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**Report on CELEP strategy-planning meeting 7–9 December 2022, Brussels**

The CELEP strategy-planning meeting was held in Brussels in the same week as other pastoralism-related events co-coordinated by CELEP. These were:

* 7 Dec 2022: Mini-conference on “**Pastoralists, embracing uncertainty in a turbulent world**” at European Commission’s International Partnerships (INTA) InfoPoint, organised by the PASTRES (Pastoralism, Uncertainty & Resilience: Global Lessons from the Margins) research project together with CELEP members VSFB ((Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium) and Agrecol Association (Germany). See news item here: <http://www.celep.info/celep-co-organises-brussels-infopoint-on-pastoralists/>
* 8 Dec 2022: Photo exhibition and [“Perspectives on Pastoralism Film Festival”](https://www.pastoralistfilmfestival.com/) in Cinema Galeries, organised by the same partners. See news item here: <http://www.celep.info/celep-film-festival-pastres-photo-exhibit-in-brussels/> These events were in support of the International Year of Rangelands & Pastoralists (IYRP) 2026.

**1. CELEP introductory session**

The introductory session of the CELEP meeting was held in the afternoon of Wednesday, 7 December, in Mundo-Madou, the building where the VSFB offices are located.

The CELEP Focal Point for Eastern Africa (EA), Ken Otieno (RECONCILE, Kenya), opened the introductory meeting, which was meant to update each other on what CELEP has done since our last (virtual) annual general meeting in January 2021 and to reflect on how CELEP has been functioning since then and where we want to go from here.

Ann gave a partial update on the main CELEP activities in Europe and globally in which European and EA organisations were involved (see <http://www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/CELEP-update-2021-2022.pdf>). Her survey about the commitment of EU member organisations to CELEP brought a positive response from 17 of the 21 CELEP members currently shown on the website – the most recent positive response came in the morning from WHH (Welthungerhilfe) Germany, which regretted that they could not join the workshop. CELEP members SNV and Mercy Corps also sent regrets, but would like to be updated in a Zoom call next week and are keen to be involved in CELEP advocacy work.

Ken complemented this presentation with additional information about activities by CELEP partners in EA. The national pastoralist weeks, e.g. in Kenya, were being merged into a regional pastoralist week in EA, but momentum was cut short by the Covid-19 pandemic. EA CELEP organisations were Involved in a review of pastoralism policy in Africa, supported by AU-IBAR (African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources). The Participatory Resource Management (PRM) project, which CELEP conceived and contributed to, developed a regional advocacy tool and made a film on PRM that was premiered at the Global Landscape Forum Africa in September 2022.

In contrast to the many positive responses that Ann receive during the survey in Europe, Ken received feedback (positive) from only three EA organisations in addition to his own (RECONCILE). He pointed to several global initiatives with regional and national engagement, such as the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub (PKH) and the IYRP, including a Regional IYRP Support Group (RISG) in Eastern & Southern Africa, that are doing the work that CELEP would have done, had it been more active in the past two years. The same people are engaging in CELEP and in these other initiatives. The role of CELEP would have to be made clear in this new constellation.

Ann pointed out that the regional platforms in these other initiatives are about pastoralism in the respective regions, e.g. the RISG in Europe is about pastoralism in Europe. However, some structure is still needed for linkage between European-based organisations working in EA, on the one hand, and EA-based organisations, on the other.

Peter informed the group that the EU is funding two large projects in West Africa and EA and is therefore an important target of CELEP.

The group agreed that, although CELEP members carried out several activities in 2021 and 2022, these were mainly one-off events that were not well coordinated. Very little attention was paid to influencing European Union (EU) bodies. Some doubt was expressed whether the time devoted to updating the CELEP website and Googlegroup was worthwhile. In any case, the workshop this week as regarded as timely for identifying the specific purposes and targets of CELEP and what we want to achieve in the coming years.

On Thursday, 8 December, and on Friday morning, 9 December, Marc-Olivier Herman – consultant from EU Changer who also works part-time with Oxfam International on EU Advocacy – coached the participants in developing an outline for CELEP’s strategy to influence the EU.

The list of workshop participants can be found in Annex 1.

**2. Introduction to planning CELEP strategy to influence the EU**

In his opening words, Ced (IIED) reminded us that CELEP was created 2009 as a network with quite broad objectives. It was hosted first by Cordaid, then by Kimmidge University and by VSFB. In 2022, the CELEP Core Group discussed the need for a more focused and time-bound approach to advocacy work, to be able to demonstrate impact, help raise funds and show the added value of CELEP. When the Core Group reached out to organisations in Europe and EA to gauge commitment, it received a strong positive response primarily in Europe. The Core Group contracted external expertise (Marc) to explore opportunities for advocacy in the EU. Marc suggested that CELEP identify three key objectives and three key challenges it wants the EU to address; then he could pinpoint the openings for EU advocacy, whether taking, e.g. a climate change, food security, conflict or other angle. Marc agreed to first explain how the different institutions in the EU work and help us identify strategic objectives and challenges. He could then support us in developing an advocacy strategy that we can use to develop a detailed workplan, raise funding and discuss with potential institutions willing to join or even host this programme of work.

