RECONCILE

Building the missing evidences around livestock mobility to foster inclusive landscape-level rangeland governance and crop production: New tools to strengthen adaptive climate resilient capacities for Sudan portfolio

Project Completion Report

Nakuru, March 2020

1. Introduction

This is a project completion report by the Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE) to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on the project *Building the missing evidences around livestock mobility to foster inclusive landscape-level rangeland governance and crop production: New tools to strengthen adaptive climate resilient capacities for Sudan portfolio*, which RECONCILE implemented jointly with the Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme (LMRP) between January and December 2019. Initially designed to run for six months from July to December 2018, the project was finally approved in January, 2019 to run to June 2019, but due to further delays caused by political crisis in Sudan, the implementation period was extended to December 2019 through a No Cost Extension (NCE).

The report presents the activities implemented in the course of the project, discusses the challenges faced in the process, lists outputs realised, and analyses the outcomes achieved. It is divided into four sections. Following this introduction, section two presents the key feature of the project. Section three reports on the activities implemented, and the challenges experienced in the process. Section four discusses project outcomes, lessons learned and issues arising from the project that may require future engagement.

Overall, the project enabled an innovative and fruitful collaboration between IFAD-funded projects being implemented in two different countries, leveraging on the comparative advantage of each project. RECONCILE was able to introduce into LMRP innovative technologies for sustainable land and natural resource use planning and management, and conflict monitoring and reporting. It also clarified opportunities in regional level processes that LMRP can take advantage of to advance its work, sharing experiences and good practice lessons.

2. Background

A greater percentage of the national economy is contributed to by livestock production supporting over 40% of the people of the Sudan with approximately 105 million heads of livestock[1]. As such, pastoralism contributes significantly in national and local economic development, food security and environmental viability in Sudan. It is practiced almost all over the Sudan with concentration in the greater Darfur, the greater Kordofan, the Butana in Central and Eastern Sudan, White Nile, Sennar and Blue Nile.

[1] National policy and institutional analysis; September, 2019, Guma. K.K

While the livestock sub-sector contributes the largest share of Agriculture growth (46%) and with the possibility that, 90% comes from small holders and migratory producers, governance, management and protection of the routes continues to be a challenge. It is worth noting that pastoralism is a production system of significant social and economic value and have consistently evolved, coping, absorbing and adapting to shocks and crises over the years. The lifeline of this system is dependent upon mobility which is the cornerstone of pastoral economies as access to natural seasonal rangelands constitutes a key building block of adaptive capacities and the resilience of pastoral societies and traditional animal husbandry system.

In the recent year for instance, the Government of Sudan recognized the importance of livestock routes and prioritized to facilitate their demarcation, protection and servicing. However, the regional states are left to determine stock routes specifications. This initiative was to respond to the encroachment, blockage and poor management of the many routes which have been blocked and are fallen into despair. The South Sudan's secession didn't make the situation any better worsened it in many fronts for the livestock mobility.

There is the constant contestation of livestock mobility caused by increased pressures on traditional livestock migratory routes. The disruptions and drivers are rooted in a variety of shocks, including extreme climatic events including prolonged droughts and communal or inter-state conflicts. Additional pressure on livestock migratory routes originate from the expansion of mechanized agriculture and encroachment of agricultural land on range pasture, thus reducing small rural producers ability to access markets and diversify livelihoods. The shrinking of the natural resource base as a consequence of land degradation and climate change is further exacerbating land disputes, confronting the different categories of users mainly pastoralists and farmers, and the authorities.

- Expansion of traditional and mechanized farming areas at the expense of rangelands.
- Increase in the numbers of livestock.
- Changing of pastoralists to their traditional routes nd their encroachment into localities lands.
- Farmers and pastoralists are not assenting on the settlement areas.

Some major issues in the Sudan livestock routes

3. The project: context, objectives, and implementation framework

A major consideration underpinning the project was that RECONCILE will work with the Programme and the Government of Sudan to contribute to the emergence of a coherent approach to strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity of pastoralists, enhancing rural inclusiveness through a combination of enabling policies, and the development of pro-poor approaches and tools that would substantially reduce land based conflicts in the localities where they are most acute. The approaches and tools were to be piloted initially in selected LMRP localities and IFAD financed projects in Greater Kordofan and Sinnar States. Ultimately, it was envisaged that the approaches and tools would form the basis for evidence-based decision making to improve sustainability of government and IFAD investment programs in support of pastoralism. Lessons learned from the experience would be shared with a wider audience through the ILC Rangelands Initiative.

