

Organization of Pastoralists to Defend their Land Rights

Arusha: 10th – 15th of March 2008

A workshop organized by
WISP

World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism



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ILC



WORKSHOP REPORT



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Background

Pastoralists are among the most vulnerable groups in many of the countries where they live. Their systems of herding, mainly in drought-prone areas where agriculture is not possible, have developed over centuries and are well-adapted to the drylands environment. In many of these areas, pastoralism is not only the best way to manage natural resources, but also the only way to make a living from the land. However, the positive role pastoralists can play is undermined by inappropriate policies and strong competition over natural resources.

The World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) is an advocacy and capacity building project that seeks a greater recognition of the importance of sustainable pastoral development for both poverty reduction and environmental management. The WISP programme of work has been proposed to WISP at a global gathering of pastoralists held in Ethiopia in 2005 in form of five core activities. Pastoralist Rights and Pastoralist Organization were two of the proposed core activities. Furthermore, the importance of access to land was emphasized. These issues are highly inter-related, and a knowledge management component was formed looking at pastoralist rights from the angle of pastoralist's organisation to secure and assert those rights. It is examining the process of pastoral organizations defending and securing their resource rights (land ownership or control, access to transhumance routes or water points etc.) and managing their resources, with a special emphasis on Common Property arrangements, and legal recognition for customary resource management.

Objective of the study on Pastoralist Organisation for Resource Rights

There is a great diversity of legal and informal arrangements for land tenure amongst pastoral groups around the world, from formalised private ownership to customary communal arrangements, and with a range of *legal* pluralist systems combining these two extremes. Many industrialised countries have long-established legal recognition of communal tenure arrangements, and more recently there has been a significant shift in the land tenure debate in developing countries, such that communal or group ownership of land is becoming increasingly recognised in statutory law. Furthermore, there are a growing number of examples of legislated pastoral groups who have achieved a breakthrough in the process of asserting their rights to land and natural resources. Nevertheless, the work of engaging in pastoralist land rights is daunting, and many potential actors are deterred by the stories of failure that abound.

This study aims to de-mystify the process of securing resource rights in pastoral areas, by illustrating how it has been achieved, and what the outcome might look like. As with other WISP "Knowledge Management" projects, this project is primarily implemented by country partners and coordinated by WISP. Knowledge Management implies more than just a study: it is about capturing knowledge and making good use of it to influence decisions and to precipitate change. Knowledge Management therefore implies advocacy and policy dialogue, based on strong factual arguments.

For this purpose partners from 18 different countries¹ covering countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America, have been contracted to prepare case studies (see Annex I for outline of the case studies as described in the TORs). The case studies aim at enhancing advocacy for sustainable rangeland management through learning from successful experiences of securing pastoralist resource rights, with specific attention to the process of organisation of pastoralists, the legal and advocacy processes through which pastoralists made or defended their claim over resources and the legal mechanisms through which rights have been upheld/formalised and sustained. The aim is not to produce a blue-print, but instead to highlight core elements of good practice, and to encourage new actors to also work with pastoralists to secure their rights. These case studies show that there is a great diversity of legal and informal arrangements for land tenure amongst pastoral groups around the world, from formalised private ownership to customary communal arrangements, and with a range of legal pluralist systems combining these two extremes.

Objective of the workshop on Pastoralist Organisation for Resource Rights

The workshop on the "Organisation of Pastoralists to Defend their Land Rights" was held in Arusha, Tanzania, over five days, from the 10th – 15th of March 2008, bringing together most of the case study authors

¹ Argentina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroun (2), China, Ethiopia, France, India (2), Kazakhstan, Kenya (2), Kyrgyzstan (2), Morocco (2), Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Scotland, Switzerland and Uganda

and a selected groups of resource persons (for a list of participants see Annex II). The workshop had the objective to analyse the commonalities and differences of the various case studies in order to synthesize the results from the various case studies in a global report, state a set of global recommendations, develop a resource book for pastoralists organizations and intermediary organizations as well as to support the research partners in the composition of their national case studies and policy briefs.

Furthermore, the workshop aimed to bring together the researchers from the different countries in order to gather a momentum for the researchers to exchange experiences and share lessons learned. The workshop had a flexible Agenda method in order to give freedom to the research partners to determine themselves the main points they would want to further discuss in working groups. Therefore the Agenda of the workshop (see Annex III) only determined the main themes to be dealt with in the sessions of each day and suggested tools and questions on how to discuss them.

The **first day** assessed the various economic, ecological, political, social, and cultural external conditions within which pastoral people are situated in order to take into consideration that while there are many commonalities of pastorals systems and their land rights issues and options they have to be looked at in the specific regional, national and local context. The **second day** aimed to look at the process of pastoralist's organizations in order to get a better understanding of the factors of organizing leading to success, such as form, structure, objective etc. The analysis of the external conditions and the internal reactions in various forms and process of organizations options of response provided the bases for the **third day**, when the interaction between external conditions and internal response where analysed at the example of ways to defend and secure land rights. In the morning the different forms and concepts of land rights (such as access, management and control) were categorized. In the afternoon the institutions and organizations as well as mechanism and methods to defend and secure land rights were described. On the **fourth day** the research partners went on a field visit organised with PINGO, an umbrella organisation of Tanzanian pastoralists. The field visit to Emboret, a pastoral area gave them a chance to meet Maasai people and to discuss with them land rights issues as well as general questions related to their pastoral way of life. The team of the resource persons remained at the workshop venue to sum up the results of the workshop so far and phrase them in set of draft recommendations. On the **fifth day** of the workshop the possible outputs of the workshop, their target audience and dissemination strategy were discussed and the main points of the workshop were elaborated. Finally the draft recommendations were discussed and refined in order to reflect the opinion of all research partners.

Minutes of the workshop days

Day 1:

On Day 1, the focus was on understanding the external conditions which shape pastoral systems and land rights, based on information in the case studies, and to identify commonalities and differences between pastoral groups. Working groups were formed around the following themes physical/geographical context, economics, politics, organisation and socio-cultural environment, technology and knowledge.

Understanding the External Conditions which shape pastoral systems and land use and rights

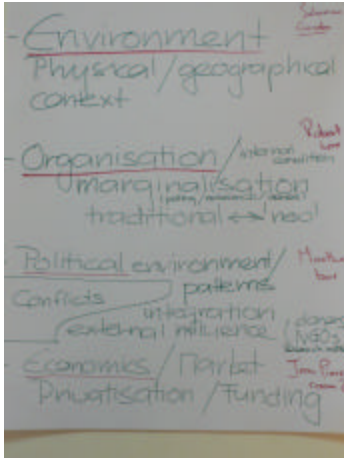
Working group on Organisation and socio-cultural environment

Religious environment

- Leadership
- Level of social capital, cooperative capacity, social cohesion in the community

Existence of ethnic conflicts, farmers/pastoralists conflicts

- Level of education
- Preservation of indigenous knowledge
- Existence of customary law system
- Limited know-how on securing land rights



Working Group on Physical/geographical context:

Main elements:

- Climate / seasonal cycles / climate change
- Topography
- Vegetation (forest, pasture)
- Water scarcity
- Isolation

Underlying land use system

- Grazing practices and mobility patterns
- Level of competing interests among land users: [crop/livestock competition]

Land degradation

Working group on Political Environment:

International and regional policy environment

- No clear definition of roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders dealing with pastoral issues (NGOs, donors, research, policy makers, ..)
- International trade policies (quality standards)

Legal framework:

- Current land tenure system: formal statutory law privileged over customary law, complexity of legislations, overlapping of rights, lack of sector legislation regarding pastoral issues (pastoral code, clear definition/delimitation of grazing lands)
- Law implementation: challenge and lack of capacity / institutional arrangements of implementing agencies

- Lack of awareness by pastoralists

Inappropriate sector policies & public policies:

- Protected areas, categorization of livestock, crop biased support policies, education,
- Economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by pastoral systems (internalization of externalities)
- Link between recognition of economic contribution of pastoralism and security of land rights?

