Peer Review        |
| 10:00 |  | Enriching Integrating            | face dam                           | Write Shop Editing CapEx briefs   | "Press conference"                            |
| 10:30 |  |                                  | Elders                             | Concluding panel                  |   |
| 12:30 |  | Field - Visit Isiolo             | Garbatula                          | Write Shop Editing CapEx briefs   | Steps ahead<br>- Publications<br>- Next steps |
| 14:00 | Welcome Objective, Progr. Intro. particip. | New horizons (Inputs) Discussion | RAP                                | Field - Visit Isiolo              |   |
| 15:30 | Setting the frame Prep. info market        | Integration Prepare field visit  | Resource Advocacy Program (Travel) | Write Shop Proof reading          | Closure Assessment                            |
| 16:00 |  |                                  |                                    |                                   |   |
| 18:00 |  | Encounter local reality          |                                    | Write Shop Spare time for editing | Bush dinner                                   |



### Experience with CapEx process



### Préparer la scène:

- Objectifs
- Programme
- Présentation personnelle
- Règles de travail
- Groupe de revue et de pilotage

### Workshop rules

- \* We listen to each other
- \* We cooperate : All are responsible for a part of the CapEx process :
  - core group
  - theme coordinators
  - external reviewers
  - CapEx docu team
  - Facilitators
- \* We stick to the timetable
- \* We grant a holiday to our mobile phones during workshop hours

### Review - Steering Group

Composition : • 2 facilitators  
 • 1 member of core group  
 • 2-3 participants  
 Every day new group !

Task : • Briefly review programme  
 • Fix recommendation for next day

Time : 15-20 minutes (start immediately after programme finishes)

|                   | Mon, 09.11                 | Tue, 10.11                    | Wed 11.11              | Thu, 12.11     |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Facilitators      | Ann + Ernst                | ----->                        |                        |                |
| Member Core group | Pascal                     | Manuel                        | Marc                   | Felix          |
| Participants      | ALEX MOUTARI<br>Lemna aidz | Bourel MA<br>Boniface MAHAMAI | Hamet<br>Abdi Nyachied | Abdi Djibril Z |

**DAY (JOUR) 2**  
**Putting the foundation**  
**(Poser la fondation)**

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Session</b>       | <b>CapEx Process so far: Information sharing (2)</b>  |
| <b>2.2</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information market on pastoralism in the country programmes and CapEx's intermediate results</li> <li>Identification of additional experience (SDC CapEx group)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>08:30 – 10:00</b> |   |
| <b>10:00 – 10:30</b> | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session</b>       | <b>CapEx Process so far: Information sharing (3)</b>  |
| <b>2.3</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enriching the experience capital in group discussions (3–4 rounds)</li> <li>Integration of additional experience into intermediate results (topical groups)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>10:30 – 12:30</b> |   |
| <b>12:30 – 14:00</b> | <b>Lunch break</b>  |
| <b>Session</b>       | <b>New horizons (1)</b>   |
| <b>3.1</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experience from elsewhere (Mongolia: PUG, IBLIS; Kyrgyzstan (PUG, conflict prevention and mitigation)</li> <li>International experience (CELEP; study Inter-réseaux; etc.)</li> <li>Priority issues for SDC in future programmes (Felix Fellmann)</li> </ul> |
| <b>14:00 – 15:30</b> |   |
| <b>15:30 – 16:00</b> | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session</b>       | <b>New horizons (2)</b>   |
| <b>3.2</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion in groups</li> <li>Integration of new elements into the preliminary results (topical groups)</li> <li>Defining questions for the field day</li> </ul>   |
| <b>16:00 – 18:00</b> |   |
| <b>18:30</b>         | <b>Dinner with County representatives (speeches during dinner)</b>  |
| <b>Session</b>       | <b>Encounter with the local reality (1)</b>   |
| <b>4.1</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encounter with local representatives during &amp; after dinner (formal part, panel or "fish-pond")</li> </ul>  |
| <b>19:30 – 21:00</b> |   |





Coaching teams  
Groupes de support

Yves <sup>F</sup>  
Boniface <sup>E</sup>

| #   | Topic / Sujet           | Focal Person  | Country  | Lang | Coach                      |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------|----------|------|----------------------------|
| 1   | Cross border transh.    | Alex          | Benin    | F    | Moutari <sup>F</sup>       |
| 2   | Regional harmonisation  | Boureima      | Niger    | F    | Pascal <sup>F</sup>        |
| 3/4 | Umbrella Org / Voice    | Hamet/Djibril | Mali     | F    | Djibril <sup>F</sup>       |
| 6   | Alternative Livelihoods | Lemma         | Ethiopia | E    | Ann <sup>E</sup><br>F      |
| 10  | Insurance (IBLIS...)    | Kunow         |          | E    | Felix <sup>E</sup><br>F    |
| 11  | Access to services      | Marc          |          |      | Aida <sup>E</sup>          |
| 13  | Maintenance             | Mahamat       | Tchad    | F    | Manuel <sup>E</sup><br>F   |
| 16  | NRM / GRN               | John          | Kenya    | E    | Wolfgang <sup>E</sup><br>F |



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## Presentation Pastoralism in Country / Regional Programs

- ⇒ Three most important parts of the program
- ⇒ 2-3 basic principles
- ⇒ Time: 3 min / country / reg

## Discussion in Topic-Teams

Did we include most relevant examples?

What country-program might provide additional relevant experience?  
→ contact & verify!

Time frame: 30 min

### Enlarging the Experience Base

- Present Country programs  
→ Discover hidden experience
- Present CapEx briefs  
→ Identify own experience to feed in

### Presentation CapEx Briefs

#### Elargir la base d'expérience

- Présenter les programmes par pays  
→ Découvrir les expériences cachées
- Présenter les CapEx Briefs  
→ Identifier sa propre expérience pour enrichir les Briefs

- 30" Key-points
  - 60" Two examples
  - 60" lessons for development programs:
    - analysis
    - entry points
    - policy interaction
    - guiding principles
  - 30" Spare time
- 3 minutes

### CapEx Brief Info Market

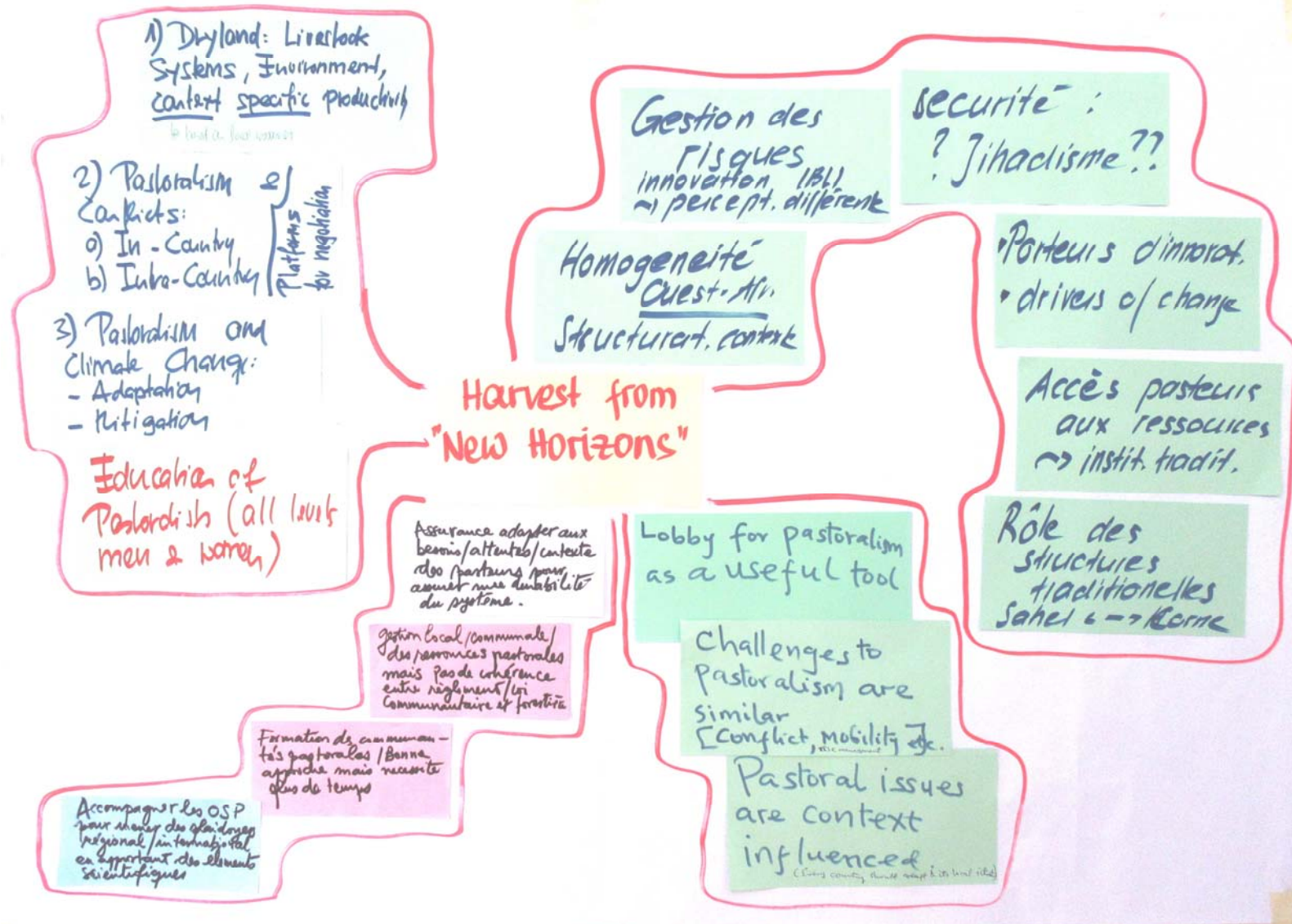
- 4 Presentations } 30'
- Market talks (questions, suggestions, links, ...) → Post-it } 30'
- 4 Presentations } 30'
- Market talks } 30'
- ~~Group discussions (4x4)~~ } 30'
- Conclusions Topic Team } 30'

## Harvest from "New Horizons"

New insights after presenting country programs and the CapEx briefs and after five more inputs with experience from elsewhere

## Récolte des "Horizons Nouvelles"

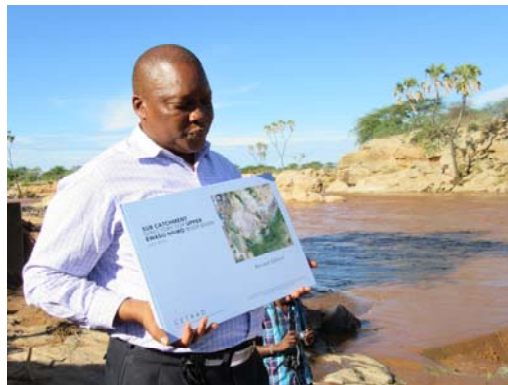
Des vues (leçons) nouvelles après la présentation des programmes par pays et des CapEx Briefs et après cinq présentations des expériences d'ailleurs.



**DAY (JOUR) 3**  
**Linking to Local Reality**  
**(Relier à la réalité locale)**

FIELD  
 DAY

- 07.00 Departure
- 07.45 Archer's Post Met Station
- 08.30 Departure
- 09.00 National Park Buffalo Springs
- 10.30 Departure
- 11.30 Isiolo Water User Assoc.
- 12.30 Departure
- 13.00 Lunch at Bomen Hotel
- ~~14.30~~ RAP = Resources Advocacy Programme
- 15.00 Elder Group Garbatula



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| Session      | Encounter with the local reality(2)  |
|--------------|--|
| 4.2          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Field visit to Garbatula area</li> </ul>  |
| 08:00 –18:00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visit of sub-surface dams in Quar Quar (built by SDC)</li> <li>- Encounter with elders of Garbatula</li> <li>- Meeting with the RAP (Resource Advocacy Programme) in Garbatula</li> </ul> |
| 18:30        | Dinner   |

**Field day**  
 Encounter in the field  
 (forenoon) ...  
 ... and encounter in the  
 classroom (afternoon)



CapEx Workshop Isiolo - Process documentation



**Journée de campagne**  
Rencontre dans la brousse (matin) ...  
... et rencontre en classe (après-midi)



**DAY (JOUR) 4**  
**Write Shop**  
**(Atelier de rédaction)**

**Stock taking**

What did we discover and learn so far?

**Bilan intermédiaire**

Qu'est-ce que nous avons découvert et appris jusqu'ici?

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Session 5</b><br>08:30 – 10:30   | <b>Harvest from the field visit</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion rounds in small groups (knowledge café):<br/>What did I learn from the field visit and how does it affect next steps of the CapEx?</li> </ul> |
| 10:30 – 11:00                       | <b>Coffee break</b>  |
| <b>Session 6.1</b><br>11:00 – 12:30 | <b>Write Shop (1)</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of new information, experience, links into the CapEx briefs (topical groups: discussion, editing text, mutual coaching)</li> </ul>                         |
| 12:30 – 14:00                       | <b>Lunch</b>   |
| <b>Session 6.2</b><br>14:00 – 15:30 | <b>Write Shop (2)</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of new information, experience, links into the CapEx Briefs (topical groups: discussion, editing text, mutual coaching)</li> </ul>                         |
| 15:30 – 16:00                       | <b>Coffee break</b>  |
| <b>Session 6.3</b><br>16:00 – 18:00 | <b>Write Shop (3)</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidation of available information, experience, links into the CapEx Briefs (topical groups: editing text, mutual coaching)</li> </ul>                             |

Learnings from others' experience

Form 3 groups: Eastern Africa, Afrique Ouest, other regions

⇒ share and discuss:  
 What did we learn from others' experience / examples?

⇒ keep notes on a chart / cards

45 min discussion  
 3x5 min presentation  
 30+ min plenary discussion

**Clarifying the frame**

- Pastoralism as a thematic domain
- Pastoralism as a programme component
- Pastoralism - CapEx topics as identified knowledge gaps

**Clarifier le cadre**

- Pastoralisme comme domaine thématique
- Pastoralisme comme composante du programme
- Pastoralisme – thème CapEx comme lacune de savoir identifié

3 levels to focus on ... and products

General (global):  
 Pastoralism in SSA

Intermediate:  
 SDC Programs: Reg/Cy/GPFS

Detailed:  
 CapEx topics

Localization of CapEx topics within the field of Pastoralism

Take home messages/learnings for development programs

CapEx briefs (= answers to identified deficits in knowledge)

# CapEx Briefs - Write Shop

## Phase 1: Check and plan

Coach: Check, give feedback, suggest  
Focal P: Take notes, get prepared for editing

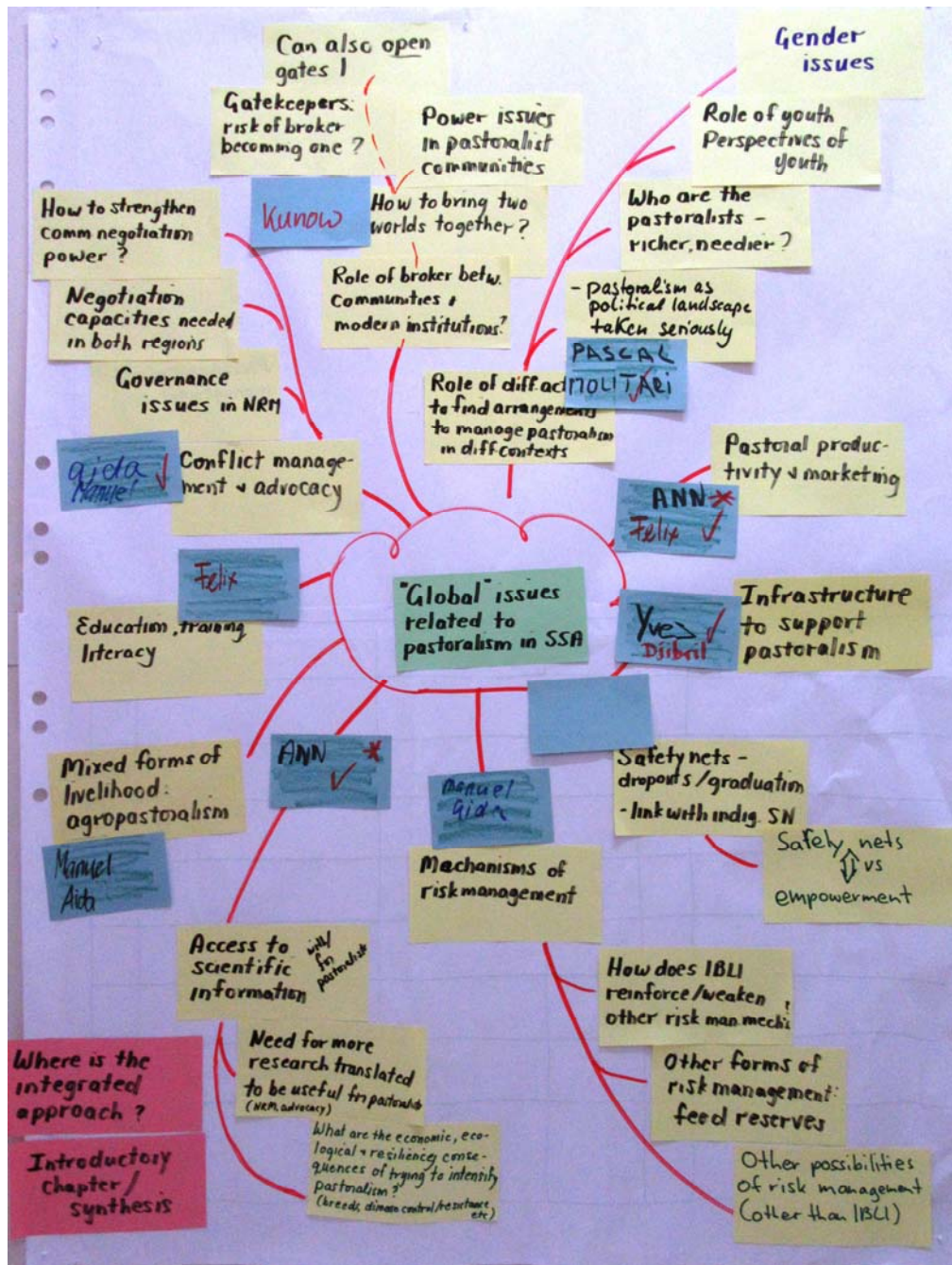
## Phase 2: Edit

Focal P: Edit CapEx Brief  
Coach: Contribute to overarching topics

## Phase 3: Verify, prepare teaser

Focal P: Continue editing  
Jointly: Prepare a teaser - presentation of '2' to attract peoples interest to read the CapEx brief.





## Pastoralism – global issues beyond CapEx topics

Coaches to develop draft sketches for identified global issues related to pastoralism while the CapEx brief editors edit their texts (during steps 6.2 and 6.3)

## Pastoralisme – thèmes globaux au delà des thèmes CapEx

Les mentors développent des brouillons pour les thèmes globaux identifiés reliés au pastoralisme. Cependant les éditeurs des CapEx Briefs éditent leur textes (pendant les pas de programmes 6.2 and 6.3)

## DAY (JOUR) 5

### Quality Check and Wrap-up

(Vérification de la qualité et récapitulation)

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Session</b>       | <b>Steps ahead (1 – Presentation and review of results)</b>  |
| <b>7.1</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exhibition of the CapEx Briefs</li> </ul>   |
| <b>08:30 – 10:30</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer review (first round)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>10:30 – 11:00</b> | <b>Coffee break</b>  |
| <b>Session</b>       | <b>Steps ahead (2 – Review and validation of results)</b>  |
| <b>7.2</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer review (second round)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>11:00 – 12:30</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Press conference” with participants as presenters (responsible persons) and reporters (SDC HQ staff, SDC regional staff, international experts)</li> <li>State of the art of the nine priority topics (summary, critical review)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>12:30 – 14:00</b> | <b>Lunch</b>   |
| <b>Session</b>       | <b>Steps ahead (3 – Value to be added and next steps)</b>  |
| <b>7.3</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ways to add value to the process: (i) Position paper; (ii) Publication in <i>Rural 21</i> and CELEP website; (iii) Publication of an e-book; (iv) Capitalizing process experience by the division Knowledge, Learning and Culture, and (v) Social reporting linked to all network sharewebs that are relevant: A&amp;FS, Water, e+i, conflicts, governance, gender, etc.</li> <li>Next steps: What about the remaining eight topics? What about other challenges in supporting sustainable pastoral livelihoods?</li> <li>Recommendations for the continuation of the CapEx process</li> <li>Inventory of tasks to be done, responsibilities and deadlines</li> </ul> |
| <b>14:00 – 15:30</b> |  |
| <b>15:30 – 16:00</b> | <b>Coffee break</b>  |
| <b>Session 8</b>     | <b>Closure of workshop</b>   |
| <b>16:00 – 17:00</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of the workshop</li> <li>Word of thanks</li> <li>Closing remarks by core group</li> </ul>  |
| <b>18:00 – 22:00</b> | <b>Bush dinner and farewell party</b>  |



# CapEx Peer Review

Peer-up with another Capex TopicTeam.