Climate change, inappropriate land and natural resource governance policies and competing land uses have increased pressures on traditional livestock migratory routes in Sudan. The focus on stock routes was informed by the understanding that the routes are essential for seasonal livestock mobility, which is critical for ensuring access to grazing and water resources for livestock in the ASALs, where availability of these resources is characterised by both spatial and temporal variability. Mobility also ensures that pastoralists have access to markets for their livestock and livestock products.

The impact of climate change and competing land uses on livestock mobility is exacerbated by other factors such as: expansion of mechanised agriculture in the rangelands; growth of human and livestock populations; and inadequate capacity of local authorities to plan and enforce demarcation of stock routes. These factors adversely affect the ability of rural producers to access markets and diversify livelihoods, and exacerbate resource-based conflicts between nomadic pastoralists and settled farmers. Such conflicts in turn affect the attitude of public authorities towards pastoralism as a land use and livelihood, depicting it as a problem to be solved rather than a production system to be promoted and sustained.

The project was also founded on an appreciation of the importance of an effective and coherent governance framework for the sustainability of pastoralism and livestock economies. This

entails the design and implementation of a system of values, policies, institutions, processes, enforcement mechanisms, and practices that set limits or provide incentives for individuals, society, and organizations while dealing with different types of resources including livestock resources. The project thus recognized the need for livestock migratory routes to be entrenched in policy and law at State and federal levels. Hence the review of national and regional policy frameworks to articulate recommendations for action going forward.

The project was informed by the understanding that equitable and secure access to land and natural resources is a critical factor for the rural poor, especially livestock keepers. Such access reduces their vulnerability and enhances their opportunities to invest in land for agriculture and livestock activities. It contributes to the development of more equitable relations among sedentary groups and nomadic and semi-nomadic communities.

The Government of Sudan (GoS), its development partners, and rural communities have acknowledged the magnitude of the challenges to pastoralist mobility posed by disruption of livestock routes, and have prioritized interventions to address these challenges, including through LMRP. A key challenge to achievement of objectives in this regard is poor coordination of responses due in part to limited knowledge on the right combination of tailored interventions that work on the ground. The complexity of the current situation calls for a reconsideration of traditional interventions in order to tailor them to simultaneously support livestock mobility, adaptation to climate change, and enhanced livestock business development opportunities.

It was in order to contribute to the process of designing and implementing strategies that meet this challenge that this initiative was developed and implemented. It responded to IFAD's corporate commitments to strengthen country programs in fragile situations by generating practical guidance and operational tools adapted to similar country contexts.

3.1. Project objectives and outputs

The overall objective of the project was to shape and enhance the sustainability of IFAD's investments to enable a more resilient livestock sector in the Sudan. To this end, the project sought to mainstream participatory pastoral land use planning, conflict sensitive programming and the empowerment of pastoralists and farmers for more positive and mutually beneficial interactions between them and between them and public authorities, and to identify opportunities for mainstreaming experiences of the project into policy and institutional frameworks.

The project focused on piloting participatory planning and conflict management methodologies for **e**ffective natural resource management. In this connection, project activities aimed to achieve the following six outputs:

1. Strengthened landscape-level rangeland governance and management in selected LMRP localities.
2. Climate change related risks and opportunities for pastoralists and appropriate adaptation strategies identified
3. Effective natural resource management methodologies for participatory planning and land conflict resolution piloted, promoted and scaled up.
4. Policy paper defining entry points for IFAD projects to address fragility in the rural sector and reduce impacts of climate change on pastoralists developed.
5. Dialogue and collaboration between different stakeholders fostered, and evidence based policy making for sustainable pastoralism supported at state and federal level.
6. Contribute to the design of Sudan's 2018 Integrated Agribusiness Development Program.

3.2. Project Governance and Management

3.2.1. Landscape level planning meetings and workshops

In order to define the scope and landscape of the project and activities, the project team convened a number of planning meetings and project technical sessions with the project management and implementing team. Planning meetings for the project were held at the commencement of the project and at specific stages during the course of its implementation. Of particular significance were:

1. **Inception meeting** held in Khartoum between 1st and 5th April 2019 between RECONCILE project staff and LMRP staff, programme staff at IFAD Country Office, as well as LMRP partners and stakeholders. The meetings provided an opportunity for RECONCILE to present the project and establish linkages with LMRP, its key partners and programme stakeholders. During the visit, RECONCILE and LMRP agreed on distribution of roles and the project implementation framework. A brief on the planning meeting accompanies this report as a separate output.

