



Centre for
Minority Rights
Development

KENYA PASTORALISTS WEEK (KPW) 2019 REPORT

HELD IN
BARINGO COUNTY, KIMALEL GROUND

18TH – 20TH DECEMBER 2019

About CEMIRIDE

The Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE) was established in 2001 to strengthen the capacities of minorities and indigenous peoples in Kenya to advocate for and actualise their economic, social, political and cultural rights. **CEMIRIDE has a unique edge as the only civil society organisation (CSO) whose work and mandate focuses on specifically research and advocacy on Minorities and Indigenous Peoples' (MIPs) rights at the national level in Kenya.** CEMIRIDE thus works to secure the rights and fundamental freedoms of minorities and indigenous peoples in Kenya.

In its 18 years of operation, CEMIRIDE has amassed extensive technical capacities in the advocacy for the protection and promotion of rights of marginalized communities in Kenya. Such competencies transcend to research and information generation; advocacy and lobbying; public interest litigation; community facilitation, mobilisation and capacity enhancement; community representation at regional and international platform; and human rights monitoring and reporting.

Through CEMIRIDE's advocacy work, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 captured the rights of Minorities and Marginalised Communities. For instance, Article 56(a) provides for affirmative action programmes to ensure the participation and representation of minorities and marginalised communities in governance and other spheres of life. Furthermore, Article 91 (1) (e) provides for political parties to respect the rights minorities and marginalized communities. In Article 100, the representation of marginalized communities in the various arms of government is guaranteed.

Following these previous gains, CEMIRIDE is now focusing on economic empowerment of minorities and indigenous peoples (MIPs) for sustainable livelihoods in its next strategic phase. This will be achieved through advocacy, research, knowledge sharing, capacity development, strategic partnerships and networking.

Kenya Pastoralists Week – A historical context

The Annual Kenya Pastoralists' Week (KPW) was established by the Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE) in 2003 as a means of raising awareness of issues affecting the rights of MIPs who practice pastoralism, by creating open forum for engagement and interaction between and among different stakeholders. The process consists of workshop series, cultural events displayed and exhibited, round table discussions targeted at the policy and political leaders. Over the years, KPW has grown to become a strategic avenue for various stakeholders to access pastoralist audiences and markets hitherto hard to reach. In order to reach out to the pastoralist community and also open up the areas for investment, KPW has taken up a county – based approach by moving away from Nairobi to the counties.

Since the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 which effectively changed the governance structure from one power-centered system to a devolved system of governance, KPW took up a county – based approach by moving away from Nairobi to the counties.

As such, the KPW events have been hosted by Turkana County (2013), Narok County (2014), Laikipia County (2016) and Kajiado County (2018). The 2019 KPW edition will be convened in Baringo County.

The event in 2019 held was in Baringo County on a partnership between KPW network members and CELEP on the one side and Baringo County on the other side. CELEP members; Cordaid, VSFB, SNV, Welthunger and partner RECONCILE, jointly engaged in the planning through the representation of RECONCILE as the lead host organization, contribution and participation from the Rangelands Initiative Africa and the technical facilitation of CELEP's Regional and Europe Focal Point persons.

Projects and partners including, the Participatory Rangelands Management Project, CEDGG a local NGO who supported the pre-event Radio talk shows, LYNOF-TECH Company who supported the printing, branding and publications of the visibility materials, the National Land Commission, Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE) and the Northern Voice Trust among a host of other organizations. The event finally was successfully held from the 18th to 20th December, 2019.

KPW 2019 THEME: Rangelands and pastoralist economy

Under the foregoing theme: the *Economy of Rangelands and Pastoralism*, 2019 KPW was critical at the local, national and global levels. It was an opportunity to build the grassroot momentum around rangelands and pastoralism. Among other global events, the campaign led by a host of organizations and governments to have the UN declare a special year of rangelands and pastoralism through the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralism (IYRP) which was started in Nairobi in 2016. The second global event is the International Rangelands Congress (IRC) which shall take place in Kenya in 2020. These among others led to the engagement and participation of as many partners as possible in the KPW 2019 in Baringo.

Rangelands cover around a third of all the terrestrial above surface and are at the centre of pastoral livelihoods providing human and livestock populations with food, fodder, shelter and water. Rangelands host around a third of the world's biodiversity, and this includes the pasture and browsing species that are the bedrock of the pastoral economy. In a world that is placing ever-greater demands on nature, and where the capacity of the planet to support humanity is under threat, rangeland ecosystem services are of growing value, and the role of pastoralists in securing them is increasingly important.

