PROCEEDINGS REPORT

WRITESHOP ON THE ASSESSMENT OF POLICY ADOPTION AND INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE PRACTICES FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN PASTORAL COMMUNITIES IN AFRICA



Held 30th May-3 June 2022, Naivasha, Kenya

AU-IBAR Facilitation Team

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARS-DRR	African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
ARS-DRR	African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
AU-SAFGRAD	African Union Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development
CCCF	County Climate Change Fund
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
IDDRSI- IGAD	Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IKP	Indigenous Knowledge Practices
IKP	Indigenous Knowledge Practices
MS	Member States
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
PFPA	Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa
PFPA	Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis
RRF	Rapid Response Fund
SADC	Southern African Development Community
TAD	Transboundary Animal Diseases
UMA	United Arab Maghreb
UNCCD	United Nations Convention for Combating Desertification
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background /context of the problem and TOR:

Pastoralism remains the most productive use of the rangelands of Africa. It contributes to a significant proportion of the national GDP of member states. Policies and strategies have therefore been put in a plan to enhance the productivity and sustainability of pastoralism. As such, the African Union adopted the Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (PFPA) in 2010 with the overarching aim of Securing, protecting, and improving pastoralist communities' lives, livelihoods, and rights. Although this is a significant milestone, there is a scanty record of the progress made towards implementing the PFPA by the regional economic communities (RECs) and the Member States, namely the ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, and UMA. In addition to the PFPA, AU has also been implementing a Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. However, a review of the status of disaster risk reduction in Africa identified some gaps in institutional frameworks, risk identification; knowledge management; governance; and emergency response. Due to these weaknesses, the AU-IBAR has prioritized:

i) The assessment of the implementation of the African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa, PFPA, the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARS-DRR), and its action plan as well as other relevant national or regional policies and strategies; and

ii) Documentation of the Indigenous Knowledge Practices (IKP) for the livelihood and disaster risk management among pastoral communities in the ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, and UMA.

iii) Setting the way forward and providing guidelines for fast-tracking implementation of the two frameworks for livestock-associated pastoral production systems in Africa.

Within the above context, the AU-IBAR organized an expert writeshop bringing together professionals from the RECs to jointly assess the progress made towards the implementation of the AU-PFPA and ARS-DRR. The writeshop also came up with measures for accelerating the implementation of the PFPA and ASR-DRR, and strategies for integrating indigenous knowledge practices in the two documents.

Methodology of assessment

The assessment exercise involved two main steps. Firstly, a literature review of the key documents to capture the key elements of the pastoralism policy framework and DRR strategy. Secondly, a five-day technical writeshop was held with experts in indigenous knowledge, pastoralism, and disaster-risk management from the five regional economic communities (ECOWAS, ECCAS, UMA, SADC and IGAD) in Naivasha, Kenya, from 30th May to 3rd June 2022. The writeshop was facilitated by three technical experts, one on transhumance, another on disaster risk management and the third being a range management/pastoralism expert. During the writeshop, the experts dialogued on various policy aspects to provide an in-depth analysis of issues. Their views were consolidated and have informed this report.

Key Findings of the assessment

***a) Progress on PFPA*:**

The implementation of the PFPA is at different stages across the RECS and the Member States. Several projects and programs are investing in building the resilience of pastoral communities, with the efforts being tipped to enhance sustainable pastoralism. Through the enactment of transhumance protocols and pastoral codes, the ECOWAS, ECCAs and IGAD regions have made significant progress in adopting mechanisms for pastoral mobility within and across states. The SADC region has made minimal steps in adopting PFPA provisions, but some progress has been made in South Africa, whereby pastoralists make prior arrangements with the host communities. In addition, a Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS) is being developed or adopted by SADC Member states. The LITS system has been used successfully in some countries like Namibia, Botswana and South Africa. South Africa is also undertaking land reforms. The UMA region has also reported limited progress in adopting the PFPA.