***Main expectations***

In a round of self-introductions, the main expectations or questions to the workshop were:

* Gaining a clearer strategic focus and roadmap for CELEP’s work based on our agreed priorities
* Identifying policy opportunities in EU and key individuals in the EU we could use as allies
* Should CELEP continue as in the past two years doing mainly communication and raising awareness, or does it want to lobby for change? If the latter, what key changes do we want to see at the Europe level?
* How can CELEP change the attitude inherited from colonial times and continued by national governments that pastoralism is unproductive and pastoralists are troublemakers? How can we show that they are not ecologically destructive?
* How can we unite to stop policies and programmes related to conservation, climate and afforestation that destroy pastoralism?
* What research do we need to carry out that will contribute to a clear advocacy agenda? How can we do research with impact, engaging in advocacy that is evidence-based?
* How do we want to reform CELEP, focussing on what issues to sharpen up our outreach and how do we move forward in this work?
* How can we re-energise the sense of being a network involved in collective advocacy work?
* How could CELEP’s objectives be shared with organisations working with pastoralists in West Africa?
* How can Friends of the Earth Europe support CELEP?

***Aims***

The workshop sought to contribute to developing CELEP’s advocacy strategy on pro-pastoralism policies towards the EU institutions (Commission, Parliament, Council) by:

* enhancing CELEP members’ understanding of EU decision-making processes and of the role CELEP can play in influencing relevant EU policies;
* assisting CELEP in identifying key threats and opportunities for EA pastoralism; and
* defining corresponding priority advocacy objectives at EU level.

***Essentials of EU decision-making and influencing***

Marc gave a detailed and highly interesting presentation about the essentials of EU decision-making. The slides can be found here: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tGzLHNpPsEa8uNYCqsmgq6dZg3ztFBKk/view> – this incudes an additional section on the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI). Further information can be found in the advocacy toolbox on the EUChanger website (<https://www.euchanger.org/toolbox>).

Some key take-home messages for CELEP were:

* The three main EU institutions (Commission, Parliament, Council) work in a closely connected triangle: policy change can be achieved if the political objectives in this triangle are aligned. The Commission takes a new initiative only with significant support from the Parliament and Council.
* The political programme for the 2019–24 cycle/plan has been set; CELEP should focus on influencing the next cycle/plan.
* Most work in the Parliament is done at committee level; CELEP needs to develop relationships with Members of the European Parliament (MEPs). When choosing MEPs to approach, identify from which country they come, to which political group they belong and in which committees they are working. The structured dialogue for the committee meetings offers an opportunity to get issues on the table.
* Intergroups work on specific issues across political parties. There are also informal intergroups, e.g. on climate change, biodiversity, sustainable development. Formal intergroups are part of the 5-year plan; informal intergroups can be formed in between.
* The parliamentary question is the lightest tool; the next step is a resolution of parliament (sponsored by a couple of MEPs), but this does not oblige the EC to do anything; it just sends a political message. The next step is an own-initiative report of the Parliament and then a legislative report. However, a parliamentary question can be useful to reinforce the work of civil society organisations in EA.
* In the different countries, the EU Delegation is obliged to consult civil society.
* European Development Days (EDDs), a high-level event on development policies, is a good place to get visibility for an issue in development circles.
* Within the EU, influencing at national level is extremely important; it is good to work in a network to get the critical support of Member States (MSs).
* Civil society can influence the drafting of EU policies through “Have Your Say” (<https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say_en>) as well as targeted meetings with consultants that are gathering evidence.
* Important reference: *Influencing for impact guide: how to deliver effective influencing strategies* (Oxfam): <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/influencing-for-impact-guide-how-to-deliver-effective-influencing-strategies-621048/>

One question that remained in the “parking lot” and still needs to be followed up: *Is CELEP oriented to the EU or to Europe (including UK)?*

**3. Designing an effective advocacy strategy**

The workshop participants divided into two groups, each to respond to both of the following questions related to context analysis and problem setting:

1. What three key challenges are pastoralists faced with that need to be addressed?
2. What are solutions to address these challenges?

We were asked to consider, when responding to these questions: Where does the EU has influence that is relevant for CELEP?

*Group 1: Wolfgang, Margherita, Ced, Stanka, Simon Levine, Lilian, Ken*

*Group 2: Priscilla, Ann, Peter, Simon Longoli, Laureen, Sadia, Stefano Mason*

***Group 2 Challenges:***

1. Land rights, evictions, conservation, transborder migration, mobility
2. Climate projects, afforestation, energy, climate pledges will lead to greater pressure on rangelands
3. Negative stereotypes, pastoralism seen as not being a viable strategy.

Other issues:

* Addressing impact of climate change, restoration, climate finance (ensuring that pastoralists get their share, supporting community facilitation)
* Opportunities for youth, value-chain development in livestock sector.
* Trade (milk competition).

***Group 1 Challenges:***

1. Persistence of underlying colonial attitudes led to problems around land access; land rights one of top priorities; broader human rights, pastoralists not seen as citizens in own country; negative stereotype is basis of all other problems
2. Pastoral areas and pastoral systems have not received adequate or appropriate investment, led to conflict, youth see no future, migration
3. Investment has undermined pastoral systems and their productivity, mobility not sufficiently supported but rather seen as problem, within countries and across borders; leads to conflict.

***Discussion:***

* Women are missing in these analyses.
* Inadequate and inappropriate investment is a crucial issue. There has been a lot of investment by governments into markets, but thriving customary marketing system is completely off their radar.
* Lack of representation of pastoralist communities in local and regional governments.