In Kenya, the overall development and management challenge is to provide policy and strategy guidelines towards the sustainable growth of the rangelands in a manner that is efficient and equitable. It is a challenge that has to address the fundamental unique and dynamic state of the rangelands, to ensure the rangelands resource endowments are fully harnessed without destroying their assimilative and regenerative capacities. In addition, that, access to productive opportunities are realized, and desirable levels of social welfare guaranteed, urban-rural linkages strengthened and resource based development made effective.

Of significance in this challenge is the recognition that the rangelands exhibit ecological constraints, which promote nomadic pastoralism and set limits to settled agriculture, and they are not homogenous in terms of livelihoods needs and priorities. Some of the constraints to comprehensive rangeland development include among others: rainfall patterns that are inherently erratic, frequent drought, insecurity, lack of foundation infrastructure, low human capital, incessant poverty, and biophysical and socio economic vulnerability. Today's rangelands are also characterised by increased human activity, land fragmentation and sedentarization, increased loss of pasture and biodiversity, loss of livelihoods and resource-based conflicts and massive land degradation

This phenomenon calls for governments and agencies to adopt innovative and sustainable rangeland management strategies.

Today, the rangeland counties share the following characteristics:

- Low levels of human capital development, compared with other counties and with the national average, reflected, for example, in low adult literacy rates (particularly for women), few graduates, and the limited presence of retired professionals.
- Strong influence of clan/tribe dynamics on the political process.

- Poor infrastructure particularly transports and communication networks in remote and extensive areas with populations which are dispersed or mobile.
- Lack of requisite technical skills and experience

KPW 2019 sought to demonstrate the importance of the pastoralists and rangelands economy, presenting direct interaction between the policy makers, political leaders and the community to dialogue on critical issues that undermine the economic value of the pastoralism. It also analysed the economic value of pastoralism to the national revenue. In doing that, the event will also focussed on the role of indigenous women, traditional knowledge in climate change adaptation through promoting alternative livelihoods, and hence resilience to climate change shocks In order to put this to context, some areas in addition to the above shall include examining:

- What the various actors in conservation areas- government, private sector and conservation organizations are doing to promote coexistence between wildlife and pastoralist communities;
- How inclusive their policies and practices are to the livelihoods of pastoralist communities;
- The politics of conservation and rangelands management from an economic perspective.
- How positive policy and practice can support the livelihoods of pastoralist communities as well as their role in supporting conservation.

While the above were areas to reflect on during the Kenya pastoralists Week, other important topical issues included climate change and its impact on food security. Climate change has defined the pastoralism agenda in the past years. It has become the norm with extreme and devastating droughts and floods that cause immense loss of livelihoods to pastoralists. The event will also deliberate on; how to effectively protect and promote mobility and institutional development which are essential to productive rangeland livelihoods especially pastoralism; and, how to close the developmental gap between the regions and the rest of the economy through accelerated rangeland development.

Report of the Kenya Pastoralists Week 2019 in Baringo Kenya

Climate change implications to the pastoralist economy (Nyang'ori Ohenjo- Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE))

Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs)– the context

84% of Kenya's total land surface which support about 25% of the country's population (about 10 million people) and accounts for more than 80% of the country's eco-tourism interests . This areas boats of holding more than 60% of the country's livestock. ASALs and pastoralism contribute about 12% of Kenya's GDP and 42% of agricultural GDP. Economic activities which include tourism are very significant source of foreign exchange. ASALs also have strong linkages with the other activities of the economy. Nationally, 11.4% of household consumption expenditure is spent on livestock-derived food items. More than 80% of the beef consumed in Kenya is produced by pastoralists.

Climate Change

"Climate change is the defining issue of our time and now is the defining moment to do something about it. There is still time to tackle climate change, but it will require an unprecedented effort from all sectors of society." (UNEP)

Climate change refers to significant changes in global temperature, precipitation, wind patterns and other measures of climate that occur over several decades or longer. Its impact in Kenya is felt through unpredictable weather patterns; droughts and floods. Pastoralists tend to suffer more when confronted with climate change shocks and stresses. They are particularly vulnerable to climate change due to:

- Environmental degradation
- Growing competition for land and water
- Dependency on livestock as their key source of livelihood.

