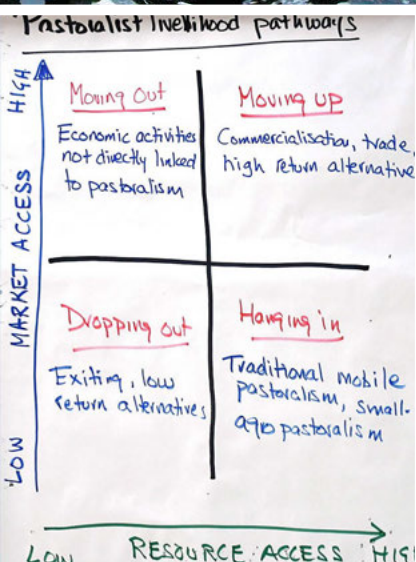




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Karamoja Resilience Support Unit (KRSU)

THIRD TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP FOR ROLL-OUT OF PASTORALISM AND POLICY COURSE

29th October to 2nd November 2018

Jinja, Uganda

Tufts
UNIVERSITY

FRIEDMAN SCHOOL OF
NUTRITION SCIENCE AND POLICY

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ACRONYMS

ASAL	Arid and semi-arid land
AT	Adaptation team
AU	African Union
CoP	Chief of Party
CBO	Community-based organization
CBR	Center for Basic Research
CC	Carrying capacity
FGD	Focus group discussion
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
KDF	Karamoja Development Forum
KQ	Key question
KRSU	Karamoja Resilience Support Unit
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PI	Principal Investigator
SR	Stocking rate
TORs	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of trainers
UNCHE	Uganda National Council for Higher Education
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

SUMMARY

The Karamoja Resilience Support Unit (KRSU), in partnership with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), commissioned the adaptation and roll-out of the Pastoralism, Policy and Practice Course. The training course has been developed and adapted in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Sudan. KRSU is now working with the Center for Basic Research (CBR), a think tank institution, Makerere University, Gulu University, and Karamoja Development Forum (KDF) to adapt the course for Karamoja and other pastoral areas of Uganda. An initial validation workshop took place in April 2017, attended by 29 senior representatives of national and local Government, Members of Parliament from Karamoja, traditional Karamojong leaders, universities and research institutes, United Nations (UN) agencies, and civil society. The partners acknowledged at the validation workshop the relevance of the course for Uganda. The workshop proceeded with the constitution of the adaptation team (AT) involving personnel from the above institutions, the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the institutions, and the training of trainers (ToT) courses (a series of five). The participants will develop a common pastoralism course and a students' textbook, and design and deliver short policy-oriented training for senior policymakers. They will also design and deliver local-language adaptations of the training. The course participants will receive accreditation from IIED at the conclusion of the fifth course.

The first ToT course was conducted in March 2018 in Kampala, and the second was held in June 2018 in Moroto. The third ToT was held from October 28 to November 2, 2018 in Jinja, with 16 participants attending. Cumulatively, about 100 participants have attended the ToT courses, including the validation workshop, with 22% being females.

Representatives from Gulu and Makerere Universities, the KDF, and CBR attended the ToT 3 facilitated by IIED. The topics covered included reviews of previous trainings, polishing of the participants' facilitation skills, the introduction of new material from the East Africa training manual, identification of new emerging issues, and prioritization of key policies impacting on pastoralism. In September 2018, the AT formed a core group to review the Pastoralism and Policy East Africa training materials in Mbale before the third ToT. The purpose of the task was to review the course material as part of ToT 2 assignment, identify gaps in the course material, and recommend ways

to address the gaps as part of the adaptation process. The core team assigned a Principal Investigator (PI) to each of the pillars of pastoralism (natural resources, herd, family and institutions) and to the legal and policy framework.

The team of four key PIs (Cleave David Waiswa (Pillar 1), Dr. Basil Mugonola (Pillar 2), Dr. Ronald Kalyango (Pillar 3), and Professor Samson Opolot (legal and policy framework)) circulated drafts of TORs and key questions (KQs) and gaps to be addressed. Each pillar has two to three co-investigators who will conduct desk research and possibly field work to complete the adaptation of the course materials. It was agreed that Cleave David Waiswa will act as lead for the PIs. KRSU will work with the PIs to complete the TORs, form the teams, and proceed with the assignment.

KRSU and IIED will work with the academic institutions in developing curricula and setting the timetable for the course. The accreditation process from the faculty to the Senate Committee of Deans can take close to six months but there is provision under the Uganda National Council for Higher Education (UNCHE) for universities such that, if the proposed changes in the course unit do not constitute 30% of the entire course curriculum, then accreditation is not needed. The process at department and faculty level can be fast-tracked but it is important to take into account when the Committee of Deans and University Senate sit. UNCHE has its own protocols. Therefore it is essential to consider their cycle of meetings. Also the new directive by Government that requires institutions to present a certificate of financial implication when introducing a new course must also be taken into consideration.

DAY ONE

SESSION 1: SETTING THE SCENE

1.1 Welcome remarks	Mesfin Ayele, Chief of Party (CoP) for KRSU, welcomed the participants to the third ToT workshop. He noted that the training was premised on stakeholders' synergizing efforts to address the misrepresentation and misconception around pastoralism through a two-pronged criteria/approach: sensitizing the non-pastoralist community such as policy makers and the private sector; and empowering the pastoralist community to advocate for pastoralism.
1.2 Introductions and ice breaker	Alais led the participants in introducing themselves and shared personal experiences that transpired since the ToT 2 as a way to break the ice and create a platform for bonding.
1.3 ToT 2 video	The video showed highlights of the previous training (ToT 2), and this was aimed at refreshing the minds of both old and new participants.

SESSION 2: SETTING THE AGENDA

2.1 Overview of the Pastoral Training Adaptation Project

Ced shared with the trainees the objectives, activities, and progress attained in the adaptation process.

The Pastoral Training Adaptation Project will run from March 2018 to June 2019 and is aimed at addressing the knowledge gap around pastoralism with a two-pronged approach:

- Help decision-makers, academia, planners, and practitioners better understand the scientific rationale underpinning sustainable pastoralism;
- Strengthen the skills of pastoralists and their advocates to articulate the economic, ecological, and social benefits of their livelihood systems and argue for their inclusion in national policy.

Deliverables

- A full training course on pastoralism and policy in Uganda (PPU).
- A common pastoralism university course.
- Short policy-oriented trainings.

- Local language adaptation.
- A pool of accredited trainers.
- A trainer's manual of the full training course.
- A student's textbook on pastoralism and policy in Uganda.
- Short policy and practitioners' briefs in support of sustainable pastoral development.

Table 1 provides an update on the status of the course and planned activities that run up to 2019.

Ced emphasized the need to plan for the remaining activities in light of the limited time remaining to complete the training. There was a suggestion to explore the possibility of linking up with other universities in Ethiopia and South Sudan where the course has been adapted. The aspect of the name of the course and how it will be run is still undecided. Discussions around it have occurred but consensus has not been reached. Mesfin confirmed that Feinstein International Center, Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy at Tufts University's regional office in Ethiopia has the soft files (textbook), which will be forwarded to KRSU in January. This will accelerate the course adaptation process.

Table 1. Training progress

STEPS	COMPLETED	TO BE COMPLETED BY JUNE 2019 (8 MONTHS)
Step 1: Preparation	Establishment of reference group (RG); constitution of AT; MoUs	Completed
Step 2: Adaptation and design phase	Two of five TOTs: Introduction of East Africa training course to the AT; review of structure and material for Uganda (UG) pastoralism and policy course (PPC)	Three TOTs to finalize: UG pastoralism and policy course; structure and content for university common course and textbook; structure and content for short policy-oriented trainings; local language adaptations; facilitation skills; participatory review of how pastoralism is taught and researched; develop monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system
Step 3: Delivery		Three trainings of Uganda PPC; two trainings of the short policy course and local language modules; integration of pastoralism common course in university curricula
Step 4: Assessment		Accreditation; implementation of M&E system

2.2 Workshop objectives

- Review progress since ToT 2 and address issues arising.
- Review proposed revisions to East Africa training course.
- Strengthen facilitation skills of AT to deliver pastoralism training through structured presentation of material from ToT 2.
- Present new material from East Africa training to be adapted to Uganda context.
- Identify key policies impacting on pastoralism and new emerging issues to consider.
- Discuss structure for pastoralism university textbook.
- Plan next steps of adaptation process.

Please see Appendix I for a detailed agenda of the training workshop.

2.3 Overview of progress since ToT 2

Charles Hopkins shared an update on the progress thus far and commended KRSU CoP Mesfin Ayele and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for the efforts invested in bringing new donors on board, namely UK aid and Irish Aid, who have expressed interest in supporting KRSU.

At the end of ToT 2, the participants were grouped across institutions along the three pillars (natural resources, the herd, and the family) of pastoralism to review the course materials, identify gaps, and suggest research or case studies to fill the gaps. Based on this research, the teams were tasked with contextualizing the course materials for Uganda. The agreed dates for the third ToT were September 2–8, 2018. The AT planned to work virtually and then meet to review their notes, after which they would submit their work to KRSU by the agreed deadline of June 29, 2018.

Team leaders became unresponsive and silent, and this led to the cancellation of TOT 3 scheduled for September 2–8, 2018.

KRSU met the representatives from CBR, KDF, and Gulu and Makerere Universities on September 14, 2018. During this meeting, a video clip of ToT 2 was aired. AT

representatives reflected on the pastoralism and policy course and the challenges affecting the AT's ability to complete agreed tasks. They suggested a way forward to ensure tangible deliverables before ToT 3, dates, and a possible location for ToT 3.

As part of the reflection on the course, the team noted that whereas the training contributes to common knowledge on pastoralism and policy in Uganda, there was concern about the following:

- The pace of the assignment is slow;
- Need to find better ways of communicating;
- Poor coordination and collaboration between the team members, especially after dispersing.

Some of the challenges affecting completion of assignment include:

- Low morale of the team and no effective communication by the sub-team leaders;
- Limited understanding of the expected deliverables of the assignment amidst the trainees' core responsibilities;
- The cross-institutional group arrangement seemed to hamper completion of the assignment;
- Team leaders are not responsive;
- The team formed with no prior team-building experience;

- The team is responsive when KRSU calls for a meeting.

Suggestions on the way forward action points/way forward

- KRSU to further clarify the assignment to facilitate uptake and completion.
- Suggested change in team leadership to facilitate completion of assignments.
- **TOT 3 dates** were set for October 28–November 2, and new leaders for the groups were chosen, namely: Dr. David Waiswa, assisted by Dr. Paul Okullo, to lead on natural resources pillar; Dr. Basil Mugonola, assisted by Dr. Frank Muhereza, to lead on the herd pillar; Dr. Ronald Kalyango assisted by Susan, to lead on the family/institutions pillar.
- KRSU to organize teams meeting in a three- to four-day workshop setting to be able to concentrate and complete assignments as a group. This led to the AT holding a meeting in Mbale.

Dr. David Cleave Waiswa presented the highlights of planning/review meeting in Mbale.

Some of the suggested changes in the Pastoralism Practice and Policy (PPP) training material included the formation of clusters. See Table 2.

Table 2. Adaptation plan and issues

Cluster	Issues	AT members
Legal and policy issues	Land tenure; land use; customary/local/national/formal and informal institutions for managing pastoral resources and conflict resolution; disaster and risk management; early warning systems	PIs: Prof. Samson Opolot, Everest, Paul Lukol
Family and institutions	Composition and characteristics of a pastoral family; cross-cutting issues and their impact on pastoralism; gender roles in pastoralism; food security and nutrition	PIs: Dr. Kalyango, Basil Mugonola, Akidi Irene
Rangelands management	Dynamics; characterization; feed resources profiling and utilization	PIs: David Waiswa, Daniel Aleper, Geoffrey Kawube, Tebanyang
Livestock herd management	Herd dynamics; management; water and health	PIs: Joseph Kungu, Waiswa David

Adaptation strategies to be used: photography, case studies, desk review and information scoping, rapid rural appraisals (RRAs)/field visits/focus group discussions (FGDs)

Key deliverables for the PPP adaptation process

- Adapting Pastoralism and Policy in East Africa training materials.
- Adapting the Ethiopian universities pastoralism textbook.
- Developing a curriculum for the pastoralism and policy course.

For each of the pillars, the cluster members were expected to:

- Identify, with reasons, the changes in content, messages, photos and captions, and evidence needed in the training materials (and textbook);
- Give the possible source of changes suggested and a budget, responsible person, and timelines (with the possible merger of some activities across pillars);
- Make a detailed structured summary for reflection in ToT 3 and for KRSU/IIED to draw actions;
- Agree on the form of curriculum to develop.

As part of debriefing with the KRSU team on the meeting held in Mbale, it was communicated that consensus was reached to cluster the tasks along the pillars of pastoralism and for the PIs to develop coherent Terms of Reference (TORs). Each PI will constitute a team of two to three co-investigators for the desk reviews and research assistants for approved field work. KRSU will provide an incentive for the time devoted to the assignment away from the teams' core obligations to expedite the fulfillment of the course.

Discussion

Highlights from the discussion that ensued from the presentation:

- Apart from pictures, sometimes codes/illustrators may be necessary across all clusters.
- The trainees presumed it will be necessary to capture pastoralist communities other than those in Karamoja. Despite the similarities in pastoralist communities, there are variations. Working in the four districts of Napak, Nabilatuk, Amudat, and Moroto limits the scope. Therefore, the team

agreed to include the pastoral areas of Nakaseke, Sembabule, Kiruhura, and Isingiro Districts to widen the scope.