Exchange your CapEx-Paper, take 20' for reading

Give Feedback to each other  
20 min A → B, 20 min B → A

Check - questions:

- What for would I use this paper in my work?
- What is clear? / unclear?
- What is convincing?
- What is still needed?



CapEx Briefs Teaser - Presentation  
 "Press - Conference"

- ▷ Presentation in 2 min ...  
 → attract the interest of the audience to read the whole paper
- ▷ 3 rounds of presentation :
  - Alex , Boureima , Hamet
  - Lemma , Kunow , Marc
  - Mahamat , John
- ▷ Each round followed by questions of the "reporters" (10 min)
- ▷ Conclusions in form of tele-news



**"Press conference"**

Editors presenting the teaser for their CapEx briefs  
 Core group acting as press reporters

**"Conférence de presse"**

Les éditeurs présentent le sommaire de leur CapEx Brief  
 Le groupe de pilotage reprend le rôle des reporters de presse





Capex questions to be addressed

Access to pasture<sup>5a</sup> in areas of in-security

User fees for public services<sup>12</sup>

Competing land uses<sup>5b</sup>

Improving (human)<sup>14</sup> health & nutrition, education & training

More balanced<sup>7</sup> workload men ↔ women

Livestock value-chains<sup>15</sup>

Social safety nets<sup>8</sup>

M & E at pasto-<sup>17</sup>ral & project level

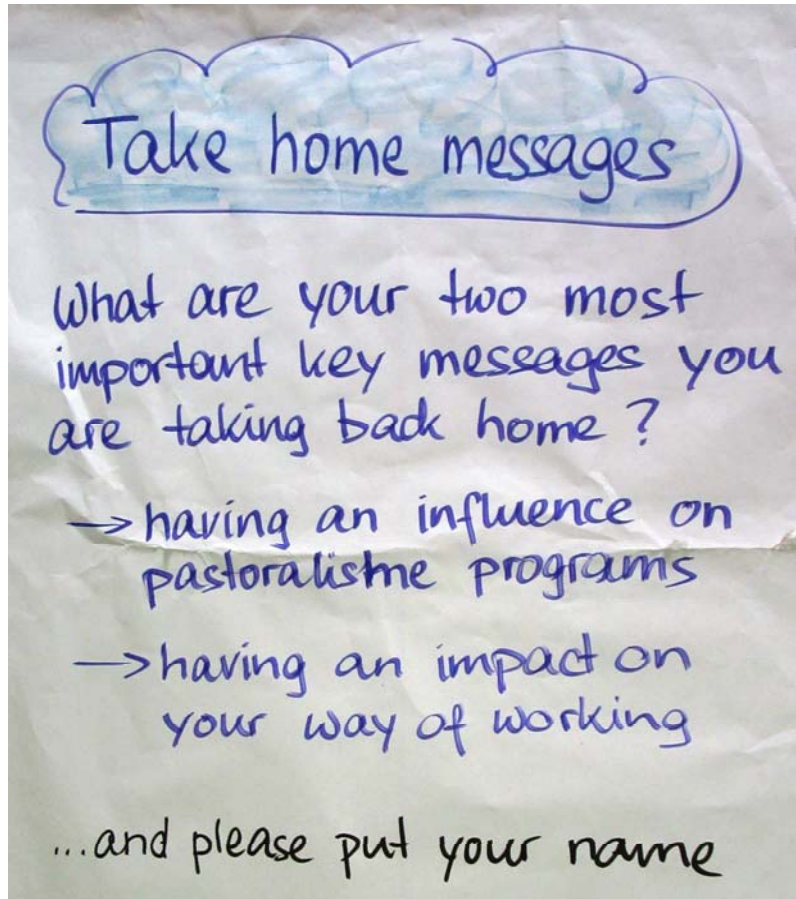
Integrate IBPs in<sup>9</sup> local economy

**Wrapping up**

Next steps: Consultative discussion for later decision making by the core group

**Récapitulation**

Prochain pas: Discussion consultative pour une décision ultérieure prise par le groupe de pilotage



Nairobi, 21.11.2015 / EBO

**EB Consult**

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### Evaluation of the Workshop

- Objectives: In how far die we reach the objectives?
- Expectations: In how far have your expectations been fulfilled?
- Workshop: If we were to do this workshop again...  
... what should we change?  
... and what should we definitively maintain?
- CapEx Process: If we were to do this CapEx process again ...  
... what should we change?  
... what would you do differently?  
... what should we maintain?
- Other comments

### Evaluation de l'atelier

- Objectifs: A quel degré les objectifs ont été atteints?
- Expectations: A quel degré vos expectations se sont réalisées?
- Workshop: si on était à refaire cet atelier ...  
... qu'est-ce que nous devrions changer?  
... et qu'est-ce qu'on devrait définitivement maintenir?
- Processus CapEx : Si on était à refaire le processus CapEx ...  
... qu'est-ce que nous devrions changer?  
... qu'est-ce que vous iriez changer?  
... qu'est-ce qu'on devrait définitivement maintenir?
- Autres commentaires

SDC Agriculture & Food Security Network (A & FS) / Pastoralism Sub-Group (SG-P)

## **Pastoral Livestock Economy: Capitalization of experiences**

Elements of the Terms of Reference (9 April 2014; elaborated in Biltine/Chad , March 20, 2014)<sup>1</sup>

### **Introduction and Method of work**

**Pastoralism Sub-Group** (SG-P) was launched at the meeting of the West Africa Working Group "Food Security and Rural Development (SADR)" in Accra in April 2013 , also following a workshop in May 2012 on DRR and FS in Nairobi as part of the preparation of the SDC Regional Strategy Horn of Africa. As a first activity, the SG-P decided to conduct a capitalization of experiences to build a first base (and knowledge), responding directly to operational and strategic needs of offices and programs

This **experience capitalization** is used to answer specific open strategic and operational questions of programs in the Sahel and in the Horn of Africa focusing on pastoral livestock economy and livelihoods, referring to the idea of "learning now for the future"<sup>2</sup>. Through process, the experiences made by SDC and its partners in all regions will be valorized.

At the meeting of the WG SADR in Biltine/Chad in March 2014, a series of specific questions has been identified, complemented with some contextual elements and assumptions.

For a period of 12 to 18 months, answers to the questions formulated will be identified through different parallel investigations by members of SG-P. These ones seek responses/contributions from colleagues and partners, mobilizing formal or informal networks. These responses should consist of short texts that summarize the proposals of experts, conclusions (" lessons to be learned"), assessments or concerns raised by research. The reference documents will be listed. Members use their language of choice, either English or French.

After an initial period of six to eight months (November / December 2014) the members of SG-P participating in this process will share their experiences and the state of their efforts. At a regional meeting of the A&FS Network in Kenya, planned for November/December 2015, the responses and contributions will be compiled and validated.

An external consultant will be recruited to support the SG-P in this work. In particular, he or she will provide support to members during their investigations, initiate the mid-term review, prepare and facilitate the regional meeting, and be responsible for the final drafting of the consolidated results. A committee of three members of the SG-P<sup>3</sup> will finalize the ToR for this consultancy; ensure coordination between the members involved; identifies, instructs and supervises the consultant; coordinates with the focal point of the A&FS Network and the Working Group SADR.

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<sup>1</sup> Elaborated by Adamou Boureima, Niamey ; Hamet Cissé, Bamako ; Andrea Siclari, Nairobi ; Simon Zbinden, Cotonou ; Markus Eggenberger, Bamako ; Felix Fellmann, Berne, Andreas Loebell, Berne, Manuel Flury, Addis Ababa.

<sup>2</sup> Often experience capitalization processes assist in documenting experiences made in order to allow others in other contexts and at other moments in time to learn without necessarily knowing corresponding questions. This we would call „Learning for the future ». You find more information on the method on the web site of the SDC « W&LP » Division [http://www.sdc-learningandnetworking.ch/en/Home/SDC\\_KM\\_Tools/Experience\\_Capitalization](http://www.sdc-learningandnetworking.ch/en/Home/SDC_KM_Tools/Experience_Capitalization)

<sup>3</sup> For a first time: Manuel Flury (lead), Andrea Siclari and Markus Eggenberger. After the departure of Markus and Andrea, this committee will have to be reconstituted.

## Elements of the context

- The development of water resources for livestock is essential to use underutilized pasture; there is need to find a balance between water availability and the availability of grazing resources (pastures).
- In the absence of the State, its administration and its services (basic) public, important public services are provided by the communities themselves.
- Local production is faced with competitive imports of agricultural products that are often heavily subsidized (meat, dairy products); there lack of protection on the local market.
- Grazing areas, corridors and resting spaces for livestock are not yet secure; land policies and regulations are not yet adapted to the needs of farmers with their mobile herds.
- Fundamental change of pastoral livestock economies and pastoral livelihoods will include the transformation of pastoral farming to semi sedentary life with agricultural components, promoted by accessible (public) services (health, education / professional training, veterinary services, etc.).
- Organizations of (agro-) pastoralists emerge, but with a low capacity to engage with the authorities and a lack of involvement in the definition of policies.
- Private entrepreneurial initiatives are emerging.

In addition, there is a need to clarify the understanding of some technical and conceptual terms, e.g. "transhumance" or "resilience."

## Assumptions

- SDC willing and able to engage at the level of policies and legal frameworks (national and regional) that regulate grazing and access to resources (land, water).
- There is a market and free trade that allow regions to specialize their production. E.g. the Sahel region could specialize in (pastoral) livestock production.
- The pastoral society experiences an economic and social stratification; the number of people leaving the system as *drop-outs* is on the rise. These are becoming vulnerable and putting additional stress on local social safety net. There is increased migration of basically unskilled individuals towards smaller (and later larger) urban centers.
- The secured access to land is the key element to any improvement of the pastoral livestock economy and (agro-) pastoral livelihood.
- The transformation of (agro -) pastoral livelihood systems includes a potentially higher work load for women.

## "Guiding Questions"

Each aspect includes (1) the role of SDC, (2) the role and nature of partners and (3) the entry points and intervention strategies.

In brackets, or members of SG-P that have the "lead" are mentioned. NN indicates that no person could be identified yet.

#### LAND

- How to secure the cross-border transhumance corridors? (*Boureima and Simon*)
- What practices and promising approaches in the harmonization of regional policies through the involvement of concerned pastoralists (e.g. land codes / pastoral codes, animal health policies) (*Boureima and Manuel*)

#### CIVIL SOCIETY ASSOCIATIONS / ORGANISATIONS

- What are the functions that the umbrella organizations assume "successfully" (e.g. services for the benefits of members; economic services including credit, legal services, advocacy, etc.)? What forms of organization for which functions? (*Hamet and Markus E.*)
- How to strengthen the voice (and political clout) of the (agro-) pastoralists in the political debate? (*Hamet and Markus E.*)

#### SAFETY

- How to secure the mobility of pastoralists and their herds in areas of insecurity ( e.g. northern Mali; triangle Somalia, north-eastern Kenya and south-eastern Ethiopia) and of competing types of land use (e.g. agricultural investments)? (*Andrea and Markus E. / RMB*)

#### TRANSFORMATION

- What are promising approaches and activities in order to integrate people dropping out of pastoral livelihoods (e.g. youth) into non-pastoral economic activities such as development of technical and business skills, e.g. in linking them to pastoral value chains? (*Andrea*)
- What are promising practices and approaches that lead to a more balanced work load between men and women in the context of transforming pastoral production and livelihoods? (*NN*)
- What are the roles of traditional safety nets in securing this transformation? What are promising approaches of new investments in social safety nets? (*NN*)
- What approaches are known and being applied that integrate IDPs and refugees in local economic activities both pastoral and non-pastoral? (*Mahamat, to be confirmed*)

#### INNOVATION

- What are promising experiences in livestock insurances systems (e.g. weather index based LIS)? (*Felix*)

#### SERVICES

- Access to veterinary and other services: What role for the State, for private entrepreneurs, for pastoral organizations and associations, etc.? (*Simon and Felix*)
- What kind user fees for public services (borehole water, pastoral wells, veterinary services, etc.) (*NN*)?

- What sustainable mechanisms/approaches for infrastructure maintenance? (*Mahamat, to be confirmed*)
- What are promising practices in improving health (including nutrition) and education, formation prof of mobile pastoral population? (*Hamet*)

#### MARKETING

- What are the barriers to commercialization (along the value chains) to increased pastoral production (e.g. security, transport infrastructure, market information, pricing of subsidized imports, “cold chain”, and protection of markets) and what promising practices to lift these barriers? (*Hamet*)

#### NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- What are promising practices for external intervention in supporting water resources management in pastoral regions (e.g. water for livestock in Kenya) in taking into consideration the balance between availability of water and range resources? (*Manuel*)

#### IMPACT / EFFECTIVENESS

- What are feasible approaches for observing/monitoring of changes at the level of the (pastoral) farm level (e.g. CIR Benin) in order to promote M&E on project level? (*Markus E.*)

#### The (next) Steps

- Launch of work (immediately) (*Members as appointed*)
- Proposal of ToR for the external consultant and proposals of names<sup>4</sup> (by end of May 2014 ) (*Committee*)
- Identification and recruitment of a consultant (*Committee*);
- Consultation and Finalization of the ToR; establishment and finalization of contract (June 2014 ) (*Members / Committee Member*)
- Coaching of Members (*Consultant, supervised by the Committee*)
- Recall ( August 2014) (*Committee/Consultant*)
- Confirmation (date) of the 2015 Regional Meeting (October 2014) (*Committee*)
- Interim Review and validation (November / December 2014) (*Consultant/Committee*)
- Preparing the validation and synthesis of results of investigations; preparation of the regional meeting in Kenya (Planning 2015) (*Consultant/Committee*)

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<sup>4</sup> Proposed:

ACCORD (par Andreas Loebell), Didier Deriaz, Ernst Bolliger, Elisabeth Katz, Peter Reinhard (by Felix Fellmann)



## **Pastoral Livestock Economy: Capitalization of experiences**

Terms of Reference for Ernst Bolliger, AGRIDEA, supported by Ann Waters-Bayer, subcontracted

### **Introduction**

The Pastoralism Sub-Group (SG-P) conducts a capitalization in order to build a base of experience (and knowledge) on how SDC strengthens pastoral livelihoods and pastoral livestock economy. This capitalization is expected to answer specific open strategic and operational questions of programs in the Sahel and in the Horn of Africa referring to the idea of "learning now for the future"<sup>1</sup>. Through this process, the experiences made by SDC, its partners and other actors working with pastoralists in all regions and in particular in Central Asia and Mongolia will be valorized. Furthermore, the capitalization should assist in clarifying and formulating a common and shared understanding on selected technical and conceptual terms such as "transhumance" or "resilience"

The following aspects are characteristic for the pastoral livestock economies SDC is focusing on (mainly in the Sahel and Horn of Africa):

- The development of water resources for livestock is essential to use underutilized pasture; there is need to find a balance between water availability and the availability of grazing resources (pastures).
- In the absence of the State, its administration and its services (basic) public, important public services are provided by the communities themselves.
- Local production is faced with competitive imports of agricultural products that are often heavily subsidized (meat, dairy products); there is a lack of protection of the local market.
- Both population growth and climate change put an increasing pressure on the grasslands across the entire Sahel and the Horn of Africa; traditional pastoralist and transhumant livelihoods are endangered; resource related conflicts are increasing.
- Grazing areas, corridors and resting spaces for livestock are not yet secure; land policies and regulations are not yet adapted to the needs of farmers with their mobile herds.
- Fundamental change of pastoral livestock economies and pastoral livelihoods will include the transformation of pastoral farming to semi sedentary life with agricultural components, promoted by accessible (public) services (health, education / professional training, veterinary services, etc.).
- Organizations of (agro-) pastoralists emerge, but with a low capacity to engage with the authorities and a lack of involvement in the definition of policies.
- Private entrepreneurial initiatives are emerging.

For any development interventions the following are important assumptions:

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<sup>1</sup> Often experience capitalization processes assist in documenting experiences made in order to allow others in other contexts and at other moments in time to learn without necessarily knowing corresponding questions. This we would call „Learning for the future ». You find more information on the method on the web site of the SDC « W&LP » Division [http://www.sdc-learningandnetworking.ch/en/Home/SDC\\_KM\\_Tools/Experience\\_Capitalization](http://www.sdc-learningandnetworking.ch/en/Home/SDC_KM_Tools/Experience_Capitalization)

- SDC is willing and able to engage at the level of policies and legal frameworks (local, national and regional) that regulate grazing and access to resources (land, water). It can support and strengthen public or private stakeholders in their efforts to regulate access to natural resources.
- There is a market and free trade that allow regions to specialize their production and to make best use of their comparative advantages. E.g. the Sahel region could specialize in (pastoral) livestock production.
- In general, the pastoral society experiences an economic and social stratification; the number of people leaving the system as *drop-outs* is on the rise. These are becoming vulnerable and putting additional stress on local social safety nets. There is increased migration of basically unskilled individuals towards smaller (and later larger) urban centers.
- The secured access to land a key element to any improvement of the pastoral livestock economy and (agro-) pastoral livelihood.
- The transformation of (agro -) pastoral livelihood systems tends to include a potentially higher work load for women.

As a base to build on existing experiences within SDC and beyond, SDC would like to gain **a better understanding of lessons to be learnt and promising practices in supporting sustainable pastoral livelihoods with a special focus on Africa (Sahel, Horn of Africa), Central Asia and Mongolia.**

Within the scope as formulated by the Guiding Questions (see [Annex](#)), the aim of this capitalization process is, overall, to:

- gain knowledge about what is effective and successful in programmes supporting sustainable pastoral livelihoods;
- gain an good overview of existing innovative programmes and projects that strengthen pastoral livelihoods and pastoral livestock economy in formal and non-formal settings;
- understand what type of activities, measures and good practices can be implemented and in what kind of partnerships,

As a result of this process, the aim could furthermore be to:

- develop a set of criteria for future programming and project selection in the fields focused on by the Guiding Questions;
- know more about potential partner organisations and initiatives, and to establish partnerships.

## **Methodology**

The experience capitalization will consist of a compilation of experiences mainly from SDC supported ongoing and past interventions that aim at strengthening pastoral economies and livelihoods. The SG-P formulated specific Guiding Questions that emerged in programs in the Sahel and in the Horn of Africa as highly relevant for both strategic and operational purposes. These guiding questions assist in collecting and compiling the experiences.

During a period of 12 months, answers to the questions are being identified through different parallel investigations by members of SG-P. These ones seek responses/contributions from colleagues, partners and experts, mobilizing formal or informal networks. The responses should consist of short texts that summarize the proposals of experts, conclusions (lessons to be learned, promising practices), assessments or concerns raised by research. They could be in a form of short stories or short descriptions

of what went well / what failed, referring as well to the roles the different partners that were involved assumed and interventions strategies adopted. Reference documents will be collected.

An external consultant will support the SG-P in this work. Immediately after starting the assignment (end of February or in March 2015), the consultant will identify the state of the efforts and achievements. In the further process, the consultant will support the participating members of the SG-P in its endeavor. At a regional meeting of the A&FS Network in Isiolo/Kenya, planned for 9 – 13 November 2015, the responses and contributions will be compiled and validated.

Working languages for the whole process are English and French.

## Consultancy

The objective of the consultancy is to support the SG-P in this capitalization process at all stages. The consultant will back stop the core group in facilitating the process and in disseminating the results.

In particular, the consultant will

- Support, guide and coach the members in collecting experiences,
- Initiate and organize an intermediate review of the collection of experiences (mid-term review), including compiling the lessons that need to be learnt,
- Assist and coach the members in compiling the experiences for individual guiding questions,
- Prepare and facilitate the validation workshop,
- Compile and structure the consolidated results in a Final Document,
- Assist the core group in the dissemination of the Final Document.

In a Final Report the consultant will review the process, assess the results and make suggestions on further steps in developing and furthering a consolidated understanding of SDC's support of sustainable pastoral livelihoods.