Dynamics:

- Change in political system, benefits from other social movements?
- 'Governance' factors
- Level of insecurity & corruption.
- Market forces against interest of pastoralists [new opportunities?]
- Access to market
- Privatization context (economic reforms)
- Access to financial resources (credits/grants)

Working group on Economic Environment:

- International trade policies (quality standards)
- Economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by pastoral systems (internalization of externalities)
- Link between recognition of economic contribution of pastoralism and security of land rights?
- Market forces against interest of pastoralists [new opportunities?]
- Access to market
- Privatization context (economic reforms)
- Access to financial resources (credits/grants)

Day 2:

The morning session of day 2 was dedicated to the different modes and processes of organisation, especially successful examples. The goal was to identify factors of success for organisation. The participants

differentiated organisations according to their basis on common identity (ethnicity, community, identity) or a common objective (e.g. to defend land rights), as well as organisations in response to or instigated by external actors (such as NGOs, government). A large part of the discussion centred on the role of external organisations (NGOs) and what they can do to support pastoralist organisation, which is very relevant to this project, since some of the outputs are likely to be used by intermediary organisations that support pastoralist organisations.

In the afternoon the outline of the case studies was discussed and the research partners scheduled individual appointments with the research coordinator to discuss details of their study. Furthermore a presentation on the objective, format and right use of policy briefs was given followed by a discussion on the subject (for an outline of the PowerPoint presentation see Annex IV).

What is organization?

The day started with a group exercise: The participants were split into 5 random groups. Each group should come out with three short statements on a card paper giving an answer to the questions: What is organization?

The following answers were put forward:

Group 1:

- Traditional Organisation vs. Formal Organisation
- Organization created from the community vs. organization created by outside initiative
- Participatory Development approaches

Group 2:

- Collective Action to achieve a common goal
- Agenda for self determination, ownership question (organization from pastoralists vs organization for pastoralists)
- Organisations are diverse and vary according to context and objective

Group 3:

- Common Objective (problem, achievement, identification)
- Structure & Roles (leadership, responsibilities, activities, sharing, representing)
- Rules & Procedures (inside & outside relations to create trust and reliability)

Group 4:

- Organization is not an activity it is a body or group
- 3 types of organizations (common identity (family), common interest (more objective and mobilization), NGO)
- Organisation as an institution and organization as an activity

Group 5:

- Doing something together
- Informal Institution
- Formal institution

The plenary elaborated the following points as the key elements describing an organization:

Organisations are diverse and their structures vary according to context, objective:

→Objective

- Identity (family, customary based)
- Common objective (issue, achievement)
- Outside incentives (NGOs Government)

→Organisation as an activity vs. organization as an institution

→Structure of organization (formal, informal, traditional)

Analyzing the factors that lead to successful organization

The plenary decided to split into three working groups with each working group looking at one of the objectives and analyzing the factors that lead to successful organization and action defending and securing land rights

Group 1: Group build based on Identity I.e. family or customary based

(Group members: Asyl from Kyrgyzstan, Dong from China, Ritu with case study on Kenya, Esther Resource Person, Solomon from Ethiopia, Jean-Pierre with case study on France and Switzerland)

Objective:

- Community-based organisation

How:

- Integrating customary with external stakeholders
- Participatory action research
- Community based organisation

Group 2: Group build based on common objective, i.e. to solve conflict

(Members: Lalji from India, Juan Luis from Argentina, Saidoo from Cameroun , Zhaoli from China, Aziz from Pakistan)

Goal: To defend secure land rights

- Common property Rights
- Rights and Access of control over land or other resources
- Private property rights

Objectives:

- To strengthen pastoralists organization
- To make their voices heard in Policy or decision making process
- To participate in policy decision making process

How to achieve this objective:

- Policy advocacy through representation and sensitization of decision/opinion makers
- Capacity building of Pastoral Cadres
- Policy Research
- Media Advocacy
- Mass mobilization
- Alliances with relevant partners
- Strengthening communication strategy
- Conservation, documentation of dissemination of indigenous traditional knowledge or practices
- Leadership development among pastoralists
- Involving customary and religious leaderships
- Full and informed participation of pastoralists
- Direct collective action

Group 3: Organisation based on outside initiative, i.e. NGOs

(Members: Martha from Uganda, Nazgul and Adilet from Kyrgyzstan, Stanislav from Kazakhstan, Vivek from India, Agnes from Burkina Faso, Robert from Cameroon)

Objectives:

- Promote innovative and sustainable landscape management for pastoralism

Empower pastoralist to identify their rights and responsibilities over land and how to eventually protect and secure their rights

Activities:

- Participatory process,
- Research to better understand the pastoralists
- Organization of pastoralists
- Training and awareness creation
- Support and registration of land
- Lobbying, advocacy and networking and exchange visit
- Technical Support
- Legal representation
- Monitor and evaluation of pastoral activities
- Documentation of indigenous knowledge and local breeds

General Comments:

- How do we prevent that cadres capture the benefit?
- Kenya: Samburu is watching Kitengela (come back to customary regulation)
- Develop proud among educated youngsters to remain within identity group
- Group 2: Registration of land is it communal land? Activities cannot help to achieve the objective, importance of participation and especially develop awareness and knowledge of the outside group
- NGOs provide outside knowledge and support pastoral groups
- Organisation of pastoralists by NGOs, what have been the processes, psycho-legal extension services chosen by community and trained for their function; reflect approach, in provincial levels, divisional level and community level

Conclusion:

- How to make recommendations so that they have general validity and are still applicable for the individual cases
- How to avoid paternalistic approach of outside agencies
- Select local originating facilitators and negotiate with community and local government
- Outside agencies need to address local leader and assess the situation prior to any action so that they can attend the needs of pastoralists
- Language is very important
- Community institutions needs cohesion and objective and express their need
- Come with respect and open dialogue
- Empowerment of community
- Traditional leaders and expression of needs
- Dialogue has both sides
- Look also outside of this dialogue box

Day 3:

On Day 3, participants assessed different types of land rights, the diversity of legal arrangements and commonalities. Five categories identified were: common vs. individual rights, access rights, (effective) use of land, specific pastoralist rights (grazing etc.), equity/gender (conflict of rights). The working groups worked on access, management, and control. The afternoon session focused on processes for defending pastoral land rights in the studies to identify common approaches used and constraints faced, such as negotiation/mediation, protest/public pressure, court, change of legislation/implementation. Each of the groups identified some critical problems with such approaches. A combination of approaches is usually used and this combination is very context-specific, for instance, the use of protest depends on the political environment. It was, however, noted that protest and the courts are usually used as last resorts and are used because a policy is inappropriately implemented or negotiation/mediation has not led to results. Going to court, in particular, is time-consuming and expensive, and the justice system is even less accessible to women.

What are land rights?

Participants split into random working groups to discuss the question what are land rights and come up with suggestions to be discussed in the plenary.

The plenary identified the following broad categories of land rights:

- Use rights
- Control
 - Group
 - Individual
- Access

However, they also noted the following features as important to each of these categories:

- Equitability
- Effectiveness

- Security

They recognized that rights come with responsibilities.

After some consultations participants decided to change the categories as follows:

- Access
- Control
- Management

They argued that the notion of management brings with it the idea of responsibilities that inhere within a right, and which is often underemphasized. They also suggested that the notion of control covers both legal and entitlement dimensions of rights. They however agreed to maintain the collective versus individual distinction within each category, but noted the importance of addressing conflict.

One participant called attention to within-group heterogeneity. Power differentials based on wealth, gender, age etc are typical of pastoralist communities and apply to rights as well.

Access, Control and management: What are the commonalities and differences, advantages and disadvantages of these three categories of land rights across the case study settings?



The participants organized into 3 breakout groups as follows:

Access: Cameroun, India, Kyrgyzstan, Switzerland

Control: Cameroun, Pakistan, Burkina, Nepal, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uganda, India, Argentina

Management: Kyrgyzstan, Kenya, Tibet

The following points were put forward and discussed:

Group with focus on access rights

The group with focus on access rights distinguished between community and cooperative access, and customary access and discussed constrains in access related to transboundary transhumance and the set up of national parks and protected areas

Community and cooperative (Switzerland, Kyrgyzstan)

- Private, Cooperatives, Commune meadows
- State ownership, now distributed

Pastoralism still exists in Switzerland with animals shifting between alpine areas in the summer and plains in the winter. They pay subscription fees to maintain membership in cooperatives, to which buys and distributes their milk. In Kyrgyzstan, 70 years if Soviet occupation has introduced state-owned cooperatives for rangeland management and development. Government land is now redistributed albeit imperfectly. The organization of pastoralist associations is aimed at correcting this exclusion. Some have succeeded in winning back access for their members.

Customary (Ethiopia)

- Jaarsadheda associations, Kanfi and Abba Herregha
- Borehole and well owners in Ethiopia cause much conflict among Borana pastoralists. The organization of pastoral associations allowed traditional water use, which was more inclusive.