- Ced commended them for including policy and gender among the clusters, given that the latter has always been a weak aspect in the training. Finding material around it has been an issue. This would present an opportunity to gather the information. He also advised the AT to prioritize the issues due to the limited remaining time for the training.
- Ced further advised the teams not to adopt everything in the East Africa manual for the manual for Uganda. The training manuals for Sudan and Ethiopia adapted Module 1, and left out Module 2 and Module 3. He warned them about getting good-quality pictures because the photograph is the tool used to bring the pastoralist environment into the training room. The message the photographs convey should also be clear.
- There is a photo bank at KRSU, KDF, and other pastoralist networks like Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP) and the pastoralist hub of the Food Agricultural Organization (FAO); these can be shared with the AT.
- Adapting the East Africa training materials and the Ethiopian universities' pastoralism textbook should be done concurrently.
- Efforts should be made to get buy-in from other institutions that have a stake in pastoralism; Charles highlighted the challenge of facilitation and take-homes.
- Define ways to deal with constraints around facilitation, especially for the technical aspects like case studies.
- The Ugandan rangeland policy has been in the offing for the last ten years, possibly because policymakers and politicians are misinformed about challenges and evidence.

SESSION 3: TOT 2 TRAINING ADAPTATION TASKS

As a follow-up to the tasks assigned to the AT the end of ToT 2, the team worked according to the clusters to assess and identify the changes in context, changes in evidence, existing information, information that might exist, and to capture the information through field work.

DAY TWO

SESSION 3: TOT 2 TRAINING
ADAPTATION TASKS

Following the group discussions at the end of Day One on adapting arguments, evidence, and identifying gaps in Module 1 of the training manual, the following presentations were made.

MODULE 1: PILLAR 3: THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL
INSTITUTIONS

The group agreed to collect photos during FGDs and field visits. They noted that whereas a lot of information has been documented on Karamoja, field visits and other methods of investigations will be required for other pastoralist areas. See Table 3 for the adaptation plan for Pillar 3.

Table 3. Adaptation plan for Pillar 3

Proposed Studies	Key Questions	Method of Investigation	Persons Responsible
Typology and Dynamics of Pastoral Families in Uganda	What are the pastoral tribes in Uganda?	Desk reviews case studies	PI, co-investigators, research assistants, local partners
	What is the nature, structure, and organization of pastoral families in Uganda (clan systems, structure of a household)?		
	Are pastoral families in Uganda polygamous or monogamous? What are the settlement patterns among siblings, kin, clans, and the general community?		
	What cultural values are centered on payment of dowry/bride price and other resource-sharing patterns and divisions of labor?		
	How does traditional and modern religion impact social, economic, and cultural relations in pastoral communities? How do elders, diviners, and other social institutions relate to the pastoral family and herd? (Ubuntu, clans, age set groupings, peace committees)		

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Proposed Studies	Key Questions	Method of Investigation	Persons Responsible
Pastoral Family, Economy, and Gender Relations	How is labor divided in pastoral families in terms of access, ownership, and control of livestock and other resources across time and space? How is the herd and migration managed in a pastoral household? What are the alternative sources of livelihood in pastoral families?	Desk reviews case studies	PI, co- investigators, research assistants, local partners
	What are the livelihood coping mechanisms among pastoral families? What are the survival strategies and resilience of pastoral families to climate change, socioeconomic and political challenges, and disarmament?		
	What is the changing economic environment of pastoral families? What are the effects of sedentarization and mobility on the livelihood of pastoral families? How do the changing work values and settlement patterns, trade, and commercialization affect the herd and sustainable natural resource use? What are the trends of migration and family breakups in pastoral families?		
Governance, Legal and Policy Frameworks	How does education and modernization affect pastoral families in Uganda? What are the social and economic changes of generational power relations, conflict, gender relations, and roles and responsibilities in pastoral families in Uganda? How has information technology advancement affected pastoral families in Uganda?	Desk reviews case studies	PI, co-investigators, research assistants, local partners
	What are Government policies on pastoralism in Uganda? How has the creation of new administrative units affected pastoral families in Uganda? What are the consequences of decentralization, weak pastoral policy frameworks, and marginalization of pastoralists for pastoral families in Uganda?		

Discussion/feedback

- The group should consider including “when trade of animals takes place” in the information-gathering tool.
- It was observed that Government is presenting evidence for promoting sedentarization in the southwestern cattle corridor as way of controlling disease. Therefore, the group should consider gathering evidence concerning disease

management, and the availability of veterinary officers and facilities to control diseases in pastoralist communities.

- Expound more on trade to look at market participation, whether decisions to sell are made, and when they are made. When does selling take place?
- Consider alternative/complementary sources of livelihood such as cultivation of sorghum in the pastoralist community.

MODULE 1: PILLAR 2: THE HERD

Table 4 describes the adaptation plan for Pillar 2.

Table 4. Adaptation plan for Pillar 2

No.	Pictures	Desk review	FGD field visit
1	<p>Replace livestock species in Slide P2, KQ1, A1 to reflect diversity among pastoralists cum agro-pastoralists.</p> <p>P2, KQ1, A1/S7: Ref: Shem—better picture of a sheep herd from Uganda could do better here.</p> <p>P2, KQ1, A1/S8: We can get a better picture taken from the markets anywhere in Uganda to replace this one.</p>	<p>In Slide P2, KQ1, A2, replace names of categories of animals to reflect pastoralist context in Uganda, also include names given (together with pictures) to coat color, patterns/horn shapes, and the significance they have to owners. There is a need to bring in a slide that shows a herd of camels since we have them in Amudat and parts of Moroto.</p>	<p>In Slide P2, KQ1, A2, replace names of categories of animals to pastoralist context in Uganda, also include names given (together with pictures) of coat color, patterns/horn shapes, and the significance they have to owners. There is a need to bring in one that shows a herd of camels since we have them in Amudat and parts of Moroto.</p> <p>Change Slide P2, KQ1, A3 to reflect Uganda's pastoralist/agro-pastoralist perspective on ownership of and use for livestock.</p> <p>Include case studies specific to Karamoja, Ankole, and other unique agro-pastoral systems (value attached and local names).</p> <p>KQ3, A1: Include slide enumerating the key functions of each of the livestock species kept by pastoralists and how they are used to constitute and reconstitute herds/flocks; values attached to different species/types; gender roles; implication for policies.</p> <p>In Slide P2, KQ2, A1, include exchange of stock as a means of building herds.</p> <p>How pastoralists make decisions about when and which animals to reduce or increase, e.g., during drought or famine. Include documented means of dealing with drought, scarcity of water, scarcity of good breeding bulls, effects of regulatory animal quarantine.</p> <p>Case study of changes in herd structure and animal species over the different seasons and restrictions in mobility imposed by changes in land tenure and socio-political landscape—insecurity, Government taking over land, etc.</p> <p>We could also have a case study conducted on herd dynamics in the cattle corridor. This would strengthen the evidence on herd composition and possibly capture some cultural beliefs, livestock ownership, and reasons why the herds are structured the way they are.</p>

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No.	Pictures	Desk review	FGD field visit
	Pictures to show how people share water with livestock over seasons.	<p>KQ3, A1: What are the local institutional guidelines/regulations?</p> <p>KQ3, A1: What are the Government interventions?</p>	<p>KQ3, A1: Include case testimonies to show how people share water with livestock over seasons, with the implications on quality.</p> <p>What are the local institutional guidelines/regulations?</p> <p>What are the Government interventions?</p> <p>Links with herd and family (priority for water).</p> <p>KQ3, A3: Include illustration typical of pastoral areas showing how the spatial relation between water and pasture availability influences patterns of pastoralist mobility and how such mobility is regulated at community level (modify CODE 05–08 and P1, KQ3, A2/S1)—grazing circumference.</p>
		KQ3, A3: Available traditional and state regulations for guiding access to, and control and use of water sources.	KQ3, A3: Available traditional and state regulations for guiding access to, and control and use of water sources.

Table 5. Tasks and objectives – Adaptation plan for pillar 2

Task 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names of species by age; characterize by color, purpose, performance Key functions/values attached to different species by age (cultural/economics) Ownership dynamics by family level, gender, community, etc. Herd structure and rationale (why) Customize pictures to Ugandan context
Task 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practices of constituting/reconstituting the herd (destocking/restocking); emergence/commercial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange practices (decisions to sell) Coping with drought, disease epidemics, famine, security
Task 3 (can be combined with natural resources)	Impact of land-use change on herd dynamics and mobility; consider other land-use activities such as mining, fencing, oil exploration
Task 4 Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picture of water sharing between animals and humans Case study on water utilization Illustration of spatial relationship between water and pasture availability and influence on mobility; such mobility is regulated at community level (watering circumference typical for Uganda) Traditional and state regulations to guide access to, control and use of water resources

Note:

Proposed name of course: Rangeland and Pastoralism Policy Course

Consider key informant interviews (KIIs) with people like Paul Lokol to dig out necessary information such as circumstances under which people sell cattle: for trading up; bulls are sold in order to buy cows; unproductive heifers; poor coat colors; sharing in case of disputes, i.e., where there is failure of consensus.

Discussion/feedback

- Consider current narrative in political circles and suggest a suitable name for the course.
- If animals are going to be named in the local dialect, then they should be cross cutting across Uganda and not restricted to Karamoja. For breeders, it is very important because naturally pastoralists know how to select animals based on purpose, and breeders follow those traits. Consider if they have selective breeding as a strategy to cater to variability.

MODULE 1: PILLAR 1: NATURAL RESOURCES

Case studies will be done by desk review and/or field work.

Desk and field study on haymaking (P1, KQ1, A1)

A desk study will collect data from Nabuin–National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) (Nabilatuk District), and research will be done in Kidepo National Park on the following:

- Cost-benefit analysis of haymaking and its relevance for supporting pastoralism;
- Costs of inputs: labor/time needed; materials for harvesting, transporting, drying/storing; amount of land needed;
- Benefits from outputs: potential harvestable dry matter, animals that can be fed/productivity of livestock in dry season;
- Externalities, both positive and negative: opportunity costs of labor/cash investment; impact of using land for haymaking on pastoralist access to pastures, risks of enclosure leading to conflict;
- Photos of pastures just before harvest; of animals eating hay; of hay.

A field study using a survey questionnaire will be carried out by KDF and other community-based organizations (CBOs) in the west among pastoralists on the acceptability, opportunities, and challenges of haymaking.

Desk and field study on dynamics of different pasture species found in different pastoral areas (e.g., wetlands, savannah, highlands, etc.) to contribute to gaps in P1, KQ1, A1 and KQ2, A1–A4

A desk review will collect information on the following:

- Composition and density of woody species, plant composition of upper and lower storeys to define the different areas pastoralists use (sourced from Gulu and Makerere University range management courses). Collect photos on these different pastoral environments (wetlands, savannah, highlands, etc.). P1, KQ1, A1;
- How concentration of anti-nutrients change over the wet season in particular; describe how this is a natural defense mechanism of plants. P1, KQ2, A2;
- Cause and extent of bush encroachment/invasive species (*Lantana camara*, *C. afronardus*, *Imperata cylindrica*). Photos of these plants. P1, KQ2, A4;
- Identify key adaptation and resilience traits of plants exposed to prolonged dry conditions or very humid conditions, other than producing many seeds, e.g., buried growing points. Photos showing traits. P1, KQ2, A2.

A field study will be carried out by KDF in Karamoja and CBOs in other pastoral groups in the cattle corridor to collect information on the following:

- How pastoralists classify the different areas they use in different seasons; tree and grass species growing in these areas and which are most palatable or toxic at start or in the middle or end of the rainy season; their knowledge on how plants protect themselves; issue of bush encroachment/invasive species, over-grazing. Local names for all this information;
- Photos to be taken of key pasture species valued by pastoralists, and of invasive and toxic species.

Desk and field study on strategies used by pastoralists to respond to climate variability and drought; and study impact of reduced mobility through protected *kraals* (P1, KQ4)

A field study by KDF for Karamoja and by other CBOs in other pastoral areas will be carried out to see what strategies pastoralists use, with specific information collected on:

- Names that describe the objectives and the pattern of movement in the local language;
- Mobility routes, the traditional grazing rotation regime, including maps and factors behind mobility changes (man-made lakes, districts, climate change, land-use changes) and their impacts on livestock productivity, conflict, etc.;
- Documentation of the changing land uses and the effect on pastoralism;
- Gender roles in mobility;
- Other strategies used by pastoralists—herd and species diversification; agreements with other groups on resource access; rules of negotiation and reciprocity; selective breeding of livestock, etc.

A desk review will be conducted to develop a case study on the impact of protected *kraals* on the environment, livestock productivity, and the family. Several organizations have conducted studies on this topic, but

there is a need to do a literature review and then develop a case study. Studies that have done research/collected statistics on productivity indices of sedentary and mobile livestock production systems will be identified.

Desk and field study on modern and traditional water management in pastoral areas (P1, KQ3)

A desk review of water policy and development in pastoral areas from a historical perspective to the present day will be conducted. It will include:

- A review of past and current policies and legislation at both national level and within pastoral areas to identify the policy objectives, the premises that underpin them, and the degree to which they support the dynamics of pastoralism in the area-specific context;
- A review of the strategies that were developed to implement the policies, the type of water points developed, and the reasons or premises that underpin the choice of water points (e.g., boreholes, large dams, valley tanks, etc.);
- A review of the management arrangements and regulations for the management of the different water points (e.g., the role of national and local Government, local people, service providers, etc.) and the degree to which local people were involved in the development and design of these arrangements;

- A review of the functionality and impacts of water development and management in pastoral areas, e.g., are the water points functional, are they providing potable water for people, is there sufficient water for livestock in the different seasons, are the water points well managed, do women have good, easy access, how are regulations enforced, is there a good maintenance and spare-parts system, etc.;
- Identify photos of modern water points from existing photo databases—functioning and non-functioning water points, the different types of water points, impact on the environment, etc.