## Work Plan and Budget

The assignment is planned for a period of 12 months, starting on 1 March 2015 or on the date of signature of the contract and ending on 29 February 2016. A total of 50 working days are provided.

|  |   |         |
|--|---|---------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> phase                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Preparation and briefing (including general overview of the capitalization process) with SDC in Berne (f2f meeting with Felix Fellmann) and phone meetings with Addis Ababa (Manuel Flury), Nairobi (Marc Bloch) and Ouagadougou (Laurence von Schulthess)</li> </ul>  | 2 days  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> phase<br>Until 30.4.2015 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Getting into contact with all members of the SG-P and, based on a short and concise questionnaire, identifying the progress of the individual work of collecting experiences and interest to work on Guiding Questions not yet assigned</li> <li>➤ Assessing the practicability of the methodology adopted, identifying challenges and successes in the way the experiences are collected</li> <li>➤ Editing a draft Note "Mid-term Review" on the assessment/review of the process, making suggestions for methodological adjustments as deemed necessary and feasible, propose amendments for the (time) planning of further process</li> <li>➤ Submission of the draft Note "Mid-Term Review" by 31.3.2015 and</li> </ul> | 12 days |

|   |   |         |
|---|---|---------|
|   | <p>discussion with SDC representatives / members of the SG-P (to be specified later) during a teleconference planned for the week after Easter (April, 7 – 10) 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Finalization of Note “Mid-term Review” (Deliverable I) and communication to the members of the SG-P by 30.4.2015</li> </ul>  |         |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> phase<br>Until 31.10.2015   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assistance to the members of the SG-P in the collection and compilation of experiences (individual coaching by mail or skype; individual or mini-group f2f-meetings with SG-P, key members and interested persons)</li> </ul>  | 18 days |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> phase<br>Overlapping with 3 <sup>rd</sup> phase<br>Until 13.11.2015 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Preparation and organization of the Validation Workshop (to take place in Isiolo (Kenya) from 9 to 13 of November 2015. Workshop concept to be prepared in cooperation with selected SG-P core group members. Workshop documentation (concept note, program, invitation letter) ready for mailing to all participants by September 30, 2015 (Deliverable II)</li> <li>➤ Moderation of the Workshop, assisted by members of SG-P</li> </ul> | 12 days |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> phase<br>Until 29.2.2016  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Edition including consultation (with SG-P members) of Final Document of the capitalisation of experiences: draft by 31.12.2015</li> <li>➤ Meeting with SDC to discuss draft Final Document (Deliverable III)</li> <li>➤ Finalize Final Document of the CapEx</li> <li>➤ Submission of Final Report of the Consultant (Deliverable IV)</li> </ul>   | 6 days  |

**Deliverables:**

- I Note “Mid-term Review”, draft by 31.3.2015, final version by 30.4.2015
- II Workshop documentation (Concept note, draft Program, Invitation) draft by 30.9.2015
- III Final Document of capitalisation of experiences: draft by 31.12.2015
- IV Final Report of the Consultant (narrative and financial part) by 29.2.2016

The budget will include operational and travel/subsistence costs for

- Max. of three meetings at SDC Berne (briefing, discussion of draft Final Report),
- Duty mission to participating SDC Offices in West and East Africa,
- Validation workshop in Kenya.

**Requirement**

The consultant is experienced in managing and facilitating experience capitalization processes, knows the reality of pastoral communities from own practical experience, knows the development challenges pastoral societies are facing, knows SDC from previous assignments and is fluent in French and English, both orally and in writing.

**Administrative Issues**

All aspects of this consultancy work are in the responsibility of SDC Agriculture and Food Security Network and its Focal Point, Mr. Felix Fellmann. The contract will be issued by the SDC Division Global Programme Food Security, Berne.

The direct contact person for this consultancy is Mr. Manuel Flury, SDC Addis Ababa. Copies of all correspondence need to be sent as well to Mr. Marc Bloch, SDC Nairobi and Mrs. Laurence von Schulthess, Regional Advisor, SDC Ouagadougou.

**Pastoral Livestock Economy: Capitalization of experiences**

Annex

**I "Guiding Questions"**

Each aspect includes (1) the role of SDC, (2) the role and nature of partners and (3) the entry points and intervention strategies.

*(In brackets: Names of the SG-P having the lead. NN indicates that no person could be identified yet.)*

**LAND**

- How to secure the cross-border transhumance corridors? (*Adamou Boureima, Niamey and Simon Zbinden, Cotonou*)
- What practices and promising approaches in the harmonization of regional policies through the involvement of concerned pastoralists (e.g. land codes / pastoral codes, animal health policies) (*Adamou Boureima and Manuel Flury, Addis*)

**CIVIL SOCIETY ASSOCIATIONS / ORGANISATIONS**

- What are the functions that the umbrella organizations assume "successfully" (e.g. services for the benefits of members; economic services including credit, legal services, advocacy, etc.)? What forms of organization for which functions? (*Hamet Cissé, Bamako*)
- How to strengthen the voice (and political clout) of the (agro-) pastoralists in the political debate? (*Hamet Cissé*)

**SAFETY**

- How to secure the mobility of pastoralists and their herds in areas of insecurity ( e.g. northern Mali; triangle Somalia, north-eastern Kenya and south-eastern Ethiopia) and of competing types of land use (e.g. agricultural investments)? (*NN*)

**TRANSFORMATION**

- What are promising approaches and activities in order to integrate people dropping out of pastoral livelihoods (e.g. youth) into non-pastoral economic activities such as development of technical and business skills, e.g. in linking them to pastoral value chains? (*Lemma Belay, Addis*)
- What are promising practices and approaches that lead to a more balanced work load between men and women in the context of transforming pastoral production and livelihoods? (*NN*)
- What are the roles of traditional safety nets in securing this transformation? What are promising approaches of new investments in social safety nets? (*NN*)
- What approaches are known and being applied that integrate IDPs and refugees in local economic activities both pastoral and non-pastoral? (*Mahamat, N'Djaména, to be confirmed*)

**INNOVATION**

- What are promising experiences in livestock insurances systems (e.g. weather index based LIS)? (*Marc Bloch, Felix Fellmann, Berne*)

**SERVICES**

- Access to veterinary and other services: What role for the State, for private entrepreneurs, for pastoral organizations and associations, etc.? (*Simon Zbinden, Felix Fellmann, Marc Bloch*)

- What kind user fees for public services (borehole water, pastoral wells, veterinary services, etc.) (NN)?
- What sustainable mechanisms/approaches for infrastructure maintenance? (*Mahamat, to be confirmed*)
- What are promising practices in improving health (including nutrition) and education, formation prof of mobile pastoral population? (*Hamet Cissé*)

#### MARKETING

- What are the barriers to commercialization (along the value chains) to increased pastoral production (e.g. security, transport infrastructure, market information, pricing of subsidized imports, “cold chain”, and protection of markets) and what promising practices to lift these barriers? ( *Hamet Cissé*)

#### NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- What are promising practices for external intervention in supporting water resources management in pastoral regions (e.g. water for livestock in Kenya) in taking into consideration the balance between availability of water and range resources? (*Manuel Flury; Lemma Belay, Addis and John Nyachio, Nairobi*)

#### IMPACT / EFFECTIVENESS

- What are feasible approaches for observing/monitoring of changes at the level of the (pastoral) farm level (e.g. CIR Benin) in order to promote M&E on project level? (NN)

# CapEx on Pastoralism: Process, responsibilities and contributions

In SDC's CapEx process on pastoralism, you have stated what you expect from the process and where you feel the lessons could be applied. You have set priorities, and expressed your interest in coordinating or contributing to each prioritised topic. Now, how to continue? This paper presents the "state of the art" (as of 1 June 2015) and a proposal for the next steps.

## A) State of the art

**Expectations from the CapEx process:** In the previous mail, we asked what you expected to come out of the whole process. Here is a summary of the responses:

- Sharing knowledge and experience in order to improve programmes (with focus on access to resources, water management, infrastructure)
- Roadmap for future actions
- Documentation of lessons learnt, good practices, successes and failures
- Harmonizing intervention tools and documentation
- Fostering the involvement of pastoralists in strategically important issues (capacity building)
- Support to water-resource management
- Response to phenomenon of cross-border transhumance
- Clarifying the importance of facilitating exit strategies out of pastoralism and nomadism
- Concrete inputs at policy, strategic and operational level

→ For more details, please see the separate excel-file "Capex - expectations-responsibilities-contributions".

**Fields of future application of good practices and lessons learnt:** We also asked where the good practices and lessons learnt could be applied in the future. Your main suggestions were:

- Regional programmes, e.g. cross-border mobility
- Country programmes and specific programmes
- Support to pastoral communities (lobbying)
- Improving food security and resilience
- Natural resource management, drought resilience, e.g. Millennium Water Alliance & K-RAPID
- Exodus from herding: Facilitating exit strategies for herders?
- Balance between pastoralism and agriculture
- Programmes in insecurity-zones
- Policy work of GPFS and A+FS Network

→ For more details, please see the separate excel-file "Capex - expectations-responsibilities-contributions".

**Expected end-product of the current CapEx process:** Based on discussions among the two consultants (Ann and Ernst), some members of the core group and responsible persons for the GPFS, we suggest to aim at the following as a concrete result of our CapEx process: **for each of the 9 topics (= prioritized questions), publication of one pastoral development brief of 2-4 pages** (not more!!). This will be the product at the end of the Isiolo workshop in November 2015.

→ For an outline of these briefs, please see Appendix 2 "Outline for pastoral development brief".

**Responsibilities:** We agreed to share responsibilities in an equitable way: Each coordinator will be responsible for one topic, i.e. for one prioritized question according to the table below. A few responsibilities are shared among two or three members; the names indicate main responsibility

(and co-responsibilities). The two consultants will take the responsibility for backstopping the coordinators on issues regarding content (Ann) and process (Ernst), as well as for writing the overarching summary and conclusion.

**Contributions:** Some members of the CapEx team expressed interest in and willingness to contribute with specific own experience from their country programmes. Further contributions to the CapEx can be collected from other partners within the network of the responsible coordinator.

**Table 1: Overview of topics, responsibilities and contributions**

| <b>Domain</b>                              | <b>Topic / question</b>                                   | <b>Responsible coordinator</b>             | <b>Main CapEx contributors</b>                                   |
|--|---|--|--|
| Land                                       | Cross-border transhumance corridors                       | Salihou M Alidou (Simon Zbinden)           | Simon Zbinden<br>Salihou M Alidou                                |
| Land                                       | Harmonisation of regional politics                        | Adamou Boureima (Manuel Flury)             | Salihou M Alidou   |
| Civil society associations / organisations | (“Successful”) umbrella organisations                     | Hamet Cissé / Djibril Diani                | Simon Zbinden<br>Salihou M Alidou<br>Marc Bloch                  |
| Civil society associations / organisations | Strengthening pastoralists’ voice in the political debate | Hamet Cissé / Djibril Diani                | Salihou M Alidou<br>Marc Bloch                                   |
| Transformation                             | Integrating people “dropping out” of the pastoral economy | Lemma Belay                                |  |
| Risk management                            | Livestock insurance systems                               | Marc Bloch                                 | Marc Bloch<br>Felix Fellmann                                     |
| Services                                   | Access to veterinary (and other) services                 | Salihou M Alidou (Simon Zbinden)           | (Simon Zbinden)<br>Salihou M Alidou<br>Marc Bloch                |
| Services                                   | Maintenance of infrastructure                             | Mahamat                                    | Andreas Loebell<br>Hamet Cissé<br>Djibril Diani<br>Simon Zbinden |
| Natural resource management                | Water resource management                                 | John Nyachieo (Manuel Flury) (Lemma Belay) | Andreas Loebell<br>Hamet Cissé<br>Djibril Diani                  |



## **B) Next steps: How to get there?**

During the months leading up to the Isiolo workshop, each coordinator will guide the collection of material and the discussion among experienced partners about the topic he is responsible for.

What should coordinators do now? What are the concrete next steps?

→ To get a fast overview of the process, please refer to the diagram in Appendix 1: “CapEx Process Steps” and to the following paragraphs.

### **(1) Collect experiences in your network**

We suggest that the coordinators contact the main CapEx contributors and further partners of their network by ordinary e-mail to collect concrete experiences.

Alternatively, an e-discussion based on d-group or SharePoint might help you to collect further material. Your choice will depend on the available and accessible technology in your context and your personal skills in handling them.

### **(2) Discuss the collected experiences and select core messages**

After a first inventory of the material, you might invite 6-10 contributors for a half-day workshop with in-depth discussions in order to enrich the experience pool, select most instructive examples and draw out key messages about promising practices and/or lessons learnt.

### **(3) Draft a brief paper on your topic**

Draft a brief paper of your topic. Start with Paragraphs 4 (Concrete cases) and 6 (References). After having collected first examples and shared ideas with colleagues, draft Paragraphs 5 (Lessons learnt / promising practices), 2 (Introduction to the topic) and 3 (Key terms and concepts). Leave Paragraph 1 (Summary) to the end. What you collect must not be perfect – “draft and fast” is better than “clean and late”.

We expect you to come to Isiolo with a draft version of the pastoral development brief on “your” topic, and we will have and take time in Isiolo to work on all the papers.

### **(4) Make best use of the coaching arrangement**

Ernst and Ann are available from now up to and including November for coaching the coordinators. Please contact Ernst about process issues and Ann about content issues. If you are not sure which one to contact, ask Ernst first:

Ernst Bolliger: [e.bolliger@hispeed.ch](mailto:e.bolliger@hispeed.ch)

Ann Waters-Bayer: [waters-bayer@web.de](mailto:waters-bayer@web.de)

Ernst will get in touch with you in mid-July to check how you are doing in your capitalization process and your needs for support as well as to share experiences made.

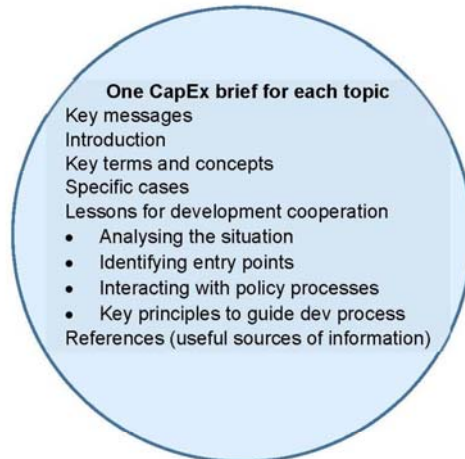
01.06.2015 / AWB/EBO

# Appendix 1

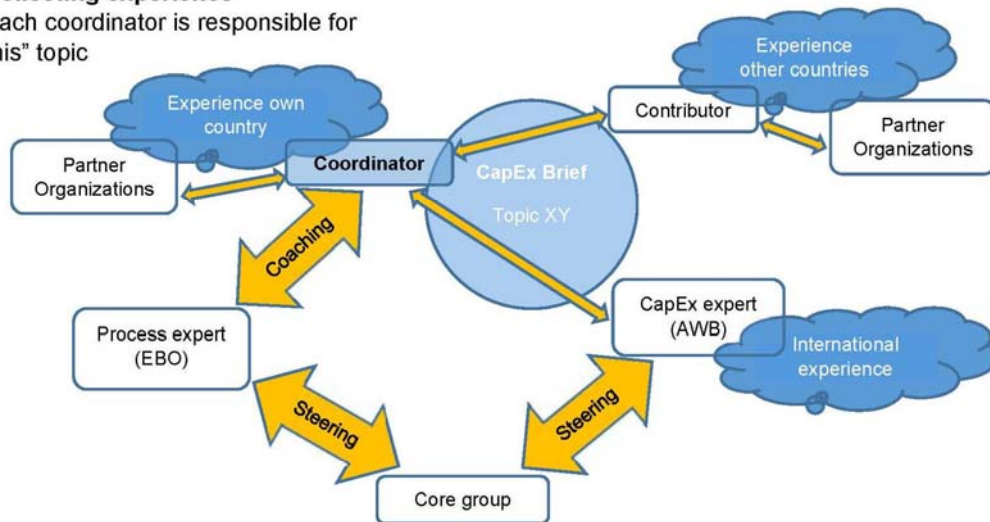
## CapEx Process Steps

April-May **Setting the frame**  
 Prioritizing topics  
 Defining responsibilities and possible contributions

May-June **Structuring the process**  
 Defining format of the expected results of each topic (CapEx briefs)  
 Defining the process

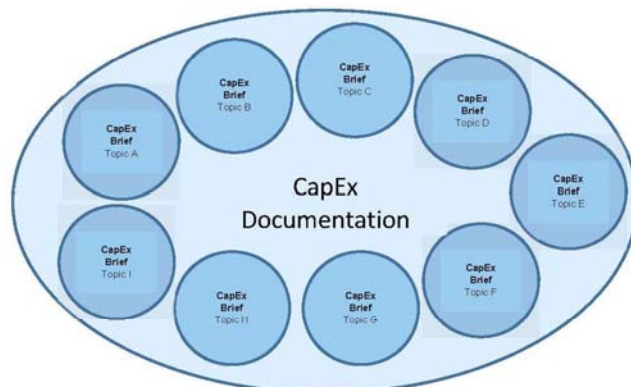


July-Sept **Collecting experience**  
 Each coordinator is responsible for "his" topic



Sept-Oct **Check and revision**  
 Checking intermediate results by consultants, feedback to authors  
 Revising intermediate results  
 Collecting additional material

November **Workshop**  
Share-Shop (3 days):  
 Checking intermediate results by full group: Sharing, discussing, revising  
Write-Shop (1 day):  
 Editing CapEx briefs  
 Aggregating the briefs to a full documentation of the CapEx process  
Plan-Shop (1 day):  
 Defining further steps



Nov-Feb **Finalising result**  
 Verification, revision  
 Final editing

**Responsibilities:** CapEx briefs: Coordinators  
 CapEx documentation: Consultants

29.05.2015 / EBO/AWB

## Appendix 2

### Outline for pastoral development brief (2-4 pages per topic)

#### 0. General introduction

Short introduction, *written by Ernst & Ann, common for all briefs*, explaining purpose of series of briefs, and for whom they are intended: SDC staff at country, regional and headquarters level as well as other interested development practitioners and decision-makers.

#### 1. Key messages (*box on first page, to be written at the end of the writing process*)

What are the main points we want to get across to our readership, based on what we have learnt from our own and others' experiences? – One sentence per message and no more than 5 in total.

#### 2. Introduction to topic

Why is this topic important in pastoral development? What is the background to / context of this topic?

#### 3. Key terms and concepts

What are the key terms and key concepts with respect to this topic, and how do we understand and define them?

#### 4. Specific cases

Two or more concrete examples to illustrate good/promising practices in reality related to this topic; these cases could come from SDC project experience or from elsewhere (see example in Appendix 3).

#### 5. Lessons for development cooperation

##### 5.1. Analysing the situation

Guidelines for starting up development cooperation related to this issue:

- What situation do pastoralists face with respect to this issue, and how are they trying to do in order to deal with this situation?
- Which other organisations or programmes are working on this issue in the geographic area (as potential partners) and further away (for potential networking and learning)?

##### 5.2 Identifying entry points for development cooperation

What should and can development agencies do with respect to this issue – in cooperation with whom, and at which level(s)?

##### 5.3 Interacting with policy processes

With which policy processes should the development agencies be interacting about this issue – in cooperation with whom, at which policy levels and how?

##### 5.4 Key principles to guide this development-cooperation process

What guiding principles must be kept in mind to increase the probability that the process will be successful? (e.g. related to gender issues, governance, participation, integration into local structures ...)

#### 6. References

Useful sources of information (organisations, groups, individuals, publications, videos etc.) on this topic

*At this point in the writing, you distil the **key messages** that will go on the front page of the brief as a box.*

29.05.2015 / AWB/EBO

## Appendix 3

### Example of how to present specific cases

This example refers to the topic *“What are practices and promising approaches in the harmonization of regional policies through the involvement of concerned pastoralists (e.g. land codes / pastoral codes, animal health policies)?”*

*(in text of brief)* The **Pastoral Code Cameroon** is a learning case for inclusive development of a policy. Although the example is on a national level, lessons can be drawn for the regional/ international level (see Box 1).

#### **Box 1: Inclusive development of Pastoral Code in Cameroon**

The Cameroonian Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA) in partnership with the FAO took the initiative to structure and improve pastoral livestock activities through the development of a law governing pastoralism. Keen to ensure the full participation of pastoral livestock herders in this process, SNV decided in 2009 to support the activity. Using its expertise in “public policy” and “grassroots participation”, SNV mobilised pastoralists and facilitated the creation of the National Cattle Breeders Association (CNEB-CAM). This representative organisation of pastoral livestock herders was then supported with training and coaching for lobbying and advocacy activities. To disseminate the proposed draft Pastoral Code and obtain feedback on it from pastoralists and other stakeholders, SNV facilitated the organisation of debates at national, regional and divisional levels. Later SNV supported the development of the application texts supplementing the Pastoral Code. The proposed Pastoral Code is thus the result of an inclusive and highly participatory process.

Links to further information:

<http://www.snvworld.org/en/countries/cameroon/news/cameroons-pastoral-code-gains-momentum>

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2013/10/finding-land-for-cameroons-pastoralist-nomads/>

27.05.2015 / FYM

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Global Program Food Security (GPFS)

Felix Fellmann (FMF), Focal Point, A&FS Network (A&FS)

## Mission Report

Regional f2f, Isiolo, Kenya, 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> November 2015

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### Addressing vulnerabilities of Pastoralist Societies in Sub-Sahara Africa

#### SDC Experience Capitalization (CapEx) in Pastoralism

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**Distribution:** WPI, FDM, GPFS, Core Group of A&FS Network, Marc Bloch, Charlotte Nager

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- Most Field Offices of SDC in East- and West Africa have Country Strategies which include Agriculture and Food Security. Many of these strategies will be renewed in 2016 and 2017. The learning journey (CapEx, f2f, follow-up) have prepared SDC staff to improve the new country strategies, hence to design interventions that are more effective (knowledge, contacts, network).
- Pastoralist systems are functioning in agro-ecologically sensitive environments (dry lands). Successful intervention strategies are difficult to develop and technical solutions do not necessarily lead to improvement of living conditions of pastoralist families. However, scope exists by addressing needs expressed and implemented by pastoralists themselves. Agricultural policies that foresee “drastic” transformation changes are of extremely high risk because of the fragile ecological and social environment in which pastoral systems function.
- Little is known about the wellbeing of men, women and children living in pastoralist systems. Monitoring systems should capture the changes that affect people (men, women, girls and boys) in a gender and socio-economic sensitive manner.