Transboundary (Niger, Chad, Nigeria, Cameroun)

- Establishment of migration corridors in the Wasalagon Flood Plains of Cameroun
- By NGOs and the government
- Some access was created, but seasonal conflict persists between different resource users (eg pastoralists and fisher folk and/or farmers in the rainy season).

National parks and protected areas (India, Gujjar case)

- Pastoralists used Himalayan areas for centuries, but but government converted to national park
- Pastoralists settled outside the park but still took animals to hills and were fined/penalties
- NGO formed 15 years ago, mobilized pastoralists into associations and lobbied for an amendment that would see their inclusion in Tribal Bill, which was passed in 2007.
- 3 generations continue to enjoy traditional rights now.

Group with focus on right of control

The group with focus on the right of control distinguished between individual and communal control over land, and discussed issues related to the rights to use, conflicts, and equity and gender questions.

Communal land vs individual

- generally grazing lands are communal lands
- most grazing lands are controlled by state
- individual ranches own grazing lands and have total control over it

Rights to use

- except for India and Nepal, individual pastoralists apply to use land
- rights over grazing land is not guaranteed
- agriculturalists have more permanent rights over farm land
- government is privatizing grazing land

Conflict

- Lots of conflict over grazing land.
- Pastoralists have conflicts with:
 - National parks, forestry i.e conservation eg Uganda
 - Farmers
 - Policy makers
 - Individual owners-ranchers, with huge pieces of land, no compensation is given to pastoralists before land given out eg Cameroon.
 - Industrialists- grazing lands allocated to corporations
 - Environmentalists
- All conflicts are resolved at different levels in different ways. Differs from country to country

Equity

- No equity in the use of grazing land. See above.

Gender

- Most grazing is dominated by men and women left out.



Group with focus on the right to manage land

The group with focus on the right to manage land stated that it is very difficult to define management and what it should include and focused its discussion on individual vs. common rights and its implications for management and discussed questions related to the impact of external factors on the effective use and the pastoralist's rights to set priorities, as well as questions related to equity and conflicts.

Individual vs. common rights

- Individual management easier in general but not for pastureland
- collaborative management is more appropriate, less conflictual, more flexible and adaptable, but there's lots of diversity—history, geography, politics, culture, economics

Effective use

- Climate change impacts effective use, negatively or positively
- Globalization and privatization have negative impacts and can lead to changes in environment and use patterns, which can be negative or positive
- Importance of Indigenous Knowledge
- Disasters and lessons learnt across contexts

Specific pastoralist's rights

- External interventions tend to be top-down, non-participatory, inappropriate (e.g. rangeland privatization in China, legislation on pastures based on agricultural land laws e.g. in Kyrgyzstan, land subdivision in Kenya).
- National policy and plans need to take into account pastoralists priorities. Other sectors better prioritized e.g. tourism, mining, ag, infrastructure etc.
- Local level masterplans, zoning decisions excludes pastoralists (Kenya, Kyrgyzstan) and take their land which is referred to as wasteland

Equity

- Mgmt decisions being made by men
- Elite capture of resources

- Policy bias against pastoralism
- Laws inconsistent; overlapping and contradiction between state and customary laws; some countries recognized, others not.
- Land management decisions and access to judiciary processes exclude pastoralists
- Capacity building of marginalized groups

Conflicts

- Individual vs. communal
- Power relations and access e.g. gender rights, elite capture
- Different land user groups with different priorities and ways of managing the land.

The main points of the above discussions are:

Access:

- Community based organization very important for land rights
- Need better land use demarcation, to definitively demarcate grazing from farm lands.
- Clash with *privatization* on rights to use, which doesn't provide for equitable use of land.
- Decisions for use and allocation should be done closer to community level

Control:

- Grazing lands are usually communal, yet controlled by state and by individual ranchers. Pastoralists less control.

Management:

- Collective management should be emphasized
- Should be based on indigenous knowledge and customary rights
- Need for participatory and inclusive decision making
- Need to recognize multiple, overlapping rights for sound management
- Need to resolve contradictions between state and customary rights

Defining the key elements in the process for recognition of land rights

The participants split into random groups to discuss the steps the organizations in their respective countries did take and to find out commonalities and differences in their approaches in order to build categories for further discussion.

Questions structuring the discussion in the groups:

1. Objective or problem
2. What did you do?
3. Who was involved? How?
4. Outcomes

The following Categories were developed:

1. Mediation/Negotiation
2. Protest / Resistance
3. court/legal cases
4. change of legislation/ change of policies/ better implementation

Comments from participants on categorisation:

- Ritu: suggested adding notion of direct action
- Juan: issue relating to the fact that sometimes the situation involve different types
- Solomon: how to avoid generalisation? How to identify common platform without generalisation and maintaining diversity: need to identify key issues for each country.

- Jon: cf. objective of the workshop is to focus on commonalities to find common understandings: cf. issue of commonalities is key for workshop.

Analysing the various key elements in the processes to defend and secure land rights



The participants organized into 4 breakout groups as follows:

- Mediation/Negotiation: Nepal, Burkina Faso, Argentine, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Cameroon
- Protest/Resistance: Kenya, Argentine, India
- Court/legal cases: Cameroon, Pakistan
- Change of legislation/ change of policies/ better implementation: India, Kirgizstan, Uganda, China

Working Group focussing on Mediation/Negotiation

Objectives/problem

- To mitigate the conflicts between agriculturalist/pastoralist on land use (BF, Cameroon, Kazakhstan)
- To help pastoralist to register their land (Kyrgyzstan) support by local NGO, help also to unite individual herders to defend their rights
- To minimize rangeland degradation (Ethiopia)

What did they do?

- BF and Cameroon:
 - i. Organising a community meeting facilitated by NGO
 - ii. Explaining the legal situation to all shareholders (agriculturalists, pastoralists, authorities, etc)
 - iii. Community negotiation and also individual negotiation (forum for concerns)
 - iv. Next step: on the ground situation (which land should belong to who? Define corridors (Cameroon))
- Kyrgyzstan
 - i. Mobilizing of pastoralists by NGOs and local leaders
 - ii. Providing information
 - iii. Support of registration
- Ethiopia
 - i. Participatory participation: mapping, community action planning

Who was involved?

- agriculturalist,
- pastoralist,
- land owners,

- officials (authorities/, technicians, NGOs)
- customary institutions

How?

- Identify key problems and improve options for implementation, Ngo involvement...(Ethiopia)

Outcome:

- Contact between agriculturalist and pastoralists (implemented)
- Problem solved
- Mechanisms of negotiations were created
- Community based implementation (maps, plans) (Ethiopia)

Discussion in the plenary:

- Solomon: added point on partnership: supporting communities: awareness on land rights is crucial (BF) and support of community meetings. Also by difference in land use systems (private sometime like KY).
- Susette: how this co-operation came about? Did communities actively seek? Or someone approach communities?
- Solomon: initiative from pastoralist and pre-existing work relations with NGOs before mobilization. Communities have shown interest in getting external support. Community initiative in most cases, depends on level of organisation of community members.
- Susette: can you give 3 terms for recommendations to communities if they are looking for outside support?

Recommendations to communities looking for outside support:

- Identify pb
- Organise your community/ agree on problem
- Look as a group for resources
- Seek information (about land rights)
- Access outside support
- for NGOs: identify community initiative and entry points
- recommendation to communities in identifying partners:
- identify 'good'/relevant NGO/support/institutions
- look for similar situation

Working Group focussing on Protest/ Resistance

Objectives

- Defend and secure land rights
- Change policies in favour of pastoralist
- Have better control/use of lands
- Ensure better equitable access/justice
- These objectives could be local/regional/international etc

Actions:

A. Open and public protest

- civil law obedience (demonstration, marches, blocking roads, closing down PK office, march with cattle in metro, free the cattle in the city)
- direct action
- strikes
- boycotts
 - a. not selling products (derivative and direct products)
 - b. target specific farmers that are anti-pastoralists (boycotts)
 - c. not taking part in electoral process (boycott of election)
 - d. media boycott
 - e. boycott of pastoralist which refuse co-operation
- passive resistance

- walkouts (protest against politicians, protesting at workshops)
- social gathering protests
- hunger strike
- removing of plantations (cf. prosopocice)
- mass arrest

B. Internal conflicts:

- social boycotting
- no presence/attendance to social gathering
- silence
- cf. violence against women in Kenya: women village for a free violence zone (no FGM and domestic violence, forced marriages, etc)

C. Hidden resistance

- grazing at night
- songs/hidden language
- India: use of 'social words'

Actors:

- Pastoralists
- NGOs/CBOs
- Networks
- Medias
- Policy makers
- International bodies
- lawyers

How

- Alliance with other social holders (IP, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs)
- Media to amplify impact
- Cultural activities (drama, films)
- Political elements (international meetings: as platform to push for change, opportunistic politicians trying to take advantage of pastoralist movement)

The presenting group showed as an example an activity of open protest on lack of women in pastoralist's networks by turning their backs to the rest of the participants.