KDF and other CBOs will put together a case study on traditional water management in pastoral areas, to include:

- Identification of the different water points used by people and livestock in different seasons and drought years;
- Description of how these water points are managed—the local names of the different institutions, the rules and regulations for water access/control for livestock and for women, and how they are enforced for local pastoralists and those coming from other pastoral areas or other countries. How competition and conflict over water access is managed;
- The links between water management and pasture management during both the dry and the wet seasons, and drought years;
- The impact of modern water development and management on the traditional system and institutions;
- Collecting testimonies from men and women on the key issues they are facing with respect to water development and management, their views on how to integrate traditional water management and development, what to them represents a “good water point” for people and livestock in the wet and dry season (what are its characteristics?);
- Collect photos of different traditional water points, the traditional water managers, women collecting/transporting water, impacts on the environment, etc.

Table 6 describes the adaptation plan for Pillar 1.

Table 6. Adaptation plan for Pillar 1

Pictures
Replace composite slide P1, KQ1, A1/S8 with pictures reflecting Uganda’s pastoral areas. Collect some photos of animals being fed with hay.
Look for alternative pictures of P1, KQ2, A1/S5; P1, KQ2, A1/S6 and P1, KQ2, A1/S13–S16 are not representative enough.
Appropriately replace evidence, especially for REF 04, P1, KQ2, A2/S2, REF 05, P1, A2/S5–S11 to reflect conditions within Uganda. Try as much as possible to annotate the slides/pictures.
Include corridor effect (positive and negative) of termites in the cattle corridor of Uganda to enrich KQ2, A4/S1.
In P1, KQ2, A4/S4, include bush encroachment in central and western Uganda with common invasive species <i>Lantana camara</i> , <i>C. afronardus</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrical</i> , etc.
Include slide complementary to P1, KQ2, A4/S6 to show negative side effects of grazing, including overgrazing.
Use Uganda’s context to illustrate man’s activities in rangelands, reinforcing negative side effects of livestock—e.g., charcoal burning as given P1, KQ2, A5/S2–S3 for Ethiopia.
Include pictures to show how people share water with livestock over seasons with its implications on quality—links with herd and family.
Customize all the slides under KQ4, A2.

Feedback/discussion

- On mobility, the routes in the cattle corridor have been blocked due to people buying land along the cattle corridor; currently pastoralists transport the animals to other areas.
- Changing land uses are forcing pastoralism system to become sedentary.
- Protected *kraals* were introduced to ease disarmament; however, they were criticized and disbanded. A desk review is needed to show what happens when mobility is restricted for people and animals. Visiting pastoralists to find out their views is essential.
- Hay has risk of fire. When hay is left standing in the field, most of the nutrients are lost.
- The aim of the case study on haymaking and the cost-benefit analysis is to depict the advantage of storing nutrients and utilizing them later. There are other pilot projects on haymaking away from Nabuin that could be studied and would offer better opinions on cost-benefits and acceptability.
- Ced noted that a lot of discussion sprung up around hay, indicating that it is a topic that may need in-depth discussion. In northern Burkina Faso, studies indicate haymaking is a far more costly feeding practice than pastoralism is, yet policy makers do not see it. So many productive areas have been fenced as a result, contributing to conflict. There are also different perceptions on what hay is; this has to be addressed. Haymaking is part of the policy narrative used to advance sedentarization of livestock; hence the importance of delving into this issue for Uganda.
- Mesfin advised that an objective review of perception and acceptability of hay and it being considered a means of diversifying feed for livestock be conducted. Haymaking is a key component of pastoralists, targeting animals that stay back in the homestead. Women's groups target hay for specific animals they want to fatten for the market; e.g., in Ethiopia they purchase animals at lower cost and fatten them with hay. KRSU has done a lot of work on haymaking and its implications on long periods of drought.
- Spatial and temporal distribution of pastures: is it possible to profile according to season and the nutrient concentration, and document this information? Can scientific names and local names and why/purpose of the names be

documented? What time of the year do pastoralists take the animals to the various pasture lands?

- The term pastoralist should not be used to portray just men and women, but a family as a unit in a pastoralism setting.
- On *Lantana camara* and other invasive species, explore their impacts because this is problem affecting rangeland utilization and productivity.
- Targets are not clear on assignments of CBR, Makerere University, Kampala (MUK), and Gulu University. There is no clear allocation of tasks.
- Gender aspect; avoid being gender blind and generation blind.

SESSION 4: AT PRESENTS TOT 2 TRAININGS

Ced tasked the AT to prepare presentations of the ToT 2 training sessions that articulate the arguments and use of evidence to show the rationale and dynamics of pastoralism as a system adapted to the drylands of East Africa.

Each AT:

- Summarized the overall message in the argument and demonstrated how it builds on or links to the preceding argument or other sessions in the training manual;
- Then for each step of the argument, they presented lines of argument and key messages that are being made using evidence in support of arguments (e.g., data, photos, case studies). This included presenting new evidence relevant to the Ugandan context. It was important to explain how the evidence supports the arguments made.
- Then they summarized the relevance of the key messages for policy and practice in Uganda.
- They were given 30–40 minutes to present and were encouraged to utilize the time.

The presentation was subjected to a peer review process in the following manner. All other participants reviewed the presentation against these criteria:

- Was the overall message of the argument clear?
- Was the logic of the subsequent lines of argument and key messages clear? Were you able to understand them?

- Was the evidence that was presented relevant to the lines of arguments being made? Was the evidence presented in a clear and convincing manner?
- Was the relevance of the arguments and evidence for policy and practice in Uganda clearly made?
- What is your overall assessment of the presentation?
- Pastoralism is shrouded by negative attitudes and changing attitudes and therefore requires more than giving information. Hence, lecturing should be avoided. Step 1 of the experiential learning process (present material depicting a particular issue on pastoralism (photo, case study, data, etc.) and ask participants what they see, interpret, understand) helps you know the attitude about it.

Order of review

- First, the presenter will review his or her own performance.
- Second, the rest of the AT will review their colleagues' performance.
- Third, the other AT members will review the presenter's performance.
- Fourth, the facilitators will review the presenter's performance.

PRESENTATIONS

Alais did a recap of the presentation on pedagogical approaches as done in ToT 2, highlighting the characteristics of a good facilitator. The aim was to help the AT members to polish their facilitation skills.

Highlights from the session

- Environment should be suitable and comfortable to avoid tension.
- Ensure audibility and positive body language.
- Component of managing emotions; do not judge participants, know that adults can be very frank, facilitator also has to be cautious not to offend participant.
- How to best handle contentious issues? Facilitator must stay neutral, just facilitate, get views and ask for evidence to support the views. Assess whether views are based on prejudice or evidence. If issue remains contentious, then present evidence accordingly.
- Sometimes you have to agree to disagree.
- It takes practicing the principles; there is no magic, know your material. Facilitators are always learning. When you don't know something, admit it.

DAY THREE

FEEDBACK ON AT PRESENTATIONS OF ARGUMENTS AND EVIDENCE IN EAST AFRICA PASTORALISM POLICY COURSE

Group 1 presentation: P1, KQ3, A1: Pastoralists use different types of water sources that have important implications for labor demands and family health.

Group 1: Daniel Aleper K., Geoffrey Kawube, and Paul Boma

Overview

- Pastoralists use many different water sources in Uganda. See Figures 1, 2, and 3, and Table 7.
- These vary depending on season.
- Water has important implications for women's workload and family health in the pastoral system.
- It is very important to look at the dynamics of water in pastoral systems.

Figure 1. Different types of water sources.



Table 7. Different types of water sources

Natural	Man-made
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers • Wetlands • Open surface water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boreholes • Windmills • Wells • Dams • Valley tanks • River bed wells • Ponds

Figure 2. Water needs for humans and livestock.



Figure 3. Water is needed both for people and for livestock.



Policy implications

- Restrictive administrative units interfere with pastoral migration routes.
- Distribution of water points needs to consider water requirements for both domestic and livestock purposes and not conflate the two.

Summary

- Pastoralists in Uganda have different water sources, both for livestock and human use.

- The labor and time requirements for utilizing the water sources, particularly in the dry season, will vary depending on the technical and physical characteristics of the water point.
- Quality and hygiene of water in pastoral systems has an impact on family health. This has implications for women's labor demands in terms of time spent in hospital caring for the sick or hospitalized.

A review of Group 1's presentation follows, in Table 8.

Table 8. Review of Group 1 presentation

Feedback
Presenter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the beginning, I got a bit disorganized and found it difficult to read my notes and ended up not following.
The team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did a fair job. Left out some of information we had agreed to present. Didn't have enough time to look at issues of policy.
Other teams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the start he got lost and turned back, he was struggling a bit and did not have the confidence but when he got to the evidence it improved. He did quite a good job—he could have linked this presentation to an earlier session in the training. He was so composed. But I got a bit confused when he got to his presentation of roles of men and women in water use. Tried to interact with us, but he struggled to make the topic clear; he took a long time on first slide; he also said there was missing data (this is not reassuring for participants); need to be more confident; need better time management. Quite a good job given amount of time he had to prepare. But he tried to engage the participants and so I wasn't clear what the purpose was.
Facilitators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content reference/links were made with previous sessions; no need to refer to KQs as this is internal to the training, just refer to the topics. Good to ask for second opinion and bring other participants on board who are not paying attention; good questioning of participants. Slides presenting layout and overview; okay but in real training won't use such an approach. Showing photos of water points; better to have one per slide and ask people what they see, the characteristics. Need to tighten up how you bring out the key characteristics and their implications; the implications of these on women and girls. Policy implications part needs to be tightened up as not clear what these were.

Group 2 presentation: P1, KQ3, A2: The relationship between water and pasture is most critical in the dry season.

KQ3: What are the characteristics and factors influencing water resources?

Overview

- Watering livestock is critical in the dry season in East Africa. For example, in Karamoja, there is a saying that “water is milk.”
- Animals need more water during the dry season.

- Water and pastures become scarce as the dry season progresses (most times the location of water is not the same location as that of pasture).
- The number of water points and their distance from natural pastures will determine the frequency and distance livestock have to trek to reach water and pasture.
- Understanding the dynamics of these movements to find water is critical.

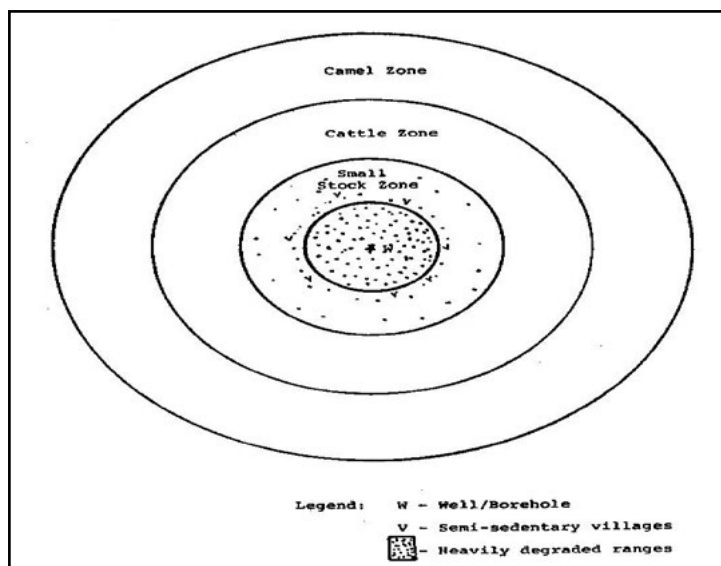


Figure 4. Illustration of maximum grazing distances around dry season water source.

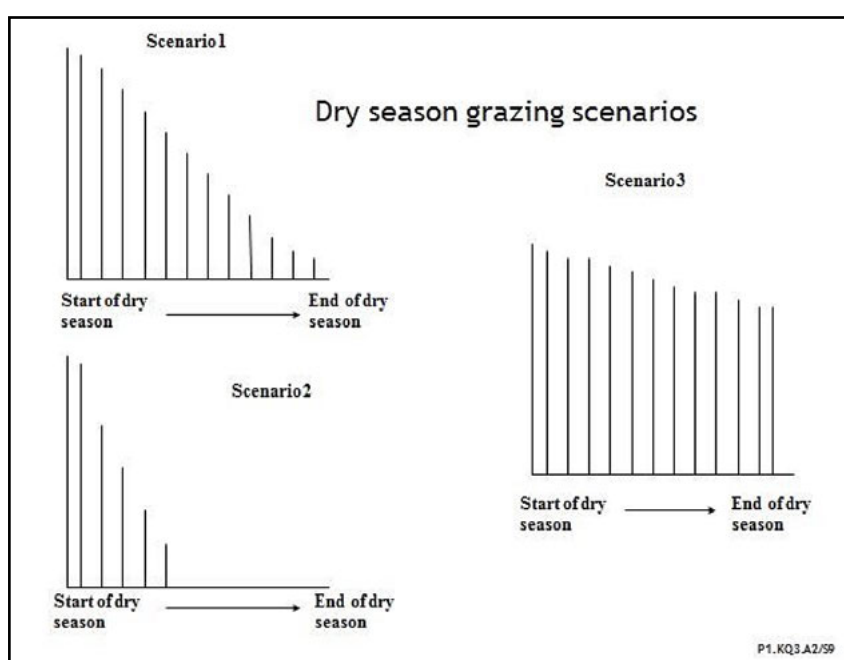


Figure 5. Dry season grazing scenarios.