Implications to the Pastoralist economy

- Climate variability and extremes adversely affect the pastoralism directly and indirectly distorting production systems and the sector profitability.
- Loss of livelihoods amounting to billions of shillings
- Prevalence of new livestock diseases increasing mortality rates
- Declining pasture and water availability
- Decreasing market prices of the livestock
- Increased mobility by pastoralists
- Inter and intra-communal conflicts
- Interruptions in pastoralist economic value chains

Opportunities and Way forward

- The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018 – 2022 – It's principal focus is ensuring adaptation and mitigation measures are integrated in all government planning, budgeting and development objectives.

- Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Programme 2018-2027 – Developed to promote climate resilient and low carbon growth sustainable agriculture that ensures food security and contributes to national development. Implemented through the value-chain approach; SHOATS value chain is prioritized.
- County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).
- Climate Change Finance (GCF, Adaptation Fund)
- Indigenous knowledge and traditional institutions

CELEP AND KPW 2019: RELEVANCE AND PROCESS

The theme

Theme and the relevance to CELEP agenda 2019/2020 forward clustered as; (i) events, (ii) publications, (iii) EU lobbying and advocacy, (iv) organizational development and (v) projects. These formed the significant relevance to CELEP under the KPW 2019 theme; ***The Rangelands Economy and Pastoralism***. For the first time, CELEP members and partners defined the agenda and road map for the KPW by linking the theme to the action plan and also creating a possible framework for in-country and regional engagements beyond the AGM. The event also provided the partners and members the opportunity to reflect on planning and including the KPW event in the annual work plan for 2020.

Contextualizing the rangelands ecosystem

The rangelands ecosystem presents a wide range of resources utilized by different rangelands users. However, rangelands remain underestimated in both the economics of resource production, financial contribution and the growth of countries' GDP. Rangelands contribute greater value than is generally acknowledged. Its ecosystems provide a significant portion of the world's biodiversity and culturally diverse habitats and are great ecological and economic importance. In spite of their significance, rangeland resources continue to be degraded, especially in the arid and semi-arid environments of Africa and Asia.

In Kenya for example, the estimated adoption rates of sustainable land management (SLM) practices in rangelands are alarmingly low (14.2%) even with the declining productivity of the ecosystems. Just like the SLM is important in general land management, Sustainable Rangelands Management (SRM) is very important on a targeted rangelands management for sustainable use and protection of rangelands resources. In the past and current programmes; have been designed to address these problems at country and regional levels. However, deliberate policies and programmes by governments would make SLM and rangelands governance more sustainable and secure tenure achievable. Projects such as Sustainable Rangelands Management (SRMP) and Participatory Rangelands Management (PRM) in Kenya and Tanzania which have also been implemented elsewhere in the region by RECONCILE, ILC, ILRI with support from IFAD and other development partners would pride in success but, impact of scale would be realized with government programmes. Such initiatives would ensure that the role of communities is significant and are backed within policies and legal frameworks that should provide collaborative management towards rangelands protection.

Methodologies that have significant impact on rangelands and pastoralism

Sustainable rangeland management (SRM) is a subset of sustainable land management (SLM) and uses the same definitions with "land" being substituted by "rangelands". Sustainable rangeland management (SRM) is the use of rangeland resources, including soils, water, animals and plants, for the production of goods to meet changing human needs, while simultaneously ensuring the long-term potential of ecosystem services.

Participatory Rangelands Management Planning (PRMP) on the other hand is an iterative/cyclic processes laid down in the essential steps often customized based on the country and local contexts. The aim of PRMP is to facilitate participatory rangeland management planning in a simplified and practical way. By providing an easy-to-follow steps. It is guided by some of these principles according to IUCN's field guidelines: a) continuous dialogue in which relevant stakeholders express their desires and interest and reach consensus on the future rangeland use and management that respect the values of all rangeland users; b) an inclusive process in which all relevant stakeholders are represented and engaged in the initial dialogues, preparation of maps, the attendant discussions and final agreement on the management actions; c) centred on valuable local knowledge that should be mobilized to shape the planning processes; among others.

A County Spatial Plan (CSP) is a holistic plan that establishes the vision for a county's development, and lays out a strategy for addressing emerging opportunities and challenges in the county. As the premier plan setting the development agenda of a county, it helps to protect and guide the development of land and natural resources and to align county financial and institutional resources to agreed policy objectives and programs for the entire county.