2. **Harmonization of project activities and adaption of budgets meeting** held in Nakuru between 29th April and 2nd May 2019. This visit by the Programme Director of LMRP and the Natural Resources and Adaptation Manager to RECONCILE served two purposes. It provided an opportunity for the two to familiarize themselves with RECONCILE and its operations, and for the two teams used the chance to finalize the budgeting for project activities. While in Nakuru, the LMRP team was also able to visit and share thoughts and ideas with other IFAD programmes in Kenya. Specifically, the team visited and held fruitful discussions with staff of the IFAD-funded Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Programme (SDCP) implemented by the State Department of Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. The meeting with SDC was organized within the framework of the Rangelands Initiative Africa to facilitate exchange of experiences and good practices in livestock development and rangelands management. A brief on the Nakuru planning accompanies this report as a separate output.
3. **Other planning meetings** were held remotely at different times during the year via Skype and telephone calls as appropriate. In addition, the parties took advantage of other joint activities to hold planning and review meetings. This happened during the exchange and learning visit to Nakuru by LMRP staff in October 2019 as well as during the National Policy Facilitation Workshop in Khartoum in January 2020.

2.2.2 Baseline and stakeholder identification

At the commencement of the project, RECONCILE undertook a baseline and stakeholder analysis to better understand LMRP as a programme and how best to align project activities to the Programme in such a way as to ensure that the project adds value to the Programme. This activity involved a review of LMRP programme documents and discussions with the Natural Resources and Adaptation Manager. The insights generated in the process fed into the design of the interventions by the project, reported on below.

3. Project results per component

3.3. Component 1: Livestock Mobility and Natural Resource Governance

Mapping of the livestock routes and establish their current status, institutions responsible for managing livestock mobility, both formal and customary was identified and analysed with reference to their effectiveness, strengths and weaknesses; national and regional policies with a

bearing on mobility shall be reviewed; and opportunities for private sector led service delivery along the livestock routes assessed.

3.3.1. Mapping of livestock routes

The Technical Proposal submitted to IFAD had envisaged that the project would undertake mapping of livestock routes. However, when RECONCILE and LMRP met to undertake the landscape level planning for implementation of the project, LMRP indicated that they had already done substantial work on the mapping of livestock routes. As a result the two parties agreed to focus the intervention by RECONCILE on innovations to improve tracking and management of conflict along the routes. It was thus agreed that the project would focus on innovations to improve tracking and management of conflicts along the livestock routes.

3.3.1.1. Development of mobile app for real-time tracking of conflicts

A prototype for a web-based and mobile application was developed to facilitate real-time tracking of conflicts along livestock corridors. The app development process was preceded by a reconnaissance visit to Khartoum by the mapping consultant in August 2019, during which he held consultations with LMRP technical staff, government counterparts and other stakeholders. Based on the discussions, the consultant designed a mobile application that will enable community members with smartphones to report conflicts instantly to conflict resolution centres where the central conflict data management would be based.

A prototype of the mobile app was finalized and is shared with this report. Once it is accepted by LMRP, the prototype will be edited appropriately and uploaded on mobile app store. The link to the web app is http://www.lmrp-ifad.com, as indicated at the end of the report. A technical report on the prototype is attached.

3.3.2. Analysis of policy and institutional context for livestock mobility in Sudan

A consultant was commissioned to review the policy and institutional context for livestock mobility in Sudan to help identify entry points for influencing policy processes to better support livestock mobility. The consultant reviewed the policy, legal and institutional framework for livestock development generally and the management of stock routes in particular. The review notes that pastoralism is a major livelihood and economic activity practised in all the states of Sudan, with a concentration in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, the Butana region in Central and Eastern Sudan, White Nile, Sennar and Blue Nile. The country boasts one of the largest

livestock holdings in Africa, with an estimated 105 million heads of livestock. The sector provides a source of living for about 40% of the population, contributes 25% of national GDP and just under 50% of the earnings from agricultural exports and just under 30 per cent of earnings from non-oil exports.