Discussion points

- Where do pastoralists put their homes in relation to the water point? Do they live right next to it or at some distance from a water point?
- In Ethiopia, it is generally agreed that camels can walk 30–40 km, cattle can walk 15–20 km, and sheep and goats can walk 5–10 km. See Figure 4.
- What is the maximum distance an animal can walk before needing to drink (for camels, cattle, sheep/goats)?

The number of animals using a water point and the amount of time they spend there are therefore two critical factors determining the speed at which dry season standing hay is consumed.

Policy issues

- Watering of livestock is most critical in the dry season when animals need to drink more often, yet surface water and surface water sources become less available at that time. Therefore, Government and other development actors should construct more water sources in the grazing areas.
- There is a maximum distance different livestock species can walk before needing to drink, especially in the dry season, which is the “grazing circumference” (see Figure 4). Thus, some water sources should be constructed near homesteads.
- The “grazing circumference” contains the total amount of pasture (standing biomass) that is available to livestock using that water point until the next rainy season. Thus, there is a need for

policies, bylaws, and ordinances for proper management to ensure dry season pasture is consumed as depicted in Scenario 1, Figure 5.

the amount of time they spend there will determine how fast the pasture is eaten – see Figure 5

- The number of livestock using a water point and A review of Group 2’s presentation follows, in Table 9.

Table 9. Review for Group 2

Presenter

- I think I did well but maybe there are a few things I forgot—e.g., the fact that animals don’t drink every day.
- I also do not come from a pastoral community, but my colleagues does.

The team

- Did a great job, was composed, very audible, and people were following closely.
- Could have better explained the movement of livestock around the water source.
- We made some small changes to the text by introducing a case study from Uganda.
- There was some challenge in the beginning to make the link with the previous session.

Other teams

- The flow of the information was better than the previous session.
- She was audible enough.
- She didn’t handle the issue of livestock movement very well.
- She spent more time looking at the slides than the participants.
- Did a great job—I like how examples from Ethiopia were drawn as this important in showing pastoralism is a regional issue.
- Confident, good English, straight to the point; had her content at hand; but concentrated too much on one table.
- I was a bit mixed up with the topic and she didn’t bring out the policy issues around mobility (cross boundary, cross country); I learnt more animals need more water in dry season, but she didn’t explain why.

Facilitators

- Overall the flow of the logic of the presentation could be strengthened. The main message from this session is how managing access to dry season water is a tool to manage the standing biomass to ensure sufficient fodder for livestock until the start of the next rains. But at the start of presentation you introduced the concentric rings and the topic of degradation, but then later on went back to talk about trekking patterns and distances.
- The exercise we generally use is a simplification of reality, and this needs to be said at the start. The best way is to start by asking participants what the reality is and then from there move to simplifying it and establishing average distances; then show the concentric rings.
- Dry season grazing scenarios: this needs to be better introduced, either reminding partners of when this was discussed or asking them if they remember these diagrams and what they mean. Key message here is the critical importance of managing standing biomass at the end of the rains because this represents the stock of grazing available to the livestock until the next rains.
- Policy issues:
 - o Not necessarily the case that more water sources are needed in grazing areas—this needs to be nuanced.
 - o Construction of water sources near homesteads—this also needs to be nuanced.
 - o Grazing circumference is mentioned here for the first time but not explained before so maybe participants were not clear on the concept; this needs to come earlier in the session.
- Presentation skills need to be improved:
 - o Need to face participants and not read from the projected slide.
 - o Clear, calm presentation.

Group 3 presentation: P1, KQ3, A3: The technical characteristics and legal status of water points are crucial for sustainable rangeland management.

Subject to the nature of the dry season water point, the amount of water that can be made available to animals

varies. Figure 6 presents four types of dry season water points, each with varying levels of water discharge, ranging from a hand-dug shallow well to a large water pan (see also Figure 7) to a deep borehole. Data from the Sahel show the amount of water each type of water point is able to produce on a daily basis (see Table 10).

Figure 6. Four types of dry season water points.

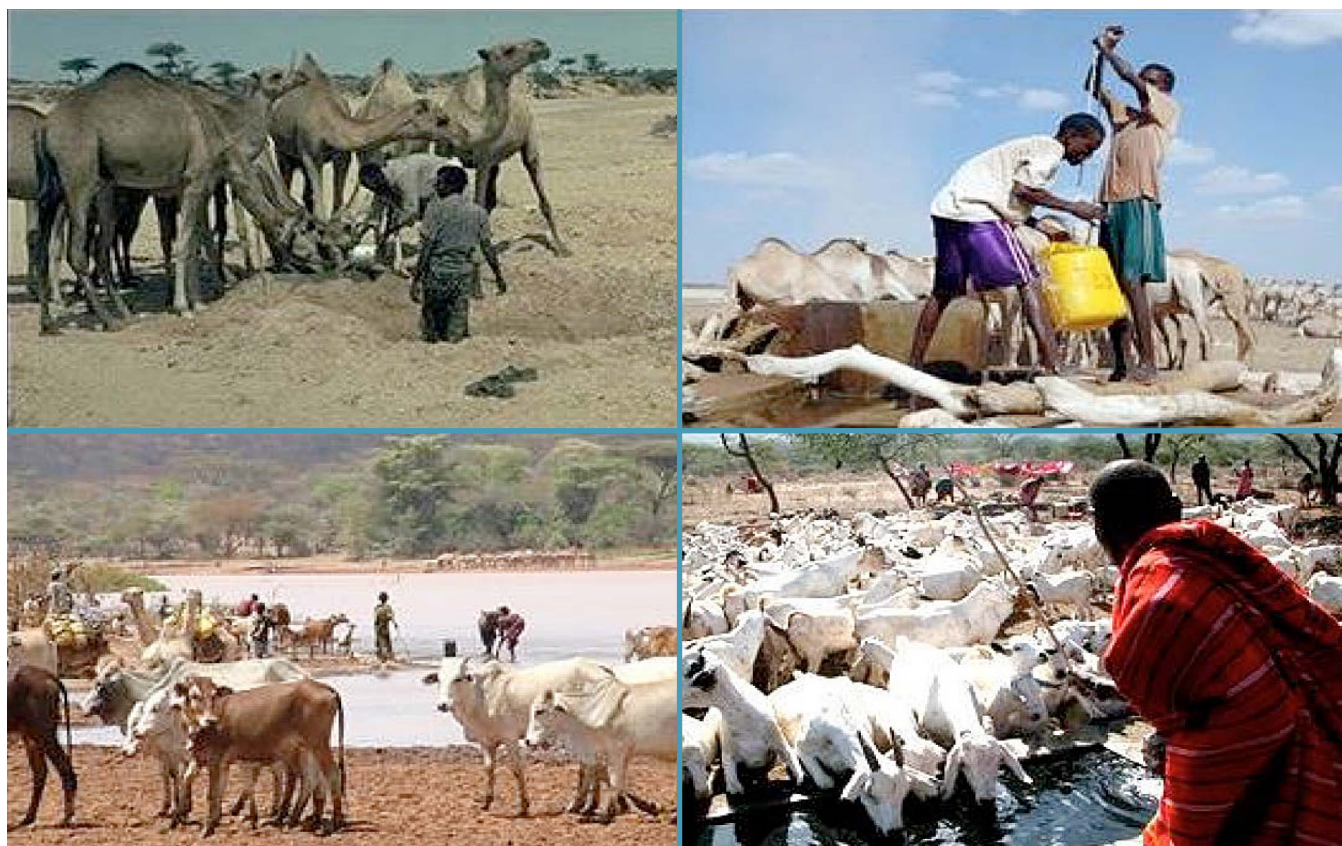


Figure 7. Livestock around Dembi Pond in Dida Hara, Borana, Ethiopia.



Table 10. Comparison of average water consumption by livestock from various water sources

Well type	Water discharge			Number of animals	
	Liters/hour	Max. hours per day	Total liters per day	Cattle (AC* = 25 l/d)	Sheep, goats (AC = 5 l/d)
Hand-dug well	1,000	7	7,000	280	1,400
Cement-lined well	5,000	15	75,000	3,000	15,000
Borehole	> 20,000	20 hours	400,000	16,000	80,000

*AC = average consumption (data from the Sahel)

Relevance to policy

- The 1999 National Water Policy (NWP) objective is stated as follows: “To manage and develop the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner, so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs of the present and future generations and with the full participation of all stakeholders” (Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment, 1999).
- Some water sources are privately owned, others are communally owned:
 - o Private (access is controlled): security, maintenance and management, regulating use, type of water source to the animals owned.
 - o Communal/public (access is open)—degradation and conflicts—the water is managed under:
 - ✓ The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) (National Water Policy, 1999): they are responsible for planning, advising, supervising, monitoring, management, and use of livestock water sources;
 - ✓ The Directorate of Water Development

provides technical advice in planning, design, construction and maintenance, access, use, and protection of water resources.

- Water use committee is also called the “users association;” all communal users of Government-financed water sources must form users associations responsible for operation and maintenance of any works, subject to supervision by Government staff.
- Bylaws of these associations are to be drawn up and approved by all the users themselves but submitted to MAAIF for administrative approval.
- M&E is done by central and local Government.

Key points

- In the dry season, water is the KEY to sustainable pasture management.
- Two critical factors:
 - o Technical characteristics determining water discharge rates and thus the number of animals that can be watered;
 - o Legal status of the water point and who has authority to control access.

A review of Group 3's presentation follows, in Table 11.

Table 11. Review for Group 3

<p>Presenter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I took part in first presentation and doing this I learnt. I feel I am becoming more of a livestock and environment scientist than an economist. I didn't have much time to prepare.
<p>The team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She took time and brought out well the issues well—link between water and pastures, importance of empowering communities to manage their own resources Made the right choice for her to present. Everything that we discussed went to plan. Maybe the only issue was on the policy slide where reference could have been made to Ministry of Agriculture.
<p>Other teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I appreciate the ordering and the presentation was very good. Just one point regarding the composite picture—should have shown them one-by-one as we were advised to do yesterday. Still have challenge using visuals—need to use them to stimulate discussion. The presentation was good, but I wasn't sure what you are advocating; what is wrong with our policy? Did a good job—connected well with previous session. Have a concern about the story—it caught our attention at the start but at the end didn't complete the story. She said it all and very well, and I complement her. Have to consider relevance of PowerPoint when we teach “out there.” Uganda policy—we have water for production under Ministry of Agriculture and water for development under Ministry of Water and Environment; there is some policy competition/confusion. In Karamoja I found there is no priority given to water access contrary to what we see with the Borana. Need to investigate this further.
<p>Facilitators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very good link with previous session. Very strong opening and very nice use of an analogy from another sector (the industrial). Good reference to private versus communal/public types of water, but need to nuance issue of “open access” as open access not necessarily a feature of communal or public as both public/communal water points can have rules of control/access—the problem is that these rules are not implemented. Relevance to policy slide—very good; very good reference to need for institutions to implement policy. Communal and public is not the same as open access. The traditional water system is from the Borana people—good presentation, but could have spent a moment to introduce the case study; stress how pastoralists have institutions but these often invisible. Very good finish with reference to need for policy to address root causes of a problem and not the symptoms, though didn't refer back to the story that was given at the start. Presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very clear, very composed, very audible. Very good engagement with participants. Good use of the flip chart—although you could have brought it forward closer to participants.

Group 4 presentation: Policy options for sustainable water development and management in Karamoja: A case study on traditional water management in Karamoja.

Overview

- Types of water sources.
- Ownership of water sources.

- Usage of water sources. See Table 12.
- Management of water sources.

First part of presentation done by Dr. Elly Ndyomugenyi

Types of water sources: Rivers, boreholes, valley dams/tanks, wells, swamps, lakes, rock catchments, and runoff water. See Figures 8.

Figure 8. Types of water sources.



Valley dam



River



Borehole



Deep well

Ownership of water sources

- Ownership of water sources is communal.
- Each water source has a leader who looks after it.
- The leader represents the interests of the community (*ere*) that has influence over the water source.
- Larger water sources, such as dams or lakes, are managed directly by larger community structures known as *ekokwa/akiriket*.

Table 12. Usage of water sources

Water source	Time/period of usage	Access
Rivers	Dry/rainy season	All
Boreholes	Dry season	Regulated by individuals/committees
Valley dams/tanks	Dry/rainy season	All
Wells	Dry season	Regulated by individuals
Swamps	Dry season	All
Lakes	Dry season	All
Rock catchments	Rainy season	All
Runoff water	Rainy season	All

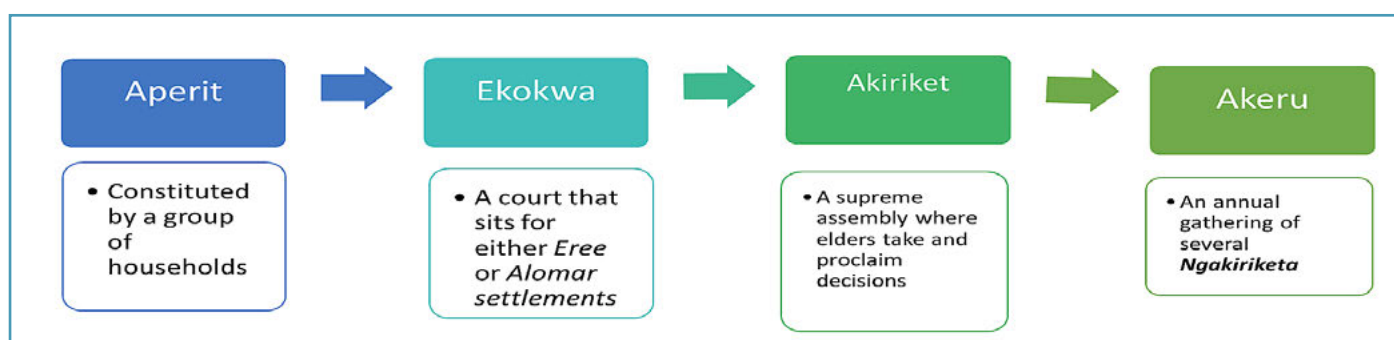
Management of water sources

There are two systems of water management:

- Traditional system: managed by local Karamojong structures, e.g., *ekokwa*;
- Non-traditional system: managed by Government institutions, e.g., water committee.