The ECCAS region, through the N'Djamena Declaration, is supporting regional transhumance, with security being a key focus. The region is also in the process of elaborating the regional framework for transhumance. In the Horn of Africa, the IGAD Drought and Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) broadly invest in ending drought emergencies, emphasising improved pastoralism. In addition, the World Bank has supported the Sahel region through the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project to, among other things, improve access to essential productive assets, productive assets, services, and markets for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected trans-border areas and along transhumance axes across six Sahel countries.

It is emerging that the mobility of pastoralists across the continent is facing great challenges due to restrictions related to changing land use, conflicts and insecurity due to the emergence of terror gangs, particularly in the Sahel region. In addition, the increasing militarisation of pastoralism has taken a new dimension that calls for prioritising security and conflict prevention in the pastoral areas. Furthermore, the sovereignty of states has impeded the domestication of the protocols, which is a major bottleneck in accelerating the adoption of the PFPA policy. In addition, the stakeholders reported that the level of awareness and understanding about the PFPA among member states is low, thus hampering implementation efforts.

A lot of transformation (economic, political and social) is taking place in pastoral areas in all the RECs, driven by state initiatives, globalisation, and impacts of climate change and variation, among other factors. A common feature now is the tendency by states to directly or indirectly support the sedentarisation of pastoral communities, which undermines the key tenets of mobility. It is in this context that stakeholders feel there is a need to prioritise pastoral issues and upscale the debate on the need for sustainable pastoralism for its social, economic and environmental contributions to human life.

b) Progress on DRR

Regarding the ASR-DRR strategy, most regions and states have adopted drought early warning systems and conflict early warning. For example, IGAD has developed a harmonized early warning system whose architecture is common across the region. In contrast, UMA has an early warning system with data on peace and security, movement of persons and early warning information. Secondly, disaster contingency funds have been set up, but there remains a gap between early warning and action. There is increased awareness of DRR at various levels of leadership, which provides for a better articulation of DRR issues at national, regional and continental levels. However, some countries do not have supporting strategies for DRR, particularly in the UMA and ECCAS regions, where domestication of the DRR strategy is still minimal. It was also noted that conflicts and insecurity within and across borders undermine DRR interventions. Countries have also realized some milestones; for instance, Somalia has developed a National Drought Risk Reduction Strategy, while Kenya established (2016) the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) with a mandate to exercise overall coordination over all matters relating to drought risk management.

The implementation of DRR has faced capacity problems. Some of the member states reported stiff difficulties in dealing with disasters because of very limited financial and technical capacity; for instance, Somalia also faces the nagging problem of armed militia.

Way Forward

a) **Recommendations on PFPA:** it is apparent that there is need to speed up the pace of implementation of the PFPA framework in all the RECs and member states. The stakeholders recommended several actions to achieve this-

   i) Raise awareness and understanding of the policy document in all the RECS, for instance, by translating the PFPA into more languages. Related to this is the need to encourage member states to deepen the political goodwill needed for implementing the policy directives.

   ii) Develop harmonized operationalization guidelines with specific targets and means of monitoring implementation progress. This also implies that the particular codes and protocols developed by different regions need to be updated and aligned to current issues.

   iii) Institutionalizing pastoral platforms and community declarations as vehicles for promoting the adoption of the pastoralism policy. These avenues are also strategic for enhanced community engagement.

   iv) Strengthen regional coordination and joint programming of pastoralism initiatives. This will have the added advantage of harmonization and enhanced information sharing and ownership within regions and between states.

v) Support domestication, review and harmonization of regional protocols. These efforts should also be informed by the transformation that is already taking place in the pastoral areas.

vi) Insecurity in the pastoral areas has deteriorated and become more complex because of jihadist movements and armed pastoralists. Therefore, the AU, RECs and MS should address insecurity as a fundamental issue.

vii) Promote information sharing and learning between the RECs and member states to fast-track the adoption of good practices. Some of the key avenues proposed include regional and national level exhibitions on the livestock value chain.

b) Recommendations on accelerating the ARS-DRR: To fast-track the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for DRR, there is a need to support member states to domesticate the strategy and Sendai Framework. Countries will also need to establish and strengthen institutions dedicated to DRR governance. Other actions recommended include further advocacy and awareness creation on DRR issues, and in particular, strategically involving the media at the continental, regional and national levels to enhance positive perceptions about pastoralism; widening community engagement in DRR matters; and the establishment and strengthening of multi-hazard early warning systems at regional, national and sub-national levels. There is also a need to link DRR initiatives to drought and climate change initiatives at the global level like the UNFCCC and UNCCD and continuously explore opportunities to mobilize resources.