The review confirms the critical role that mobility plays in the sustainable practice of pastoralism and the management rangelands in Sudan, as it permits pastoralists to access water and pastures as well as markets for their livestock. Pastoralists in Sudan move on a north-south axis between wet season grazing areas in the north and dry season grazing areas in the south. Livestock also cross national borders into the neighboring countries of Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan and Central Africa Republic. Thus it is that the secession of South Sudan has had significant adverse impact on pastoral mobility. Before the secession, it is estimated that 50-70 per cent of livestock in Greater Kordofan used to graze over eight months a year in the southern Sudan states. The referendum and independence of South Sudan has resulted in severe restrictions on mobility southwards into South Kordofan and what are now the international border areas of Sudan and South Sudan.

In order for pastoralist mobility to be practised on a sustainable basis, there must be proper planning and administration livestock routes, which permit the orderly seasonal migration of pastoral communities as socioeconomic units in their search for pasture and water. Unfortunately, livestock routes have been disrupted or blocked by different factors, among them competing land use systems, protracted violent conflicts and climate change. Where they exist, livestock routes are poorly serviced and poorly protected, thus undermining the practice of pastoralist mobility. The greatest threats to mobility in Sudan include expanding traditional and mechanized farming, mushrooming artisan gold mining, oil exploration, and urbanization.

Through comprehensive case studies of the major pastoralist areas of Kordofan, Darfur and Eastern Sudan, the review analyses patterns of mobility, and the policy, legal and institutional challenges and opportunities for the sustainable management of livestock routes. The importance of IFAD support to livestock production and stock routes management in Sudan is evident in the two case studies of Kordofan and Butana. The Western Sudan Resource Management Programme (WSRMP) funded by IFAD in Kordofan between 2008 and 2016 introduced and institutionalised co-management of livestock routes, which is underpinned by

three interconnected interventions, namely: demarcation and management of stock routes; establishment of Conflict Resolution Centers (CRCs) to mediate conflicts between pastoralists and farmers along the stock routes; and establishment of Pastoral Field Schools and introduction of necessary services along the stock routes. WSRMP is credited with strengthening the capacity of local authorities to manage resource-based conflicts, and CRCs continue to be the main local conflict resolution mechanisms within Northern Kordofan.

In Butana region, the IFAD-funded Butana Integrated Rural Development Project (BIRDP) aims to improve in a sustainable manner the livelihoods and resilience to drought of poor rural households in the targeted areas and communities through interventions that address policy and institution building; climate resilient natural resource management; development of livestock markets; and community development. Although the project has not worked directly on livestock routes, its Natural Resource Governance Framework (NRGF) influenced the development of pro-pastoralist policies on the management of natural resources, leading to improvements in livestock production and livelihoods.

The review establishes that there exist multiple governance systems and institutions at federal, state, local and community levels that have a bearing on pastoral communities and their livestock. A critical challenge to the systems and institutions is the absence of effective coordination and complementarities between them vertically and horizontally, within and across sectors. Also lacking are effective enforcement mechanisms for enforcing policies and laws that are supportive of livestock development and pastoralist livelihoods. Part of the explanation for this lies in the domination of national policies and laws that favor agriculture, oil, and mining sectors at the expense of livestock sector and the political leverage of these sectors as compared to pastoralism and livestock production. There are no official policies related to pastoralism, and even where policies speak in favour of pastoralism, they are often based on an inadequate understanding of pastoralism as a system, and are informed by policy bias towards sedentary agricultural cultivation. In sum, there is general policy neglect of pastoralism within national development plans, with a focus on resettlement and sedentarization of pastoralists to clear the way for development projects that are prioritized by national development policy and political leadership.

The review recommends that national policy should be focused on enabling sustainable livestock production in Sudan given its importance as a livelihoods and economic activity. In this connection, it calls for enhancement of provision and management of water and veterinary services through integrated natural resource governance mechanisms that engage different stakeholders at village, tribe, locality, state and national levels. Pastoralists should be effectively involved in policy development and the design of programmes and projects on livestock production. They should be empowered through capacity building and skills development to engage meaningfully with policy processes and to adopt modern technologies that can enhance livestock production in a context of increasing climate change. Priority should be given to development and rehabilitation of livestock migration routes to improve ecosystem management. The routes should be planned in close collaboration with pastoralists and other stakeholders, and all delineated routes officially registered, with appropriately constituted institutions to ensure their monitoring and management. The experience of IFAD-funded WSRMP provides a suitable model, which could be scaled up for the rest of the rangelands.