Second part of presentation done by Paul Lokol, KDF

Figure 10. Traditional water management system among Karamojong.



Key messages

- Robust management systems are needed to regulate the use of water sources in pastoralism.
- Pastoralists have strong management systems to regulate the use of water sources. See Figure 10.

Summary

Government should build on existing traditional water management systems in order to address water challenges associated with pastoralism.

A review of Group 4's presentation follows, in Table 13.

Table 13. Review for Group 4

Presenters

- I feel good, contented. My challenge was explaining the traditional system using local terms.
- He disappointed me with his use/understanding of the local terms.
- Would like to have had more time to go through the explanations of the traditional institutions.

Other teams

- Focus of presenter was more on the facilitators than the audience as a whole.
- Could have better explained the traditional institutions—give the English translations of the words.
- Good presentation, especially with respect to the complex names.
- There was some uncoordinated movement by the presenter.
- Thank the presenter for having confidence to take on the difficult task of using local language, and the other presenter for sharing these terms.
- We need to also look at traditional water management from other pastoral groups in Uganda.
- A good presentation given that it is new material not in the training.
- When the technology doesn't work, don't panic!
- Good to bring in local knowledge; we from academia are trained to be the repositories of knowledge so it was good to have brought in a second presenter with local knowledge.
- The difficulty in using local names with which one is not familiar demonstrates need to master one's content.
- Need to also focus on other regions of Uganda and not just Karamoja.
- Was well done but could have spent more time explaining the local institutions and their names.
- Well done, presentation tested the process of using a co-facilitator.
- Could better explain that the institutions that are used when away from the homestead are those that manage water in the dry season.

Facilitators

- A lot of very good preliminary material to make a powerful case study.
- Good presentation of types of water sources with photos.
- Usage of water sources table is good—shows hierarchy of access—but could explain further what “access by all” means.
- Good explanation that traditional institutions are multi-sectoral/holistic; you also brought out issue of subsidiarity—institutions for managing small water points as level of *manyatta*, others like boreholes at level of *ere*, which are “private-like,” and others are more communal; also distinction between institutions for dialogue/decision-making and institutions for communicating decisions.
- Need to demonstrate how the institutional arrangements are designed to allow the Karamojong to respond to variability of natural resources.
- Gender and generation issues—these should be explained in more detail; are there institutions for managing domestic water: access, control, management, etc.
- Presentation:
 - o Need to look at all participants and not just one way.

SESSION 5: PRESENTATION OF NEW MATERIAL

Carrying capacity, herd ownership, drought response, and family and other institutions

Session was intended to help trainees appreciate agreements in this section of the training.

Alais presented the photo below (Figure 11) for the team to brainstorm their thoughts about it.

Figure 11. Herd ownership and dynamics.



Team's comments:

- Pastoralists and animals are on the move. There are donkeys on the far end and cattle, pastoralist in front of the herd.
- Bare ground and probably a dried-up water source.
- Livestock seem to be going to water point so the herdsman goes ahead of them, someone sitting on donkey, could be an old woman.
- Seems like a dry season based on vegetation especially the grass.
- Probably herd not owned by one person.

Alais probed team on local names given to livestock to depict rights of livestock ownership and use. He then presented slides showing the local names given to livestock and their meanings among the Kasongo-Masai and Borana of West Africa.

DYNAMICS OF A PASTORAL FAMILY HERD

Ced facilitated a recap session about the dynamics of the pastoral family herd already covered in TOT 2. The AT should consider contextualizing examples on rights of livestock ownership and use, for example as indicated in the training manual among the Borana and Masai (Reference P2, KQ1, A3/S2 and P2, KQ1, A3/S3).

Key points

- The rights of use and ownership of livestock in a herd are complex. Most herds are composed of animals belonging to several people, and to which different people have different rights of use and ownership categories.
- In East Africa and Ethiopia today, some livestock are owned by people who do not herd them on a daily basis but use them as an investment. This situation limits the power of the herder to make decisions.
- The above scenarios have often led “outsiders” and casual observers to conclude that pastoralists keep too many animals and therefore need to destock, e.g., through sale.

Pastoralists should be empowered to articulate and present arguments to address the negatives narratives about pastoralism. Below are some arguments suggested by the AT:

- Presenting data on rights of livestock ownership to prove that livestock are not all owned by one household;
- Showing that mobility is a key component used to control diseases, manage climate change, and utilize all ecosystems. Degradation is not due to pastoralism but changing land-use systems;
- Showing proof with data that pastoralism is a lucrative source of livelihood with robust marketing systems. Compile evidence on contribution of livestock to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country.

Come up with arguments to challenge the Tragedy of Commons by Garrett Hardin by showing that the herd is dynamic and not static in numbers due to a number of factors such as disease, drought, and society norms. In reality, growth rate in numbers of animals over a given period is slow.

Key message

The natural growth rate of a pastoral herd is slow. In the long run, there many constraints—environmental, nutritional, health, and human-related—that affect the rate at which a herd can grow. However, the major consistent factor limiting herd growth in the drylands of East Africa is the highly variable nutritional quality of natural pastures. There are strong economic reasons to explain why pastoralists do not sell all their animals at the start of drought; the main reason is the need to save the core breeding stock in order to be able to rebuild herds when the rains return. In dryland Africa, the growth rate of herd numbers is slow; so destocking is not an option. The AT should consider whether to include an aspect of genetics and genotype in checking numbers in a herd. This should be discussed in ToT 4.

Conventional drought-response mechanisms based on delivery of food aid are less effective than those seeking to help pastoralists preserve their breeding stock.

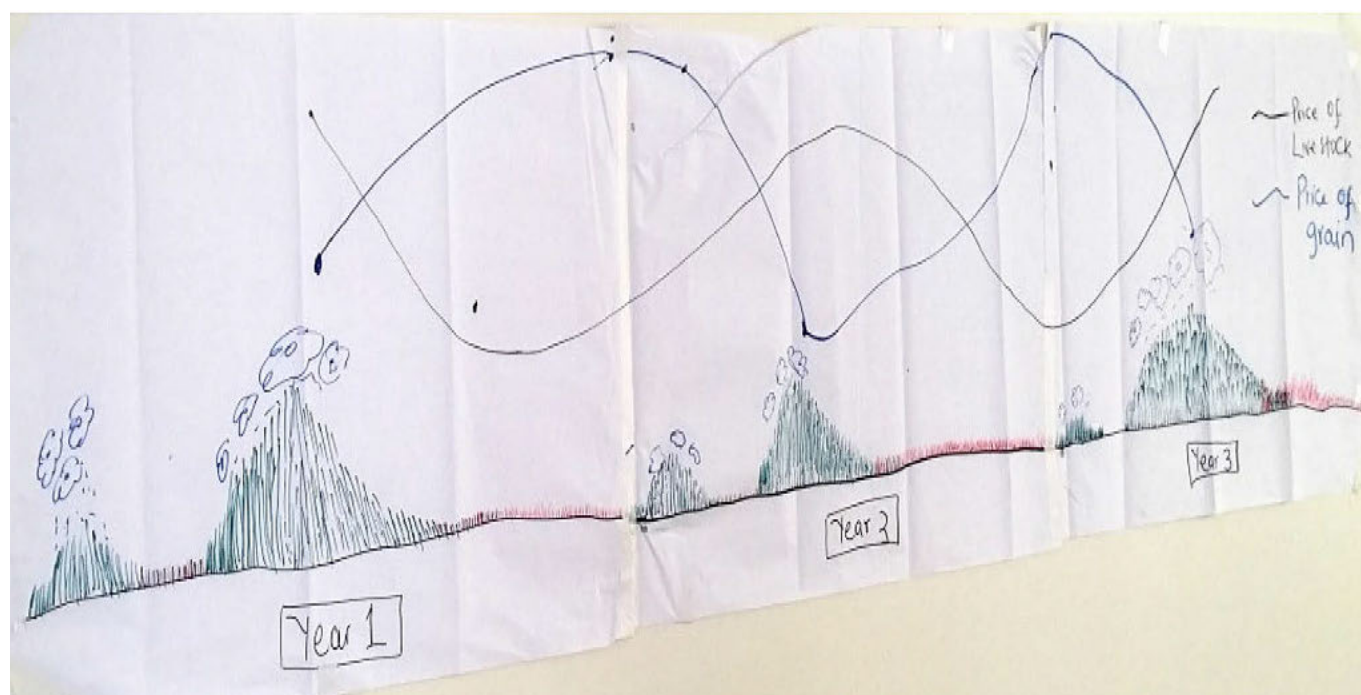
Discussion on how pastoralists manage drought seasons

In Africa, drought is characterized by less rain, high temperatures, less biomass, high stress levels, wildfire, low water levels, devaluation of livestock since animals lose weight, animals die, animals are more susceptible to diseases, and grass palatability is low.

Some of the strategies employed by pastoralists to survive the drought season include:

- If it is a season of peace, pastoralists relocate beyond their territories;
- Creating social relations to spread risk, e.g., through marriage;
- Making the decision to sell to sustainable numbers and save the money for the next season, and restock for the next season (criteria based on characteristics, e.g., genealogy, animals with high traits).

Figure 12. Relationship between price of grains and livestock across the pastoral seasons.



On the contrary, people external to the system advise pastoralists to sell their livestock and diversify their livelihoods.

Brainstorming session on why pastoralists do not sell all their animals at the beginning of the drought:

- Pastoralists do not have exclusive selling power; they don't have ownership rights.
- They trust their coping mechanisms and practice mobility in order to access other ecological zones,
- They always have a strong hope.
- They are not sure which animals will survive. If some die, they will remain with some.
- They know that drought is not everywhere, so they have hope to get through it.
- Social security, boys due to marry or initiation exercises.
- In times of plenty, they utilize grasses; at start of drought, they utilize standing hay and shrubs, and mobility.
- They have attachment to their animals, so they cannot just sell them.
- Replacement of sick ones.

As part of indigenous knowledge, pastoralists know:

- Rains are unpredictable from one year to the next;
- Livestock prices are very low during the drought BUT very high after the drought, especially female stock (see Figure 12);
- Livestock in the market are often of poor quality for breeding, milk production, etc.;
- It takes a long time to rebuild their herds;
- Complex ownership rights means it is not easy to sell.

DAY FOUR

Pillar 3: Family and institutions

Definition and characteristics of pastoralism by AT:

- Anybody whose livelihood comes from livestock.
- Practice mobility in an organized manner and live in semi-arid areas.
- Characterized by livestock and moving from one place to another from time to time to look for resources when they are depleted.
- People whose lives depend on livestock and move from place to place.

For the training, the FAMILY refers to:

“All those people who may or may not be related by blood are directly engaged in the day-to-day management of the herd, on which they are dependent for the better part of their livelihood.” According to the East Africa training manual, most pastoralists live in *kraals* or cattle camps. The settlements are mostly round, and in most places, there is a double fence surrounding the settlement. See Figure 13.

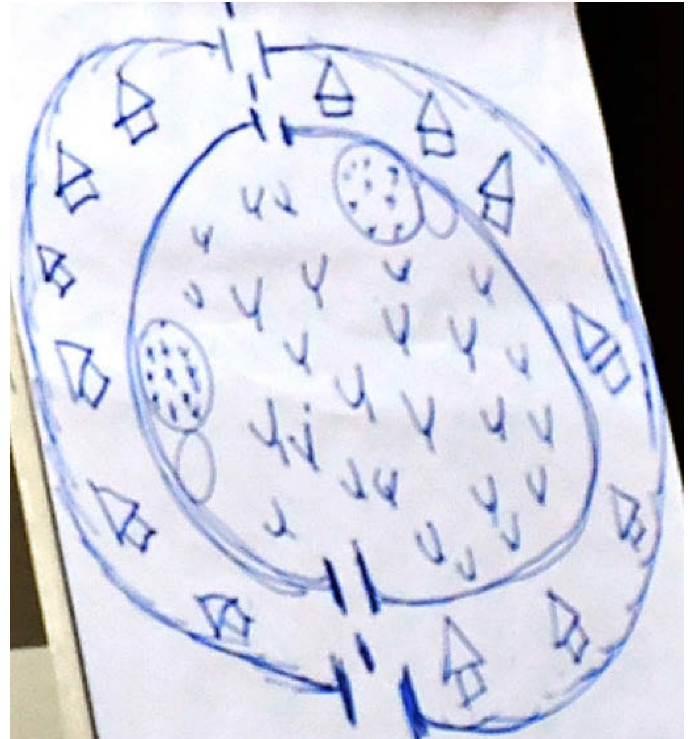
Arrangement of livestock and human settlement within a pastoralist is characterized by three philosophies, namely: being, belonging, and becoming:

- Philosophy of being is associated with God-given gifts involving the concept of God who is above and below.
- Philosophy of belonging has to do with family, and this is basically polygamous. Children are seen as gifts, and so they belong to everyone.
- Becoming is more associated with the family.

How the responsibilities are divided

The family is subdivided into age sets and gender. The context in Kenyan and Tanzanian pastoralist families is based on polygamy where a mother serves as a mother to all. For every woman, the first milk they get from the cow is spread to the east, west, north, south, and on the ground

Figure 13. Arrangement of livestock and human settlement within a pastoralist community.



to connect to God and keep the relationship between God, livestock, and human beings.