Discussion in the plenary:

- Issues: problem of backlash? Cf. men village across the street in reaction to women's village in Kenya, also threat of violence. Overall when issue on gender always backlash.
- Are there common 'critique' to protest? Combination of action/issue of 'fatigue'. A one off protest do not work: has to be organised over time/strategy. Not isolated and destructive action.
- Keep in mind that protest = last resort, means that policy has failed.

Recommendations

- Recommend looking at the report!! (As issues were raised)
- Use media/website get these actions out (lots of protests are hidden)
- Issue of adaptability of such actions? Democracy? Last resort: based on local situation
- Use in situation where participatory rights are recognised
- Useful where little representation in politics, policy, research, no voice

Working group with focus on change of legislation/policies/implementation

Problems:

- Problem: Laws and policies do not take into consideration customs and customary norms/ and local conditions (cf. Uganda policy on national park, policy in China: privatisation)
- Root cause of this problem: no inclusion of pastoralist into policy making
- Lack of information/awareness of laws / policies among pastoralists
- Big shifts in grazing tenure
- Political decisions from above (- and +)

What did you do?

- mobilization/awareness
- creation of groups (formal and informal)
- close dialogue with technical and political level
- advocacy/networking with livestock groups, partners, governments (various level)
- identifying support in power structures
- use of social/political movements to push pastoralist agenda
- genuine and internal need to initiate process for change
- integrating and harmonising customary/formal laws

Innovations that might be useful for other organisations:

- use of community practice (such as prayers in India)
- incorporate IK into process
- creation of youth/women subgroups
- to use other types of movement to strengthen voice (religious leaders, intergovernmental organisation such WB, etc)
- wide networking to gain broad support

Recommendations:

- Link with ongoing social movement (save time, resources) look for champions... e.g. India: tribal and Dalits movements: good opportunity for pastoralists to link (easier for organisation) so link with ongoing social movement makes it easier.
- Develop long term strategy and take long term time frames into account, e.g. in Uganda it took 2 years for land rights to be changed, in India 5 years

Working Group focussing on Court/Legal Cases

- A. The Gujjars v. Mehtar (ex ruler) of Pakistan
- B. Alhadji Baba Dampullo v. Usman Haman & 3 others in the North West Province of Cameroon

Commonalities:

- Objective: protect land rights over land
- Legal practitioners represented the pastoralists (most countries have bars association and/or human rights bodies for legal advice)
- Pastoralists were empowered by court process positive change of relations after court matter
- Court influenced the settlement of land rights
- Rights to land were legally determined before court could determine the matter: need for legal basis (do not go to court in a vacuum)
- Interpretation of existing legislation

Difficulties

- court case should be the last resort: it is time consuming and expensive
- However court cases are encouraged where necessary
- Issue of Gender access to justice in Kazakhstan. (issue of shame on the clans, use of informal courts)

Day 4:

Day 4 was dedicated to a field visit organised with PINGO, an umbrella organisation of Tanzanian pastoralists (for a detailed programme of the field visit see Annex V). The resource persons, WISP, and ILC stayed behind and went through the summaries of the preceding days in order to draft a set of recommendations.



Day 5:

On Day 5, in the morning session, the follow-up of the workshop was discussed, including the various outputs, ranging from the global synthesis report and finalised case studies, to a resource guide, national and global policy briefs, and press releases, as well as their dissemination to specific target audiences. Opportunities and events for dissemination were also identified by participants. Working groups were formed to further deepen the discussion on the use of the knowledge generated, including concrete suggestions on the structure of the global synthesis report. Some of the issues raised for discussion were the need to produce documentation in other languages (Spanish, French), with the adaptation of contents to the local context being the responsibility of WISP network members. Using other methods for dissemination, including community radio and participatory video, was also suggested. It was stressed that the report should be concise so as to reach a wider audience, and an online version to allow for continuous updating was also suggested. Before going into the lunch break participants went through an exercise aiming to find out, which themes and topics discussed in the past week were considered most important by them. In the afternoon session the draft recommendations, put together the prior day by the team of the resource persons, were

presented discussed and revised (see Annex VI for the recommendations). Furthermore, evaluation sheets were distributed and time slotted to fill them in and return back prior to the end of the workshop (see the evaluation sheet in Annex VII and the Evaluation of the workshop in Annex VIII).

Various outputs of this knowledge management project and their target audience

Output	Who for (Target), why?
Case studies	Global report, resource nationally for recommendation (basis for nat policy briefs); for wider readership; provides context for global report. Fosters networking within this group; Use as basis for publication in e.g. Envr Mag (e.g. 2+ countries combine for more powerful publication – legal, associations)
Workshop report	For participants (+ donors), daily minutes, process; maybe put on www (but adapt for readability)
Resource guide	groups working with pastoralists (who take it forward & t/late) – addressed to intermediaries (i/c pastoralist intermediaries) – but can be domesticated nationally in time (have in mind when drafting) Include references (links to other materials)
Global synthesis report	Have national TOR in it? Use as basis for publication in e.g. Envr Mag.; Sc public. Higher level usable in policy, rich, lessons and leads to policy/research recommendations. Possibly then a simple version – so with the detailed report – multiple products can be developed for diff. audiences. Recommendations as conclusions to chapters
National policy briefs	National level, done partners, in local language after review and get branding right. Policy makers not just gov, also NGOs, international actors, donors
Global issues papers	For UNCCD, CBD, CCC, Regional forums, potential for a number of such papers – but maybe focus on land rights, papers for indigenous fora, paper for women's fora
Recs, messages, press releases	In global report issues, and report. Press releases – publicity
Compilation of all the case studies	Like the CLEAR publication in Kenya
Follow up	A second batch of studies after one year to assess progress
Generic powerpoint	
Documentary	Based on the case studies – a global view of pastoralism – focus on land rights
WISP net	
Other websites and list serves	French association for pastoralism
Global advocacy network	Member in a given country provides contact details and the network applies international pressure
Participatory video	(e.g. Kyrgyz and Kazakh)

Upcoming Events where outputs could be presented

- Grassland Olympics – Hohhot, China – 2008 – disseminate messages
- Permanent Forum – New York – April (side event by Dana declaration/ WAMIP)

- World Conservation Congress – Barcelona – 8-14 October
- Regional activities (environmental Conventions) – CCD, regional meeting on TK and Practice in Peru (June)
- 12th biennial conference of the IASCP, 14-18 July, Cheltenham

Structure of Synthesis/Global Report

1. General background
2. Pastoral Context
 - Difficulties, Conflicts, Problem
 - Rights, issues, abstraction
3. Solutions, mechanisms, processes
 - A.) Practical :
 - Mediation/Negotiation
 - Policy Processes
 - Protest, public action
 - B.) Legal
 - Integration, customary law with formal law
 - Customary Institution with formal institution
 - Planning policies
4. Conclusions
5. Recommendations

Structure and name of the “Nini” (toolkit was deemed to be not a good title) The final decision was eventually to name it the Resource Guide



Group 1:

Resources:

Contact, Funding, Networking opportunities

Suggestions for title:

- Pastoralism beyond science
- Pastoralist
- Guide de travail sur le pastoralisme

Tools:

- Tables
- Maps
- Photographs

Concepts

- Synthesis paper
- Terminology, keywords, definition
- One page profile of pastoralist culture

Approach and methods:

- Grassroots and communities
 - How to market
 - How to organize pastoralist week /day
 - Awards and trophies
- Policy makers:
 - Education and curriculum on pastoralism
- Development practitioners and researchers:
 - Capacity building

Group 2:

Title:

Resource book for pastoralist rights

Structure:

- Participatory Video
- Community Radio
- REFLECT circles (Paolo Freire)
- Information communication materials (IEC)
- Paralegals-psychol-legal counseling
- Constructive dialogue with state authorities
- Fighting corruption (judicial processes, clarity of laws)
- Lobbying and advocacy

Focus:

- Government
- Decision makers/NGOs
- Pastoralists

Group 3:

Title:

- Land rights and pastoralism: A resource guide
- Resource guide for pastoral land rights

Structure:

Audience: Pastoralists

- Executive Summary
- Introduction/Background

(general context of pastoralism, diversity of systems, key issues, commonalities etc.)