***Group 2 Solutions*** (things that we want EU to do and to stop doing):

* Ensure principle of Free, Prior & Informed Consent (FPIC) is respected in land rights & climate projects
* Promote recognition of communal land ownership
* Stop funding development cooperation projects to promote individual land titling
* Promote participatory multiple land-use solutions
* More development money to support pastoralism as viable economy in rangelands
* Trade issue: stopping dumping of powdered milk
* Stop promoting conservation without people
* Educate parliamentarians to create enabling environment for pastoralism, guidelines how to invest well

***Discussion:***

* We don’t have full information which EU policies (development, trade, climate etc) are directly impacting pastoralism. We need more information about which policies we want to target for change.
* VSFB made inventory of West African pastoral policies, not yet for EA.
* More research needed about land-use change for sources of renewable energy and raw materials.

***Group 1 Solutions:***

* More and appropriate public and private investment in pastoral areas and pastoral systems to support how they work – not trying to change them; understand how they manage climate risk and support that, e.g. investment in local breeds
* Complementary (not only alternative) livelihoods; long-term intergenerational investment; investing in institutions over time instead of sector-driven 3- or 5-year development model projects; recognise role of local and customary institutions, but they are not necessarily socially inclusive, how to address this?
* Support to provision of services adapted to pastoral systems; inappropriate water development in pastoral areas led to land degradation, undermining pastoral systems; no support to destructive land investment, e.g. irrigation, energy
* Climate finance: prioritise to arid and semiarid lands (ASALs) because of current development gap
* Land rights: More explicit pastoral lens in all programmes and policies

***Discussion:***

* Examples of good projects, tend to be small and localised; build on those experiences, programmes that enhance pastoral land rights, e.g. PRM
* AU guidelines on land policy; whether EU can play role as peer to AU to promote this instrument; ditto re AU policy framework for pastoralism, from which the EU could learn
* Peer-to-peer learning and exchange needed among financing institutions, e.g. World Bank, e.g. about funding mechanisms: direct budget support will not go to pastoralism but rather to intensification
* Need guidelines for considering impact on pastoralism when funding projects
* Need to combine a denunciation agenda with a positive alternative
* Need to look beyond only EU projects; big money from Europe MSs’ bilateral cooperation going into sedentarisation, but not investing in mobile pastoralist communities, e.g. Germany is targeting conservation without people, leading to eviction of pastoralists from their land
* Many donors are going away from pastoralism because of insecurity; almost no climate money is going to the ASALs; EU and MS governments need to find ways of working in ASALs despite insecurity
* Look at alternative service delivery models, e.g. local customary institutions for service delivery
* EU does not have a clear policy on pastoralism
* Build argument based on good practice and research.

Marc noted that there are convergent views of the challenges. Now CELEP needs to bring these things together in ways that can be communicated. A lot of the emphasis in the solutions is on development policy implementation. Within the EC, there is a move towards Team Europe; CELEP could use national cases to show what is wrong with the approach; include coherency of bilateral and European funding. Environment policy could interfere with development policy.

**4. Towards an advocacy plan**

We agreed to strive for a longer-term goal (pro-pastoralism EU policy) while identifying intermediary steps in the shorter term, and also keeping attention to pastoralism alive through awareness raising and communication. We then discussed key steps to take to develop an advocacy strategy, focusing on do’s and don’ts: what we want the EU to do in the longer term (develop a pro-pastoralism EU policy and invest more in the ASALs), and what we would like the EU to stop doing or to change in their development projects that undermine pastoralists’ livelihoods and rights.

In our strategy planning, we can also draw on the CELEP pastoral policy strategy that was developed by Koen Van Troos while he was still CELEP Focal Point in Europe (see <http://www.celep.info/celep-vsf-brief-look-at-advocacy-pastoralism>).

For each country in EA and at the EA level and the Africa level, we need to compile key documents and draw out what is essential to promote pastoralism and formulate a limited number of key policy recommendations that are relevant for the entire region – and probably also for other parts of Africa. We need a short version (2-pager) for decision-makers, backed up by a substantive document with evidence (*ca* 15 pages). It will be important to include gender equality in both the 15-pager and the 2-pager.

CELEP’s work should be driven by the members rather than the secretariat. It would therefore be important to examine the pro-pastoral documents developed by CELEP organisations in Europe and EA. For example, KDF (Karamoja Development Forum) has an advocacy strategy. Ann offered to collect these documents.

We need to analyse what European policy and funding does to pastoralists – what is pro- and anti-pastoralist, what is done right and what is done wrong – before we can identify what we want to try to change. The EU has learned lot over the years but there are still some projects undermining pastoralism. The most damaging projects, however, are financed by other donors, e.g. World Bank. Is there opportunity to engage with the EU where they influence the World Bank (donor coherence)? EU MSs have important shares in the World Bank. There is probably a unit in the EU that deals with such other institutions. We need to identify this in order to influence projects funded by the World Bank.

We should follow the NDICI for the countries important to us, e.g. the Tanzania indicative plan makes no reference to pastoralism or livestock; EU development support is primarily for tourism and conservation. The European Parliament has scrutiny power over the NDICI; we could work with MEPs to influence review of the NDICI in Tanzania.