Social institutions are robust and portrayed by Ubuntu (I am because you are; they strongly identify you with the philosophy of being). The framework is based on an oral culture, and stories are passed on orally from one generation to the next. Participants shared the Ugandan context: polygamy is prominent with two types of settlement patterns, a temporary one for the dry season and a permanent one for the wet season that contains one *boma*¹ with one vital entrance facing east. The metaphysical aspects are like those of Kenyan and Tanzanian pastoralist societies. Pastoralists in Turkana do not have permanent settlements but make shifts with several fences and several *kraals*/families in one *boma*, notably in places with insecurity. In insecure places, each *boma* represents a household.

¹ A *boma* is an enclosure for animals.

Socioeconomic institutions of the pastoralists

Productive activities

Both women and men are involved in productive activities. In many cases, they do the same type of activity but women are responsible for looking after the younger animals. Men tend to focus mainly on livestock, while women not only look after livestock but have other productive activities such as collecting, processing, and selling of bush products—thus the critical importance of access to common property resources.

Productive activities are daily (milking) or seasonal (digging wells). Many productive activities require knowledge and skills, which have built up over time and are passed on from one generation to another—e.g., genetic selection of animals, veterinary care, harvesting and processing wild foods and medicines.

Productive activities are organized and implemented at different levels (individual, family, and sub-clan or clan) depending on the nature of the task, the value of capturing economies of scale, and dealing with such external issues as insecurity.

Pastoralist communities in Kenya and Tanzania have spiritual leaders who also offer guidance on social and economic aspects. It is important to capture how the spiritual leaders work in Uganda and how they influence affairs of life.

Reproductive activities

Women alone tend to be responsible for reproductive activities. Many reproductive activities tend to be daily activities. Many activities involve hard physical work that continues at a high level all year, particularly in the dry season. Some activities require knowledge and skills such as collecting and processing bush products for food, knowing where to find such food in the ecosystem, understanding the dynamics of such products (when they are edible, when they might be poisonous, etc.). Activities, workloads, obligations, and rights also vary according to the age of women. For example, girls will work for their mothers, young wives will help their mothers-in-law, mothers and mothers-in-law will be helped by their daughters and daughters-in-law, grandmothers will supervise and organize.

Community activities

Community activities involve more strategic issues both within pastoral communities and between them and wider society, including local and national Government, other groups such as farmers, etc. These activities have a direct impact on both productive and reproductive activities. Both men and women are involved in and have responsibility for community activities. In some cases, they do the same type of activity (e.g., organizing ceremonies) but have different responsibilities (e.g., men are responsible for men's issues; women are responsible for women's activities). Men's responsibilities include dialogue with external actors such as local Government and other user groups such as farmers, and leaders of projects and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Key points

- Pastoral work is hard, varied, and constant for men, women, and even children.
- There is a strong division of labor along age, sex, and gender in pastoral systems.
- Roles and responsibilities of men and women are changing in pastoral societies.

In Karamoja, settlements consist of one central *kraal* in the middle for cohesiveness. In some different units, they are demarcated according to families, and each has a *kraal*. For settlements with different *kraals*, someone must have an eagle eye to foresee bewitchment and theft. These vices were not part and parcel of Karamoja culture; possible causes for this could be an area of research.

SESSION 6: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING PASTORALISM

Alais facilitated a discussion around the very deep and important internal and external factors that are changing the institution of the pastoralists in Uganda. The responses are below in Table 14.

Table 14. Internal and external factors impacting on pastoralism

Internal factors	External factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generational disturbances. There has been a generational gap caused by conflicts, especially in Karamoja, leading to loss of family heads, loss of livestock, disrespect of elders, loss of role models, and domestic conflicts. Resource constraints limit bearing many children. Changes in land-use patterns. Specifically for Karamoja, there is mining of gold. Fast-changing climate change is forcing family splits as a coping mechanism, thus weakening relationship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural clashes and exposure to other cultures and introduction of strange behaviors, rights based, LGBT. Diseases like HIV/AIDs. Education promotes monogamy. Religion; Christianity especially. Government policies forcing pastoralists to abandon their way of life and move into sedentarization. Climate change and drought. Increasing population with limited natural resources, loss of livestock. Alcohol consumption, increased insecurity of past that forced Government to take on disarmament, mining, presence of state apparatus (Government structures replacing local institutions). Social change. Advanced legal and policy frameworks: previous land grabbing as people try to re-access land, the policies are prohibitive, the policies lead to tensions and displacement. Capitalism; everything is driven by profit motive, introduction of cash, disorganized social dynamics yet initially production was for domestic use. Globalization; western standards are dominating, feminist movements that promote gender equality and gender emancipation, modern education that influences way of life. Information technology.

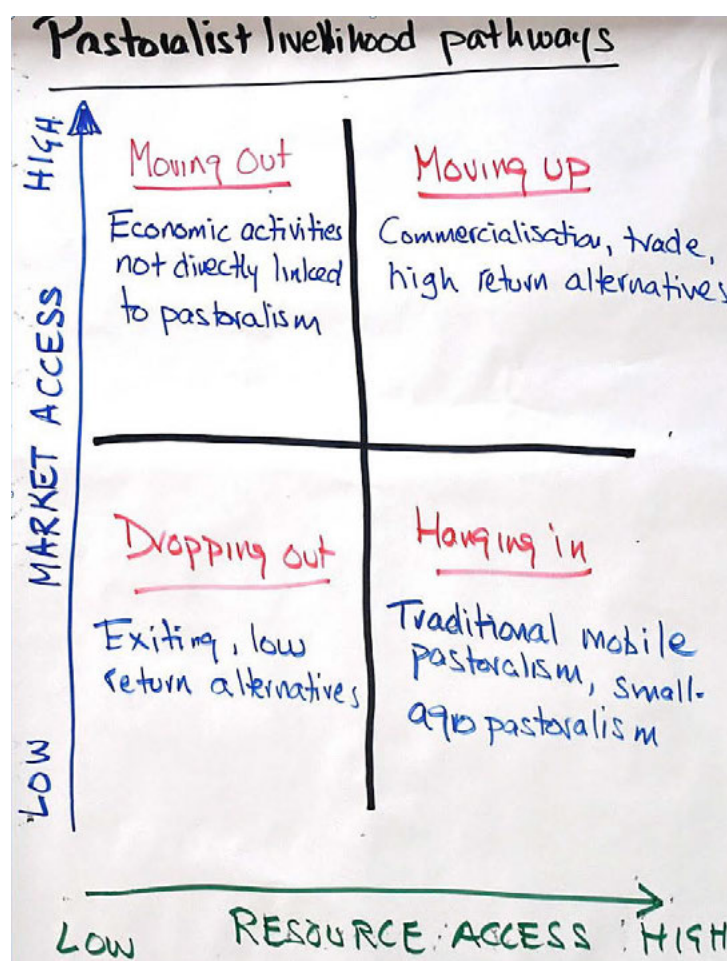
How are pastoralists dealing with these changes?

- NGOs and CBOs and religious organizations are helping them stabilize.
- Use of modern technology like mobile phones to help track livestock in case of theft (e.g., KDF gave equipment such as phones and torches).
- Rise in street children from pastoral areas due to increased misaligned aid and intervention aid

from NGOs. Most of them are from Napak, which was one of the first areas to be exposed to disarmament, thus people shifted to towns after exposure to sedentarized life—they preferred to take on that life.

- There is a kind of resistance to all the changes; there are annual cultural events where
- Karamajong cultural leaders try to encourage fellow Karamojong to go back to pastoral life.

Figure 14. Pastoralist livelihood pathways.



Report by Andy Catley, December 2017: *Pathways to Resilience in Pastoralist Areas: A Synthesis of Research in the Horn of Africa* (see Figure 14). This synthesis paper reviews 20 years of our research and focuses on the increasing socioeconomic differentiation in selected pastoralist areas, and the implications in terms of pathways to resilience.

The pathway is based on two criteria: access to natural resources and access to markets. Due to globalization, improved communication, and increased interest in minerals, access to resources and markets are changing for pastoralists. On both extremes of the grid: a) pastoralists who have low access to natural resources and markets are the poorest in the system and are dropping out of pastoralism; b) those with high access to natural resources and markets may have high access due to mobility. They have good connections so they are becoming rich and expanding their pastoralist activities; c) those with low access to resources but high access to markets are diversifying as traders, due to good connections. They keep

a link to the pastoralist world but do not keep livestock; rather, they go to other parts of the value chain; d) pastoralists with high access to resources but poor access to markets are in traditional pastoralism that involves mobility and agro-pastoralism.

Conclusion: Pastoralists are caught up at the crossroads between modern and customary systems. Even though evolution is not a new concept, a lot of changes are taking place in the entire world. These changes have profound impacts on an individual, the family, and the entire pastoralist society.

Session Recap of Pillar 1

Ced facilitated a discussion on carrying capacity and use of fire in rangeland management. This session was a continuation from ToT 2 and was intended to complete the training on key question and arguments around the two concepts.

Capacity carrying capacity (CC) or stocking rate (SR)

The session explored this concept because it is a tool that has been used to manage rangelands for a long time, with both negative and positive effects.

AT member Dr. Cleave Waiswa demonstrated in explicit terms how to determine the CC. CC or SR is the total number of animals a given area of land can sustain with sufficient feed for the animals over a specified period of time, i.e.:

- The animal demand that has been or will be made per unit area over a period of time; say, months or season (i.e., animal unit month (AUM) per hectare (ha)), or
- Number of ha of pasture allocated to each animal unit over a given period of time (i.e., expressed in terms of grazing land unit per AUM, which is the reciprocal of AUM per ha).
- An AUM is the basic unit of grazing capacity as is defined as animal demand (i.e., potential forage (Dry Matter) intake by one animal unit for one month (30 days).
- The number of animals is usually expressed in terms of tropical livestock units (TLU) of 250 kg (explanation—standard unit of weight of livestock); it varies from country to country. It is expressed numerically as a SR in terms of how many hectares you need for one TLU.

DETERMINING CC/SR

1. Determine total forage production of the area = TP.
2. Calculate total “available” forage as TP x safety forage use factor.

Determine the forage use factor, which varies with management objectives.

Conservative rule of thumb is the “take half, leave half” (or 50%).

3. Calculate the required forage for the animal:

- a. Estimate your average size of animal (in kg).
- b. Multiply this number by the conversion factor (0.02667).

Multiply this figure by 30 days/month to get your herd’s needs, i.e., monthly forage needs = average animal size x 0.02667 x 30.

4. Calculate proper SR for class of livestock you are using.

Observations

From the definitions it is implied that CC depends on the amount of herbage biomass available to grazing animals, time or season of the year, type of grazing system used, and amount of forage that will be consumed by the animal over the planned period of time (and this depends on type of animal—species, age, and physiological stage).

Optimum CC is difficult to define or attain as it varies over both time and space—due to climatic variations, seasonal or year-to-year variations in pasture availability, and the impact of grazing management practices. CC is also a function of management goals related to risk and catastrophe.

CC figures are reliable only to the extent that animal demand—involving an accurate count of kinds and classes of livestock and big game animals—and duration of grazing are known and properly recorded.

Limitations of CC concept

CC was developed for producing a few high-quality animals within commercial ranches. It is not appropriate for pastoralism where livestock are mobile and the objective is to maximize productivity per unit area of land.

- CC concept does not take into account the dynamics of dryland environments. It assumes stable conditions with respect to rainfall and pasture growth.
- Designed to calculate the number of cattle that a rangeland/ranch can support; not appropriate for a mixed-species herds.
- Calculations are not backed by research but are educated guesses.
- Available biomass is estimated at the peak of the rainy season and not at the end of the rains.

This failure to distinguish the rationale behind the two systems led to inappropriate policies being formulated for Africa’s pastoral systems.

Justification for governments to promote this concept

Colonial governments introduced ranching from 1930s to 1950s to control tsetse fly outbreak, ease land demarcation, control erosion and degradation, avoid mixing local cattle and foreign breeds so as to avoid spread of disease, and prevent environmental degradation. When colonials were preparing for the industrial and agricultural revolution, they demarcated conservation areas. CC is used to criticize pastoralism; it is a technical tool that is used to drive the policy narrative against pastoralism. Understanding how it is calculated is useful.

Conclusion

- Look for modern approaches for calculating it.
- Explore indigenous knowledge of pastoralists (they have experts who rely on experience and local forecasting systems).
- The AT should document use of CC, its limitations, how pastoralists use indigenous knowledge to determine CC, and how this can be used for advocacy.

P1, KQ2, A7

Ced shared with the AT materials used in training material to discuss fire as a rangeland management tool. The AT and facilitator explored if burning takes place, whether pastoralists burn and why, and the positive and negative effects of fire.

AT members noted that in pastoralist communities of Uganda, controlled burning is used a rangeland management tool based on experience and indigenous knowledge of experts known as scouts. However, hunters do start up unplanned fires.

Assignment for AT

- Review P1, KQ2, A7 and beef up with information on how farmers and pastoralists manage or use fire. Contextualize it to Uganda.
- Search for more up-to-date case studies on fire, e.g., Fire Behavior and the Invasion of *Acacia sieberiana* into Savanna Grassland Openings by Elly N. Sabiiti and Ross W. Wein, December 1988.
- The AT should decide whether to include training material about diets of various pastoralists in East Africa (P3, KQ2, A1).

SESSION 7: EMERGING ISSUES THAT TRAINING NEEDS TO ADDRESS

Feinstein Resilience Advisor Dr. Jarvice Sekagya presented a study entitled “The Silent Gun: Changes in Alcohol Production, Sale, And Consumption in Post-disarmament Karamoja” by Elizabeth Stites, PhD, Dr. Jarvice Sekajja, PhD, and Padmini Iyer, PhD.