## Introduction

Pastoralism is a highly relevant livelihood option for many countries in Sub-Sahara Africa as well as for a number of countries in Asia such as Mongolia, China, India, Afghanistan, etc. Pastoralist systems have evolved over long period of times and often follow strong traditional rules in regards to Natural Resources Management. Pastoralism is the optimal use of resources in adverse agro-ecological environments. Statistics of number of pastoralists worldwide are weak and speculations range from 50 to 120 million families involved in pastoralist activities.

The SDC's network Agriculture and Food Security (A+FS), sub-group Pastoralism, decided to launch an experience capitalization process (CapEx) addressing core challenges of pastoralism in Africa. Seventeen themes were identified and eight were chosen for in-depth analysis: i) transhumance corridors; ii) harmonization of regional policies; iii) collective organisation such as federations; iv) voice at the policy level; v) alternative livelihoods; vi) livestock risk - management (e.g. insurance); vii) access to (veterinary) services; viii) Natural Resources Management.

**Workshop objectives:** To generate and share knowledge and draw evidence-based good and "bad practices" from development interventions. The specific value added is expected to be: Investment into capitalization (process and content, including critical debate of findings). Synthesis of evidence-based practices (CapEx briefs for the selected eight themes) as knowledge base for country programmes and policy dialogue at Head Office.

**Participants:** 24 participants attended the workshop. Members of the sub-group Pastoralism of SDC's Agriculture and Food Security Network, coming from various countries of Western and Eastern Africa, international and SDC experts and special invitees. For SDC programming the principal interest is in West Africa (all 5 intervention countries) as well as in the region of the Horn of Africa. All NPO's from SDC Field Offices with a domain A&FS actively participated and are in a position to play an important role in the elaboration of new Country Strategies (CS).

#### **Workshop methodology and products:**

- Keynotes on pastoralism in sub-Saharan Africa and SDC's programmes in pastoralism
- Sharing the intermediate CapEx results in the form of exhibits and short presentations
- Collection of further material from participants' experience and the international context
- Documenting and aggregating the capitalized experience in the form of CapEx briefs
- Assessing the value added of the CapEx process so far and elaborating a proposal for follow-up steps.

#### **General Observations:**

The capitalization process was initiated in March 2014 by SDC staff of West- and East Africa aiming at filling specific knowledge gaps to be better prepared for the debate and elaboration of new country strategies (2016: Horn of Africa, Benin, Mali).

SDC staff of the respective countries (mainly NPO's) assisted by a coach and one expert on pastoralism elaborated eight Capex Briefs addressing above mentioned topics. These briefs were the main input to the workshop. Ownership of the process by the participants was high.

The five days f2f in Isiolo, Northern Kenya was accompanied by colleagues of the Division Knowledge, Learning and Culture. A multi-media production is being produced of the Capex process which will also be used for learning in the networks of how such processes can be organized.

## **Thematic findings and debates**

**Continuum or Carrying Capacity:** The debate still goes on and tends towards the continuum approach. Continuum is looking at livestock systems and environmental factors, while the concept of carrying capacity alone tends to be more static because it is mainly based on average pasture productivity and does not take into account sufficiently the variability of climatic factors. It is not an either or - because the analysis of pastoralist dryland livestock systems include assessments of the carrying capacity albeit with a dynamic view.

**Productivity in dryland pastoralist system:** Extensive and diverse livestock systems in marginal dry areas represent optimal resource use. These systems – if intact – provide a sufficient nutritional base for families. Evidence shows that high stocking rates reduce productivity because of undernourished livestock and higher mortality rates. Hence, the potential to effectively intensify pastoralist systems is limited by agro-ecological factors (climate, land, water).

**Risk Management:** To date little evidence is presented on risk-management strategies. Strategies that are well known include: i) Seasonal movement of livestock; ii) Changing the herd size; iii) Changing herd composition. These are traditional methods increasingly under threat by limited space, political – economy factors, and agricultural policies focusing on “modernization” and crop production. Modern instruments to reduce risks include Index Based Insurance Schemes as well as economic Instruments such as subsidies. However, these instruments are not yet widespread in SDC partner countries.

**Conflict resolution:** Conflicts arise mainly around grazing areas and water points contested by different groups, regions and countries. With the decay of traditional pastoralist and conflict resolution systems, conflicts tend to increase. Strong government interventions aiming at “modernizing” the pastoralist sector often add to frequency and severity of conflicts. Management of pastoralist systems in West-Africa tend to be led by customs and traditions with little presence of governments. In contrast several East-African countries show a stronger presence of governments, e.g. Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya. This difference influences approaches and scope of pastoralist development.

**Services for pastoralist communities can improve the system:** Strong interest was shown by the participant’s in education and training. Training refers to specific skills to improve livestock keeping while education refers to either professionalize technical aspects of livestock production or to prepare young men and women to exit pastoralism. This topic will be further explored in the learning journey. RAS in pastoralist settings needs contents developed by the actors (men and women) themselves in order to address relevant needs. Of interest are veterinary services, market access as well as financial services.

**Make pastoralists visible:** Little is reported about the persons who are involved in pastoralist systems: The situation and aspiration of men, women, and children often remains hidden as long as statistics and monitoring systems do not generate gender and age differentiated data.

### **Deliverables and next steps**

**Eight Capex Notes** edited by an expert will be loaded on the A&FS Shareweb as well as published in the A&FS Newsletter (early 2016).

**Multi-media show** produced by the Division Knowledge, Learning, Culture to be actively disseminated in house as well as on the Internet.

**New Country strategies 2016 and 2017** (most will be renewed in the next two years) will draw on the findings and recommendations of the Capex. However, especially valuable is the knowledge acquired by the representatives of the SDC cooperation offices of the region.

**Re-activation** of the sub-network Pastoralism with options to support each other in strategic planning as well as in the operational work.

**Decide on how to deal with the follow-up topics:** i) Literacy, education and training; ii) Pastoralists and relevant research; iii) Local risk management strategies and approaches; iv) Conflict management and advocacy in NRM; v) Gatekeepers and development brokers, vi) Mixed forms of livelihoods: agro - pastoralism; vii) Analysis of actors in pastoralist development.

#### Relevance for the Global Program Food Security (GPFS)

- 1) Pastoralism – especially in Africa – is an important pillar of food security and nutrition. It makes use of agro-ecological systems (drylands) that cannot be sustainably used by other systems.
- 2) The GPFS should monitor changes in pastoralist societies, especially in regards to professionalization of the livestock sector or helping young people to exit the sector (ATVET, TVET).

FMF: 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2015





# Rapport de mission

## Capitalisation des Expérience de la DDC dans le Pastoralisme en Afrique de l'Ouest et en Afrique de l'Est (CAPEX), Isiolo du 09 - 14 Novembre 2015

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Date : 09 - 14 Novembre 2015

A : DJB

Copie à :VSL

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### Introduction

C'est au cours d'une rencontre du Groupe de Travail Développement Rural et Sécurité Alimentaire de la DAO que le groupe « Pastoralisme » du Réseau « Agriculture & Food Security » de la DDC a lancé un processus de Capitalisation d'expériences dans le pastoralisme.

Cette capitalisation, portée par les différents BuCos (Bénin, Mali, Niger, Tchad, Ethiopie, Kenya..) devait aboutir à une rencontre de partage des résultats. C'est cette rencontre qui s'est déroulée de 9 novembre au 14 novembre à Isiolo au Kenya.

### 1. Les présentations introductives aux CAPEX

- Des présentations introductives ont été faites sur le pastoralisme en Afrique sub-saharienne de façon générale (Ann Waters-Bayer), en Afrique de l'Est (Manuel Flury), en Afrique de l'Ouest (Pascal Rouamba), et en Asie centrale (Felix Fellmann).
- Ces présentations ont permis aussi de comprendre le positionnement de la DDC sur le pastoralisme dans les différentes régions
- Il ressort aussi qu'en Afrique de l'ouest il existe une stratégie régionale sur le pastoralisme, à la différence de l'Afrique de l'Est
- Les actions de la DDC dans le secteur de l'élevage s'inscrit dans un continuum qui va de l'embouche (stabulation) à la transhumance.
- Toutefois la question pastorale se pose de la même manière partout, concernant l'accès et l'utilisation des ressources

### 2. Points importants relatifs aux thèmes capitalisés

Il ne s'agit pas de résumés des capitalisations mais de points qui, sur chaque thème, ont retenu notre attention

#### 1. Les corridors de transhumance (Buco Bénin)

- Ils ont connu un grand développement depuis les années 70
- Les éleveurs se déplacent de plus en plus vers la Côte à la recherche de pâturage
- On note des tensions au tour de ces couloirs
- La faible application des dispositions adoptées au niveau de la CEDEAO sur la transhumance aggrave la situation conflictuelle
- La tendance est de plus en plus au développement de stratégies sur le pastoralisme tant dans l'espace sahélier que dans celui des pays côtiers
- Le principal point à renforcer est la concertation entre les différents acteurs en vue de solutions négociées dans l'intérêt de chacun

## **2. Le foncier et les aménagements pastoraux (Buco Niger)**

- Le pastoralisme pose de manière directe la question foncière
- Le pastoralisme est ainsi perçu comme une question sécuritaire dans certains pays
- Les aménagements constituent un des moyens d'arbitrer l'accès des ressources et de gérer les conflits liés à l'activité pastorale
- Pour ce faire les Etats doivent se doter de cadres réglementaires et les appliquer de manière concertée et inclusive

## **3. Les organisations d'éleveurs et de la société civile (Buco Mali)**

- Les organisations jouent un rôle important sur les questions relatives au pastoralisme
- Il faut donc leur donner une grande place dans les appuis et discussions liés au pastoralisme
- Cela est d'autant plus important dans le contexte actuel de crises pastorales
- Ces organisations font le lien entre le terrain et le niveau politique
- Et cela sera plus efficace s'ils fondent leurs argumentaires sur des données scientifiques

## **4. Les alternatives à la vie pastorales (Buco Ethiopie)**

- Ce thème traite de ceux qui, pour diverses raisons, ont abandonné le pastoralisme. Que deviennent-ils ? y'a-t-il un lien à faire avec la sécurité ?
- On note le peu de données sur la question
- De l'observation, beaucoup deviennent des commerçants, d'autres des agriculteurs mais avec toujours l'ambition de retourner à l'élevage
- La frange jeune de la population pastorale est surtout exposée au recrutement de groupes djihadistes

## **5. Risk management (Buco Kenya)**

- Ce thème renvoie surtout aux services d'assurance
- Dans le secteur pastoral les risques affectent des individus dans des espaces étendus et cela constitue une contrainte
- Il y a peu de données pouvant servir de base à des initiatives d'assurance pastorale

## **6. Les services aux pasteurs (Buco Kenya)**

- Le principal service qui fait défaut est l'éducation (il y a peu d'écoles pour les pasteurs)
- Les différents services proposés ne répondent pas aux besoins des éleveurs pasteurs
- Il est indispensable de valoriser les savoirs locaux

## **7. Entretien des ouvrages hydrauliques**

- Les initiatives de construction des ouvrages n'intègrent pas toujours la problématique de l'entretien
- Une forte implication des autorités locales et une clarification de la propriété des ouvrages favorisent une bonne gestion et un bon entretien des ouvrages

## **8. Ressources naturelles, notamment l'eau**

- L'eau occupe une grande importance pour l'élevage pastorale
- C'est cette ressource qui régule les mouvements des pasteurs
- Les frontières constituent une contrainte majeure pour l'accès des pasteurs à l'eau
- La bonne gestion de la ressource eau requiert aussi de bonnes technologies

## **3. Points importants relatifs au processus de capitalisation**

### Avant la rencontre de Isiolo

- Le processus de capitalisation a nécessité un grand travail préparatoire et de collecte de données de la part des chargés de programmes
- L'accompagnement dynamique du Core groupe a été apprécié par les chargés de programmes
- L'organisation d'ateliers préparatoires dans certains pays a été importante pour la collecte des informations

### Pendant la rencontre de Isiolo

- La rencontre de Isiolo a été l'occasion d'affiner et compléter les documents de capitalisation
- La méthodologie a reposé essentiellement sur la constitution de binômes autour de chaque thème
- La confrontation des résultats dans les travaux de groupes, les relectures sur la base de guides (Qu'est-ce qui est utile, Qu'est-ce qui est clair ou pas clair, Qu'est-ce qui est convaincant ou pas, Qu'est-ce qui manque) fournis par les animateurs ont permis d'approfondir et préciser les documents et de les partager entre les participants
- La conférence de presse a encore poussé les participants à faire ressortir les points importants sur chaque thème capitalisé
- En somme il s'est agi d'un processus d'apprentissage et de co-construction sur la base des travaux initiaux des chargés de programmes

#### **4. Échange avec acteurs locaux, notamment un groupe d'éleveurs de la Région de Isiolo (Kenya)**

- On peut en retenir les points suivants : (i) l'importance de la cartographie pour partager et visualiser, avec les différents acteurs, les zones où des actions sont nécessaires ; (ii) la nécessité de retourner aux savoirs des communautés dans le cadre d'une bonne gestion des risques ; (iii) promouvoir une approche où on donne les moyens aux communautés et on les laisse trouver des solutions à leurs problèmes ; (iv) s'intéresser à la gouvernance du pastoralisme tant au niveau local que national et régional, avec pour but d'avoir une gestion qui assure le bien être pour les générations à venir ; (v) l'importance de la téléphonie mobile dans les transactions commerciales relatives à la vente des animaux.
- Il ressort aussi que si pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest, les pasteurs doivent négocier l'accès à des ressources appartenant à d'autres acteurs (agriculteurs), pour l'Afrique de l'Est, il s'agit souvent pour les pasteurs, de sécuriser des ressources qui leur appartiennent (zone pastorale).

#### **5. Echanges avec les Chargés de programmes du secteur rural pour discuter du lien entre les niveaux régional et national**

Les principaux points à retenir sont :

- Approfondir la connaissance mutuelle des programmes (nationaux et régionaux)
- Promouvoir la circulation de l'information et communication dans les deux sens (national et régional)
- Chercher toujours à venir en complément aux programmes nationaux qui ont une connotation régionale
- Clarifier le positionnement régional par rapport aux positionnements transfrontaliers (Le transfrontalier peut servir d'une action test pour aller au niveau régional)
- Mettre les organisations faitières nationales, membres d'organisations faitières régionales, en lien avec les BuCos
- Concernant le groupe de travail développement rural et sécurité alimentaires, ses rencontres doivent être précédées d'un travail technique sur les thèmes retenus et une suite doit être donnée aux résultats des échanges. Cela suppose qu'il faut traiter de choses qu'on peut immédiatement valoriser
- Compte tenu du retour du Tchad à la DAO, il faut s'intéresser aussi à des institutions régionales qui couvrent ce pays. Exemple le CILSS
- Favoriser la participation des chargés de programmes aux moments forts d'autres BuCo. Cela doit faire l'objet d'une planification officialisée au sein des BuCo. Pour ce faire, le conseiller doit prévoir des missions dans tous les BuCos et avoir des rencontres en présence des directeurs pour convenir de la participation des charges de programmes aux différentes activités

#### **6. Prochains pas**

##### Suite de la rencontre CAPEX

- Le conseiller régional développement rural de la DAO a intégré le Core Group en charge de conduire le processus à terme
- Finalisation des CAPEX (Intégration des commentaires de révision par les pairs, Inclure d'autres expériences, Illustrations) et envoi le 15 décembre 2015
- Revue et édition finale jusque mi-Janvier 2016
- Les contributions particulières du conseiller régional pour la suite sont : (i) Faire une revue supplémentaire sur le document de capitalisation relatif aux « modes de vie alternatifs des pasteurs ayant quitté l'activité d'élevage » (ii) organiser la traduction de l'anglais au français en collaboration avec Felix qui assure la traduction du français en anglais; le travail de traduction sera coordonné par un/e stagiaire à Berne (iii) contribuer à assurer une longueur raisonnable et une clarté aux textes

##### Suite des échanges avec les chargés de programme

- Participer aux travaux sur les stratégies pays
- Poursuivre l'implication des chargés de programme dans la formulation du nouveau programme d'appui au pastoralisme
- La rencontre du groupe de travail développement rural et sécurité alimentaire de la DAO en mars 2016 au Mali



# Addressing Vulnerabilities of Pastoralist Societies in Sub-Sahara Africa

## SDC Experience Capitalization (CapEx) in Pastoralism

09.–14.11.2015

Bomen Hotel, Isiolo / Kenya

### 1. Introduction

SDC's portfolio in Western and Eastern African countries and in some parts of Asia includes increasingly programmes addressing the vulnerability of pastoralist societies in a fast-changing context. At present, country strategies and country programmes are about to be revised / elaborated. In this context, SDC's network Agriculture and Food Security (A+FS), sub-group Pastoralism, decided to launch an experience capitalisation process (CapEx) addressing core challenges of pastoralism in Africa. Seventeen themes were identified; out of them, nine were selected as priority themes for the CapEx process in 2015.

The members of the sub-group Pastoralism of the A+FS network act as coordinators for one or two themes each. All members, partner organizations and outside sources contribute to the CapEx process aiming at elaborating CapEx briefs for all nine topics as a solid knowledge base for country programmes and policy dialogue.

The Isiolo workshop is the culminating moment of the CapEx process with the goal to consolidate the accessible knowledge and to strengthen the Community of Practice "A+FS–Pastoralism".

### 2. Workshop date and duration

The workshop will take place in Isiolo (Kenya) on 09–14 November 2015.

Start of the workshop in Nairobi with a welcome dinner on 08 November 2015; end of the workshop in Isiolo on 13 November 2015 with a farewell dinner.

### 3. Participants

Members of the sub-group Pastoralism of SDC's Agriculture and Food Security Network, coming from various countries of Western and Eastern Africa, international and SDC experts and special invitees. The list of participants is attached.

### 4. Workshop objectives

To generate and share knowledge and draw evidence-based good and bad practices from development interventions.

The specific value added is expected to be:

- Investment into capitalization (process and content, including critical debate of findings)
- Synthesis of evidence-based practices (CapEx briefs for the selected nine themes) as knowledge base for country programmes and policy dialogue at Head Office
- Proposal for the follow-up and possible next steps in the CapEx process.

## 5. Workshop methodology

- Keynotes on pastoralism in sub-Saharan Africa and SDC's programmes in pastoralism
- Sharing the intermediate CapEx results in the form of exhibits and short presentations
- Collection of further material from participants' experience and the international context
- In-depth debates on the core themes of the CapEx
- Documenting and aggregating the capitalized experience in the form of CapEx briefs
- Assessing the value added of the CapEx process so far and elaborating a proposal for follow-up steps.

## 6. Transport, food and accommodation

SDC will cover all costs for transport, food and accommodation (during workshop plus 1 night before and after the workshop) and will organize pick-up from the airport.

## 7. Organization and facilitation

The workshop is organized by the Swiss Cooperation Office Nairobi and facilitated / supported by Ernst Bolliger (facilitation) and Ann Waters-Bayer (content).