**Objective 1:** Our main long-term objective is to influence the EU to adopt a pro-pastoralist policy by 2026 (IYRP). First, we need to get the issue on the agenda with a parliamentary question, then advance to a resolution and an own-initiative report, then to Council conclusions for a major EU policy initiative by 2026. We need to start now to convince the MSs and aim for the next Parliament and Commission in May 2024. In the first two years of an EU cycle, there are many own initiatives.

Working Group 1, composed of Ken (lead), Pablo, Simon Longoli, Ced and Ann, will draw up the terms of reference for a consultant to review the policy advocacy and vision documents of CELEP and its members and produce the 15-pager and then the 2-pager as the basis for working toward Objective 1.

Using these two documents, Marc will be asked to outline an advocacy roadmap for the period 2023–26, showing opportunities and identifying tools we will need to get the EU to act.

**Objective 2:** Oursecond (shorter-term) objective is to improve how EU funding is used. This would include a review of the multi-annual indicative programmes (MIPs) and annual action plans (AAPs) of countries in EA and monitoring the meetings of the NDICI Committee that reviews and approves the plans. We also need to keep an eye on the joint programming with MSs (Team-Europe Initiatives).

We can use the 2-pager to try to influence use of the funds allocated in the NDICI in each EA country. We can feed into the evaluation moment of the NDICI and at least exert influence to do less harm. This will also contribute to our target of a pro-pastoralist EU policy by 2026.

Working Group 2, composed of Pablo (lead), Ken, Peter, Priscilla, Simon Levine and Laureen, will coordinate an assessment of EU policies and programmes in different countries in EA and how they affect pastoralism. This will include developing an assessment methodology.

The assessment would help identify where the EU is undermining pastoralism and pastoralist land rights and livelihood, and lead to improved implementation of EU programmes, also through the development of guidelines for investment. The same checklist based on these guidelines could be used to measure to what extent changes have been made in EU policy and programme implementation over time. The assessment could start by doing this exercise for one country, perhaps with a thematic focus. It could also look at how the work of other large donors affects pastoralism in that country. This could be done with on-board resources of member organisations working in that country. The work could be also be assigned to MSc students or development volunteers (e.g. with GIZ projects) as part of the organisations’ own work. This assessment would involve a desk review of relevant documents plus information from CELEP member organisations. Also other CELEP members not here this week may be interested in collaborating.

The assessment should not only criticise but should also document good practices of EU programmes supporting pastoralism. By engaging with people monitoring implementation, relationships and legitimacy can be built to achieve the long-term objective of an EU pro-pastoralist policy.

The foci in this short-term work to prevent or mitigate harm to pastoralists could be green energy (emerging threat), climate-change mitigation, conservation, trade (milk, animals) etc. A final decision will still be needed regarding foci.

**Building alliances:** The 15-pager and 2-pager and the advocacy workplan could also attract more CELEP members and help to build alliances in seeking Objectives 1 and 2, and possibly also attract funding for this work. We will need to identify which other organisations in Europe are working on related themes and perhaps organise webinars on these themes to help members of the alliance, similar to the webinars that CELEP organised in 2020–22 (<http://www.celep.info/webinars>). Peter and Margherita could organise a webinar to stimulate alliance building and identify CELEP’s institutional home in Europe. After the strategy has been agreed on and a broader alliance built, we could seek additional funding for CELEP activities and coordination. VSF-International had already indicated some months ago that it could be the institutional host if the Focal Point position is financed.

Priscilla, who facilitated the planning session, volunteered to structure the flipchart sheets into a table along the lines of that suggested by Marc, specifying objectives, strategies, activities, timeframe and responsibilities for leadership. This action plan can be found in Annex 2.

Some photos from the workshop – particularly some of the ideas captured on flipchart sheets – can be found in Annex 3.

**5. Wrap-up**

The general feeling was that the workshop helped CELEP make good progress toward developing an action plan for EU lobbying. Most expectations of participants were met or even exceeded. The workshop gave clarity and additional energy to the work of CELEP. Participants learned a lot about CELEP and about how the EU functions, and could see more clearly how their current work can feed into advocacy activities. They were optimistic that the new strategy would help to gain new allies in CELEP.

FOE Europe saw an opportunity to use the pastoralist argument to strengthen their current advocacy work on biodiversity, food security, land rights etc.

Thanks were expressed to Marc for his explanation of the EU and his coaching, to Priscilla for facilitating the planning session and to VSF for enabling that the workshop could be held in their offices in Brussels.

Marc expressed his hope that the workshop has set something in motion. The important work starts now. We should not be overwhelmed by the tasks we have set for ourselves, but rather take one step at time.

*Report compiled by Ann Waters-Bayer; action plan compiled by Priscilla Claeys; photos by Wolfgang Bayer*