- Land rights problems (access, control, management)
- Organisation/mobilization of pastoralists (types, strategies)
- Services for pastoralists (technical support, capacity building)
- Policy and advocacy (legislation, awareness raising, differences and commonalities)
- Recommendations
- References
- Possibilities of funding
- Contacts of authors

Structure of each chapter:

- Introduction
- Main issues/contents
- Solutions
- Summary

Languages

- Should be available in main languages
- Translation to local languages

Group 4:

- FAQ and answers
- Guidelines of the concept and processes
- Success stories and lessons learned
- Technical support

Structure:

Requirements, languages, pictures/maps/schemes, easily understand language, practical examples, references, contacts of people, updating it

Timeframe ASAP!

Exercise: Weighing priorities

Each participant was given two cards. On each card one topic could be noted. The cards were put up on the wall and each participant was allowed to give three points to allocate to those three issues on the wall that they considered most important. The weights given are indicated in brackets on top and the sequence of the themes reflects their ranking.

- Conflicts on rangeland use (8)
- Organisation of pastoralists groups to defend promote their rights (6) (plus one card folded)
- National Policies on pastoralism made by all countries (5)(plus two card folded)
- Land registration (4) (plus one card folded)
- Alliances of pastoralists groups with other stakeholders (3)
- National pastoral code (3)
- Need to develop the legal instrument to assure strong participation of pastoralists and policy making and legislation at all levels (3)
- Equity in pasture management and policy including within pastoralists groups (2) (plus one card folded)
- Demarcation of grazing lands (2)
- Strong critique of privatization based on evidence in case studies (1)
- Transboundary pastoralism (1) (2 folded cards)
- Gender issues and rights (0) (plus 1 card folded)
- Different levels of land rights organization (0)
- Negotiation (0)
- Access and control of pastoral resources (0)
- Urbanisation and agriculture effect on pastoralism (0)
- Private investments focus on pastoral areas (0)
- Impacts of inappropriate land policies
- New trends in national legislation in regards of pastoralism
- Consistency of policies
- Customary vs. statutory in various sectors for pastoral development
- Policy support for pastoralists to achieve economic an social development in harmony with nature



Titles weights:

- Policy (10)
- Legislation (5)
- Registration (6)
- Privatization (2)
- Conflict (10)
- Organization (10)
- Equity and participation (8)

The cards handed in were sorted and arranged on the wall subsumed under the larger titles Policy, Legislation, Registration, Privatization, Organization, Equity and Participation. According to the weighing exercise Conflict, Organization and Policy were considered to be most important subjects.

Suggestions concerning the content and structure were put forward as well:

- Issue of learning from experience of other countries (3)
- Solutions as many examples as possible (2)
- Elaborate details of processes as result was achieved (0)

ANNEX I: Reporting Format

The following questions ***are not obligatory*** to each study, but they help to define the four key issues that each study is expected to address.

3.1. Process of organisation of pastoralists

- 3.1.1. What was the role of pastoralist customary institutions/organisation in securing resource rights?
- 3.1.2. What was the role of non-pastoralist players, stakeholders in the process (NGOs, politicians, etc). Who took the initiative?
- 3.1.3. Have non-traditional institutions been formed to facilitate the process, and what are the risks?
- 3.1.4. What lessons can be learnt over strengthening local systems of land allocation and management?
- 3.1.5. What are the lessons in terms of empowering women through the pastoral organisation process?
- 3.1.6. How can pastoralists minimise the risk of educated or politically-connected elites capturing disproportionate benefits of resource security?

3.2. Legal mechanisms through which rights have been upheld

- 3.2.1. Which statutes and laws accommodate pastoralist rights? Were new laws or institutions created? Were modifications necessary to support communal tenure or customary institutions? What are the mechanisms for the implementation of these laws?
- 3.2.2. What has been done to overcome the issue of multiple rights and conflicts (i.e. where community control over resources does not have neat boundaries and there are competing use rights)?
- 3.2.3. Are negotiations managed and supported in law (between whom and whom - e.g. by creation of specific institutions)? How has negotiation changed as a result of resource rights being secured?
- 3.2.4. How does the law cater for and uphold different scales of ownership, from private up to communal and open access?
- 3.2.5. How is inheritance regulated and managed and how does this accommodate the needs of pastoral livelihoods and of women and minorities?
- 3.2.6. How have pastoralists maintained their claim to periodically access distant rangelands resources that they only access periodically (e.g. drought reserves)?
- 3.2.7. How have pastoralists upheld their rights to seasonally use resources on transhumance routes?

3.3. Changes that created the space for success to be achieved

- 3.3.1. Were there government policies or legal changes that created space for resource claims to be made?
- 3.3.2. What changes in donor or civil society strategies were necessary?
- 3.3.3. If changes had to be initiated, how was this brought about, what were the methods?
- 3.3.4. What changes are still required to ensure both continued protection of pastoralist resource rights, and wider assertion of rights by pastoralists?

ANNEX II: List of Participants

Participants			
Agnes Ganou	Burkina Faso	RECOPA	babsyi@yahoo.fr
Asyl Undeland	Kyrgyzstan	Rural Development Fund	aundeland@yahoo.com
Aziz Ali Khan	Pakistan	Local Government	aliaziznm@yahoo.com
Desai Laljbhai Gafurbhai	India	MARAG Maldhari Rural Action Group	lalji_satya@yahoo.co.in
Dong Shikui	Case study on Nepal	Beijing Normal University	dsk@ires.cn
Iryama Martha	Uganda	KADP Karamoja Agro Pastoral Development Programme	iryama@yahoo.com
Jean Pierre Biber	Switzerland	EFCNP European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism	jean-pierre.biber@natcons.ch
Juan Luis Meregá	Argentina	Fundación del Sur	jlmeregá@unq.edu.ar
Nazgul Esengulova	Kyrgyzstan	Public Fund Ak Terek	ak-terek@elcat.kg
Perumal Vivekanandan	India	SEVA	vivekseva@dataone.in
Ritu Verma	Case studies on Kenya	Out of the Box Research & Action	rvermapuri@yahoo.ca
Robert Fon Suh	Cameroon	MBOSCUDA Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association	robertfonsuh@yahoo.co.uk
Saidoo Kari	Cameroon	CARPA, Centre d'Appui à la Recherche et au Pastoralisme	carpacameroun@yahoo.fr
Solomon Wakgari	Ethiopia	Save the Children	SWakgari@Savechildren.org.et
Stanislav Kim	Kazakhstan	UNDP United Nations Development Programme	stanislav.kim@undp.org
Zhaoli Yan	China	ICIMOD International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	yzhaoli@icimod.org
Resource person			
Celine Dutilly-Diane		ICARDA	C.DUTILLY-DIANE@CGIAR.ORG
Ed Barrow		IUCN	Edmund.Barrow@iucn.org
Esther Mwangi		Center for International Development, Harvard University	Esther_Mwangi@ksg.harvard.edu
Jérémie Gilbert		Transitional Justice Institute University of Ulster	j.gilbert@ulster.ac.uk
Jonathan Davies		WISP Global Coordinator	jonathan.davies@iucn.org
Nikola Rass		WISP Project Officer	nikola.rass@iucn.org
Sabine Pallas		International Land Coalition	s.pallas@landcoalition.org
Susette Biber		WISP Research Coordinator	Susette.Biber-Klemm@unibas.ch
Florence Njiriri	Kenya	IUCN WISP Assistant	Florence.Njiriri@iucn.org
Absent at the workshop			
Jeanne Chiche	Moroco		chichej@hotmail.com
Dodo Boureima	Niger	AREN Association for the Re-dynamisation of Livestock in Niger	goroubanda@yahoo.fr
Yulia Grigorova	Bulgaria	WWF	ygrigorova@wwfdcp.bg