## Detailed Workshop Programme

### Sunday, 08<sup>th</sup> November 2015

| Time          | Session  |
|---------------|--|
|               | Arrival of participants in Nairobi, transfer to Sports View Hotel  |
| 19:00 – 21:30 | Welcome dinner in the presence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Hon. Mohamed Guleid, Dep. Governor Isiolo County</li><li>- Hon. Mohamed Elmi, Member of Parliament Wajir County</li><li>- Hon. Yussuf Gedi, Minister for Agriculture and Livestock, Wajir</li><li>- Doris Kaberia, Chief of party K-RAPID programme</li><li>- Lukas Rüttimann, Regional Director HoA for SDC, Nairobi</li></ul> |

### Monday, 09<sup>th</sup> November 2015

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 07:30 – 13:00                   | Travel of all participants from Nairobi to Isiolo  |
| 13:00 – 14:30                   | Lunch  |
| Session 1<br>14:30 – 15:30      | <b>Welcome and Opening, Overview of workshop</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Opening remarks by core group</li><li>▪ Programme, objectives, expectations</li><li>▪ Introduction of participants</li><li>▪ Experience with the CapEx process so far made by the participants</li></ul>  |
| 15:30 – 16:00                   | Coffee break   |
| Session<br>2.1<br>16:00 – 18:00 | <b>CapEx Process so far: Information sharing (1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Keynotes:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Pastoralism in sub-Saharan Africa: General overview (Ann Waters-Bayer);</li><li>(2) SDC's programmes in Western and Eastern Africa (Manuel Flury);</li><li>(3) SDC's programmes in Central Asia (Felix Fellmann)</li></ul></li><li>▪ Preparation of the information market on pastoralism in the country programmes and the intermediate results of the CapEx contribution (one stand per topic)</li><li>▪ Informal exchange</li></ul> |
| 18:30                           | Dinner   |

## Tuesday, 10<sup>th</sup> November 2015

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Session 2.2</b><br>08:30 – 10:00 | <b>CapEx Process so far: Information sharing (2)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Information market on pastoralism in the country programmes and CapEx's intermediate results</li><li>Identification of additional experience (SDC CapEx group)</li></ul>   |
| 10:00 – 10:30                       | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session 2.3</b><br>10:30 – 12:30 | <b>CapEx Process so far: Information sharing (3)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Enriching the experience capital in group discussions (3–4 rounds)</li><li>Integration of additional experience into intermediate results (topical groups)</li></ul>   |
| 12:30 – 14:00                       | <b>Lunch break</b>  |
| <b>Session 3.1</b><br>14:00 – 15:30 | <b>New horizons (1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Experience from elsewhere (Mongolia: PUG, IBLIS; Kyrgyzstan (PUG, conflict prevention and mitigation)</li><li>International experience (CELEP; study Inter-réseaux; etc.)</li><li>Priority issues for SDC in future programmes (Felix Fellmann)</li></ul> |
| 15:30 – 16:00                       | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session 3.2</b><br>16:00 – 18:00 | <b>New horizons (2)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Discussion in groups</li><li>Integration of new elements into the preliminary results (topical groups)</li><li>Defining questions for the field day</li></ul>   |
| 18:30                               | <b>Dinner with County representatives (speeches during dinner)</b>  |
| <b>Session 4.1</b><br>19:30 – 21:00 | <b>Encounter with the local reality (1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Encounter with local representatives during &amp; after dinner (formal part, panel or "fish-pond")</li></ul>  |

## Wednesday, 11<sup>th</sup> November 2015

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Session 4.2</b><br>08:00 – 18:00 | <b>Encounter with the local reality(2)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Field visit to Garbatula area<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Visit of sub-surface dams in Quar Quar (built by SDC)</li><li>Encounter with elders of Garbatula</li><li>Meeting with the RAP (Resource Advocacy Programme) in Garbatula</li></ul></li></ul> |
| 18:30                               | <b>Dinner</b>  |

## Thursday, 12<sup>th</sup> November 2015

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Session 5</b><br>08:30 – 10:30   | <b>Harvest from the field visit</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Discussion rounds in small groups (knowledge café):<br/>What did I learn from the field visit and how does it affect next steps of the CapEx?</li></ul> |
| 10:30 – 11:00                       | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session 6.1</b><br>11:00 – 12:30 | <b>Write Shop (1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Integration of new information, experience, links into the CapEx briefs (topical groups: discussion, editing text, mutual coaching)</li></ul>                         |
| 12:30 – 14:00                       | <b>Lunch</b>  |
| <b>Session 6.2</b><br>14:00 – 15:30 | <b>Write Shop (2)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Integration of new information, experience, links into the CapEx Briefs (topical groups: discussion, editing text, mutual coaching)</li></ul>                         |
| 15:30 – 16:00                       | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session 6.3</b><br>16:00 – 18:00 | <b>Write Shop (3)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Consolidation of available information, experience, links into the CapEx Briefs (topical groups: editing text, mutual coaching)</li></ul>                             |

## Friday, 13<sup>th</sup> November 2015

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Session 7.1</b><br>08:30 – 10:30 | <b>Steps ahead (1 – Presentation and review of results)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Exhibition of the CapEx Briefs</li><li>▪ Peer review (first round)</li></ul>  |
| 10:30 – 11:00                       | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session 7.2</b><br>11:00 – 12:30 | <b>Steps ahead (2 – Review and validation of results)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Peer review (second round)</li><li>▪ “Press conference” with participants as presenters (responsible persons) and reporters (SDC HQ staff, SDC regional staff, international experts)</li><li>▪ State of the art of the nine priority topics (summary, critical review)</li></ul>   |
| 12:30 – 14:00                       | <b>Lunch</b>  |
| <b>Session 7.3</b><br>14:00 – 15:30 | <b>Steps ahead (3 – Value to be added and next steps)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Ways to add value to the process: (i) Position paper; (ii) Publication in <i>Rural 21</i> and CELEP website; (iii) Publication of an e-book; (iv) Capitalizing process experience by the division Knowledge, Learning and Culture, and (v) Social reporting linked to all network sharewebs that are relevant: A&amp;FS, Water, e+i, conflicts, governance, gender, etc.</li><li>▪ Next steps: What about the remaining eight topics? What about other challenges in supporting sustainable pastoral livelihoods?</li><li>▪ Recommendations for the continuation of the CapEx process</li><li>▪ Inventory of tasks to be done, responsibilities and deadlines</li></ul> |
| 15:30 – 16:00                       | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| <b>Session 8</b><br>16:00 – 17:00   | <b>Closure of workshop</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Assessment of the workshop</li><li>▪ Word of thanks</li><li>▪ Closing remarks by core group</li></ul>  |
| 18:00 – 22:00                       | <b>Bush dinner and farewell party</b>   |

## Saturday, 14<sup>th</sup> November 2015

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 08:30 – 13:00 | <b>Travel to Nairobi (arrival 13:00) or to Samburu National Park (till evening)</b> |
|---------------|---|

## Sunday, 15<sup>th</sup> November 2015 (optional)

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 08:30 – 20:00 | <b>Travel in Samburu National Park and back to Nairobi</b> |
|---------------|--|

## List of participants

| No. | Name of participant    | Country      | Organisation | Position                                 | Role                |
|-----|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|---------------------|
| 1   | Ernst Bolliger         | Switzerland  |              | Consultant                               | Facilitator         |
| 2   | Ann Waters-Bayer       | Germany      |              | Consultant                               | Facilitator         |
| 3   | Manuel Flury           | Ethiopia     | SDC          | Director of Cooperation                  | Core group          |
| 4   | Felix Fellmann         | Switzerland  | SDC          | Focal Point Food Security                | Core group          |
| 5   | Marc Bloch             | Kenya        | SDC          | Programme Manager Food Security          | Core group          |
| 6   | John Nyachieo          | Kenya        | SDC          | NPO Food Security                        | SG-P Member         |
| 7   | Kunow Abdi             | Kenya        | SDC          | NPO Food Security                        | SG-P Member         |
| 8   | Hamet Cissé            | Mali         | SDC          | Chargé de Programme                      | SG-P Member         |
| 9   | Djibril Diani          | Mali         | SDC          | Chargé de Programme                      | SG-P Member         |
| 10  | Alidou Salihou-Mamadou | Benin        | SDC          | Chargé de Programme                      | SG-P Member         |
| 11  | Amadou Boureima        | Niger        | SDC          | Chargé de Programme                      | SG-P Member         |
| 12  | Mahamat Guihini Dadi   | Chad         |              | Chargé de Programme                      | SG-P Member         |
| 13  | Lemma-Belay Ababu      | Ethiopia     | SDC          | National Programme Officer Food Security | SG-P Member         |
| 14  | Pascal Rouamba         | Burkina Faso | SDC          | Chargé de Programme                      |                     |
| 15  | Mansour Moutari        | Niger        | HEKS         | Country Director                         | Participant         |
| 16  | Wolfgang Bayer         | Germany      | CELEP        | Core Team member                         | Special guest       |
| 17  | Charlotte Nager        | Switzerland  | SDC          | Programme Coordinator                    | Learning&Networking |
| 18  | Hynek Bures            | Switzerland  | SDC          |  | Filming             |
| 19  | Yves Guinand           | Switzerland  | SDC          | Senior Them. Advisor Rural Dev. OSA Div. | Participant         |
| 20  | Boniface Kiteme        | Kenya        | CETRAD       | Director                                 | Resource person     |
| 21  | Aida Gareeva           | Kirgistan    | CAMP Alatoo  | Sen. Project Coordinator                 | Participant         |



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## CapEx in supporting pastoral development

# Bibliography for CapEx Pastoralism

Ann Waters-Bayer February 2016

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*This bibliography was compiled by Ann Waters-Bayer to provide reference materials for the participants in the SDC Capitalisation of Experiences in Supporting Pastoral Development (CapEx Pastoralism) process. The list is structured according to the themes of the CapEx Briefs prepared in 2015–16. It is focused on West, East and the Horn of Africa, as these CapEx Briefs are, but includes a few references to Central Asia, as some of the CapEx Briefs also do. The annotations are derived primarily from the website of the Coalition of European Lobbies on Eastern African Pastoralism ([www.celep.info](http://www.celep.info)) and Inter-réseaux Développement rural (<http://www.inter-reseaux.org>). It does not include all of the references given in the individual CapEx Briefs.*

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Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
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Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC



**Agriculture and Food Security Network**

[www.sdc-foodsecurity.ch](http://www.sdc-foodsecurity.ch)

*With family farmers towards a world without hunger*

## 1. General

ADF *et al.* 2013. **Élevage pastoral: un contribution durable au développement et à la sécurité des espaces saharo-sahéliens** – Actes du Colloque, 27–29 mai 2013, N'Djamena, Tchad. 162pp. ([www.pasto-secu-ndjamena.org](http://www.pasto-secu-ndjamena.org))

Catley A, Lind J & Scoones I. 2013. ***Pastoralism and development in Africa: dynamics at the margins***. London: IT Publications. 328pp. ISBN-13: 978-0415540728 (see [www.celep.info/pastoralism-im-africa-dynamic-change-at-the-margins](http://www.celep.info/pastoralism-im-africa-dynamic-change-at-the-margins) but not available as PDF or on the Web).

The book [Pastoralism and development at Africa: dynamic change at the margins](#) is based on the conference “The Future of Pastoralism in Africa” convened in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 2011 by the IDS (Institute of Development Studies) Futures Agricultures Consortium and Tufts University. It highlights innovation and entrepreneurship among pastoralists. In 20 chapters, it provides empirical evidence of diverse development pathways in the drylands. It shows that the best use of such areas is mobile livestock-keeping. Pastoralism can be modern, efficient and highly profitable, and out-competes the alternatives many times over. More effective policies in favour of pastoralism and the livestock economy could bring more riches, more widespread development and stability to this troubled region, if pastoralists’ own initiatives are recognised and supported.

Ce livre *Le pastoralisme et le développement en Afrique*, avec 20 chapitres empiriques et détaillés, fournit un aperçu du développement dans les régions pastorales de la Corne de l’Afrique. Il souligne l’innovation et l’entrepreneuriat, la coopération, la constitution de réseaux et les diverses approches rarement conformes aux recommandations standard en termes de développement.

Grandval F. 2012. **Pastoralism in sub-Saharan Africa: knows its advantages, understand its challenges, act for its sustainability**. *Food Sovereignty Brief 5*. Paris: Inter-réseaux Développement rural. 7pp. ([www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/rangelands/BDS\\_pastoralism\\_EN.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/rangelands/BDS_pastoralism_EN.pdf))

Hagmann T & Speranza CI. 2010. **New avenues for pastoral development in sub-Saharan Africa**. *European Journal of Development Research* 22: 593–604. Doi:10.1057/ejdr.2010.46 (<http://www.palgrave-journals.com/ejdr/journal/v22/n5/full/ejdr201046a.html>).

IFAD/FAO. 2015. **Engagement with pastoral development (2003–2013): Joint evaluation synthesis**. Rome: IFAD/FAO. 114pp. (<http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/events/2015/livestock/report.pdf>)

Inter-réseaux. 2015. **Vers une prospective régionale sur le pastoralisme en Afrique de l’Ouest: note de cadrage**. 24pp. ([https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism\\_biblio\\_inter-reseaux\\_2015.pdf](https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism_biblio_inter-reseaux_2015.pdf))

Jode H de (ed.). 2009. **Modern and mobile: the future of livestock production in Africa’s drylands**. London: IIED. 90pp. (<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/12565IIED.pdf>)

Rass N. 2006. **Policies and strategies to address the vulnerability of pastoralists in sub-Saharan Africa**. PPLPI Policy Brief. Rome: FAO Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative. 2pp. ([www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/pplpi/docarc/pb\\_wp37.pdf](http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/pplpi/docarc/pb_wp37.pdf))

Scoones I (ed.). 1995. **Living with uncertainty: new directions in pastoral development in Africa**. London: IT Publications. 210pp. ISBN 1-85339235-9 (not in print and not available as book as PDF or on the Web). For Table of Contents, Preface & Chapter 1, see [www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/livingwithuncertainty.pdf](http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/livingwithuncertainty.pdf)

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SNV. 2012. **Improved livelihoods for pastoralists**. *SNV Practice Brief 2*. 8pp ([www.celep.info/improved-livelihoods-for-african-pastoralists](http://www.celep.info/improved-livelihoods-for-african-pastoralists))

The Netherlands development organisation SNV shares its experiences in helping pastoralists in Africa improve their livelihoods. It brings together numerous cases from Eastern and West Africa that show some of the commonalities in pastoralist practices, such as in water-resource management in Tanzania and Niger. But it also highlights the diversity of contexts within which pastoralism operates, as seen in the contrasting scales of dairy processing in Kenya, Niger and Burkina Faso, or the different roles played by local brokers in the livestock markets in Southern Sudan and Benin. The brief highlights various adaptation strategies, commercialisation options and institutional arrangements found in pastoralist settings across Africa. Case examples include commercialisation of camel milk in Kenya, harvesting of gum arabic by pastoral youth in South Sudan, and revitalising cattle-dip services in Tanzania, among many others.

WISP. 2010. **Building climate change resilience for African livestock in sub-Saharan Africa**.

Nairobi: IUCN / WISP (World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism). 48pp ([www.celep.info/making-african-pastoralism-more-resilient-to-climate-change](http://www.celep.info/making-african-pastoralism-more-resilient-to-climate-change))

WISP made a scoping study to identify entry points for building the resilience of livestock systems to climate change and variability. It included two subregional reviews (in Eastern & Southern Africa, and in West & Central Africa), six country visits (in Kenya, Namibia, Malawi, Cameroon, Niger and Mali) and an e-conference. Among the three categories of livestock systems covered were range-based livestock systems: pastoralism and ranching (including game ranching). It was found that the policy and legal environment is generally not conducive for livestock-keepers. Pastoralists need secure land-use rights, strong and equitable local institutions and functioning legal systems. Significant attention is needed to strengthen policy implementation with respect to markets, local organisations, natural resource governance and tenure, women's rights and the regulation and protection of transhumance routes. Although the African livestock sector does not contribute significantly to global climate change, there are options for mitigation of climate change that may offer incentives for improved livestock production. These include a range of methods for improving carbon capture by rangelands and complementary activities such as silvopastoralism.

## 2. Crossborder transhumance corridors

Aklilu Y, Little P, Mahmoud H & McPeak J. 2013. **Market access and trade issues affecting the drylands in the Horn of Africa**. *Technical Consortium for Building Resilience to Drought in the Horn of Africa Brief 2*. CGIAR Consortium / FAO Investment Centre. 33pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=1156](http://www.celep.info/?p=1156))

This technical brief addresses the rationale and priorities for investment in trade in livestock and other agricultural commodities, e.g. market development and access, crossborder trade, and sanitary and food-safety standards. It notes that livestock markets function reasonably well in the Horn. Trade in livestock and livestock products in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan equals about USD 1 billion in foreign exchange in many years, and probably 5–6 times that amount in local currencies. Live animal and meat exports, especially from Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, have increased rapidly as has domestic trade centred on key urban markets such as Addis Ababa, Khartoum, Mombasa and Nairobi. The brief describes actions that can be taken to ensure that producers in the lowlands of the Horn benefit from the growing trade opportunities. It brings best-practice examples of markets and market agents who successfully adapt to new opportunities and changes. Key challenges are reconciling marketing objectives with the production goals of pastoral producers, who hold more female than male animals in their herds given their production objectives; increasing competition for the natural resources by other alternative uses; dealing with livestock diseases and related quarantines; and overcoming a lack of value-adding techniques. Land tenure, production and marketing issues are interrelated priority areas that support trade from the lowlands, and policies need to be integrated that work in all three domains. Policies are proposed for improving regional mobility of livestock, pastoral production and crossborder livestock marketing.

Bonnet B, Herault D & Sambo B. 2012. **Sécurisation des systèmes pastoraux au Sahel face aux incertitudes climatiques, socio-foncières et économiques**. Journée d'étude IRAM du 28 juin 2012. 12pp. (<http://vulnerabilite.iram-fr.org/index.php?page=143>).

FAO. 2012. **La transhumance transfrontalière en Afrique de l'Ouest : proposition de plan d'action**. Rome : FAO. 146pp ([www.inter-reseaux.org/IMG/pdf/Transhumance\\_Transfrontalier\\_en\\_AO\\_Rapport\\_FAO.pdf](http://www.inter-reseaux.org/IMG/pdf/Transhumance_Transfrontalier_en_AO_Rapport_FAO.pdf)).

Flintan F. 2012. **Protecting livestock mobility routes: lessons learned**. Nairobi: WISP / RECONCILE / ILC. 4pp. ([www.celep.info/protecting-livestock-mobility-routes](http://www.celep.info/protecting-livestock-mobility-routes))

The programme "Making Rangelands Secure" summarised lessons about protecting livestock mobility routes (corridors) in this 4-page brief directed at Ethiopian decision-makers. The brief outlines why livestock mobility is important, what the challenges to mobility and the impacts of not maintaining mobility are, ways to protect migration routes (based on examples from Niger and the Sudan) and the implications for livestock production in Ethiopia. The protection of livestock corridors is a must if pastoral production is to be optimised. Livestock corridors need to be protected through and around commercial farms, and across areas where enclosures and small-scale agriculture have been established. In some cases, it may be necessary that fences and/or small-scale farms are removed or relocated. Participatory rangeland mapping and community action planning are good starting points for this and need to include all stakeholders in order to find effective and sustainable solutions that support the different land uses in dryland areas. Appropriate governance structures will also need to be established that can ensure enforcement and prevent conflict, once migration routes have been established and demarcated.

Hesse C. 2010. **Legislation to support crossborder livestock mobility**. *Policy Brief 14*. COMESA/CAADP (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa / Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme). 3pp. [https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism\\_biblio\\_hesse\\_2010.pdf](https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism_biblio_hesse_2010.pdf)

Namassa Zakaria Y. 2014. **La transhumance transfrontalière in Afrique de l'Ouest**. *Paix et Sécurité Internationales 2/2014* : 31–46 (<http://catedras.uca.es/jean-monnet/revistas/paix-et-securite-internationales/abstracts/new/fr/02/info002fr>).

Pavanello S. 2010. **Working across borders: harnessing the potential of cross-border activities to improve livelihood security in the Horn of Africa drylands**. *HPG Policy Brief 41*. London: Overseas Development Institute Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG). 7pp. ([www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2011/02/cross-border-livestock-marketSARA-PV-policy-brief.pdf](http://www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2011/02/cross-border-livestock-marketSARA-PV-policy-brief.pdf)).

This policy brief presents pastoralism as a crossborder activity that requires deeper understanding of the consequences of this mobility. Currently, governments are trying to solve the problems through unilateral action, whereas a more joined-up approach would promise more success. Regional bodies could play an important role in the coordination of crossborder pastoralism, especially to improve livestock marketing.

Pavanello S & Scott-Villiers P. 2013. **Conflict resolution and peace building in the drylands of the Greater Horn of Africa**. *Technical Consortium for Building Resilience to Drought in the Horn of Africa Brief 6*. CGIAR Consortium / FAO Investment Centre. 17pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=1252](http://www.celep.info/?p=1252))

This brief focuses on pastoralist communities in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudans and Uganda and looks at governance institutions, citizen-state relations and the politics of resource allocation. Most pastoralist areas in the Horn are persistently insecure. The nature of violent conflict in the region is multi-layered and dynamic. Conflicts that may appear localised to pastoralist drylands may be fuelled by drivers in institutional, political-economic and social spheres operating at national, regional and global levels. Different spheres of authority and a wide range of policies affect conflict management and peace-building efforts in the drylands. Customary institutions and authorities are widely trusted locally but have often been ignored and weakened by state institutions. Fragmented governance systems, competitive patronage politics, competing claims over resources, combined with weak citizenship arising from poor governance and negative attitudes about pastoralism are significant obstacles to lasting peace. There are no national policies on conflict management and peace building to support local efforts on the ground. Regional strategies for peace and security are not linked effectively to local implementation. Regional coherence is undermined by the proliferation of often overlapping regional bodies, which compete rather than collaborate over resources and political influence. The few examples of successful peace building drew in the support of both citizens and policymakers, were conceived as lengthy processes and explicitly dealt with governance, resources, politics and social issues. To be sustainable, peace building requires concerted efforts – part of long-

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term investments aimed at supporting dryland livelihoods – to strengthen citizenship, improve social connectivity and economic infrastructure, foster crossborder links and reform governance. The brief outlines key priorities for interventions.