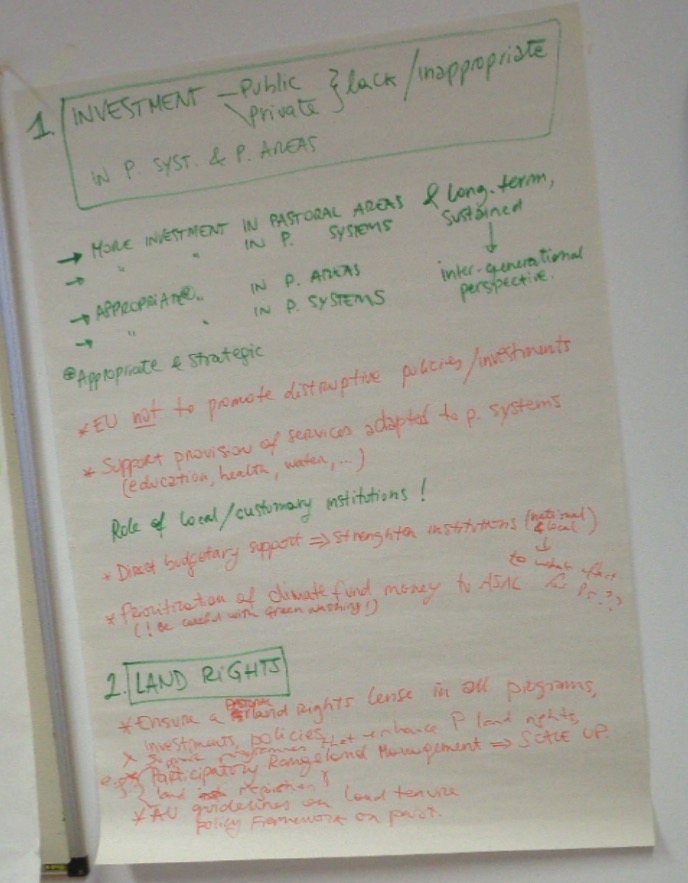
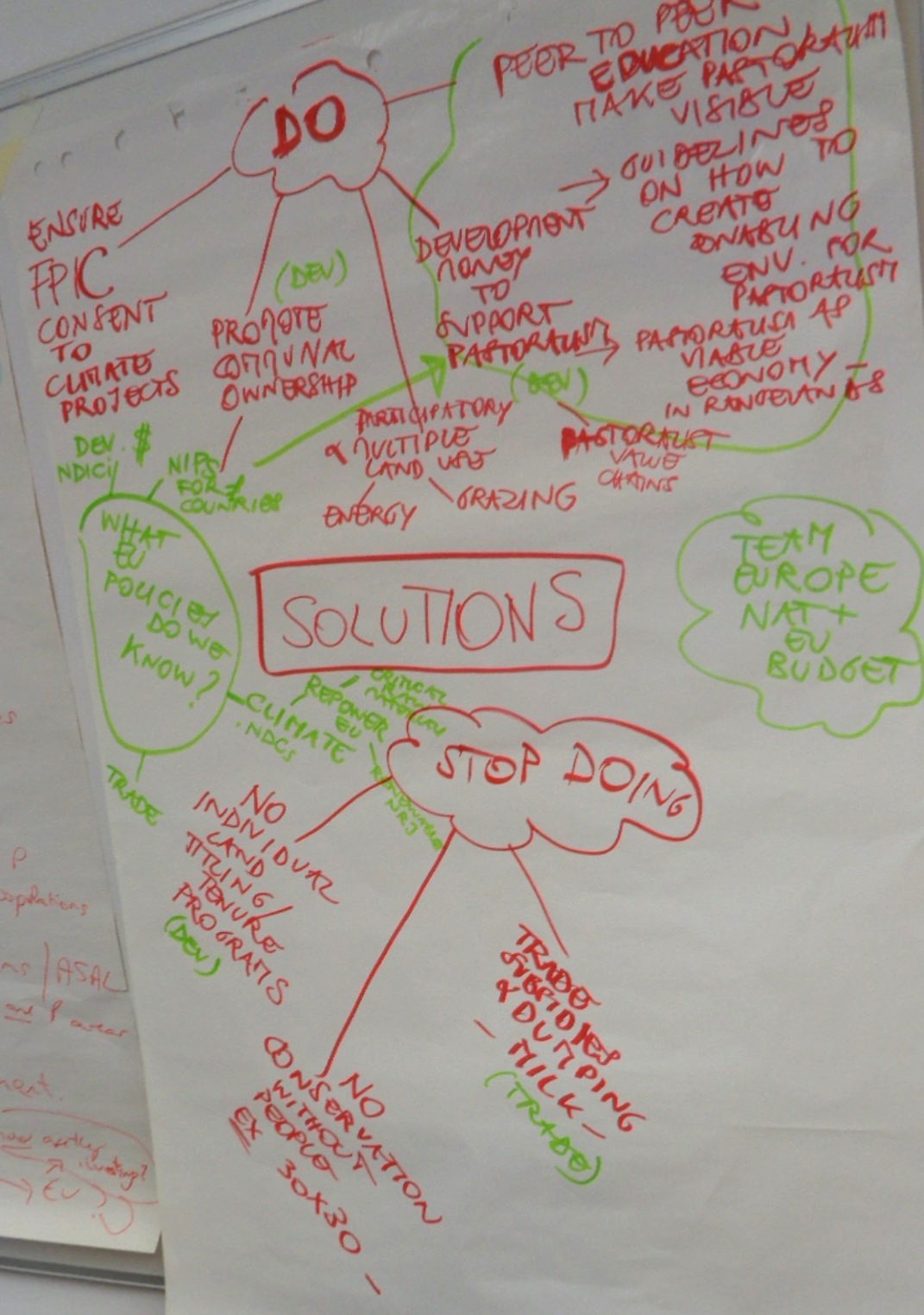
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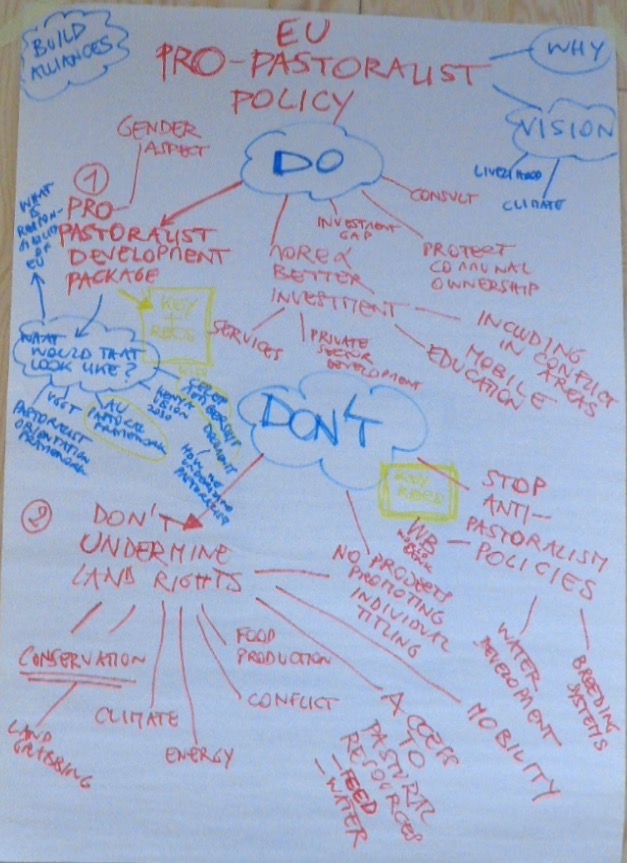