Summary of findings

The study covered five districts with two sub-counties each, namely: Moroto (Rupa, Tapac), Kaabong (Loyoro, Kapedo), Kotido (Rengen, Kotido Town Council), Nakapapirit (Namalu, Lorengedwat), and Amudat (Loro and Amudat Town Council). Amudat was a standalone district used as a control area with not as much alcohol consumption.

The investigation revealed the many types of alcohol are consumed by people, ranging of course from local brews (made of maize and sorghum, and millet and sesame) to crude alcohol primarily made from cassava and sugar/molasses. Crude alcohol, much like local brew, is sold by measuring it into cups or jugs. Perhaps the most popular type of alcohol, and one mentioned repeatedly as problematic during field research, was sachet *waragi*—available in 100 ml packs costing 500 Ugandan shillings each. Although most of them say 40% alcohol content, it is thought that the content is actually higher. Moroto Catholic Diocese has some empirical data on this. And finally, for those who can afford it, the Senator and Eagle brands of beer are very popular.

Changes since disarmament, such as loss of livestock, changes in livelihoods, changes in residence patterns, and the opening up and expansion of markets and urban/peri-urban centers have had a direct impact on alcohol production, sale, and consumption.

As the region has become almost completely safe, there has been a flourishing of markets, which has brought with it a number of traders of alcohol from the outside. More and more people, especially in the middle-age groups, are involved in wage labor in exchange for cash, especially around urban and peri-urban centers. Similarly, the growing markets have provided an opportunity for local women to sell alcohol at an increased pace.

The making of local brew varies by season due to climate, access to inputs, economic considerations, and patterns of leisure time and social and economic activities. Seasonality influences the availability and cost of ingredients for making local brew. Respondents agreed that brewing increases in the post-harvest period when grains are available and/or cheap to purchase. Post-harvest is also a busy time for ceremonies, harvesting, and construction

activities. Unlike local brew, consumption of hard spirits is relatively constant throughout the year.

Locational factors such as living in peri-urban and urban areas or around mining sites contribute to higher alcohol consumption, as these areas have ready availability.

Age is an important factor driving alcohol consumption. There was unanimous opinion that youth—both male and female—were the primary and heaviest drinkers. Youth concurred with this assessment.

Lastly, the availability and affordability of sachet *waragi* was listed as an important factor behind its mass appeal.

Changes in consumption: hard liquor

Because of their availability, affordability, and transportability, *waragi* sachets have a strong hold on the alcohol consumption pattern in Karamoja today. Similarly, since seasons or availability of grains have no effect on *waragi* production, which occurs outside of Karamoja, this liquor is readily and freely available all year round. It was unanimously agreed that youth are the most problematic drinking group, especially of sachet *waragi*. However, the impact of hard liquor consumption by women has the most far-reaching effects as women's hard liquor consumption has serious implications for household agricultural productivity and nutrition, child wellbeing, and, in some cases, the lives of children. The proportion of local brew in children's diet is also said to have increased. A primary reason behind this is the low supply of milk because of loss of livestock. Currently, the residue that many children get may be lower in quality because of the large-scale nature of brewing and the multiple squeezing processes, which strip the residue of its nutrients.

Brewing: importance to women and household economy

With that said, brewing and booking are important sources of income for women, particularly from rural areas and those who are pre-literate. The average profits from booking can be around 120,000–200,000 Ugandan shillings and are used for paying school fees, fulfilling household needs, and investing in savings and livestock.

When analyzing the drivers, it is also important to look at differences in motivation for drinking pre- and post-disarmament. Whereas before disarmament women's consumption of hard liquor was minimal if not nonexistent, and men mainly drank hard liquor to give them a boost while going on a raid, after disarmament this has radically changed. People say that they drink because it's cheap and readily available, especially sachet *waragi*. Among youth, some common drivers are idleness, lack of employment, and lack of ability to invest in productive

assets such as education related to the low wages paid for labor in the region.

Effects on communities of alcohol production, sale, and consumption:

- **Effects on interpersonal relationships:** Excessive consumption of liquor has had visible effects on the health of individuals. Some of the main signs of alcohol overuse as recounted by participants are frail body, weight loss, redness of mouth and lips, coughing, and even death.
- **Effects on health and wellbeing:** At the household and community level, there has been a noticeable rise in interpersonal conflicts, including gender-based and domestic violence. Elders feel that youth no longer respect age-related authority. Divorce, separation, and family breakages were commonly reported.
- **Effects on economy and livelihood:** Bartering or selling of grains from household granaries for alcohol was widely reported. In addition, spending on alcohol—both local brews and liquor—is also said to have increased. Money from the household is reportedly being diverted towards alcohol purchase, which is having a purported negative impact on the household economy.

However, the analysis makes due note of the fact that hard liquor is a Uganda problem and not only a Karamoja one. Much, if not all, hard liquor currently consumed in Karamoja, including illicit alcohol, is produced outside the region and imported by sellers and traders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of this process, it is important that professional stakeholders avoid taking a moralistic approach and involve community members of all demographics in crafting a community-based approach to dealing with the issue of *waragi*.

Specific actions that warrant broad stakeholder analysis in terms of their relevance and likely impact include:

- Reviewing the work done to regulate excessive drinking in Tapac Sub-county in Moroto District, and how it might be adapted and used in other areas;
- Learning from changes in local legislation, and how best to write and structure new laws to prevent alcohol abuse. Assess the extent to which new bylaws or regulations can be enforced.

At the level of health services and health extension:

- Examine options for culturally appropriate nonjudgmental programs to sensitize communities to negative health and wellbeing impacts of excessive alcohol consumption.
- Consider if health workers at multiple levels (including village health technicians (VHTs)) should be trained (or re-trained) to recognize signs of alcohol abuse and seek to mitigate harmful behaviors.
- Assess if local counseling or other support services (e.g., staffed by dedicated VHTs or others) can provide help when people want or need it, whether as a family member or an individual with an abuse problem. Such services would need to be advertised; assess if tax revenues from alcohol can be reinvested in health and education activities related to alcohol abuse.

As part of this process, stakeholders also need to consider the options for targeting interventions both geographically and socially. For example:

- Should efforts be targeted at areas with particularly high rates of drinking, such as mining areas and congested peri-urban settlements? If so, how?
- How can male and female youth be targeted, as they are the heaviest drinkers? Should programs involving livelihood support, financial literacy, technical and skills-based training, etc. be used and if so, how?

Work with community and professional stakeholders to identify evidence gaps and key information that is still needed to guide new approaches and programs. Fill these evidence gaps with relevant studies and reviews as needed. Provisional topics, not yet verified with stakeholders, include:

- The role of brew, residue (*adakai*), and drinking in child nutrition;
- If and when people want to cut back or stop drinking in the region, how do they do it? Where do they turn? Is this successful?
- Investigate how women's earnings from brewing could be better harnessed. By understanding how and why women in particular benefit from this industry, stakeholders might be able to come up with programs that seek to replicate the aspects of brewing that are so beneficial to them.

Use evidence to advocate for policy improvements:

- Advocate for tax revenues from the sale of commercial alcohol to be invested in health, education, and welfare programs in Karamoja.
- If (and only if) there is evidence that banning sachet sales would reduce excessive *waragi* consumption, then advocate with strategic actors to get the ban passed.

DAY FIVE

SESSION 8: IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION OF RELEVANT POLICIES

On Day Four the participants identified emerging issues impacting on pastoralism. Ced facilitated a discussion around the policy environment in relation to pastoralism and the emerging issues. Below are the highlights of the discussion:

- Pastoralism is a system consisting of three pillars that interact with each other, and each of them has its own dynamics. One functional aspect of the system is that it relies on mobility. Some of the major external factors that affect the system include politics and the policy environment.
- Policies are generally sector based and not holistic. The policy environment does not support the dynamics of pastoralism, especially mobility; most policies promote sedentarization. One of the key characteristics of the policy environment that is not only limited to Uganda but is found in most pastoralist environments is that policy making is sector driven. The policies that could be used to support pastoralism only support the pillars in isolation and are also conflicting. There is no holistic, integrated policy making and implementation.
- The sector-based approach to policy making is weakening the pastoralist system. There is a need for a systemic, holistic approach to policy making to support the dynamic nature of the pastoralist system. It is therefore necessary to identify key policy issues to support the functioning of pastoralism as a system, not as separate pillars.
- It should be noted that there is no overarching policy for pastoralism in Uganda. There is a draft policy termed “rangeland policy” that has been shelved for the last ten years.
- Within this draft policy, the livestock management guidelines that indicate heavy penalties for mobility may be because it is not well perceived.

It is against that background that Ced facilitated a brainstorming session in which participants identified major policies that are having a major impact on pastoralism. Below are some of them:

- National environmental management policy.
- Education policy (Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE)) does not favor mobility.
- National land policy.
- National wetland management policy.
- National gender policy.
- National decentralization policy.
- Water policy.
- Animal breeding policy.
- Wildlife Act.
- Decree on fire.

Other points from the brainstorming session included:

- It was noted that some policies are not implemented.
- Policies at regional level include East Africa Community (EAC), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and African Union (AU).
- At AU level, the policy framework for pastoralism recognizes pastoralism as a system. This is a framework that should be domesticated to favor mobility so that people and animals can move. Not many African countries have domesticated it. It is a useful framework for KDF for advocacy activities. It is the only document that looks at pastoralism in a holistic way.
- Regional livestock policy exists under Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and Uganda is a signatory.
- The adaptation should devise means of integrating some of the policy issues in the Ugandan context and identify opportunities at AU or regional or international level that can be addressed in training.

Ced stated that there will be no time to do an exhaustive Module 2. It will be more useful and relevant to have a clear understanding of policy issues that need to be addressed in order to ensure that the external environment is supportive of pastoralism.

The aspects of the training that may not be exhaustively addressed in the training yet require further attention can be taken on as areas for research or debated upon during a conference with people from the various pastoralist areas.

Ced advised the AT to sign up for these two journals: *Pastoralism: Research, Policy and Practice*, edited by Roy Behnke and Carol Kerven and *Nomadic Peoples*, edited by Saverio Kratli. Feinstein and IIED are part of them. Signing up will be done instead of creating new community practices.

KRSU is planning to organize a bigger conference to bring pastoralists from all places together. It is anticipated that it will take place in May in Moroto. This conference will involve people who have done research in the region that is the Karamoja cluster.

In order to contextualize Module 2 for the training in Uganda, Ced tasked the AT with the following exercise.

ASSIGNMENT:

- First reflect on your vision for future of pastoralism on Uganda (more mobile, sedentary, or mixed). What arguments would you use to support the vision?
- What are the key policy issues to be addressed to support your vision for pastoralism in Uganda?
- Prioritize the key policies issues for each pillar that the adapted pastoralism training course should focus on to address the knowledge gap.
- What case study material can you develop to illustrate the policy issues you have prioritized?

Note: The output will be used to structure Module 2 for Uganda.

Group 1

Vision: To recognize pastoralism as leading supplier of organic beef in the region.

Supporting arguments

- Pastoral production system is efficient for exploitation of arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), which contain natural pastures.

- Pastoral areas have a comparative advantage for organic beef production.

Key policy issues

- Pass the Rangeland and Pastoral Policy to include a holistic support to pastoralism as a viable livelihood to provide beef.
- Operationalization, implementation, and respect of the provisions of communal/customary land ownership under ASAL areas as stipulated by the National Land Policy, 2013.
- Operationalize mobile education in ASAL areas. Train pastoralists to be teachers.
- Revive Uganda meat packers and situate them in pastoral areas.
- Develop infrastructure in ASAL areas: livestock markets, animal health, and good roads.
- Ensure mobility is supported by local administration (traditional and formal institutions).
- Recognize and strengthen customary institutions in pastoral areas.
- Include, strengthen, and provide for customary institutions and other local stakeholder involvement in policy formulation (water, rangeland, etc.).

Priority key policy issues

PILLAR 1: Natural resources

- Operationalization, implementation, strengthening, and respect of the provisions of communal/customary land ownership under ASAL areas as stipulated by the National Land Policy, 2013.
- Strengthen participation and involvement of customary institutions in identification and management of strategic and key water points.

PILLAR 2: The herd

- Mobile livestock health services.
- Develop and improve livestock markets.
- Encourage and support breeding of indigenous livestock species.

PILLAR 3: The family

- Mobile services: education, human health.
- Complementary sources of livelihood such as apiary.

Case studies

Comparison of production efficiency and meat-quality parameters between pastoral and sedentary systems: aroma, taste, tenderness, juiciness, cost of production, cost-benefit analysis (production and marketing costs, revenue).

GROUP 2

Vision: Pastoralism becoming the major source of organic meat for local and export markets.

Arguments to support the vision

- Karamoja Region contributes more than 20% of all the livestock resources in Uganda (under-estimation).
- There are already discussions by Government to establish meat processing factories in Karamoja.
- There is a proposed study by KRSU on the contribution of livestock to the national economy.
- There are over 21 active livestock markets in the region.
- Karamoja currently enjoys improved infrastructure like roads and electricity that have improved access and business opportunities.
- Security in the region has significantly improved.
- Pastoralism is the only viable way of effectively utilizing rangelands.

Key policy issues to be addressed

- Government should stop antagonizing the traditional communal land ownership systems.
- Strengthen the traditional community management systems and institutions.
- Water provision should be done in an organized way.
- Have a clear policy on water for production.