Movement between grazing areas, water points, and markets is a crucial aspect of the production system in pastoral areas and of strategies for realizing the economic potential of rangelands. Various factors, however, have increasingly constrained mobility. Good land use planning at different levels can help ensure that pastoral resources are protected, and their use optimised for local and national economic gain. To support livestock production and pastoralism, counties where pastoralism is prominent will need to take particular steps in the county spatial planning process in order to reconcile land use competition and conflicts, facilitate mobility, protect key resources, strategically guide investment opportunities towards livestock production and marketing, and improve rangeland management

Grass Reseeding is dependent upon sufficient moisture as a critical ecological factor which contributes to successful reseeded, established grass stands improve soil physical, hydrological and chemical properties, grass mixtures give better cover compared to pure stands and that human factors as opposed to climatic factors are the most important contributors to land degradation.

These methodologies demonstrate to greater understanding of the land degradation problem in: the drylands and the grass reseeded technology used in addressing the problem. Improvement in soil hydrological properties; increased infiltration, reduced runoff and sediment production and percentage ground cover can be used to measure success in rehabilitation.

THE EVENTS AT THE KENYA PASTORALIST WEEK

The KPW process included presentations in a public civic education format with technical presentations from different expert researchers and practitioners. The series of activities included the community workshops, exhibitions and the goat auction exercise.

Grass seeding and reseeded; the case of Rehabilitation of Arid Environment (RAE) in Baringo

In Baringo, and other dryland areas, the effects of climate change and increasing populations of people and livestock have resulted in the serious degradation of rangelands. As a result, traditional nomadic pastoralism has become untenable, with food insecurity, ethnic conflict and poverty commonplace.

RAE's main objective is to facilitate the further restoration of degraded land into productive pasture. Leveraging on over 30 years of experience operating as a charitable organisation, RAE Ltd. continues to expand its operations through the wider distribution and sale of its branded quality grass seed together with support and extension services to marginalised communities in remote dryland counties throughout Kenya's arid and semi-arid areas.

The sustainable restoration of degraded rangelands has multiple benefits for people and the environment. Dryland farmers improve their livelihoods by generating income and harvesting goods from their restored fields such as dry season grazing, fattening of cattle, leasing fields for grazing, seed harvesting, thatching grass and selling milk. Local environments and pasture are restored, with a potentially large impact on the global environment as indigenous savannah grasses sequester carbon in their roots.

RAE's improvement of pasture has now become an important source of income and food security in Baringo and other dryland areas. Pastoralists produce quality livestock for market and are able to support their herds throughout dry seasons and droughts on their well-managed fodder fields. Additionally, conflict between ethnic groups has been reduced. With fodder available on their restored fields, dryland grass farmers no longer need to poach grazing from neighbouring areas. This is of particular importance in the lowlands of Baringo, where overall security due to ethnic conflict has plagued the area for many years.

Degraded rangelands have basic characteristics including reduction of grass cover as a significant visible form of land degradation in rangeland areas. Baringo has increased woodland vegetation mainly the *Prosopis Juliflora* among other invasive species, livestock numbers also are significant contributors to the current vegetation change. In Baringo the potential for successful range rehabilitation through reseeded in the area include sufficient amount of moisture, creation of micro-catchments, use of the indigenous grass species and communities defining such areas and also small farms to undertake reseeded for commercial use. Rehabilitation of Arid Environments (RAE) Trust has promoted this technology in Baringo. RAE has worked with the communities and reclaimed degraded semi-arid land and established sustainable income generating opportunities

on well managed productive grass fields. The RAE programme is based on the active participation of pastoralist communities to meet local needs as defined by both men and women.

Outputs realised by RAE in Baringo

- Land rehabilitation: RAE's successful rehabilitation techniques have transformed over 6,600 acres into productive grasslands throughout Kenya's drylands, mostly in Baringo County, RAE's home base.
- **Quality Grass Seed:** RAE has six species of indigenous dryland grass seed in stock: seed processing, storage (for the required one year), and germination trials ensure that RAE seed is of the highest quality.
- **Seed Regulations:** RAE is a registered seed merchant, with 'breeder maintainer' rights for *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Baringo Var 1*, an indigenous, drought resistant and nutritious grass variety bred on its fields.
- **Environmental Benefits:** RAE fields, planted with grasses and trees, have increased biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and hydrological flows, while decreasing soil erosion and invasive species (e.g. "*Mathenge*"; *Prosopis juliflora*), and mitigating climate change.
- **Social Benefits:** RAE has established land and livestock management practices, enhanced food and area security, and improved livelihoods and opportunities for men, women and youth.
- **Income Generation:** RAE out-growers and CBO's earn up to KES 5 million a year from their well-managed grass fields, through activities such as selling fattened livestock, milk, hay and grass seed.