Organization of Pastoralists to Defend their Land Rights

A workshop organized by
WISP

World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism



Co-funded by
International Land Coalition
ILC



Time	Sessions
<p>Day 1 09.00 – 10.00</p> <p>10.30 – 12.30</p>	<p>I. Introduction and welcome</p> <p>II. Introductions in depth</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Getting to know each other</p> <p><u>Question:</u> Who are we? Where do we come from?</p> <p><u>Method:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Each participant to interview another participant about his/her case study ➤ 4 Key questions (problem, organization, legal process, laws and regulations/successful achievement) ➤ Each participant present the case study of the interviewed person
<p>Day 1 14.00 – 17.00</p>	<p>III. Understanding the external conditions which shape pastoral systems and land rights</p> <p><u>A. Question:</u> What are the broad contexts that are relevant to the issue of pastoral land rights? What commonalities and differences are there between the pastoral groups?</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Build working groups to answer question in point IV</p> <p><u>Method:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brainstorm criteria for classification (participants to define their context with 1-2 words per card, as many cards as they need) ➤ Cards classified by the moderator with the group ➤ Feed back into plenary <p><u>B. Question:</u> How do external conditions influence the land rights situation of pastoralists?</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Identify the specifics of pastoral land rights</p> <p><u>Method:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 3-4 groups, based on contexts raised in the previous session ➤ General brainstorm in the group of the implications of the given context for pastoralist land rights and the implications that (weak) rights have for pastoralists and their environment ➤ Feed back into plenary
<p>Day 1 Evening</p>	<p>Evening sessions each day for films and country presentations (set according to the time of dinner)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Set up a time table at the beginning of the workshop with three slots of 30 minutes per evening – voluntary attendance ➤ Will include films on pastoralism if there is time ➤ Day 1 will include a general introduction to the work of WISP

<p>Day 2 09.00 – 12.30</p>	<p>III. Getting organized Objective: Learn about different modes of organisation? A. <u>Question:</u> what are the objectives for pastoral organization? <u>Objective:</u> Build working groups B. <u>Question:</u> Which forms of organisation, processes and strategies were successful to reach the objective? Objective: Learn about factors of success <u>Method:</u> ➤ Each working group discusses forms of organization and process of organization to tackle the specific issue ➤ Feed back into plenary <u>Tool:</u> Matrix with objective on one column and form of organization (size, level, structure, management) on the other</p>
<p>Day 2 14.00 – 17.00</p>	<p>Free space for individual discussions with experts</p>
<p>Day 3 09.00 – 12.30</p>	<p>IV. Different types of land rights Objective: Description of the possible diversity of land right patterns <u>Question:</u> What are land rights? What do they look like? (e.g. use-rights, ownership right, common property right, individual right, complex of rights) <u>Method:</u> ➤ Brainstorm on different forms of land rights (on cards in the big group) ➤ Categorise “types” of land rights ➤ Prioritise groups and get into those groups (vote with your feet?) ➤ Discuss the diversity of legal arrangements, look for commonalities</p>
<p>Day 3 14.00 – 17.00</p>	<p>V. Steps to defend pastoral land rights Objective: describe steps from different initial settings needed to defend pastoral land rights <u>Method:</u> A. Distinguish between different initial settings B. Describe steps</p>
<p>Day 4</p>	<p>Tanzania exchange day with Tanzanian Pastoralists Organizations</p>
<p>Day 5 09.00 – 12.30</p>	<p>VI. Reflections on the field trip ➤ What is needed here? Can it be linked to our learning? <u>Questions:</u> What do we do with the final product? What to do next? VII. Policy and Practice ➤ Summing up the workshop ➤ Presenting the recommendations for policy and practice that has emerged ➤ General responses, questions VIII. What next? (could be group work again, or ‘open space’) ➤ How can this benefit participants? ➤ How can this benefit other actors and what is needed to provide that benefit? ➤ Gaps in this study</p>
<p>Day 5 14.00 – 17.00</p>	<p>IX. Evaluation of the workshop, the project and WISP How effective was the workshop? How useful is this study to a) the participants and b) the wider world? <u>Method:</u> ➤ Use the ‘dart board’ to assess reactions to the workshop ➤ Put comments on cards regarding the project in general ➤ General questions to WISP?</p>

ANNEX IV: Outline of the PowerPoint Presentation on Policy Briefs

□ What is a Policy Brief

Short information sheet describing your case with the objective to influence policy maker to act on behalf of your case

□ Audience

Who do we want to convince?

- Policy maker (decision maker)
- Critical Mass (groups influencing decision maker)

□ Content of Policy Brief

AIM A: CONVINCING POLICY MAKER

- Arguments for your case and recommendations
- From your own perspective (i.e. support pastoralists access to land because this is our land and our right)
- From the perspective of the policymaker (i.e. support pastoralists access to land, because it is valuable for the country)

AIM B: PROTEST

- Rationale for protest
- Alternative Scenario
- Appeal for support and emphasize own voice and strength

□ Structure

- Problem or opportunity, description of situation of your case
- Arguments for action (individual and general perspective)
- Strategy plan of action
- or appeal to develop a strategy or plan of action

□ Writing

- Short precise title
- Short (policy maker don't have much time) 2-4 pages
- Easy to read (policy makers may not be patient)
- Text elements: Short phrases, divide in paragraphs headed with titles that help quick reading

□ Structure according to AIDA

- Attention (glossy, picture, titles)
- Interest (describe your interests so that they become an interest to others)
- Desire (showcase a package, plan)
- Action (provide access to more information and contact person)

□ Design Appearance

- Frame
- Columns
- Logo
- Explanatory Titles
- Pictures
- Boxes
- Diagrams
- Maps
- Contact information

ANNEX V: Programme of the Fieldtrip on day 5

Objective of the Tanzania field trip day on 13th of March

The 13th of March has been set aside as a day providing the opportunity pastoral organizations working in Tanzania/Arusha to present their work. Benedict Nangoro of CORDS will give a short introduction to the issues of access to land of pastoralists. Then PINGO will organize a fieldtrip with the participants giving them the opportunity to meet pastoralists from Arusha and to see the pastoralist's areas close to Arusha.

Agenda of the Field trip

The field visit is organized to take place on 13th March 2008. The area selected for the visit is pastoral district-Simanjiro-in Manyara region northern Tanzania. It will take approximately two to three hour's drive from Arusha Town to the site (driving time depends on whether it is raining or there was rain the previous day. It is recommended that we leave Arusha town between 6.30am and 7.00am so as to have enough time for presentation and sites visit. The visit schedule will cover the following areas:

The presentation on the Maasai steppe will cover the following topics:

1. Introduction to the Tarangire Ecosystem of the Simanjiro plains (Maasai steppe)
2. Access to land by pastoralists in the area-conflicting land use patterns, conflict resolution: Milestones in defense of land tenure security for pastoralists around the Tarangire ecosystem
3. Pastoral ways of life and its contribution to conservation; conventional vs traditional conservation: why should pastoralists be supported to access and own land within the Tarangire ecosystem?
4. Livelihood options and the linkage to conservation: traditional livelihood systems-pastoralism in conflicting with modern investment (hunting tourism); other livelihood options compatible with pastoralism and conservation ecotourism-non consumptive tourism
5. Critical importance of the maintenance of Tarangire ecosystem in relation to pastoralism and wildlife management; the issue of complementarities between wildlife management and livestock keeping for enhanced conservation of the ecosystem
6. Challenges to pastoralists land access, ownership and conservation; farming, emerging community livelihood options in relation to existing ones and those externally imposed;

Questions and answers session

1. WISP researchers will have an opportunity to ask a group of resident pastoralists' questions. It will also be an opportunity for research to have an informal discussion with pastoralists

Visit some key sites of the Tarangire Ecosystem

1. Introduction to different land use pattern within the Tarangire ecosystem-illustration of pastoralists access to land and its resources
2. Visit to a livestock training centre-support unit for pastoralism in the area
3. Visit to pastoral projects in the area; Ilaramatak-an institute for pastoralists advancement; training centre, pastoralists community radio, milk processing plant, water project-pipe water and charcoal dams targeting human, livestock and wildlife needs in the area

ANNEX VI: Draft Recommendations from WISP Land Rights Workshop

A. General

1. Recognize the value of pastoralism as a sustainable form of land use and economic development.
2. Acknowledge that it is practical to enable pastoralists to secure land rights and legally recognize grazing lands.
3. Recognize that there are different categories of rights (sometimes overlapping), all of which need to be secured and harmonized, e.g. access, management and control.
4. Assess the power relations, and the political, economic, legal, social, cultural, ecological contexts in relation to securing rights.
5. Be aware that rights and responsibilities are interlinked.
6. Recognize, respect and secure communal tenure & rights

B. Participation and Equity

7. Understand, respect and ensure equity (e.g. gender, ethnicity) and sustainability as the basis for securing rights.
8. Support appropriate and equitable leadership development among pastoralists, which would involve customary and other forms of leadership.
9. Promote active participation of all stakeholders (e.g. pastoralists, their neighbors) in land management (e.g. in demarcation and land use planning).
10. Discourage the privatization of common property and in the alternative mitigate the negative consequences of privatizing common property resources.