The report entitled 'Analysis of National Policy and Institutional Context for Livestock Mobility in the Republic of Sudan' is attached.

3.3.3. Analysis of policy and institutional context for livestock mobility in the HoA

An analysis of the regional policy and institutional context for livestock mobility in the Horn of Africa was undertaken by RECONCILE to complement the analysis of national policy context. The analysis underscores the critical role of livestock mobility across national borders in the Horn of Africa for livestock trade, sustainable management of rangelands and drought risk reduction, control of livestock diseases, and security of pastoral livelihoods. However, it notes that there are significant policy and practical challenges and disincentives to cross-border mobility. Policy, legal and institutional arrangements are either non-existent, or where they exist, inappropriate. In particular, livestock mobility is not recognized as a rational and economically productive form of land use, land tenure systems undermine collective and shared access to rangelands, pastoralists lack political leverage and capacity to influence policy and planning in favour mobility, centralized political and land governance systems inhibit local level decision making and planning, and impacts of increasing climate change undermine rangelands

ecosystems. The combined effect of these factors is conflict, reduced productivity and profitability of the pastoral sector, and lost opportunities for national and regional economies.

The analysis asserts that in order to optimize the potential of the livestock sector for livelihoods and economic development, countries of the Horn of Africa need to adopt comprehensive policy, legal and institutional framework for cross-border livestock mobility, with a focus on harmonizing national and regional legislation to secure mobility at local, national and regional levels. Historically, pastoral communities living across national borders have negotiated bilateral agreements such as those between the Misseriya and the Ng'ok Dinka in Abyei. Bilateral agreements between countries have also been used to facilitate cross-border movement based on Memoranda of Understanding that specify rights and obligations between visiting and host communities. At regional level, multilateral agreements involving multiple countries have been negotiated for the same purpose within the framework of regional economic communities, the most well-known one being the ECOWAS International Transhumance Certificate.

ECOWAS ITC – model cross-border mobility framework

The Decision on Transhumance was adopted by the 15-member Economic Commission for West African States (ECOWAS) at Abuja in October 1998. The decision provides for cross-border transhumance governed by issuance of International Transhumance Certificate (ITC), which allocates and enforces responsibility for control of livestock across national borders; ensures protection of animal health of local herds in host country; provides for timely information about livestock movement between host and welcoming countries; provides for protection of rights of non-resident mobile herders by host countries legislation; binds non-resident herders to abide by laws of host country on natural resource management; and provides for establishment of conflict resolution mechanism that incorporates herders, farmers, local government representatives and other stakeholders. Issuance of ITC is subject to conditions regarding provision of information on herd size, vaccinations, itinerary, entry/exit points, and herd management, with stipulations that there shall be a minimum of two herders at any one time, and one herder for every 50 heads of livestock

The analysis identifies a number of opportunities at global and regional level that provide entry points for mainstreaming cross-border livestock mobility in national and regional policies. Key among these are processes associated with the following policy and programme initiatives:

1. Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT);
2. Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (F&G)
3. Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa
4. Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSa)
5. Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)

6. IGAD Animal Health Policy Framework
7. Conflict Early Warning and Response (CEWARN) Mechanism
8. IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy
9. IGAD Transhumance Protocol

Sudan is involved with other members of IGAD in negotiating the IGAD Transhumance Protocol, which is modeled on the ECOWAS system. The Protocol seeks to enable free, safe and orderly cross-border mobility of transhumant livestock and herders within the IGAD region in search of pasture and water. It commits Member States to invest adequate resources to pastoral regions and competent institutions managing transhumance. The Member States shall also harmonize national laws and policies related to livestock and pastoral development, land use and governance, disease control and cross-border measures. It provides for issuance of the IGAD Transhumance Certificate (ITC).

The report on the regional analysis is an accompanying document to this report.

3.4. Component 2: Climate Resilient Participatory Pastoral Land use Planning

Innovative participatory land use mapping and natural resource management was important especially in the mitigation of climate change and building resilience. To this extent, resource based conflict between pastoralists and crop farmers emanates from unpredictable weather patterns resulting from climate change. The project established innovative ways of both mitigation and resilience building through the mapping of conflict hotspot to define and predict conflict based on resource availability trends, proximity to the different resources and the livestock corridors. The systematic data collection and reporting under the LMRP and established Community action plans (CAPs) would benefit incorporating pastoralists, farmers, and local authorities, with the objective of updating climate information and integrating it into an environmental/rangeland management plan under the LMRP activities.