Impact: In addition to transferring knowledge and training, RAE has carried out consultancies, and sold grass seed (up to 10 tonnes annually) to 18 semi-arid counties in Kenya, Somalia and Somaliland.

Presentation from **Center for Research and Development in Drylands, Kenya** *Feasibility of Organic Certification of sheep and goats produced in pastoral systems in Northern Kenya*

Hussein Wario a study paper the case of Marsabit

This paper discussed the implications of the organic certification of small ruminants; recognizing that in pastoral systems of Kenya, sale of small ruminants is the main regular income source of the majority of households. Although small ruminants produced in Marsabit County are renowned for their taste, there is the absence of mechanisms for a respective price differentiation based on the quality. This as such undermines the economy of the pastoralists as they do not always get value for money and due to price fluctuations in the markets the prices offered cannot match the their expectations. An option proposed to improve the marketing small stock is to explore value chain development for branded sheep and goat meat. The research particularly explored the feasibility of organic certification in the pastoralist production set up. This if established would enable these pastoralists to profit from the high process and product quality of their production.

The study concludes that, apart from the structural market oriented and policy challenges, results show that pastoralists' production is in large parts compatible with organic certification systems. For instance, livestock is fed on naturally growing fodder with no chemicals applied, allows free movement and animals' natural behaviour. However, a number challenges hamper organic certification.

- The practice of ear notching and castrations without anesthesia, supplementary feeding of home-based animals with non-organic feeds during drought, unguided application and lack of records of veterinary drug use, challenges in record keeping and traceability system and financial difficulties to undertake internal control and monitoring due to the extensive nature of the production area.
- The market for organic meat in Kenya is also yet to be explored thus uncertainty exists on demand.

It is further recommended that -

- Improvement of veterinary infrastructure, innovative record keeping systems for illiterate producers, and further market studies to ascertain demand are recommended.
- While organic certification is desirable, labelling for designation of origin is a feasible starting point that would allow entry into higher priced markets as hurdles to organic certification are addressed.

In summary, the paper recognizes that the economy of pastoralists and rangelands is hinged around two fundamental concepts, technology and value addition. The discussions around market access and infrastructure has been on-going but, the need to take advantage of technology to promote the economic opportunities available within the pastoralism livelihoods systems is critical.

Presentation by RECONCILE on and about the *Participatory Rangeland Management Project in Kenya and Tanzania*

PRM is a project that was joined conceived by CELEP and ILC in 2016 and subsequently approved by the European Commission in 2017 and the implementation started in 2018. The project is part of the broader contribution to secure rangelands and pastoralism in Eastern Africa by CELEP through advocacy and by ILC through Commitment Based Initiative (CBI) number 3 of diverse tenure systems and a flagship project under the Rangelands Initiative Africa as an Institutionalized approach to rangeland governance and management.

PRM methodology being piloted in both Kenya and Tanzania have been piloted by CELEP member Cordaid case was anchored the joint processes in both Kenya with IUCN and in Ethiopian with Save the Children, FAO and ECHO experiences. While the current implementation has been largely anchored on the SOS Sahel Ethiopia under the USAID PRIME project with ILRI, Farm Africa, CARE among others and is building on the Sustainable Rangelands Management Project (SRMP) in Tanzania while seeking to strengthen the County Spatial Planning for mapping pastoral resources and rangelands in Kenya. Even with different actors in different countries and

customization of the process, the PRM steps have remained standard. The process enables interventions based on defined rangelands management and rehabilitation areas. PRM process enables the establishment of community rangelands rehabilitation methodologies based on both traditional and legal frameworks.

The project contributes the wellbeing of the rangelands through a participatory natural resource management including resource planning, mapping, documenting and monitoring to ensure equilibrium ecosystem. It is also an opportunity to maximize on the economy. Generally, steady and healthy rangelands enhances production.

PRM has this unique capability of promoting the general wellbeing of rangelands and resources within it thus a steady ecology and economy. Objective: to improve the livelihood and nutrition status of pastoralist communities in East Africa by improving the management of rangelands. The piloting process entails identifying rangelands and communities; negotiations; plans; agreements; new roles; monitoring and evaluation.