C. Knowledge

11. Ensure adequate knowledge and capacity of all stakeholders (e.g. pastoralists, their neighbours, intermediary organisations) to responsibly negotiate and secure land rights.
12. Understand and integrate gender differentiated knowledge (and institutions) and priorities.
13. Understand, document and integrate traditional/indigenous knowledge, grassroots innovations and customary institutions as the foundation for land rights.

D. Capacity, Awareness and Communication

14. Support enhanced pastoralist education, literacy, access to information and awareness on their rights and responsibilities.
15. Promote dialogue between pastoralists and external initiatives and organizations (NGO, government departments, political groups) to foster improved understanding on both sides.
16. Strengthen pastoralists' communication strategies, particularly taking into consideration the media as a tool in advocacy and awareness.
17. Pastoralist communication strategies might include, where appropriate mass mobilization and direct collective action.

E. Organization

18. Respect and value the role of customary institutions, based on common identity (e.g. family, ethnicity, community).
19. Pastoralists need to organize both internally around common and agreed objectives, and externally in terms of how they build alliances with others e.g. related social movements.
20. Be aware that there are multiple users (complementary and competing) and uses over space & time in the pastoral landscape.
21. Recognize the full variety of existing institutions and promote their networking to implement policies and legislation to defend rights over land.

F. Securing Rights

22. There are a variety of ways to secure and defend rights, for example mediation, negotiation, protest, litigation and legislative/policy processes.
23. Argue from the economic perspective when negotiating land rights over other forms of land use.

24. Argue from the ecological perspective for political and legal recognition of grazing and rangeland resources.
25. Argue from the human rights perspective XXXX
26. Through policy processes and representation, create awareness and understanding to secure rights amongst decision/opinion makers at all levels.
27. Ensure participation of pastoralists in policy decision making processes to make their voices heard.
28. Recognize the important role of the government in protecting /securing land rights and ensure their appropriate involvement in all the processes in securing land rights.

ANNEX VII: Evaluation Sheet

i. Knowledge management related to this study

1. Announcement:

- How did you hear about this study?
 - WISPnet
 - Friends
 - Colleagues
 - Others (please specify)
- With which expectations did you apply to take part in the study?
- Where your expectations met?
Please explain why or why not.

2. Setting up conditions of collaboration

- Where you satisfied with the process of elaborating terms of collaboration? (Please give points on a scale of 1-10 with 10 being very satisfied and 1 being very unsatisfied the following points)
 - Remuneration
 - Terms of Reference
 - Time plan
 - Communication in general

3. Technical Backstopping

- How good was the learning process initiated through the communication and technical backstopping provided by the Global Study Coordinator. Please give points on a scale of 1-10 (10=very satisfied and 1= very unsatisfied)
 - Objective of the study
 - Main points to be elaborated
 - Key questions to follow up
 - Structure of the case study
 - Others (please specify)

4. Research Subject and Study Outline

- Have you worked on the research subject before?
 - Yes, I am professionally engaged in the field of the research subject
 - Yes, I have done some other research on it
 - No, I focus more on the subject of:
- If you could choose freely a research subject on pastoralism, which subject would you choose?
- Was the provided study outline helpful in structuring your approach towards the research topic?
 - Yes, it helped me to have a structured approach
 - I did not really refer to it
 - No, I found it constraining

5. Workshop

- Did you feel well prepared prior to your attendance of the workshop (please give point from 1-10) in terms of
 - What you were expected to deliver and needed to prepare
 - Being able to influence what would be the agenda of the workshop
 - What you needed to take into consideration when planning the journey

- With which expectations did you come to this workshop?

- Where your expectations met? (Why, Why not?)

- Did the workshop increase your knowledge and understanding about (please give points from 1-10)
 - the research subject in general
 - the research subject in your own country
 - the research subject in other countries
 - processes of policy making
 - processes of advocacy making
 - usefulness of networking with researchers from other countries
 - others (please specify)

- Did the workshop support your networking activities? (please give points form 1-10)
 - Did you meet interesting new partners?

- Could you strengthen relations with former partners?
- Are you going to keep contact with the research partners you met during this workshop?

- Was the agenda of the workshop according to your needs? (please give points from 1-10)
 - Participation in the development of the agenda
 - Content of the agenda (where the chosen subjects those you wanted to discuss?)
 - Organization in working groups (was it satisfying to work in small working groups)
 - Relation free time and workshop time (was there enough free time?)

- Did the workshop give you a feeling of ownership of the final global product in terms of
 - Analyzing the commonalities of the case studies
 - Analyzing the differences of the case studies
 - Coming up with the main recommendations
 - Emphasizing the main issues (please give points from 1-10)

6. Improvements of the entire process

Would you engage in a global study with WISP again?

- Yes
- No, because
- Yes, but only if the following aspect is improved

ANNEX VIII: Evaluation of the Workshop

Participation in the evaluation was high (15 filled in evaluation sheets were returned). This is due to the fact that time was slotted in for this activity at the end of the workshop. The results were in general very positive and 14 out of 15 would engage into a study with WISP again, while one person would only engage in a study again given certain improvements.

The majority of the research partners took part in the study with the interlinked objective to present their case and get stronger in making advocacy for their case and to share their experiences with others and learn from them. The expectations were fully met for most of the research partner, however one researcher mentions that there was a lack of in depth discussion. Networking and meeting partners was another expectation mentioned twice.

The majority of the participants had learned of the knowledge management project via the WISP-net, some got the information from friends and colleagues or through direct communication with WISP. The evaluation of the process of setting up the conditions of collaborations got very antipodal. On the one hand, the communication during the entire study was well perceived and got the highest scores, on the other hand, participants were most unsatisfied with the low remuneration. Some participants were not fully satisfied with the TORS and the timeplan.

The research partners were very satisfied with the technical backstopping, especially with the support given related to the objective of the study and the key questions to be followed up. All of the researchers found the structure given by the outline in the terms of reference helpful. Most of the researchers had worked on the research subject before and would have chosen to work on this subject if they had the option to choose a subject. However, some of the researchers would have liked to have a stronger emphasis on organization and participation, as well as questions of equity, gender and knowledge/technologies. Furthermore land use management and natural resource management and ecological aspects of pastoralism were themes suggested for research.

The majority of the research partners was content with the workshop and did fully or partially find their expectations fulfilled. The expectations were to share experience, to learn of the other case studies and to learn about land rights, as well as to build networks. While all of the researchers were highly satisfied with the organization in working groups, they thought enough time and space was devoted to present and discuss the case studies and to discuss in more detail and to also think about the aspect of application. In general most of the participants felt that they had the possibility to influence the Agenda of the workshop and that the workshop increased their feeling of ownership of the final product. It was mostly criticized that the workshop did not leave enough free time to the researchers.

The increase in knowledge through the workshop and the study did only score in the medium ranks. The researchers gained mostly of the knowledge management project through their improved networking and partnerships.

1. Announcement:

	With which expectations did you apply to the study?	Were these expectations met?
1	To share experiences and learn from other participants	Yes
2	To communicate the success of enforcing legal/policy changes through a new Act	Yes
3	To highlight the situation in my country	still ongoing
4	To learn more and to help improve the situation of pastoralists in Argentina	yes, I learned a lot
5	Finding the solutions to solve problems in rangeland utilization	
6	To exchange and compare studies with other groups so that I can be more precise in my case study	Exchange yes, but not too much in depth
7	To share and acquire more knowledge to defend land rights of the Mbororo	Yes, I had to learn more about writing policy briefs and global advocacy
8	To build a network with other partners	Yes, met many interesting persons
9	To have my organisation join WISP network	Yes, because we get newsletter
10	To learn about the land rights issue globally and to document local initiatives by the pastoralist community	My expectations were fully met I learnt a lot from the case study and frequent communications with WISP team, specially with Nikola and Susette and this workshop was an eye opener for me to understand the pastoralism and land rights issues!
11	To make our land right case strong	Yes
12	To share experiences	Yes
13	To present land rights issues amongst pastoralists in Karamoja, Uganda	Yes, able to realise that and learn pastoralists all over the world face land rights problems and are often marginalized
14	With an expectation of having a very general view to some specific acting	Yes
15	Give ideas on how things work in pastoral regions in Europe, hear about how they work in other regions, and get to know people working on the issue	Yes

Summary	
Expectations	Counts
To learn of pastoralists cases in defending their land rights worldwide	8
To present the specific case of my country and make advocacy for it	8
To build networks with other partners	2

Interpretation:

The majority of the research partners took part in the study with the interlinked objective to present their case and get stronger in making advocacy for their case and to share their experiences with others and learn from them. The expectations were fully met for most of the research partner, however one researcher mentions that there was a lack of in depth discussion. Networking and meeting partners was another expectation mentioned twice.