Serge A & Hesse C. 2008. **Chad Desk Review**. Securing Pastoralism in East and West Africa: Protecting and Promoting Livestock Mobility Project. 26pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=937](http://www.celep.info/?p=937))

This desk review on pastoralism in Chad focuses on mobility for seasonal transhumance. It describes how pastoralism and livestock mobility are changing. It analysis the institutional context affecting livestock mobility and gives an overview of the work of key development actors in promoting this. Finally, it indicates the main issues that need to be addressed: improving livestock marketing, supportive land and decentralisation policy and legislation, promoting peaceful co-existence, making the economic argument for pastoralism and strengthening pastoral civil society.

Simkins P. 2005. **Regional Livestock Study in the Greater Horn of Africa**. Nairobi: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). 304pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=928](http://www.celep.info/?p=928))

A 9-month study was made in 2003–04 of the livestock sector and related conflicts over natural resources in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan. The main aims were to provide a comprehensive picture of the current situation of pastoralists in this region and likely future developments and to design ICRC aid guidelines related to livestock-keeping at regional and country level. The report documents the changing role of livestock in land-use systems in the region, livestock-related tensions or conflicts, and alternative (non-livestock) support mechanisms for livelihoods of local people. It includes a review of interventions, policies, networks, databases and early warning systems (EWS) in the Horn. By taking a regional approach and incorporating crossborder issues, the study could recommend ways to harmonise approaches to emergency aid and development in the Horn. The author gives much attention to the contrast between the concept of “equilibrium environments”, where range resources are affected by livestock density, and “disequilibrium environments”, where the number of animals has less influence than does rainfall, drought or conflict on the availability of range resources. Applying equilibrium thinking in much of the HoA leads to undergrazing the pastures and effectively reduces productivity. In disequilibrium environments, a more flexible response is required – a tracking strategy (matching animal numbers and feed supply) and/or opportunistic management with high levels of mobility and associated drought-contingent planning.

### 3. Harmonisation of regional policies

African Union. 2010. **Policy framework for pastoralism in Africa: securing, protecting and improving the lives, livelihoods and rights of pastoralist communities**. Addis Ababa: Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture. 38pp. ([www.celep.info/african-union-adopts-new-policy-framework-on-pastoralism](http://www.celep.info/african-union-adopts-new-policy-framework-on-pastoralism))

The African Union’s policy framework on pastoralism highlights government commitments and responsibilities towards pastoralists. Governments need to review their policies with a view to developing comprehensive national policies that take into account the specific needs of pastoralism and build adequate human, financial and technical capacities to support pastoral development.

Bonnet B & Herault D. 2011. **Gouvernance du foncier pastoral et changement climatique au Sahel : Renforcer les capacités des acteurs du foncier dans la sécurisation de la mobilité et de l'accès équitable aux ressources pastorales**. *Revue des Questions Foncières* 2 : 157–188. (<http://vulnerabilite.iram-fr.org/index.php?page=142>).

Dans les zones sahéniennes, l'élevage occupe la première place des productions agricoles, devant une agriculture très exposée aux aléas. Par leur adaptabilité aux incertitudes, les sociétés pastorales apparaissent certes vulnérables, mais également résilientes. Souvent peu soutenus par les politiques publiques, les pasteurs ont su sans cesse moderniser leurs systèmes de mobilité, s'adaptant aux contraintes nouvelles rencontrées et intégrant de nombreuses innovations. Malgré de tels atouts, ces modes d'exploitation nécessairement mobiles pour vivre en milieu en non-équilibre, ont longtemps été perçus comme inadaptés, la priorité étant accordée à la sédentarisation et à l'intensification. A l'heure où les principaux modèles climatiques au Sahel s'accordent sur l'augmentation des risques d'événements exceptionnels, une convergence des politiques publiques se fait jour en faveur de la

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sécurisation des systèmes et droits pastoraux. Cependant, au Niger où le cadre juridique est l'un des plus propices, il reste encore peu appliqué. Ainsi des démarches de sécurisation du foncier pastoral à l'échelle communale et intercommunale ont été développées en mobilisant les acteurs de la gouvernance du foncier dans la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie de sécurisation de la transhumance et de gestion équitable des puits pastoraux. La sécurisation du foncier pastoral ainsi développée met en évidence le renforcement des dynamiques des sociétés pastorales face aux enjeux du changement climatique et de la pression démographique. Elle soulève aussi différentes limites et interrogations

Commission de la CEDEAO. 2008. **La politique agricole régionale de l'Afrique de l'Ouest : l'ECOWAP : Faire de l'agriculture le levier de l'intégration régionale.** CEDEAO (Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. 12pp. ([www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/01\\_ComCEDEAO.pdf](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/01_ComCEDEAO.pdf)).

Dyer N. 2008. **Review of the legislative and institutional environment governing livestock mobility in East and West Africa.** Securing Pastoralism in East and West Africa: Protecting and Promoting Livestock Mobility. London: IIED. 58pp. ([www.celep.info/mobile-herders-and-legislation-in-east-west-africa](http://www.celep.info/mobile-herders-and-legislation-in-east-west-africa))

As part of the project "Securing Pastoralism in East and West Africa: Protecting and Promoting Livestock Mobility" of the International Institute for environment and Development (IIED), this desk review summarises the legislative and institutional environment governing livestock mobility in East and West Africa at local, national, regional and continental levels, with a specific focus on Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Somaliland and Sudan. This also refers to transhumance corridors (Section 1 of this bibliography).

Ly Ibrahima. 2004. **Essai de présentation des tendances d'évolution du droit pastoral en Afrique de l'Ouest : Burkina-Faso, Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal.** *Études juridiques de la FAO en ligne #35.* 32pp. ([www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/legal/docs/lpo35f.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/legal/docs/lpo35f.pdf))

#### 4. Pastoral organisation and strengthening pastoralist voice in policy dialogue

Hesse C & Pattison J. 2013. **Ensuring devolution supports adaptation and climate-resilient growth in Kenya.** *IIED Briefing.* London: IIED. 4pp. ([www.celep.info/community-adaptation-funds-in-the-kenyan-drylands](http://www.celep.info/community-adaptation-funds-in-the-kenyan-drylands))

Effective governance of natural resources is crucial for adaptive capacity and climate-resilient growth. Climate change will hit dryland communities severely because it exacerbates existing structural causes of poverty and inequality. Poor governance and exclusion of local voices (particularly from planning and managing of use of natural resources) has eroded pastoralist communities' distinctive capacity to adapt. But building on Kenya's new Constitution, a devolved Climate Adaptation Fund is being piloted in Isiolo County in Kenya's arid and semiarid lands (ASALs). The fund, which is managed by the local government, supports locally prioritised adaptation investments. This briefing paper argues that devolved adaptation funding is the best way to harness local knowledge in support of climate-resilient development. However, achieving this takes time, investment and involvement from a range of stakeholders, to build shared understanding about adaptation priorities and a more harmonised approach to planning. Provision of climate information can help reduce climate impacts, but only if communities and other planners can act on it in a coordinated and timely way. It is vital that adaptation is planned at appropriate scales and is not restricted by administrative boundaries. Such Community Adaptation Funds can integrate local adaptive strategies and innovations into national policy, providing insights that could also help reform development planning elsewhere in the drylands.

IUCN. 2011. **The land we graze: a synthesis of case studies of how pastoralists' organizations defend their land rights.** Nairobi: IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office. 48pp. ([www.celep.info/the-land-we-graze-pastoralists-defend-their-rights](http://www.celep.info/the-land-we-graze-pastoralists-defend-their-rights))

This report analyses and synthesises case studies from 17 partners in four continents who are engaged in improving the livelihoods of mobile livestock-keepers. The African case studies come from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Niger and Uganda. These show how pastoralists succeed to organise themselves and to defend their rights to natural resources to secure their livelihoods. The examples include mechanisms to manage common property and techniques for insuring legal recognition of customary management arrangements. Organisation of pastoralists to assert their land rights proved to be essential to assert also other rights of pastoralists.

Jode H de & Hesse C. 2011. ***Strengthening voices: how pastoralist communities and local government are shaping strategies for adaptive environmental management and poverty reduction in Tanzania's drylands***. London: IIED / Dublin: Kimmage Drylands Study Centre. 40pp. ([www.celep.info/pastoral-communities-shape-their-strategies-on-environment-and-poverty](http://www.celep.info/pastoral-communities-shape-their-strategies-on-environment-and-poverty))

Across Tanzania, climate change is being felt in the changing patterns and intensity of rainfall, and in the growing unpredictability of the seasons. The drylands are being increasingly affected, and there is urgent need to strengthen institutional capacity and good governance for drylands planning. Pastoralism provides over 90% of the meat and milk products consumed nationally in Tanzania. The pastoralist production system successfully exploits and adapts to the disequilibrium in the dryland ecosystems, but pastoralist voices are frequently excluded from the decision-making and management of dryland resources. IIED, the Kimmage Development Studies Centre and the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum undertook a project with the goal of generating more informed and equitable discussion and debate on pastoralism. Using local government reform processes, the Strengthening Voices project works at community, local-government and national levels, addressing the lack of knowledge and the power imbalances within all three. The central pillar of the project is a training course on the economic and ecological processes at the heart of pastoral systems — clarifying the rationale that underpins livelihood strategies. National politicians, local district officials and community participants have all benefited from the training. With their new evidence, training and advocacy skills, people are better able to inform policy of the economic and environmental benefits of dryland livelihood systems. This booklet and accompanying DVD explain the background to the project and its achievements.

Watson C. 2003. ***Pastoral women as peacemakers***. Nairobi: Community Based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE) Unit African Union/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR). 44pp. ([www.celep.info/pastoral-women-as-peacemakers](http://www.celep.info/pastoral-women-as-peacemakers))

Research commissioned by CAPE looked into the traditional roles of pastoral women in peace and conflict, seeking to gain a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of different methods for working with pastoral women on conflict issues. It included documentation of the methodology and impact of the *alokita* – Women's Peace Brigade – method that had been used by the CAPE Unit since 2001. The study confirmed that women play important roles, both positive and negative, with regard to raiding and other forms of conflict. Women's support of raiding is linked to the acute economic hardship within the Karamojong Cluster. This indicates that conflict must be tackled by improving the economic wellbeing of pastoralists. The informal power held by women in pastoral households is crucial for peacebuilding interventions to build on. Women can greatly influence the behaviour of husbands and sons, and intervening organisations should encourage the positive impacts that women can make. The informal power complements the increasing participation of women in formal structures such as District Peace and Development Committees, although these tend to involve urban women who may be rather distant from the day-to-day concerns of pastoral communities. The research revealed the efficacy and urgency of involving pastoral women in peacebuilding.

### 5. Alternative livelihoods

Catley A & Alula Iyasu. 2010. ***Moving up or moving out? A rapid livelihoods and conflict analysis in Mieso-Mulu Woreada, Shinile Zone, Somali Region, Ethiopia***. Addis Ababa: MercyCorps / Feinstein International Center. 96pp. ([www.celep.info/issa-pastoralists-in-ethiopia-changing-livelihoods-conflict](http://www.celep.info/issa-pastoralists-in-ethiopia-changing-livelihoods-conflict))

Report on a rapid analysis of Issa pastoralist livelihood and conflict. Recommends policy and legal support to pastoralist communal land use and protection of pastoral areas from landgrabbing, support education to allow economic diversification especially for people moving out of pastoralism, reducing barriers to women and girls accessing education and health services and supporting livelihoods-based responses to drought such as commercial destocking, targeted feed supplementation and veterinary voucher schemes

Fratkin E, Nathan M & Roth EA. 2012. ***Seeking alternative livelihoods in northern Kenya: costs and benefits in health and nutrition***. 21pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=1786](http://www.celep.info/?p=1786))

With increasing destitution and political instability, former pastoralists have settled in rural, urban and peri-urban settings to seek alternative livelihoods based on various strategies, including selling livestock and their products, cropping, wage labour, entrepreneurial activities and transportation. Women play a key role in petty trade. This paper looks at experiences of recently settled Rendille and

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Ariaal/Samburu communities in Marsabit District in northern Kenya, especially the effects of settled life on diet and nutrition. Sedentarisation and alternative livelihoods lead to greater food security, improved healthcare and better access to formal education, but also to increased malnutrition and morbidity among the children. It is recommended that support agencies pursue ways to introduce and maintain dairy animals in the settled communities so that the transition to settlement has less negative effects on child health. This paper was originally presented at the 2011 conference on “The Future of Pastoralism in Africa” in Addis Ababa and was also published in the book [Pastoralism and development at Africa: dynamic change at the margins](#).

Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG). 2009. **Getting it right: understanding livelihoods to reduce the vulnerability of pastoral communities**. Synthesis paper. London: ODI HPG / REGLAP. 4pp. ([www.celep.info/understanding-livelihoods-to-reduce-pastoralist-vulnerability](http://www.celep.info/understanding-livelihoods-to-reduce-pastoralist-vulnerability))

This synthesis of a study on pastoralist vulnerability in the Horn of Africa calls for a better understanding of the diversity of pastoral livelihoods when designing emergency preparedness, planning and response mechanisms. The increasing vulnerability that pastoralists face comes from providing short-term food aid rather than implementing longer-term measures to address underlying causes of food insecurity, failing to put protection of pastoralist livelihoods at the centre of humanitarian aid, weakening coping strategies such as herd mobility and giving insufficient attention to enabling poor households to pursue economic alternatives to pastoralism.

Headey D, Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse & Lianghi You. 2012. **Enhancing resilience in the Horn of Africa: an exploration into alternative investment options**. IFPRI Discussion Paper 01176. Washington DC: International Food Policy Research Institute. 40pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=804](http://www.celep.info/?p=804))

The 2010–11 drought in the Horn of Africa caused a devastating famine in southern Somalia and raised concerns that pastoralist livelihoods in the Horn are no longer viable. Arguments to sedentarise pastoralists and diversify their livelihoods are countered by advocates for protecting pastoralist livelihoods. This IFPRI discussion paper addresses the question of where public resources should be invested. It argues that economic theory and the existing evidence base warrant a more balanced development strategy involving movement out of pastoralism, modernisation of pastoralism and crosscutting transformations of the demographic, social and political structure of populations in drylands. It was found that most nonpastoralist livelihoods in the drylands yield lower incomes than do pastoralism, with the exception of urban livelihoods and irrigated farming, but these have limited capacity to absorb growing populations. Being the dominant livelihood for the foreseeable future, and potentially quite a profitable one given growing demand for livestock products, pastoralism needs to be an important component of local and regional development strategies. The paper argues that the pastoralist sector should be transformed into a more profitable, more integrated and more resilient economic system by investing in: 1) commercialising pastoralism (improving competitiveness, value addition, poverty impact and outreach of livestock markets); 2) improving natural resource management; 3) economic diversification in a manner compatible with existing pastoralist livelihoods; 4) improved social infrastructure (health, nutrition, education); 5) improved physical infrastructure (mainly roads, mobile telephony and irrigation where profitable); 6) more effective disaster risk management strategies; and 7) a range of governance efforts, including efforts at better protection of pastoralist property rights, strengthening conflict-resolution mechanisms and promoting bottom-up policymaking.

Jebessa Teshome & Zelalem Bayissa. 2014. **A literature review report on understanding the context of people transitioning out of pastoralism (TOPs) in Ethiopia**. Addis Ababa: PRIME (Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement through Market Expansion) USAID / Haramaya University. 42pp. ([www.celep.info/people-transitioning-out-of-pastoralism-in-ethiopia](http://www.celep.info/people-transitioning-out-of-pastoralism-in-ethiopia))

Various environmental and institutional pressures are threatening pastoral ways of life. Increasing numbers of pastoralists are shifting to agropastoralism or seeking nonpastoral sources of livelihood. One component of the Pastoral Areas Resilience Improvement through Market Expansion (PRIME) project focuses on fostering livelihood options for people transitioning out of pastoralism to enhance resilience among pastoralist communities in Ethiopia. As part of the PRIME project, Haramaya University (HU) conducted a literature review to gain insight into the situation of people transitioning



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out of pastoralism in parts of Ethiopia. It referred to best-practice reports by NGOs working on livelihood and diversification issues in pastoral communities and research reports from national and international organisations. In view of the paucity of data on this topic, HU also collected some primary data through key-informant interviews and field observations in selected Borana, Afar and Somali areas. The review disclosed that, while an increasing number of people are transitioning out of pastoralism in recent years, the people were relatively rapidly rehabilitated through traditional coping mechanisms and/or support from NGOs and government organisations.

Little P. 2009. **Income diversification among pastoralists: lessons for policy makers.** *Policy Brief* 3. COMESA / CAADP (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa / Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme). 4pp. ([www.celep.info/income-diversification-among-pastoralists](http://www.celep.info/income-diversification-among-pastoralists))

Income diversification is an increasingly important means for herders to manage risk. The COMESA policy brief on income diversification among pastoralists points out that the proportion of income from nonpastoral sources exceeds 20% for many dryland areas in Eastern and the Horn of Africa – a figure considerably higher than most policymakers assume. The brief distinguishes between "good" and "less good" forms of diversification. It highlights that irrigated agriculture and other expensive infrastructure projects in pastoral areas are not sustainable. Interventions that support small-scale enterprises in the rural areas can provide livelihood sources for poor and ex-pastoralists in ways that add value to the local economy and sustain livestock production by those who remain in pastoralism.

Little PD, Aboud AA & Lenachuru C. 2009. **Can formal education reduce risks for drought-prone pastoralists? A case study from Baringo District, Kenya.** *Human Organization* 68 (2): 154–165. ([www.celep.info/formal-education-pastoral-risk-management](http://www.celep.info/formal-education-pastoral-risk-management))

This paper argues that formal education should figure prominently in strategies and planning for pastoral risk management, since engaging in labour markets is a critical component of pastoralist livelihoods, and this is facilitated by education. Through a case study of the Maasai-related Il Chamus people of Baringo District, Kenya, the paper explores whether formal education reduces risks for pastoralists, and what social and economic conditions facilitate positive roles for herder education. The authors document local trends in education achievement over the period 1980–2004, contributions of education to local livelihoods, and the effects of a tightening labour market and budget restrictions on opportunities for education and employment. It is concluded that formal education should be viewed as a supplement to support pastoralism rather than to replace it.

Nassef M, Anderson S & Hesse C. 2009. **Pastoralism and climate change: enabling adaptive capacity.** London: ODI HPG / REGLAP. 26pp. ([www.celep.info/pastoralism-and-climate-change](http://www.celep.info/pastoralism-and-climate-change))

This report from the Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) of the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is one of six reports prepared for the ECHO-funded project on "Reducing the vulnerability of pastoral communities through policy and practice change in the Horn and East Africa". The project aimed to raise awareness among planners and policymakers about the full potential of pastoral systems to contribute significantly to the economies of the region. Each report presents evidence-based research findings to overcome misconceptions and misunderstandings about pastoral livelihoods, and highlights appropriate policy recommendations to favour pastoralist systems. The reports present evidence to help inform thinking so that policymakers can keep abreast of new opportunities and threats in the rangelands. The term "pastoralism" is used to describe societies that derive some, but not necessarily all, of their food and income from livestock. For decades, many governments regarded pastoralism as "backward", economically inefficient and environmentally destructive, and made policies that marginalised and undermined pastoralist systems. More recently, a wider understanding has developed that pastoralism is a viable and economically effective livestock production system. However, the policies needed to reverse its historical marginalisation and address the chronic levels of poverty and vulnerability faced by many pastoralist communities have yet to be put in place. The paper defines pastoralists in both the economic sense (those who earn part of their living from livestock) and the cultural sense, in which livestock do not form the main source of income, yet people remain culturally connected to a pastoralist lifestyle. The evidence presented in these reports suggests that herding livestock over rangelands will remain part of a vital and dynamic production system for many –

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but not all – who live in the arid and semi-arid lands of the Horn and East Africa. Appropriate policies are required that support both the economic potential of pastoralism and pastoralist lifestyles that depend on alternative livelihoods.

Ondijo Ojwang D. 2009. ***Pastoralists dropout study in Jijiga, Shinile and Fik Zones of Somali Region, Ethiopia***. Nairobi: Save the Children UK. 66pp.

[https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism\\_biblio\\_ondijo\\_2009.pdf](https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism_biblio_ondijo_2009.pdf)

Save the Children. 2013. ***Shifting livelihoods: trends of pastoralist drop-out and rural to urban migration in Mongolia***. Ulanbataar: Save the Children. 16pp.

<http://reliefweb.int/report/mongolia/shifting-livelihoods-trends-pastoralist-drop-out-and-rural-urban-migration-mongolia>

An abrupt cessation of traditional pastoralist livelihood activities, whether dictated by circumstance or more voluntary in nature – and subsequent rural to urban migration – is rapidly increasing in Mongolia and is accompanied by profound and comprehensive demographic, socio-economic, and socio-cultural changes. Rural to urban migration has been happening for nearly a half century but, during the two decades since the end of the socialist era, the rate has increased enormously. The trend in urbanisation is strongly correlated to increasing vulnerability resulting from a progressive deterioration of rural livelihoods systems, most notably the livestock sector. It is driven by long-term, slow-onset stress migration, resulting from a lack of viable livelihood options in rural areas. The declining productivity of the pastoralist livelihood system is frequently amplified by natural disasters, most notably drought and *dzuds*, which result in periodic surges in rural to urban migration rates.