Results: security of lands/customary rights; diverse livelihood options; pasture productivity improvement; women role in rangeland management promoted and improved; monitoring activities led by communities and increased; capacity building for communities in management of grazing land; healthy grazing land and improved livestock production; policy dialogue with government promoted; food security improved through income and food increasing, empowerment, from the implementation of the Sustainable Rangelands Management Project (SRMP) there is the issuance of Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO), the project has also from the support by CELEP trained project team and developed a toolkit for lobby and advocacy which is an opportunity to strengthen policy influencing at the local, national, regional and global levels.

Presentation by CELEP Regional Focal Point: *Global, regional and national policy lobby and advocacy: context and opportunities*

CELEP in the presentation from a regional contextualized at national event presented the connections and opportunities that exists. The AU framework for instance is continent-wide initiative aimed at securing, protecting and improving the lives, livelihoods and rights of African pastoralists. The COMESA policy framework, on the other hand, is very unique because of its conceptual framework which permits addressing over-lapping issues critical to supporting pastoralist livelihoods – food security, pastoralism as a production system, and vulnerability.

The underlying objective of the AU Policy Framework is to provide the basis for pastoral policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The key elements in applying the framework include initiation of country level pastoral policy development processes which start with the establishment of a national steering committee and a national inter-disciplinary support team of experts. The AU Policy Framework is shaped around two main areas: a) addressing generic policy constraints which arise from misconceptions and misunderstandings of pastoralism as a production system and way of life, and b) livestock production as a core economic activity in pastoralist areas and approaches to protect and develop livestock assets.

Important in the discourse around the economy of rangelands and pastoralism are the priority issues within the COMESA policy framework specific to the vulnerable and food insecure pastoralist populations in COMESA region and designed to achieve Pillar III of CAADP of increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises.

The policy indicates that reducing vulnerability and ensuring food security amongst pastoralist communities requires adequate provision of at least three basic services:

- Human health services to improve human capital,
- Education services to improve human and financial capital, and
- Veterinary services to protect livestock assets and financial capital.

Presentation on the: International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists to transform pastoralism
At the global level CELEP is part of a coalition of a number international organizations, networks and governments seeking to designate the United Nation's International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists. This was initially envisage to start from the year 2020 however, the dynamics in the process from 2016 when the process started with a presentation at the UNEA 2 conference in Nairobi has changed a great deal and therefore it is expected that the UN may consider this from 2026 at the earliest. The focus of the process by the different actors was informed by the importance of economy of rangelands and pastoralism.

As therefore an approval by the United Nations General Assembly, the profiles of shall be raised and a platform to highlight the need to improve pastoral production systems while safeguarding the environment will be well recognized.

Key in such platforms shall be, that pastoralists are both livestock herders and environmental stewards and sustainable pastoralism, centered on organized herd movements, contributes to food and water security. The practice of sustainable pastoralism ensures resilient livelihoods and national economies, and provides environmental services including carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, and protection of land and ecosystems. Recognizing that the demand for livestock products is growing globally but effort to promote sustainable investment in rangelands is limited and the livestock sector is increasingly regarded as an environmental threat. Calling for a transformation towards sustainable pastoralism in drylands, experiences from different countries have been provided with the intention to push for a transformation towards sustainable pastoralism, particularly in drylands. Examples include Norway's experience with reindeer husbandry, pastoral women's participation in Chad, policy-changes in Mongolia and various examples from Africa's Sahel region.

Policy makers and institutions have been called upon to draw attention to traditional know-how, facilitate access of pastoralist rights – especially on land tenure, and create institutional arrangements that enhance the herders' mobility. Momentum at the grassroots for better use and management and protection of rangelands and pastoralism requires fora such as the KPW.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR PASTORAL LOBBY AND ADVOCACY

The challenges which pastoralism and pastoralist communities in Eastern Africa continue to face are to a very great extent as a result of policy failure by successive governments in the region to not only enhance pastoral development, but also deal with the consequences of failed policy prescriptions which has led to a large proportion of pastoralists falling into deeper destitution and vulnerability. Policy gaps and concerns can most of the times be addressed by policy makers. KPW presents the opportunity for reflection by the community members, academicians, political leaders and development partners. CELEP in its part uses such spaces to highlight these opportunities and gaps that exists and steps for lobby and advocacy on the issues at national level through members and partners and at regional and global levels to influence the debates on pastoralists policy and rangelands governance.