- Improve veterinary services, including proper regulation of animal drugs.
- Address issues of pasture management by controlling environmental degradation practices like uncontrolled fires and open mining.
- Limit the creation of new administrative agencies in pastoral regions.
- Improve access to the region through improved roads and communication services.
- Regulate alcohol consumption.
- Establish mobile schools tailored to suit pastoralist mobility needs (this has worked before in Karamoja and Turkana).

Priorities by Pillar

Pillar 1: Land management and water development.

Pillar 2: Streamline veterinary services and drugs and strengthen cross-border livestock trade.

Pillar 3: Strengthen the traditional management institutions and regulate alcohol consumption.

Case studies to develop

- Take an inventory of the existing policies and practices that have a bearing on pastoralism.
- Draw case studies from the identified gaps.

GROUP 3

Vision: A self-sustaining and integrated pastoralist community where there is free mobility and the community lives harmoniously with its neighbors.

Arguments

- Mobility is constrained.
- Markets and trade opportunities are still limited.
- Education does not cater to pastoralists' needs and values.
- Mining practices are harmful and are exploiting local communities.
- Local resource management systems are not relevant.

- The indigenous breeds are adapted to the local environment.
- Land conflicts are on the rise.

Key policy issues

- Markets.
- Mobility.
- Land-use change.
- Rangelands for communal grazing protected.
- Community-driven water management approach.
- Strength and scale up cross-border relationships and resource sharing and utilization.
- Formal policy on pastoralists' access to resources in protected areas during times of stress—Lake Mburo scenario.
- Efforts to conserve indigenous livestock species (Ankole longhorn at Nshara Ranch, Mubende goats at Ruhengyere Ranch). Nabuin as a conservation point for Karamojong cattle.
- Tailor-made education curriculum along pastoral calendar.
- Regulate mining to protect communal grazing areas and other pastoral resources.
- Mining rights/payment of royalties to local communities to be clear.

Case studies

- Lake Mburo National Park: provision of access to pastoralists to protected areas.
- Conservation of indigenous livestock species: Nshara Ranch for Ankole longhorn, Ruhengyere Ranch for Mubende goats.
- Cross-border resource sharing: the case of Kobebe Dam (based on Nabilatuk Resolution).

SESSION 9: PLANNING NEXT STEPS AND ADAPTATION PROCESS

- Small teams will be constituted within the AT to carry out desk reviews and then plan for field work later.

- KRSU/Feinstein and IIED received three drafts of the TOR. KRSU CoP Mesfin Ayele and Charles will review the TOR and send it to USAID for approval.
- Once USAID approval is procured, the next step will be for KRSU to meet with PIs Prof. Cleave Waiswa, Prof. Ronald Kalyango, Dr. Basil Mugonola, and Prof. Samson Opolot to discuss methodology and how to engage everyone. The focal person for the engagement between KRSU and the group of PIs will be Prof. David Cleave Waiswa.
- Efforts should be made to push for a pastoralist policy and embark on advocacy measures with the Government. Charles advised advocating for pastoralists, especially on aspects of mobility and access to veterinary services.
- Charles cautioned the AT and team of PIs not to work as if they are in a vacuum but to start off with desk reviews and tease out areas that may require field work for pastoralist areas in Karamoja, and Southwestern and Central Uganda.
- Charles thanked every participant for their contribution to the progress thus far and informed them that KRSU is continuously involved in research and will alert any members of the AT in case there is an opportunity for a PI. Feinstein will avail e-file for the textbook and the Ethiopia training manual.
- Suggested roll-out process by AT: the course will be presented to the user department to assess the relevance, how it fits into the existing programs, and the staffing levels. After that, a concept note will be developed at faculty level. Once the course has been approved at faculty level, it will be taken to the Senate of Deans, who then forward it to the UNCHE for approval. The process from the faculty to the Senate of Deans can take close to six months. There is a provision under UNCHE for universities such that, if the course unit does not constitute 30% of the entire course curriculum, accreditation is not needed.
- The process at department and faculty level can be fast-tracked but it is important to take into account when the Council of Deans and UNCHE sit. UNCHE has its own protocols. Therefore it is essential to consider their cycle of meetings.

- Also take into consideration the new directive by Government that requires institutions to present a certificate for financial implication when introducing a new course.
- AT members should start generating interest at the institutions where they work as early as January 2019 so that the latter can weigh the tradeoffs. KRSU will initiate the process by engaging heads of faculty to inform them about the course, request a road map on adapting/integrating the course, and sign MoUs.
- If the course will bring in new information and different interpretations, for example if current courses present mobility as undesirable, then there is need to consider a process of aligning the message.
- KDF should engage local Government and communities on building capacity to understand concepts. In cases where PowerPoint presentations

are not practicable, KDF should think of alternatives tools and personnel to offer training in the local language.

- AT should think of institutions that can do the training in form of short courses, e.g., CBR.
- Proposed date for ToT 4 is first week of February, and participants suggested Jinja Nile Resort Hotel as the next venue.

Closing Remarks

Charles thanked the AT for their active participation and commitment to adapting the course. Dr. Elly Ndyomugenyi moved a vote of thanks on behalf of the participants to the facilitators and organizers. He urged the team to maintain the cooperative spirit and active engagement up to the end of the training. He also encouraged them to keep the communication lines open and share opportunities that may arise. The training was closed by off with a prayer from Flavia Amayo.



Photos taken throughout 5 days of TOT 3.

APPENDIX I. AGENDA

DAY ONE: MONDAY, OCTOBER 29

Time	Training session
9.00–11.00	Session 1: Opening workshop Session 1: Setting the scene 1.1 Welcome remarks 1.2 Introductions and ice breaker 1.3 ToT 2 video
11.00–11.30	Tea break
11.30–13.30	Session 2: Setting the agenda 2.1 Overview of the Pastoral Training Adaptation Project 2.2 Workshop objectives
13.30–14.30	Lunch break
14.30–16.30	2.3 Overview of progress since ToT 2 Session 3: ToT 2 Training adaptation tasks

DAY TWO: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30

Time	Training session
8.30–10.30	Session 3: TOT 2 training adaptation tasks Session 4: AT presents TOT 2 trainings
10.30–11.00	Tea break
11.00–13.00	Session 4: AT presents TOT 2 trainings
13.00–14.00	Lunch break
14.00–16.30	Session 4: AT presents TOT 2 trainings

DAY THREE: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31

Time	Training session
8.30–10.30	RECAP Day Two Session 5: Presentation of new material Herd ownership, drought response
10.30–11.00	Tea break
11.00–13.00	Session 5: Presentation of new material Carrying capacity
13.00–14.00	Lunch break
14.00–16.30	Session 5: Presentation of new material Family and other institutions

DAY FOUR: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1

Time	Training session
8.30–10.30	RECAP Day Three Session 6: Internal and external factors affecting pastoralism
10.30–11.00	Tea break
11.00–13.00	Session 6: Continuation of session
13.00–14.00	Lunch break
14.00–16.30	Session 7: Emerging issues that training needs to address

DAY FIVE: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Time	Training session
8.30–10.30	Session 8: Identification and prioritization of relevant policies
10.30–11.00	Tea break
11.00–13.00	Session 9: Planning next steps and adaptation process

APPENDIX II. WORKSHOP EVALUATION

A. Daily temperature test during the workshop

ARE YOU HAPPY WITH THE TIMING?	WAS THE CONTENT INTERESTING AND RELEVANT?	HOW IS THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION?
Yes very well	Yes	Very good
Moderately happy	Yes	Excellent
Time management has been good, participant time-keeping was somehow good	Yes	Fantastic
Quite happy	Yes	Very engaging
Yes	Yes	Satisfactorily good
Yes	Yes	Good
Yes	No complaint	Very good
Yes	Very relevant and interactive	Healthy
Yes	Missing element is looking at all pastoral areas in Uganda like southwest	Great day, great discussions
Yes	Content was very interesting and relevant, we have gained more understanding of the dynamics of pastoralism	Relatively good
No	Yes, it was indeed interesting, especially understanding reasons as to why pastoralists do not sell their stock	Very good, almost everybody participates
Timing was perfect	Content was interesting and there was no boredom	Very good, everyone is involved
The timing was good today (November 1)	Was interesting, touching real issues, just needs to be customized to Ugandan context	It is high and for 3 days deliberations are led by participants not facilitators, a lot of views emerging from participants, in fact there is over-participation
Too much time being spent on group presentations and less time for facilitators to deliver the training	Content relevant and interesting	
Yes, it was well organized	Very relevant and interesting	
Timing is not coordinated, especially during presentations	Content is relevant and interesting but more effort is required to customize the material to Uganda setting	
Yes, especially start time		Sessions are very participatory
Time does not seem to be on our side, we are a little behind schedule		
Time is excellent		
Quite happy		

B. End-of-workshop evaluation

LIKED MOST ABOUT THE TRAINING

- Content.
- Final venue for the venue was very conducive for working.
- There is good achievement and visible direction in regard to the deliverables of the roll-out.
- Brainstorming session, especially when discussing contentious issues of concern.
- Maturity of the facilitators regarding the subject matter.
- Presentation approach, e.g., the songs used as energizers.
- Use of participatory training method to engage the audience.
- Food was tasty.
- Free interaction and participation.
- Good hotel room.
- Training has been quite interactive.
- Choice for the venue was spot on.
- The Nile Resort Hotel is conducive.
- Interactive method of discussions during training.
- Respect for time.
- The participatory nature of the sessions and the attempt to generate real-life examples drawn for the Karamoja pastoral communities.
- Facilitation skills exhibited by participants.
- Group discussions were interesting and educative.
- Accommodation and meals.
- Good venue, good food.
- Training was fairly well attended.
- Good level of participation.
- In-depth participation, participants were results oriented, facilitators were good with their roles.
- The environment was relaxing and refreshing.
- The food was really good and well balanced.
- The training was interactive.

DID NOT GO WELL

- None.
- Parallel activities with some groups going on with training and others planning for the next set of activities.
- Consistency in maximizing the remaining time, e.g., when people go for break sessions, they take long to reconvene.
- Some sessions were not allocated adequate time.
- The aspect of time keeping.
- Out-of-pocket was small.
- Initial choice of venue made me feel unwelcome but it was addressed drastically by the organizers.
- Time seems limited for trainees to cover all information on all the pillars.
- None.
- The high temperature and humidity on the first and second day.
- Shifting from one hotel to another.
- Would love to see the training organized in a pastoralist area.
- None.
- More information of pragmatic nature should be shared early.
- Constant shifts of focus on deliverables.
- I did not understand the scientific expressions in the topic about the carrying capacity.
- None.

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KEY LEARNINGS

- Life for pastoralists in the dry season is very difficult.
- Three pillars of pastoralism (natural resources, herd, and family).
- Calculating capacity is not relevant in pastoralism.
- Smaller groups/fewer participants are more productive.
- Universities of Gulu and Makerere to come up strongly in ensuring the objectives are attained within the next six months.
- Many issues and more information still needs to be resolved/obtained in the field.
- The knowledge about pastoralist life style increased.
- Training module material increased.
- An approach of developing a new course for an institution; I have never done it before.
- Pathway to analyze pastoral resilience.
- Emerging issues in pastoral areas.
- Strong customary institutions in pastoral areas to manage natural resources.
- I understood the need for a holistic approach to policy formulation and development.
- Pastoralism is a viable economic activity in arid and semi-arid regions.
- The best way to learn is through active participation.
- The facilitators were calm and audible.
- The hosts have been very hospitable.
- Temperature test as feedback is a creative idea.
- Barbeque can be quite relaxing.
- Sharing information and studies via email is good.
- How pastoralism is on the crossroads.
- The strength of the pastoralist social institution.
- Pastoralist traditional governance systems are important but very neglected.
- Alcoholism is negatively affecting the life of Karamojong.
- Some of the Government policies do not favor pastoralism.
- The proposed studies are critical and should be prioritized in terms of time and financing.
- Given limited time remaining for the training, it may not be easy to handle pastoralism at national level.
- Time needed to prepare for group presentations on the pillars of pastoralism.
- Involvement of all participants is key since we learn from each other.
- Motivation gets team to deliver.
- Different institutions can ably partner for a good cause, and this could be encouraged in future.
- Efficiency of traditional institutions.
- Drivers of change, external and internal.
- Effect of taking alcohol on the youth.
- New terms such as tropical livestock unit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Accommodation should be prepared well in advance to avoid undue confusion among participants.
- Next training should focus on implementation strategies for the developed course as well as M&E framework for the implementation.
- Business and strong commitment to achieve all the targeted results is maximized.
- Shared result/outcome to achieve after the meeting with participants to strive to push ToT to an end.
- There is need for actual data on some of the key issues identified.
- Time should be appropriately managed by the AT.
- Ensure hotel facility is as good as Nile Resort Hotel.
- Increase of the out-of-pocket.
- The natural setting of training was very vital (ambiance, natural vegetation, and minimal noise).

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- Keep this venue for the next training.
- Increase more group works.
- Allowing participants to present and lead discussions is good.
- The training should take place in Karamoja, Amudat, or Kaabong and include visiting a kraal.
- Emphasize bush fire management and policies related to bush fire management and policies related to mobility.
- Sessions should always stop at 4:00 pm.
- Need to include participants from Government departments in the pastoralist regions to share some key information pertaining to status of some policy matters.
- The next training should be held here at Nile Resort, Jinja.
- Next training should be held in a conservation area.
- Always integrate a social event besides eating together.
- Always optimize standards and working environment “fit for purpose” venues for future events.
- A guided tour at the beginning or at the end of the workshop.
- Integration of traditional knowledge in Government policies.
- Regard land systems and their effect on pastoralism.

APPENDIX III. ATTENDANCE

No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Email address	Tel. contact
1	Prof. Samson Opolot	M	Senior Research Fellow	CBR	sopolot2002@gmail.com	0774 875 133
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