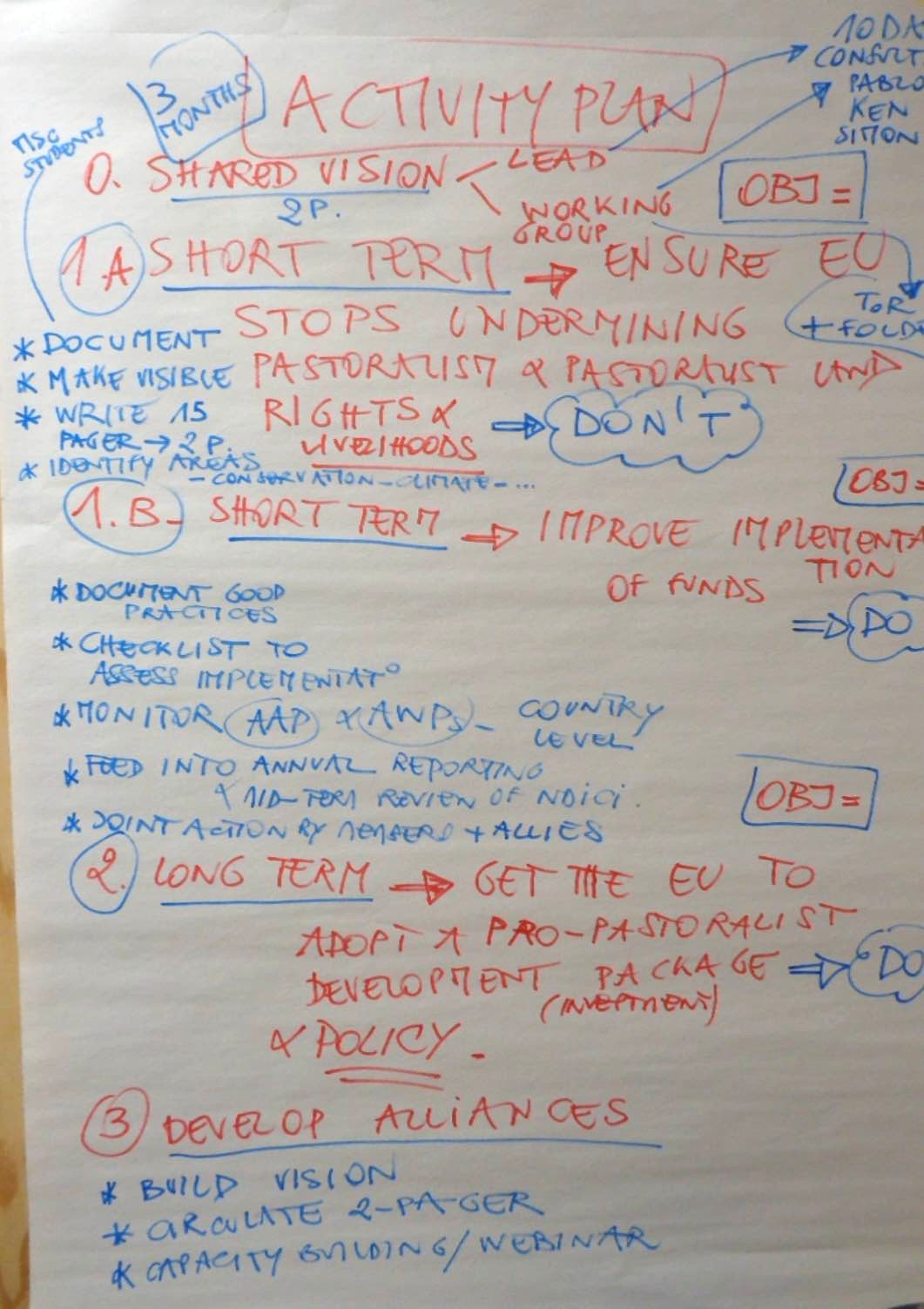
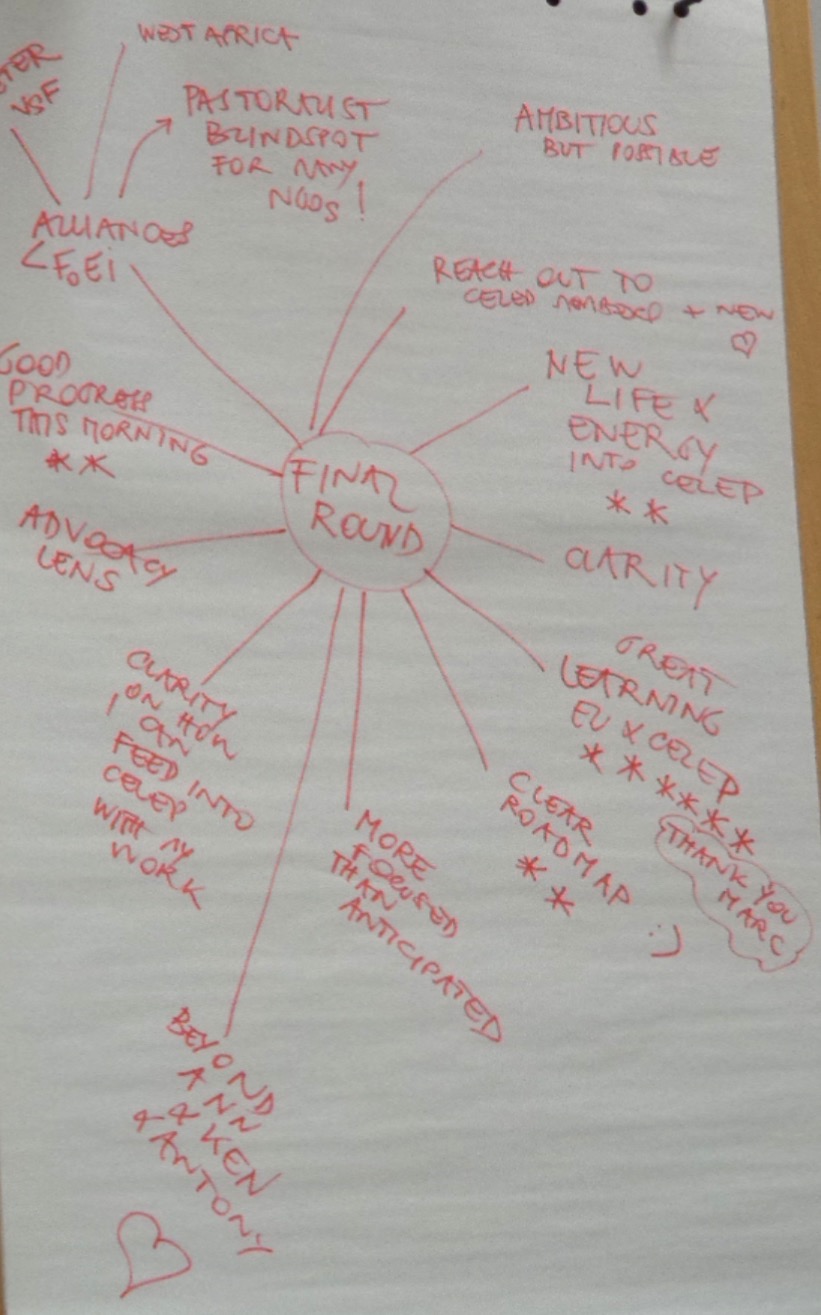
**Annex 1: Participants in CELEP strategy-planning workshop, 7–9 December 2022, Brussels**