Solomon Desta, Wassie Berhanu, Getachew Gebru & Dadhi Amosha. 2008. ***Pastoral drop out study in selected weredas of Borana Zone, Oromia Regional State***. Addis Ababa: USAID / RELPA / ELSE / CARE / Save the Children. 60pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=810](http://www.celep.info/?p=810))

According to this study, addressing poverty in pastoral areas revolves around two key elements. Firstly, pastoral production should be improved and supported, not replaced, in the case of those people with the skills and interest to continue this form of livelihood so well adapted to the drylands. Secondly, attention should be given to those residents of pastoral areas who are not actively involved in pastoralism or who are leaving the system, often quite painfully. They should be helped in identifying and undertaking alternative economic activities that support, complement or at least do not undermine pastoral production. The study was made to shed some light on the profiles and possibilities of people who have dropped out of pastoralism in Borana Zone of Oromia Region in Ethiopia. It highlights the importance of human and institutional capacity building, so that those people who leave the pastoralist system are better prepared for alternative livelihoods.

Watson DJ & van Binsbergen J. 2008. ***Livelihood diversification opportunities for pastoralists in Turkana, Kenya***. ILRI Research Report 5. Addis Ababa: International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). 37pp. ([www.celep.info/livelihood-diversification-among-the-turkana-in-kenya](http://www.celep.info/livelihood-diversification-among-the-turkana-in-kenya))

This report looks at why and how Turkana pastoralists in northern Kenya have diversified their sources of livelihood by necessity (destitution, dropouts) or choice. In addition to the long-standing tradition of artisanal fishing, the Turkana are also involved in producing honey and aloe, ecotourism, charcoal-making, selling fresh and dried milk and meat as well as hides and skins, gold mining, poultry production, trading in small stock, wage labour, handicrafts and petty trade. The study identifies the socio-economic and spatial characteristics of livelihood diversification pathways, giving particular attention to gender issues, and suggests several recommendations for intervention and researchable issues.

Yacob Aklilu & Catley A. 2010. ***Mind the gap: commercialization, livelihoods and wealth disparity in pastoralist areas of Ethiopia***. Feinstein International Center/UKAID. 52pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=623](http://www.celep.info/?p=623))

Building on a regional analysis for the IGAD-FAO Livestock Policy Initiative, Yacob Aklilu and Andy Catley of Tufts University examined how different pastoralist wealth groups in Ethiopia benefit from livestock exports. The report, focused on the Borana and Somali areas, describes the growing formal

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trade in meat and animals from pastoral areas destined for export markets. It discusses how this commercialisation trend is affecting poorer pastoralist households, which become destitute and are forced to drop out of pastoralism, and revisits the logic of safety-net and asset-building programmes for these households.

Yacob Aklilu & Catley A. 2014. **Pastoral livestock trade and growth in Ethiopia.** *Future Agricultures Policy Brief 72*. Brighton: IDS. 11pp. ([www.celep.info/pastoral-livestock-trade-growth-in-ethiopia](http://www.celep.info/pastoral-livestock-trade-growth-in-ethiopia))

The export of livestock and livestock products from Ethiopia has increased greatly in recent years. Pastoralist areas supply most of the animals for export. This policy brief argues that, if this supply is to be maintained or increased, specific livestock policy support is needed, based on consultation with pastoralists, traders and other private-sector actors. Moreover, the government ministries that oversee different aspects of livestock production and trade need to be better coordinated. Commercialisation of pastoralism is associated with increasing gaps between rich and poor, and leads to dropouts from the pastoralist system. The dual presence of market-oriented pastoralism and pastoralist destitution highlights the need for initiatives to improve education and health and to create alternative employment within and outside of pastoralist areas.

### 6. Livestock insurance systems

Chantarat S, Mude A, Barrett C & Carter M. 2012. **Designing Index-Based Livestock Insurance for managing asset risk in northern Kenya.** *Journal of Risk and Insurance* 80(1): 205–237.

This article describes the index-based livestock insurance (IBLI) product piloted among pastoralists in northern Kenya, where insurance markets are effectively absent and uninsured risk exposure is a main cause of poverty. It describes the methodology used to design the contract and its underlying index of predicted area-average livestock mortality, established statistically using longitudinal observations of household-level herd mortality fit to remotely sensed vegetation data. Household-level performance analysis based on simulations finds that IBLI removes 25–40% of total livestock mortality risk. The article describes the contract pricing and the risk exposures of the underwriter to establish IBLI's re-insurability on international markets.

Chantarat S, Mude A, Barrett C & Turvey C. 2009. **The performance of Index-Based Livestock Insurance: ex-ante assessment in the presence of poverty trap.** Ithaca, New York: Cornell University. 45pp. ([www.gwu.edu/~iiep/assets/docs/barrett\\_ibli.pdf](http://www.gwu.edu/~iiep/assets/docs/barrett_ibli.pdf))

This paper evaluates the effectiveness of a new index-based livestock insurance (IBLI) product designed to compensate for average predicted livestock mortality loss in northern Kenya. The authors simulate household-specific wealth dynamics based on a model parameterised using panel and experimental data from the region, in order to investigate patterns of willingness to pay for asset index insurance that is imperfectly correlated with the losses experienced by individual herd owners. Willingness to pay among vulnerable groups who most need insurance are, on average, lower than commercially viable rates, but subsidisation of IBLI premiums appears to offer more cost-effective poverty reduction than direct transfers to the poor.

Greatrex H, Hansen JW, Garvin S, Diro R, Blakeley S, Le Guen M, Rao KN & Osgood DE. 2015. **Scaling up index insurance for smallholder farmers: recent evidence and insights.** CCAFS Report 14. Copenhagen: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CAAFS). 30pp. ([www.celep.info/index-based-livestock-insurance-in-kenya-and-ethiopia](http://www.celep.info/index-based-livestock-insurance-in-kenya-and-ethiopia))

In this report, the fifth case study is on index-based livestock insurance for pastoralists in Kenya and Ethiopia. ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute), in partnership with Cornell University and University of California–Davis, sought to stabilise asset accumulation and enhance economic growth by setting up a system whereby pastoralists could insure against the loss of their livestock because of drought. The insurance system operates in Marsabit, Isiolo and Wajir in northern Kenya and in the Borana Region in southern Ethiopia. The case study shows how several technological, structural and financial challenges to the insurance system were overcome. Adapting the index design to incorporate client feedback enabled a more client-driven process that the pastoral communities may be more willing to trust. It was interesting to note that, although women rarely own livestock or attended public meetings where information about the insurance was disseminated, they bought more insurance

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coverage than did men. This may be because women i) have more liquidity as they participate in petty trade; ii) are more risk adverse; and/or iii) are more open to innovation.

Jensen ND, Barrett CB & Mude AG. 2015. **The favorable impacts of Index-Based Livestock Insurance: evaluation results from Ethiopia and Kenya.** Nairobi: ILRI. 5pp.  
([www.celep.info/impacts-of-index-based-livestock-insurance-in-ethiopia-kenya](http://www.celep.info/impacts-of-index-based-livestock-insurance-in-ethiopia-kenya))

Development institutions have invested millions in developing and piloting index-based livestock insurance (IBLI) because they see large potential benefits for reducing risk for agricultural households in developing countries, especially in arid and semiarid areas. An IBLI scheme was launched in Eastern Africa in 2010. The Index Insurance Innovation Initiative (University of California David) seeks to test the hypothesis that, by removing correlated risk from the smallholder agricultural and pastoral systems, it will be possible to reduce poverty and deepen financial markets in these areas. The 5-page brief "The favorable impacts of Index-Based Livestock Insurance: evaluation results from Ethiopia and Kenya" draws together findings from several longitudinal evaluations in southern Ethiopia and northern. It reveals positive impacts on subjective, economic and health-related indicators of wellbeing, especially in the midst of droughts. More than 40% of sampled households had purchased insurance coverage at least once. Although an upward trend in cumulative adoption could be discerned, there was also a substantial rate of disadoption.

Lind J & Birch I. 2014. **Social protection in pastoral areas: promoting inclusive growth at the margins.** *Future Agricultures Policy Brief 70.* Brighton: Institute for Development Studies (IDS). 8pp. ([www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/2014-FAC-Policy-Brief-70.pdf](http://www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/2014-FAC-Policy-Brief-70.pdf)).

Vulnerability and poverty levels seem to be deepening in many pastoral areas of the Horn of Africa, despite increasing livestock commercialisation and market integration. The recent economic investments in pastoral areas have not led to benefits in terms of food security and better nutrition. Chronically food-insecure people cannot engage in more productive livestock-keeping or other growth-oriented economic activities. Strengthening social protection systems in the Horn is prerequisite for realising more inclusive growth. This brief discusses the challenges of designing and implementing safety-net programmes in pastoral areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, and draws attention to recent experiments with index-based livestock insurance. It offers policy recommendations related to investing in public goods, broadening concepts of risk, creating an enabling environment for innovation in programme design and implementation, and linking social protection to more effective early responses to shocks.

Luxbacher K & Goodland A. 2011. **Building resilience to extreme weather: Index-Based Livestock Insurance in Mongolia.** *World Resources Report Case Study.* Washington DC: World Resources Institute (WRI). 13pp.  
([www.wri.org/sites/default/files/wrr\\_case\\_study\\_index\\_based\\_livestock\\_insurance\\_mongolia\\_.pdf](http://www.wri.org/sites/default/files/wrr_case_study_index_based_livestock_insurance_mongolia_.pdf))

## 7. Access to veterinary and other services

Birch I & Lind J. 2014. **Investment in drylands: widening the benefits for food security and development.** *Future Agricultures Policy Brief 71.* Brighton: Institute for Development Studies. 8pp.  
([www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/2014-FAC-Policy-Brief-71.pdf](http://www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/2014-FAC-Policy-Brief-71.pdf))

After decades of comparative neglect, the Horn of Africa is experiencing unprecedented investment. Large-scale infrastructure projects now dominate national development plans. They provide an opportunity to reduce long-standing inequalities in provision of public goods and services. However, some investments have widened social differentiation in pastoral areas: a few benefit, but the percentage of poor and very poor pastoralists is increasing. This brief argues that state-driven investments should provide for the greater public good. Careful planning and management are needed if investment is to contribute to inclusive growth rather than deepen poverty. The authors call for evaluating the poverty impacts of investment, broadening the benefits of public investment, and coordinating and building synergies between investments in ways that make pastoralists less vulnerable to shocks and better equipped to take advantage of processes of economic transformation.

IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature). 2012. **Supporting sustainable pastoral livelihoods: a global perspective on minimum standards and good practices.** 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Nairobi:

IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office. 33pp.

([http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/manual\\_for\\_min\\_standards\\_low\\_resolution\\_may\\_2012.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/manual_for_min_standards_low_resolution_may_2012.pdf))

Leyland T, Lotira R, Abebe D, Bekele G & Catley A. 2014. **Community-based animal health workers in the Horn of Africa: an evaluation for the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance.**

Addis Ababa: Feinstein International Center, Tufts University Africa Office / Great Holland: Vetwork UK. 84pp. ([www.celep.info/community-based-animal-health-workers-in-the-horn-of-africa](http://www.celep.info/community-based-animal-health-workers-in-the-horn-of-africa))

Community-based animal health worker (CAHW) services evolved in Eastern Africa in the late 1980s, especially in more remote pastoralist areas where conventional veterinary services were limited or absent. Although controversial, CAHWs became recognised as a critical approach for rinderpest eradication in conflict-affected areas such as South Sudan and the Afar region of Ethiopia. During the early 2000s, the Feinstein International Center (FIC) of Tufts University worked with the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) to collect evidence on the impact of CAHWs and a range of issues affecting the quality and financial sustainability of services. This process contributed to institutional and policy support to CAHWs internationally and in some countries. In 2013, the US Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance commissioned an evaluation of CAHWs in Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan. The report describes the evaluation process and findings. Overall, CAHWs continued to be the preferred service provider at community level in the face of weak veterinary governance at central levels. As imports of veterinary pharmaceuticals have increased through the private sector, there are growing concerns over national capacities to test new products and provide adequate quality control. Although there is great potential to use CAHWs in official disease surveillance, this potential remains unrealised due to weak linkages between government and CAHWs in remote areas.

Morton J & Kerven C. 2013. **Livelihoods and basic service support in the drylands of the Horn of**

**Africa.** *Technical Consortium for Building Resilience to Drought in the Horn of Africa Brief 1*

(CGIAR/FAO Investment Centre). Nairobi, Kenya: ILRI. 34pp. ([www.celep.info/livelihoods-and-services-in-the-drylands-of-the-horn](http://www.celep.info/livelihoods-and-services-in-the-drylands-of-the-horn))

Recurrent crises and continuing need for relief assistance in the drylands underscore the need to build household resilience. The paper assesses past interventions to support pastoralist livelihoods through basic services in animal health, range improvement, animal breeding, feed supply, marketing, insurance, human health and education, and social protection (safety nets, insurance). It identifies some areas of best practice, including: community-based animal health worker (CAHW) programmes; small-scale irrigation to produce high-value crops for assured markets; collecting and marketing bio-products such as resins, honey and aloe; innovative distance learning for pastoralists in northern Kenya; programmes to realise synergy between animal and human health services; and piloting index-based livestock insurance in northern Kenya. Key challenges for development in the drylands include: upscaling and providing an enabling policy environment for CAHW programmes; designing animal disease control systems that pastoralists and national governments can afford; conserving indigenous breeds; developing methods for equitable distribution of tourism and wildlife conservation revenues; supporting spontaneous intensification processes that are equitable and environmentally sustainable; documenting and disseminating good practice in supporting livelihood diversification; and new thinking on institutional models for delivering basic services to pastoralists.

Perry B & Sones K. 2009. **Strengthening demand-led animal health services in pastoral areas of the IGAD region.** IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative Working Paper 09-08. 19pp.

([www.celep.info/strengthening-demand-led-animal-health-services-in-the-horn](http://www.celep.info/strengthening-demand-led-animal-health-services-in-the-horn))

This paper explores the opportunities for improving the quality of animal health services, targeting two key issues: i) improving market access for livestock and livestock products at local, national, regional and international levels; and ii) reducing vulnerability of poor livestock keepers in the face of shocks and crises. It emerged from a workshop convened by IGAD on demand-led animal health services, where the participants considered how to facilitate the growth and availability of credible, coordinated and regulated animal health services, provided by a diverse range of appropriate suppliers, which will contribute towards improved market access and reduced vulnerability of livestock-dependent communities. The paper makes a critical review and synthesis of various approaches that could enable this to be realised.

Schelling E, Weibel D & Bonfoh B. 2008. **Learning from the delivery of social services to pastoralists: elements of good practice.** Nairobi: World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism

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(WISP). 35pp. ([www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Schelling-et-al-2009-social\\_services\\_to\\_pastoralists.pdf](http://www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Schelling-et-al-2009-social_services_to_pastoralists.pdf))

The state of provision of social services to pastoralists is one of the most evident signs of marginalisation and exclusion by national policymakers. Mobility and difficult physical environment are often used as excuses for underdevelopment of these services in pastoral areas. Nevertheless, various innovative approaches to providing social services to pastoralists have come to light in many parts of the world. WISP commissioned a study on provision of services to mobile pastoralists. This may but need not always imply mobility of services: good practice can also include making static services appropriate to pastoralists. The study uses several examples, particularly from Africa and Asia, to show how social services have been adapted to pastoralism in different contexts, such as through community health workers and traditional birth attendants. The study was conducted in collaboration with the Swiss Tropical Institute and focuses primarily on education and human health services. It includes an example of combined provision of mobile and static health services in Kenya, and joint human and animal vaccination services.

### 8. Maintaining water infrastructure

CARE. 2011. **Sécuriser l'accès à l'eau pour préserver la paix: une recherche-action menée par CARE en zone pastorale du Niger oriental**. 19pp. [https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism\\_biblio\\_care\\_2011.pdf](https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism_biblio_care_2011.pdf)

Cotula L (ed). 2006. **Droits foncier et l'accès à l'eau au Sahel : défis et perspectives pour l'agriculture et l'élevage**. IIED Dossier 139. London: IIED. 100pp. [https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism\\_biblio\\_cotula\\_2006.pdf](https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism_biblio_cotula_2006.pdf)

Jullien F. 2013. **Le pastoralisme pour la paix: quels enseignements tirer des interventions de l'AFD dans le domaine de l'hydraulique pastorale au Tchad et au Niger pour promouvoir le développement et la sécurité dans la bande soudano-sahélienne?** La contribution de l'élevage pastoral à la sécurité et au développement des espaces saharo-sahéliens, Colloque Régional de N'Djamena, 27–29 mai 2013. 8pp. ([www.pasto-secu-ndjamena.org/classified/J2-3-7-FJullien-AFD\\_HP.pdf?PHPSESSID=b679b3fa6c839f20fb8ac39d63136d28](http://www.pasto-secu-ndjamena.org/classified/J2-3-7-FJullien-AFD_HP.pdf?PHPSESSID=b679b3fa6c839f20fb8ac39d63136d28))

L'AFD a octroyé depuis 20 ans environ 70 M € de subvention pour financer des actions d'hydraulique pastorale au Tchad et au Niger – ce qui a permis la réalisation ou la rénovation de 1200 points d'eau pastoraux et de 3000 km de pistes de transhumance. L'objectif initial principal de ces interventions était de sécuriser la mobilité des troupeaux et d'accroître la production animale en ouvrant de nouveaux pâturages dans des zones antérieurement dépourvues de puits et en ralentissant la descente des hommes et des animaux vers les zones soudanaises cultivées. Les évaluations réalisées ont démontré que ces interventions avaient eu comme « effet collatéral » un impact positif déterminant pour lutter contre les diverses formes d'insécurité (physique, économique, environnementale) : présence et occupation de l'espace sur de vastes zones antérieurement délaissées, suppression des conflits autour de la gestion des points d'eau et des pâturages (du fait de la mise en place d'instances efficaces de concertation autour des ouvrages), création de valeur (accroissement de la production animale) et d'emplois rémunérateurs pour les pasteurs, amélioration de la résilience des troupeaux et des sociétés pastorales face aux chocs (climatique en période de sécheresse) et surtout par la création de liens et de dialogue entre éleveurs ainsi qu'entre éleveurs du nord et agriculteurs du sud. Cette expérience est riche d'enseignements pour l'ensemble de la zone sahélienne.

Teyssier A. 2000. **Créer et gérer un point d'eau pour les troupeaux de son village : guide à l'usage des agents de développement rural en zone soudano-sahélienne**. Agrodok 27. Wageningen : Agromisa. 76pp. ([www.quae.com/fr/r158-creer-et-gerer-un-point-d-eau-pour-les-troupeaux-de-son-village.html](http://www.quae.com/fr/r158-creer-et-gerer-un-point-d-eau-pour-les-troupeaux-de-son-village.html))

Ce guide vise à aider les communautés paysannes de la zone sahélo-soudanienne à financer, aménager et gérer des points d'eau pour les troupeaux de leur village. Il s'adresse aux agents de

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développement intervenant en hydraulique pastorale dans cette zone, qui peuvent s'inspirer d'une méthode abondamment décrite dans l'ouvrage et utilisée depuis 1994 par les animateurs d'un projet mené au Nord-Cameroun sous l'égide du Ministère de l'Agriculture du Cameroun et de la Sodécoton : le projet Développement paysannal et gestion de terroirs, financé par l'Agence française de développement et le Fonds français d'aide et de coopération.

Bron-Saidatou F & Yankori SS. 2015. **Les puits pastoraux**. Note d'information législation. Niamey: Réseau National des Chambres d'Agriculture du Niger. 4pp. ([www.reca-niger.org/spip.php?article843](http://www.reca-niger.org/spip.php?article843))

Noudjia KK, Oumarou A & Assane C. 2002. **Étude du cadre juridique et institutionnel relatif aux unités de gestion des eaux (UGE)**. Niamey: Ministère de l'Hydraulique, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre la Désertification. 117pp. [https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism\\_biblio\\_noudjia\\_2002.pdf](https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/aboutus/Documents/pastoralism/pastoralism_biblio_noudjia_2002.pdf)

Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Environnement. 2011. **Guide national d'animation en hydraulique pastoral**. Niamey : Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Environnement. 59pp. ([www.pseau.org/outils/biblio/resume.php?d=5637](http://www.pseau.org/outils/biblio/resume.php?d=5637))

Ce guide d'animation et de formation des adultes se fonde sur la participation, l'auto découverte et la visualisation. Il est organisé autour de trois grandes parties représentant les trois grandes phases d'un processus de mise en place d'un point d'eau moderne, à savoir la préparation, le fonçage et l'exploitation. C'est un outil dynamique, flexible et adaptable à la diversité du contexte pastoral nigérien en particulier et sahélien en général. Il convient de combler un vide et d'aider à une meilleure rationalisation de l'exploitation des ressources naturelles en milieu pastoral.