Understanding that climate resilience is part of the LMRP activities, a conceptual framework, approaches can still be developed to fully appreciate the innovations and technology and tools for spatial planning. The existing outputs generated in the project including mobile technology for mapping conflict hotspots and the Social Tenure Domain Model forms the broader part for knowledge management and technology for capacity building through LMRP.

3.5. Component 3: Enabling Environment, Partnership & Knowledge Management

3.5.1. Development of STDM toolkit

STDM toolkit was developed and piloted in the two states of Sinnar and South Kordofan to build capacity for participatory rangeland mapping. A Concept Note was prepared setting out the process that would be followed in developing the toolkit. The process involved drafting of the toolkit informed by the baseline review referred to above, a mission to Sudan by the STDM consultant to meet with technical staff of LMRP and other key stakeholders. During the mission, the consultant inspected the computers at LMRP and installed the software for the STDM toolkit, gathered information on natural resource parameters to be collected and integrated into the software (such as resource name, communities, types, etc.), assessed the data already in place within LRMP that would be integrated into the STDM, and consulted with LMRP technical staff on piloting technicalities and roll out approach, as well as toolkit deployment modalities.

The STDM consultant also conducted conducted a Training of Trainers (TOT) for the LMRP Natural Resources field staff Sennar and North Kordufan States to validate the toolkit and to build their capacity to spearhead the piloting and ultimate mainstreaming of the toolkit into the Programme. As part of the training package, RECONCILE purchased and handed over to LMRP 10 handheld GPS machines and 12 Tablets, which are to be used for STDM training, piloting and mainstreaming.

The **STDM Toolkit Training Report** and the **STDM Toolkit** are available as outputs and accompany this report as separate documents.

3.5.2. Policy Facilitation Workshop

LMRP and RECONCILE co-hosted a Policy Facilitation Workshop at Grand Holiday Hotel Villa in Khartoum between 7th and 10th January 2020, to provide a forum for sharing experiences of the project with stakeholders and to facilitate and influence policy discourse among key actors on livestock development and management of livestock routes. The workshop, attended by 30 participants was formally opened by Dr. Tarek Ahmed Abdalla, the IFAD Country Programme Director for Sudan and closed by H.E Adil Idriss Farah, the Undersecretary for the Ministry of Animal Resources.

The workshop process revolved around presentations, group work and plenary discussions. On the first day, presentations focused on innovations and technologies for management of livestock corridors and conflicts, while presentations on the second day consisted of consultancies commissioned by LMRP to inform programming and to influence national policy processes in favour of sustainable livestock development generally and management of livestock corridors and conflicts in particular.

Participants at the workshop were impressed by the partnership between LMRP and RECONCILE and the innovative approaches that it introduced, but they emphasized that for sustainability purposes, it was critical that the innovations and approaches were fully integrated into LMRP programme work, that the value-added they bring to the work of LMRP and the impacts thereof at community level are monitored and measured over time, and that government is effectively engaged for purposes of mainstreaming the innovations into national policy and planning. To this end, they challenged LMRP to take advantage of the ongoing political transition to mobilize for reforms.

The workshop report accompanies this report.

3.5.3. Exchange and Learning Visit to Nakuru by LMRP technical staff

RECONCILE organised an exchange and learning visit for LMRP staff to Nakuru, Kenya, in October 2019. The visit involved a formal session at Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Programme (SDCP) offices during which the visitors were introduced to the programme and its activities, a presentation was made on LMRP and the field visit programme was introduced and explained. SDCP was funded by IFAD and implemented in nine counties in the western part of Kenya between January 2006 and March 2020. The programme used a Market Oriented Dairy Enterprise (MODE) approach to support farmers to progressively develop capacities and skills for commercialisation of smallholder dairy production. The team visited three locations during a day-long field trip in Rongai and Njoro Subcountes, within Nakuru County.

Their first stop was Mang'u Tomato Women Group, which operates a successful collective milk marketing business at Waruguru Centre, Rongai Subcounty. They were supported by SDCP to purchase milk handling equipment, and to receive training on different aspects of dairy production management encompassing the entire value chain.