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| **No.** | **Name** | **Organisation** | **Country** | **Email address** | **Role in CELEP** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Ann Waters-Bayer | Agrecol | Germany | [waters-bayer@web.de](mailto:waters-bayer@web.de) | Core Group |
| 2 | Annelies Schorpion | Friends of the Earth (FOE) Europe | Belgium | annelies.schorpion@foeeurope.org | Individual member |
| 3 | Anthony Denayer | VSF Belgium | Belgium | a.denayer@vsf-belgium.org | Core Group |
| 4 | Ced Hesse | IIED | UK | ced.hesse@iied.org | Core Group |
| 5 | Ken Otieno | RECONCILE | Kenya | kenotieno@reconcile-ea.org | EA Focal Point / Core Group |
| 6 | Laureen Ongesa | RECONCILE | Kenya | laureen@reconcile-ea.org | Organisational member |
| 7 | Lilian Kasoa | RECONCILE | Kenya | kasoa@reconcile-ea.org | Organisational member |
| 8 | Marc-Olivier Herman | EUChanger | Belgium | marc-olivier@euchanger.org | Consultant |
| 9 | Margherita Gomarasca | VSF-International | Belgium | coordinator@vsf-international.org | Individual member |
| 10 | Pablo Manzano | Basque Centre for Climate Change (B3C) | Spain | pablo.manzano.baena@gmail.com | Individual member |
| 11 | Peter Van Der Jagt | VSF Belgium | Belgium | p.vanderjagt@vsf-belgium.org | Organisational member |
| 12 | Priscilla Claeys | Coventry University | Belgium | ac4203@coventry.ac.uk | Individual member |
| 13 | Sadia Ahmed | PENHA | Somaliland |  | Core Group |
| 14 | Silke Brehm | League for Pastoral Peoples (LPP) | Belgium/ Germany | silke.brehm@gmx.de | Organisational member |
| 15 | Simon Levine | ODI | UK | s.levine@odi.org.uk | Organisational member |
| 16 | Simon Longoli | Karamoja Development Forum (KDF) | Uganda | longolisimon@gmail.com | Organisational member |
| 17 | Stanka Becheva | FOE Europe | Belgium | stanka.becheva@foeeurope.org | Individual member |
| 18 | Stefano Mason | AVSF France | France | s.mason@avsf.org | Guest |
| 19 | Wolfgang Bayer | Agrecol | Germany | [wb\_bayer@web.de](mailto:wb_bayer@web.de) | Organisational member |