How did you hear about this study?				
Contact point	Wisprnet	Friends	Colleagues	WISP staff
Counts	10	3	5	1
<i>n=14; multiple answers permitted</i>				

2. Setting up conditions of collaboration

Where you satisfied with the process of elaborating terms of collaboration?											
Score	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	total score
Remuneration	1		1	2	2	3	1		2	2	85
Terms of Reference				1	2		2	2	3	5	121
Time Plan					2			5	6	2	124
Communication in general						1		4	7	4	141
<i>Give points on a scale from 1-10, with 10 being very satisfied and 1 being very unsatisfied</i>											

3. Technical Backstopping

How good was the learning process initiated through the communication and technical backstopping by the Global Study Coordinator?											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total score
Objective of the Study						1	3	5	3	4	134
Main points to be elaborated						1	3	6	1	3	114
Key questions to follow up				1	1		4	5	3	3	134
Structure of the case study					1	1	2	5	3	4	132
<i>Other mentioned: Problem solving (8), Feedback (9), Including maps and fotos (10), Field visit (10)</i>											
<i>Give points on a scale from 1-10, with 10 being very satisfied and 1 being very unsatisfied</i>											

4. Research Subject and Study outline

Have you worked on the subject before?		
Yes, am professionally engaged in this subject	Yes, have done some research on it	No
8	5	2
<i>n=15</i>		

If you could choose freely a research subject, which subject would you choose?

- Resource management mentioned four times:
 - Pasture management
 - Land use management
 - Sustainable Resource Management
 - Transboundary Pastoralism
- High nature value and ecological aspects of pastoralism
- Land rights mentioned five times:
 - Protecting land rights for Mbororo pastoralists in the North West of Cameroon
 - Inappropriate land policies and laws and their impacts (vulnerability)
 - Access to grazing sources
 - Success of pastoralist on land rights
 - Land rights
- Equity, Gender and Knowledge mentioned three times
 - Gender and pastoralism
 - Equity among pastoralists, indigenous knowledge of pastoralists towards sustainable grazing practices
 - Equity in pastoralism, know-how in pastoralism
- Organisation and participation mentioned twice
 - Organisation and participation
 - Organisation of pastoralists
- The future options of pastoralism

Was the provided study outline helpful in structuring your approach?	
	Counts
Yes it helped me to have a structured approach	13
I did not really refer to it	0
No, I found it constraining	0
yes it helped me to have a structured approach to some extent	2

5. Workshop

	With which expectations did you come of the workshop	Where these expectations met?
1	To get concrete impression of experience shared by others, to be able to physically visit Africa rangelands/pastoralism	Yes, participation of all was all genuine and active
2	To learn other case studies	Partially met, because no distribution of case studies
3	To learn more about case studies	Yes, to some extent, could have been more time allocated to the case studies
4	To learn and to help	Yes, partially
5	Networking with other colleagues world wide	Yes, group work and field trip were good
6	To be able to exchange my local experience with others	In part yes, there is still something missing e.g. application
7	Share and acquire more knowledge on global pastoralism	Yes, learnt more about WISP and global advocacy for pastoralists
8	Sharing experience, build a network with other partners	Yes, I met many people from different areas
9	Learn about other case studies, lessons learnt	Not much, we did not discuss in detail, but that's fine too.
10	Present my case and to learn from the cases of others countries and from experts about the land rights issues and to take it forward for the case of poor pastoralists	I am fully satisfied my expectations are met
11	To learn and share the land rights issues and success	Yes
12	To have good discussions to share experience	Yes
13	Learn how pastoralists land rights can be attained/respected and granted though registration of land	Yes, because able to learn from other participants experience
14	To look for commonalities and differences	Yes
15	Many expectations	They have been mainly fulfilled

Summary workshop	
Expectation	Counts
To share experience	6
Learn about case studies	5
To learn about land rights	3
Networking	2
Visit pastoralists in Tanzania	1

Expectations of the workshop		
Fully met	Partially met	Not met
9	5	1
n=15		

Interpretation:

The majority of the research partners was content with the workshop and did fully or partially find their expectations fulfilled. The expectations were to share experience, to learn of the other case studies and to learn about land rights, as well as to build networks. It was criticized by some that there was not enough time and space devoted to present and discuss the case studies and to discuss in more detail and to also think about the aspect of application.

Did you feel well prepared prior to your attendance of the workshop?											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total Score
What you were expected to deliver					1	2	1	8	2	2	126
Being able to influence the agenda		1		1	1	2	1	9			102
What you need to take into consideration when planning your journey	1				1			10	1	2	115
<i>Give points on a scale from 1-10, with 10 being very satisfied and 1 being very unsatisfied</i>											

Did the workshop increase your knowledge and understanding about											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total Score
<i>the research subject in general</i>		1				1	2	8	2	1	114
<i>the research subject in your own country</i>				1	2	3	2	5	3		113
<i>the research subject in other countries</i>					1	1	4	6	2	1	115
<i>processes of policy making</i>			1		1	4	3	2	4		105
<i>processes of advocacy making</i>				1	1	4	3	4	3		113
<i>usefulness of networking with researchers from other countries</i>				1		2	2	3	2	5	122
<i>Others: twice mentioned field visit as important aspect in gaining knowledge</i>											
<i>Give points on a scale from 1-10, with 10 being very satisfied and 1 being very unsatisfied</i>											

Did the workshop support your networking activities?											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	total score
<i>Did you meet many interesting partners?</i>					3		3	2	4	5	138
<i>Could you strengthen relations with former partners?</i>					2	1	2	6	3	1	115
<i>Are you going to keep contact with the research partners you met?</i>						1	3	2	2	7	131

Was the agenda of the workshop according to your needs?											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total Score
Participation in the development of the agenda					1	3	2	4	2	2	107
Content of the agenda					1	2	1	5	1	3	103
Organization in working groups						1		3	7	2	113
Relation free time and workshop time	3		2			3	2	4		0	73
<i>Give points on a scale from 1-10, with 10 being very satisfied and 1 being very unsatisfied</i>											

Did the workshop give you the feeling of ownership of the final product?											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total Score
Analysing the commonalities of the case studies					1		3	5	3	3	123
Analysing the differences of the case studies			1				4	7	2	1	115
Coming up with the main recommendations			1			1	2	8	2		105
Emphasizing the main issues							4	5	5	1	123
<i>Give points on a scale from 1-10, with 10 being very satisfied and 1 being very unsatisfied</i>											

6. Improvements of the entire process

Would you engage in a global study with WISP again?

All of the research partner would engage in a global study with WISP again (14 time yes as a response). However one research partner, would only do so, if the workshops have expert facilitation and the studies have clear delivery and products (i.e. a bit more planning and thought given to the contents of the workshop).

7. Ranking of scored points

Ranking of all the scored questions	
Collaboration: Communication in general	141
Networking: Did you meet many interesting partners?	138
Technical backstopping: Objective of the Study	134
Technical backstopping: Key questions to follow up	134
Technical backstopping: Structure of the case study	132
Networking: Are you going to keep contact with the research partners you met?	131
Workshop: What you were expected to deliver	126
Collaboration: Time Plan	124
Ownership: Analysing the commonalities of the case studies	123
Ownership: Emphasizing the main issues	123
Knowledge: usefulness of networking with researchers from other countries	122
Collaboration: Terms of Reference	121
Ownership: Analyzing the differences of the case studies	115
Networking: Could you strengthen relations with former partners?	115
Knowledge: the research subject in other countries	115
Workshop: What you need to take into consideration when planning your journey	115
Knowledge: the research subject in general	114
Technical backstopping: Main points to be elaborated	114
Agenda: Organization in working groups	113
Knowledge: the research subject in your own country	113
Knowledge: processes of advocacy making	113
Agenda: Participation in the development of the agenda	107
Ownership: Coming up with the main recommendations	105
Knowledge: processes of policy making	105
Agenda: Content of the agenda	103
Workshop: Being able to influence the agenda	102
Collaboration: Remuneration	85
Agenda: Relation free time and workshop time	73