Their second stop was the farm of one Kennedy Korir, a 34-year-old graduate in Commerce, who is a member of Kironai Framers Self Help Group, located in Kirobon area in Ngata, Njoro Subcounty. After failing to secure employment after University, Kennedy launched his dairu farming career with land and animals allocated to him by his parents. SDCP support enabled him to attend a youth mentorship programme through which he gained skills in record keeping, livestock management and business practices. He practises conservation agriculture, and has mentors other youth to appreciate the huge potential for gainful employment in dairy production.

The day concluded with a visit to a community Resource Person and Gender Action Learning System (GALS) Champion who was trained by SDCP, and has become a successful farmer, running a model farm that has hosted many visitors from within and outside Kenya, including the President of IFAD. Pauline Mugambi, 45, is a member of Kerma Smallholder Dairy Group located in Kerma Area in Ngata, Njoro Subcounty. She practices conservation agriculture in her model farm, which boasts improved feed conservation stores and a zero grazing unit.

At the end of the field visits, the group convened at the hotel where the LMRP team was staying to discuss what they had experienced and consider implications for further engagement. They identified challenges and good practices and shared lessons for development actors and partners in supporting smallholder agricultural production.

As part of the exchange and learning package, the visiting LMRP staff participated in Rangelands Initiative Africa (RIA) strategy development conference held in Nairobi on 31st October and 1st November 2019. The conference, which brought together 30 participants from eight countries of East, Central and West Africa was convened to develop and strengthen partnerships between members of the International Land Coalition (ILC) to improve tenure security of rangeland users; to identify, develop and/or scale-up innovative processes and activities that have the potential to contribute to development and implementation of enabling policy and legislation for securing tenure rights of rangeland users; and to share experiences and lessons learned with and between different actors, in order to further influence the securing of rangeland resources for local users.

At the conference, LMRP staff shared with the participants the experience of demarcation of livestock routes as a means of securing pastoralists' access to strategic resources, and learned from the experience of other African countries. At the end of the conference, RECONCILE

committed to ensure that LMRP participates in ILC processes and that together they would bring more actors from Sudan into the ILC and the Rangelands Initiative Africa.

A report on the learning and exchange visit accompanies this report.

4. Project outcomes, lessons learned and issues for the future

4.1.1. Outcome 1. Governance and management of pastoral natural resources in selected LRMP localities strengthened

1. The project has contributed to a better understanding and engagement between the project staff, government team within the project areas and beneficiaries.
2. Through induction and technical trainings organized by RECONCILE and the LMRP project team, participants have acquired skills on participatory resource management.
3. There's a better framework of engagement between IFAD funded government projects, community based institutions CSOs and the relevance of such partnership, impact to the bigger projects supported by IFAD.
4. A dedicated team to facilitate the piloting of the two tools; STDM tool and technology in the participatory mapping of rangelands resources and the conflict hotspot mapping and reporting has been established and trained within the LMRP led by the Natural Resource Management lead.

4.1.2. Outcome 2. Participatory planning and land conflict resolution methodologies in natural resource management piloted

1. The project facilitated the development of social mapping tools for both rangelands resources management and conflict hotspot identification, recording and reporting. Because communal resources such as grazing areas and livestock routes are common resources, their access and use especially amongst different livelihoods in particular agriculture and pastoralism often engender conflict. Social mapping makes it possible to better anticipate and provide for effective management of such conflicts.
2. The project team facilitated processes that ensured an appreciation of use of technology to address conflicts, mapping of resources, translating technical tools like GIS to simple applications of mobile phones and community led data collection tools through technology

transfer. It enhanced capacity among LMRP technical staff through trainings on the application of STDM technology.

3. The STDM toolkit was developed through a participatory and collaborative process with the technical staff of LMRP and piloted with them, thereby enhancing their capacity to integrate the STDM methodology in the planning of LMRP programme activities.
4. A prototype of a web based and mobile app for conflict hotspot mapping and reporting was developed and tested. Development of the technology was decided upon when it became clear that production of static maps alone would not address the changing realities of conflict on the ground. The Geonode technology provides the communities' conflict monitors the opportunity to monitor conflict trends in real time and report, making it possible to track the evolution of conflict along the livestock routes and determine where to focus investments for conflict management.
5. An established prototype server for the mobile application which needs to be further expanded to provide real-time updates on conflict including trends, location, intensity and frequency based on community reports from the Community Conflict Management Centres

4.1.3. Outcome 3. Established dialogue and collaboration framework enabling different stakeholders to engage in evidence based policy making and sustainable pastoral innovations at the state and federal levels