**Annex 2: CELEP action plan**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Objective** | **Strategy** | **Action** | **Timeframe** | **Persons responsible** |
| **OBJECTIVE 1:**  **GET THE EU TO ADOPT A PRO-PASTORALIST POLICY BY 2026**  **“DO”**  **LONGER TERM** | **Develop a shared pro-pastoralist policy vision for CELEP** | Draft terms of reference for consultant and find consultant  Ask CELEP members to send relevant policy and vision documents  Create shared folder with all relevant documents including AU POLICY FRAMEWORKFOR PASTORALISM INAFRICA  Hire consultant (10 days)  **Output: 2-pager and 15-pager with the DO’s and DON’Ts of a pro-pastoralist policy, including OUR VISION AND THE WHY**  Organise CELEP online discussion and validation meeting | End Dec 2022  Jan 2023  Mar 2023  Apr 2023 | Lead: Ken  Working Group 1: Pablo, Simon Longoli, Ced, Ann |
|  | **Build a CELEP alliance for a pro-pastoralist EU policy for 2026** | Reactivate CELEP membership around this shared goal  Reach out to potential new allies for effective advocacy using 2-pager  Facilitate joint advocacy actions by CELEP membership towards EU policy on pastoralism | Jan–Jun 2023  Sept 2023 | Peter  Margherita  Ann |
|  | **Develop a CELEP advocacy strategy and roadmap** | Share the 2-pager and 15-pager with Marc  **Output: an advocacy roadmap for 2023–2026 (part 1)**  Objective: New legislative/policy initiative on Pastoralism  Target: Current Commission & Council (Member States); new Parliament 2024; next Commission | Apr 2023  May 2023 | Working Group 1  Marc |
| **OBJECTIVE 2:**  **IMPROVE THE IMPLEMENTA-TION OF EU FUNDS**  **“DO”**  **+**  **ENSURE THE EU DOES NOT UNDERMINE PASTORALISM, INCLUDING PASTORALIST LIVELIHOODS & LAND RIGHTS**  **“DON’T”**  **SHORTER TERM** | **Assess EU policies to identify if and where the EU undermines pastoralism in Eastern Africa** | Compile all relevant documents: multi-annual indicative programmes (MIPs), annual action plans (AAPs) and annual work programme for grants (AWPs)  Follow-up on EU consultations to develop new Regional Programme in Livestock and Pastoralism for Climate Change Adaptation in Eastern/Horn of Africa (see Peter’s email)  Assess human resources available to do this exercise, building on and creating synergies with our existing work (e.g. our academic networks, Pablo’s students, Simon’s SPARC project,…)  Develop standard methodology to assess all relevant EU policies (conservation, climate, energy, tourism, conflict, food production, land titling, water development, breeding, mobility, gender,..…) and countries, using 2-pager as basis (checklist to assess implementation)  Assess and monitor implementation of AAPs and AWPs at country level and draw key findings from assessment  **Output: CELEP internal assessment report**  If possible, cover Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan & Somalia. If lack of resources, prioritise certain countries and policies for first annual reporting end of 2023.  **Output: 2-page brief for advocacy purposes (summary for decision-makers)** | Jan 2023  Apr 2023  June 2023  Sept 2023 | Lead: Pablo  Working Group 2: Ken, Peter, Priscilla, Simon Levine, Laureen |
|  | **Build a CELEP alliance to influence implementation of NDICI** | Reactivate CELEP membership around this shared goal  Reach out to potential new allies for effective advocacy using 2-pager  Facilitate joint advocacy actions by CELEP membership e.g. submissions to EU annual reporting or NDICI mid-term review | Jan–Jun 2023  Sept 2023 | Peter  Margherita  Ann |
|  | **Develop a CELEP advocacy strategy to influence EU implementation of NDICI funds** | Share 2-pager and 15-pager with Marc  **Output: a roadmap for 2023–2026 (part 2)**  Objective: steer implementation of funds and NDICI country-level actions  Targets:   * Annual report of EC to EP (end of 2023) * Mid-term review of NDICI (end of 2024) * Meetings of Member States in NDICI Committee * Team Europe | Apr 2023  To be determined with Marc | Working Group 2  Marc |
| **OBJECTIVE 3:**  **CONSOLIDATE CELEP** |  | Find institutional home  Engage with CELEP membership to create strong coalition around the objectives above  Develop funding applications to hire CELEP focal point staff/advocacy officer | Feb 2023 | Ced, Ann, Ken |

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