### 9. Managing water resources

Avery S & Tilstone V. 2015. **Good practice principles on planning for water and irrigation for crop agriculture in the drylands of the Horn of Africa**. Nairobi: DLCI (Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative for Improved Policy and Practice in the Horn of Africa) / ECHO /SDC. 16pp. ([www.celep.info/good-practice-principles-for-water-and-irrigation-in-the-horn](http://www.celep.info/good-practice-principles-for-water-and-irrigation-in-the-horn)).

Based on existing studies and recent reviews by DLCI and FAO, this provides some principles and lessons learnt on water supply and crop farming in the drylands of the Horn of Africa (HoA) with a particular focus on Kenya. The HoA drylands are characterised by low and variable rainfall, high ambient temperatures and evaporation rates, and highly seasonal surface water resources. Groundwater resources are largely finite: ancient water sources that are not being replenished. Perennial rivers from moister highlands pass through some dryland areas, but these rivers are being diminished through poorly regulated extraction of water upstream, often linked to irrigation schemes, which are increasingly promoted to meet food security challenges through crop farming. It is important that these interventions recognise the problem of increasing water deficit and the lessons from failed irrigation investments in the past. Over large parts of the region, groundwater is the only source of water for the pastoral communities. Investments should not undermine the existing pastoral livelihoods by taking away critical land and water resources. The full potential of livestock production to national economies remains unexploited, yet governments continue to give precedence to investments in crop farming, ignoring water availability issues, the high exploitation costs and existing evidence of the negative environmental impact of irrigation. This document brings evidence-based guidance for investment in water development in the drylands.

Barrow E, Davies J *et al.* 2007. **Pastoral institutions for managing natural resources and landscapes**. IUCN Regional Africa Regional Office Policy Brief 3. Nairobi: IUCN. 4pp. ([www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/2007-WISP-Pastoralist-institutions-for-managing-natural-resources.pdf](http://www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/2007-WISP-Pastoralist-institutions-for-managing-natural-resources.pdf))

Pastoralists have adapted to the uncertainty of their environment in many ways, but a key feature is their strong social organisation. They have developed complex customary institutions to enable flexibility and opportunism in managing and using natural resources, in order to allow mobility and to

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enable pastoralist societies to withstand extreme pressures. Their customary institutions are integral to their social safety nets and shared claims over productive assets. This policy paper examines the multiple forces exerting pressure on pastoralists, focused on groups in Eastern Africa, and highlights policy changes needed to ensure their survival.

Flintan F, Behnke R & Neely C. 2013. **Natural resource management in the drylands in the Horn of Africa**. *Technical Consortium for Building Resilience to Drought in the Horn of Africa Brief 1* (CGIAR/FAO Investment Centre). Nairobi, Kenya: ILRI. 50pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=1256](http://www.celep.info/?p=1256))

The natural resources in lowlands in the Horn are used mainly by pastoralists and agropastoralists trying to cope with low and unreliable rainfall, low soil fertility and recurring drought. It is important to ensure that policies and institutions are in place to improve resilience and productivity, in order to reduce recurring drought and food insecurity in the context of climate change. This technical brief focuses on how local NRM deals with the instability inherent in dryland ecosystems in the Horn. Pastoralism appears the most appropriate livelihood strategy in economic and ecological terms in most of the drylands because: i) the landscapes are grazing dependent; grazing stimulates plant growth, prevents bush encroachment, fertilises the soil, enhances the soil's water filtration capacity by hoof action, aids in seed dispersal to maintain pasture diversity, and enhances nutrient cycling across the ecosystem through wet and dry seasons; ii) pastoralists manage herd dynamics – herd size, breeds and movements – to capitalise on the fluctuating availability of natural pasture and water. Farmers and agropastoralists in zones that can support cropping integrate livestock and trees into their systems; they conserve and manage soil, water and nutrient resources to sustain productivity.

Institutional challenges undermining continued adaptability and resilience are associated with access to and tenure of land resources, grazing rights, access to inputs and basic services, social marginalisation, increased conflict, disintegration of traditional institutions, crossborder relationships, infrastructure and the nature of planning, administration, policymaking and policy implementation. As a result, some people in the Horn have abandoned pastoralism or added cropping or other enterprises to their portfolio. Only a few wealthy pastoralists have benefited, increasing herd sizes by appropriating resources in a context of tenure insecurity. Smallholder farmers are increasingly unable to afford inputs and are often forced into drier areas or threatened by land allocation to large commercial operations. Some initiatives are underway with potential to support sustainable natural resource management in the Horn. These initiatives can help identify priorities in research, policies and investment strategies that will enhance the resilience and productivity of livelihoods and landscapes in the Horn. The brief suggests priority areas of intervention.

Gitonga M. 2011. **Good practice principles: water development in the drylands of the Horn of Africa**. Rome: FAO / REGLAP. 11pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=1796](http://www.celep.info/?p=1796))

Reckless water development is one of the main constraints to resilience in the drylands of the Horn of Africa. This document outlines important basic principles in financing and developing the provision of water services in pastoral areas. It starts to bring together what stakeholders regard as "good practice" in both normal and emergency times and aims to initiate self-reflection on water development interventions. The second part of the document reviews the water development policies of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda and identifies policy issues that need to be addressed.

Gomes N. 2006. **Access to water, pastoral resource management and pastoralists' livelihoods: lessons learned from water development in selected areas of Eastern Africa (Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia)**. FAO Livelihood Support Programme Working Paper 26. 55pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=879](http://www.celep.info/?p=879))

Water development in pastoral drylands of Africa has always been a priority for humanitarian and development agencies and for governments. However, experts have raised increasing concerns about its numerous adverse effects. In 2006 FAO's Livelihood Support Programme reviewed the lessons learned in implementing pastoral and hydraulic projects in parts of Eastern Africa: the Haud in Ethiopia where underground cemented cisterns (*berkado*) are expanding quickly, in northeast Kenya where boreholes are multiplying, and in the riverside area of Southern Somalia where pastoralists seek access to rehabilitated irrigation canals. The study found that, in the absence of clear national policies for development of the drylands in Eastern Africa, unplanned water development represents a threat for pastoralism, even if the process of sedentarisation around new permanent water sources offers to



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a minority of the population complementary or/and alternative livelihoods with the development of agriculture and access to education. Water development is often focused on water supply and quantity to the expense of water quality. The planning of new permanent water infrastructures has been erratic and not integrated, and effective participation of the local communities in the managing and maintaining these investments has been absent or insufficient. Where water-users associations were created and trained, these faced serious challenges.

Nassef M with Mulugeta Belayhun. 2012. ***Water development in Ethiopia's pastoral areas: a synthesis of existing knowledge and experience.*** Addis Ababa: USAID/ODI/Save the Children. 50pp. ([www.celep.info/providing-water-to-pastoral-communities-in-ethiopia](http://www.celep.info/providing-water-to-pastoral-communities-in-ethiopia))

Water development can make or break pastoral land-use systems. RiPPLE (Research-inspired Policy and Practice Learning in Ethiopia and the Nile region) and partners in Ethiopia made a synthesis of experience over the last 40 years in the water development sector in the country's pastoral regions. It reviewed the various approaches to water development and whether lessons had been learned and approaches changed over time within the framework of national and regional policies, plans and strategies. The research aimed to identify opportunities to build and enhance the positive effects of water development for lives and livelihoods of pastoralists. This synthesis of existing knowledge and experience reveals that many water development interventions had undermined rather than promoted development in pastoral regions, because local needs, land-use patterns, livelihood systems and ecological functions had not been sufficiently understood and considered.

Reid H, Faulkner L & Weiser A. 2013. ***The role of community-based natural resource management in climate change adaptation in Ethiopia.*** IIED Climate Change Working Paper 6. London: International Institute for Environment and Development. 66pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=1292](http://www.celep.info/?p=1292))

This paper assesses the role of participatory community-based natural resource management initiatives taken by Save the Children (SC) with pastoral communities in the lowlands of Borana and Guji zones in Ethiopia in contributing to climate change adaptation. It describes the application of an assessment methodology adapted by the IIED Climate Change Group and the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) on the basis of an M&E framework for community-based adaptation developed by ARCAB (Action Research on Community Adaptation in Bangladesh). Similar sites that also suffered from drought and had the same history of development and humanitarian interventions, but had no SC interventions, were visited for comparative purposes. Results showed that much has been done at the SC sites towards moving from conventional approaches to development (and adaptation to climate variability including disaster risk reduction) to "transformative development" approaches that empower local people and support bottom-up, participatory, flexible decision-making and planning processes within a strong institutional context. It became apparent that more attention must be paid to merging local knowledge and meaningful scientific information on potential longer-term climate change impacts. Comparison with a site without SC interventions suggests that these interventions contributed to reducing livelihood vulnerability and increasing resilience of the pastoralists by leaving behind a legacy of empowered people more able to cope with and adapt to current climate variability risk through "good" development and improved institutional governance. The paper outlines the lessons learnt and recommendations generated from applying the assessment methodology at the study sites.

Nori M. 2007. ***Mobile livelihoods, patchy resources and shifting rights: approaching pastoral territories.*** International Land Coalition. 24pp. ([www.celep.info/?p=1819](http://www.celep.info/?p=1819))

This working paper of the International Land Coalition (IC) analyses the rationale behind livestock mobility in pastoral systems and the related rights of access to and control over natural resources. It looks at the role of the government and its interaction with pastoralist civil-society groups. The paper is the outcome of an articulated process mediated via a Web-based discussion group involving 123 participants. It is meant to contribute to supporting appropriate policymaking concerning.

## Annex: After Action Review (AAR) CapEx Pastoralism – Details of Participants’ Feedback (January/February 2016)

### 1. Objectives and results

- What were our intentions in Biltine?
- What did we achieve up to now (including the Isiolo workshop and the finalisation of the CapEx briefs)?
- And what were unexpected results?

| Summary of feedback from participants during workshop  | Additional feedback AAR   |
|--|---|
| <p><u>Positive:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Solid topical basis for country and regional strategy/entry proposals is available</li> <li>➤ Surprising analogy between topics discussed and objectives of national policies on pastoralism</li> <li>➤ Diverse and dynamic pastoralism group; identified champions in pastoralism for promotion of topic within SDC</li> </ul> <p><u>Critical:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To include more experience from outside SDC</li> <li>➤ CapEx briefs too much focused on experience of one country (of responsible PO); integrate more experience from other countries</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ My expectation: We get answers to particular questions we lack knowledge (MF)</li> <li>➤ Our intention: To mobilize own knowledge and knowledge and experiences from others (experts, documents) (MF)</li> <li>➤ We achieved until Isiolo: To formulate, review and consolidate considerations and some lessons to be learnt to eight (of the originally 17) relevant for SDC’s strategic work in pastoralism (MF)</li> <li>➤ Unexpected for me were the differences in the socio-political context between Sahel, HoA and Central Asia requiring different (governance) arrangements (MF)</li> <li>➤ Limitations: Some of the Briefs are highly context specific with limited relevance for a larger region. (MF)</li> <li>➤ Positive: To create awareness of the relevance of the topic for the region and for SDC. (FF)</li> <li>➤ Critical: Lack of quantitative evidence of many aspects of pastoralism. The discussion was dominated by context specific individual observations. (FF)</li> <li>➤ Good to include more critical discussions on policy frameworks vis-à-vis pastoralism. Perhaps engaging policy makers while developing the CapEx briefs help to have more critical analysis of the relevant policies to be incorporated in each of the briefs. (LB)</li> <li>➤ Discussions at Isiolo workshop revealed deep insights of participants into issues around pastoralism. (AW)</li> <li>➤ Good quality CapEx briefs came out of the process. (AW)</li> <li>➤ Identification of new issues that need to be addressed. (AW)</li> <li>➤ Améliorer mes connaissances et mes expériences en matière de pastoralisme en vue d’améliorer et/ou de renforcer notre programme d’appui au pastoralisme (HC)</li> <li>➤ Des nouvelles expériences et des thèmes complémentaires ont été pris en compte /intégrés dans nos expériences (HC)</li> <li>➤ Il existe une bonne base partagée (vivier d’expériences) qui peut être valorisée /exploitée / consultée dans la réalisation des interventions dans le domaine du pastoralisme. (MG)</li> <li>➤ Il serait intéressant si nous avions encore des expériences en dehors de nos zones d’interventions. (MG)</li> <li>➤ Leçons apprises permettent de répliquer ou d’assumer une mise à échelle dans les pays. (DD)</li> <li>➤ Mettre l’accent sur la différenciation des contextes de la corne de l’Afrique et l’Afrique occidentale. (DD)</li> </ul> |

## 2. Learning / increased competence

What will we now do differently in the way SDC supports sustainable pastoral livelihoods?

| Summary of feedback from participants during workshop  | Additional feedback AAR   |
|--|---|
| <p><u>Positive:</u> Concrete lessons learnt regarding pastoralism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Generally we got a better understanding; we are better rooted in the topic for implementing the programmes and participating in national and international dialogues</li> <li>➤ Revitalising the traditional rangeland management has a significant role in NRM</li> <li>➤ Use / importance of local (traditional) structures for the negotiations about access to resources and risk management</li> <li>➤ Local well informed and strengthened communities can participate and manage their resources themselves</li> <li>➤ Varying actor constellations require varying actor arrangements (including the role of the state)</li> <li>➤ Make people visible: Who is involved in pastoralism (mapping of actors)</li> <li>➤ Better understanding of the water–pasture linkage during programme development</li> </ul> <p><u>Critical:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Intensify information sharing channels between West and Eastern Africa</li> <li>➤ (Still) long way to go in understanding dryland ecology</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Besides of information sharing: To consult more regularly with colleagues of the Sub-Group, as well in the steering of relevant programs and projects (MF)</li> <li>➤ To take the time to reflex on eight key topics linked to pastoralism. NPO’s (local staff) elaborating on the issues is an excellent method to capture local knowledge. Identification of further topics that are important to further reflect. (FF)</li> <li>➤ To extend understanding of sustainable pastoralism as a multidisciplinary topic that also includes issues of climate change, conflicts, pasture ecosystems, etc. (AG)</li> <li>➤ To use more the best international experience and knowledge’s exchange (AG)</li> <li>➤ Strengthening and/or building networking with other like-minded institutions aiming at sustainable pastoral livelihoods. (LB)</li> <li>➤ Strengthening the capacity of government institutions to provide quality services that meets the needs and priorities of pastoralists. (LB)</li> <li>➤ Taking into account the different perspectives rose during the discussion of the briefs while designing new programmes and projects. (LB)</li> <li>➤ SDC is likely to give more attention to traditional or endogenously developed institutions of NRM, risk management, conflict resolution etc. (AW)</li> <li>➤ SDC is likely to given more attention to supporting pastoralist organisations conducting their own research and analysis of their situation and possibilities, about all for the purpose of strengthening pastoral voice in policy dialogue at subnational, national and regional / international level. (AW)</li> <li>➤ Avoir une vision systémique de l’appui au pastoralisme avec l’implication, non seulement des acteurs clés (Etat, collectivités territoriales, pasteurs) mais aussi avec l’implication de nouveaux acteurs, comme les institutions de recherche et les sociétés d’assurance et de crédit. (HC)</li> <li>➤ Valorisation des expériences et mobilisation des compétences identifiées lors de l’élaboration de nos programmes ou dans les moments forts : évaluation, bilans, études... : profiter des expériences internes et externes. (MG)</li> <li>➤ Il serait intéressant de continuer la réflexion (avec des études scientifiques) sur la situation du pastoralisme dans les différentes régions : place/importance économique, politique, social, sécuritaire et environnemental, conduite/mode, évolution apport, contraintes/défis. (MG)</li> <li>➤ Prendre la sécurité comme facteur important de réussite des programmes pastoraux. (DD)</li> </ul> |

### 3. CapEx method / procedure

What would we do differently if we could design the CapEx process again?

| Summary of feedback from participants during workshop   | Additional feedback AAR  |
|---|--|
| <p><u>Positive, to maintain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Initiative coming from the field, not from the HQ</li> <li>➤ Programme Officers as knowledge bearers play active role in CapEx process</li> <li>➤ Long learning journey is excellent</li> <li>➤ Most valuable: Core group, process management, coaching, peer review, experienced facilitators for both process and content</li> <li>➤ Preparatory process with briefs based on national small workshops coached by expert</li> <li>➤ Obligation to concentrate a topic in a 4-5 page document based on a template with key-questions</li> <li>➤ Peer feedback and coaching for improving the CapEx briefs</li> <li>➤ Short f2f interactions (interviews, events) to gather experiences rather than deep document studies</li> <li>➤ Teamwork to develop a comprehensive document is enriching and improves quality</li> <li>➤ Combination of local experience with global generalised concept</li> <li>➤ Keeping presentations short is an asset</li> <li>➤ <u>Workshop</u>: Location and encounter with representatives of local pastoralist community</li> </ul> | <p>To consider for a future CapEx:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To use the launch to already gather the experiences of the participants (“learning now for the future” – workshop) as we have done so in Isiolo with the “further, global issues”: capitalization at the onset, to harvest long hanging fruits, what participants already know. (MF)</li> <li>➤ Process facilitation and coaching from the onset. (MF)</li> <li>➤ Yes, I would like to emphasize that to organize a longer term process with different modules and spreading the workload over at least one year is a good idea. In general, staff does not have the time to spend considerable time on a topic, but spread over one to two years is possible. On the other hand, people might forget if the process is extended. (FF)</li> <li>➤ Integration of scientists in the workshop was positive (AG)</li> <li>➤ Strong structured facilitation (AG)</li> <li>➤ Discuss and analyse in CapEx process unsuccessful experience made during the time of pastoral programs implementation to mitigate further risks. (AG)</li> <li>➤ To make more deep introduction to the content of sustainable pastoralism to the workshop participants. (I think that Programme Officers need more deep content knowledge for effective programme management) (AG)</li> <li>➤ Getting to know the coaches from the beginning of the process could provide them more time to critically review and share their inputs/ feedback. (LB)</li> <li>➤ When field visit plan to rural areas is incorporated in such f2f exercise, it has to possibly avoid the rainy season so that field missions would be easily conducted. (LB)</li> <li>➤ There needs f2f interaction between the coordinator and contributors of the individual topics. This helps to have good quality draft of the briefs. (LB)</li> <li>➤ It was good to give participants time during the workshop to improve their draft briefs with peer review / coaching, as this is more stimulating and more likely to lead to good-quality concrete products, rather than expecting the SDC staff to revise their briefs alongside their day-to-day work. So don’t change this! (AW)</li> <li>➤ From my own perspective, it would have been easier to advise the authors of the briefs, had I been involved earlier in the process and had we already known each other before starting to communicate by email. After the Isiolo workshop, it was much easier to communicate with the authors (but I do realise that the process had originally been designed differently and I was brought in later as a substitute). AW)</li> <li>➤ The authors could have been given somewhat more time during the workshop to present the main ideas and cases in their papers, as this was the only opportunity for the francophone staff to follow the English-language briefs well (with simultaneous translation), and vice versa. (AW)</li> <li>➤ For learning events: add 10–20% budget in addition to what you expect in the first planning (translations, editing, etc. are hidden costs appearing in due time of the process)</li> </ul> |

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|--|---|
| <p><u>Critical, to reconsider / change:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Translate already <u>draft</u> CapEx briefs to get more feedback from other region</li> <li>➤ Shorten the timing (duration) of the whole process</li> <li>➤ Reduce the number of topics to debate (in order to have more time for deepening the debate)</li> <li>➤ <u>Workshop</u>: Encounter with local pastoralists in <u>their</u> environment and link to CapEx topics</li> <li>➤ <u>Workshop</u>: Re-consider balance between debate and editing of CapEx briefs (more time for debate!)</li> <li>➤ <u>Workshop</u>: Invite local champions all along the workshop duration to get hold of their experience</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ressortir mieux les liens entre l’atelier préparatoire au niveau du pays avec l’atelier régional organisé à Isiolo. Ce lien ne sort directement, car l’atelier du pays a parlé des expériences réussies des organisations de la société civile pastorale et aussi quels services rendent-elles à leurs membres avec succès. A mon avis, on n’a pas beaucoup touché ce point à l’atelier d’Isiolo. (HC)</li> <li>➤ Maintien de rencontres dans de différents contextes du pastoralisme, visite et échanges avec les pasteurs dans leur milieu/terroir ; coordination et coaching, ateliers, travail d’équipe (MG)</li> <li>➤ Il serait également intéressant de tenter aussi pour la richesse des documents produits, que plusieurs personnes des pays différents travaillent sur un même thème et par la suite faire un document synthétique (avec l’appui d’un consultant ?) (MG)</li> <li>➤ Also maybe look at the time of the year when there is some flexibility in the calendar. Dedicating time to the process is very crucial and should be added in the individual MBO (management by objective) as annual deliverable (AK)</li> </ul> |
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