1. Stakeholders' understanding of policy and institutional opportunities, challenges and entry points for support to pastoralist mobility and management of resource based conflicts improved through two reviews, one of the national policy and institutional framework, and the other of the regional policy framework.
2. Consensus built among key stakeholders on priority issues for national policy advocacy and facilitation to promote livestock production and pastoralist mobility, secure livestock routes and enhance management of resource based conflicts along livestock corridors in Sudan.
3. Stakeholders' understanding of opportunities at the regional level for facilitating cross-border livestock mobility between Sudan and neighbouring countries and managing resource-based conflicts within the framework of IGAD Protocol on Transhumance improved.

4. Key stakeholders facilitated to discuss and agree on collaborative approaches to influence federal and state policy to secure livestock mobility and manage resource based conflicts in Sudan.

5. Major stakeholders and initiatives working on securing pastoralist mobility through improved management of livestock routes and resource based conflicts identified.

4.1.4. Outcome 4. Knowledge Management and Learning achieved through shared platforms and events.

1. During the project implementation process; RECONCILE used the divers network of the multi-stakeholder learning alliances within the Rangelands Initiative Africa to promote learning and sharing.

2. Cross-learning and experience sharing between two IFAD-funded projects, Small Dairy Commercialization Project (SDCP) in Kenya and LMRP in Sudan facilitated.

3. LMRP facilitated to share its experiences with and learn from other rangelands management initiatives from Central, West and East Africa.

4. Opportunities identified for expanded partnership between ILC members, partners and their projects, including SOS-Sahel Sudan and SOS Sahel Ethiopia.

5. LMRP enabled to participate in and contribute to the development of a 3 year regional strategy for Rangelands Initiative Africa which will be used by different ILC members and partners in the region including the LMRP to learn and share within the Rangelands Initiative strategy framework.

4.2. Lessons

1. **Lesson: .1)** In order to prevent encroachment of and into the livestock routes, it is imperative that proper and participatory mapping and demarcations are carried out. Enforcement of agreed upon migratory and grazing rules adhered to by all parties concerned. It is possible for the LMRP project team, the conflict management centers and the local/state authorities' work together to reinforce compliance to reduce potential conflicts.
2. **Lesson: .2)** Disputes occur for various reasons such as boundary conflicts or ownership or inheritance issues primarily through competing claims between crop farmers and

pastoralists and to some extent among clan members. The analysis of these kind of conflicts and the interventions requires empowerment of and strengthened conflict management centers that are existing within the project areas. Both conflict and dispute management record be properly established and records well-kept to support the conflict hotspot mapping.

3. **Lesson: .3)** Community representatives and programme staff readily understand the importance of technology and the importance of mapping both the livestock routes and conflict hotspots. The capacities developed are readily available for necessitating knowledge transfer from the technical LMRP technical staff to beneficiaries based on the toolkit and guidelines developed.
4. **Lesson: .4)** Institutionally it is difficult to ensure that ownership of pilot activities are formally put in the hands of the responsible agencies particularly when there is a very short time frame to execute the project. Given that pilot activities are strictly time bound it is contingent upon entity agreements to spell out quite clearly where responsibilities lie and to ensure that commitment is agreed to from the beginning rather than trying to gain agreement during implementation. This was critical in this project since it included the generation of data which should be stored in a central place for shared usages.

List or accompanying deliverables

1. Brief on Khartoum Planning Meeting, April 2019
2. Brief on Nakuru Planning Meeting, April 2019
3. Technical report on development of web-based GIS portal and conflict reporting mobile application
4. Analysis of National Policy and Institutional Context for Livestock Mobility in the Republic of Sudan
5. STDM Training Report, October 2019
6. STDM Participatory Mapping Toolkit
7. Report on Policy Facilitation Workshop, January 2020
8. Report on LMRP Exchange Visit to Nakuru, Kenya October 2019

PowerPoint presentations made at Policy Facilitation Workshop

1. LMRP Programme Overview
2. LMRP and RECONCILE Partnership Project Overview
3. Presentation on STDM toolkit development
4. Presentation on development of conflict tracking mobile application
5. Presentation on National Policy Analysis
6. Presentation on Conflict Analysis and Land Disputes Resolution
7. Presentation on National Sectoral Adaptation Strategy for Livestock Sector in Sudan
8. Presentation on Regional Policy and Institutional Framework