1. BACKGROUND OF THE WRITESHOP

The African Union adopted the Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (PFPA) in 2010 with the overarching aim of *Securing, protecting, and improving the lives, livelihoods, and rights of pastoralist communities.* Until now there is a poor record of the progress made towards the implementation of the PFPA by the regional economic communities (RECs) and the Member States, namely the ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, and UMA. In addition to the PFPA, AU has also been implementing a Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk which has been aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. A review of the status of disaster risk reduction in Africa identified some gaps in: institutional frameworks; risk identification; knowledge management; governance; and emergency response. Due to these shortcomings, the AU-IBAR has prioritized:

i) the assessment of the implementation of the African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa, PFPA, the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARS-DRR), and its action plan as well as other relevant national or regional policies and strategies; and

ii) Documentation of the Indigenous Knowledge Practices (IKP) for the livelihood and disaster risk management among pastoral communities in the ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, and UMA.

iii) setting the way forward and providing guidelines for fast-tracking implementation of the two frameworks for livestock-associated pastoral production systems in Africa.

It is within the above context that the AU-IBAR organized an expert writeshop bringing together professionals from the RECs to jointly assess the progress made towards the implementation of the AU-PFPA and ARS-DRR.

Organization of the writeshop: The 5-day writeshop was organized by the AU-IBAR. The facilitators were Prof. Ahmed E., Prof. Jesse Njoka, Japheth Kasimbu and Mr. Ken Otieno.

Participants: The writeshop brought together experts from the different Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa, Member States (MS) and development partners. A total of 34 experts (male: 29; female: 5) participated in the writeshop (see the list of participants in annex 1). Representation from the RECS and development partners was as follows:

REC/Organization	Number of Experts
ECOWAS	2
ECCAS	3

UMA	3
IGAD	11
SADC	3
FAO	2
IUCN	2
SAFGRAD	1
AU-IBAR	4

WRITESHOP PROCEEDINGS

2. WRITESHOP OPENING SESSION

2.1. Introduction

Prof. Ahmed Elbeltagy of AU-IBAR welcomed and facilitated the introduction of all the participants after which he invited Prof. Jesse Njoka to introduce the agenda of the writeshop. In his introductory remarks, Prof. Njoka underscored the need to assess the ongoing transformation taking place and the current challenges facing the sustainability of the traditional pastoral system.

2.2. Official Opening by Dr. Annie Lewa- Senior Projects and Programmes Officer, AU-IBAR Representative

The opening of the writeshop was officiated by Dr. Annie Lewa from AU-IBAR. Dr. Lewa, on behalf of the Director of AU-IBAR, welcomed participants and provided background about AU-IBAR as an Institution. She noted that AU-IBAR is a specialized institute of the AU, with a mandate to build the capacity of member states, among other actions; therefore, it works with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Member States (MS). She then introduced the LIVE2Africa project funded by the European Union (EU), under whose sponsorship the writeshop was convened. Dr. Lewa stressed that pastoralism is key in livestock production in the continent and contributes about 10-44% of African countries' GDP. She further noted that pastoralism is being affected by natural hazards, conflicts, and disasters, which have become an impediment to pastoral development. In addition, most pastoral interventions have failed due to a lack of integration of indigenous knowledge with modern practices- e.g., forecast of events like floods, which is usually ignored, hence the need to take IKP seriously.

Dr. Lewa also highlighted that the AU had developed several relevant policy frameworks, e.g., African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa, and the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARS-DRR) that have a bearing on pastoralism. In her opening remarks, Dr. Lewa thanked the Kenya government for hosting the writeshop and wished the participants fruitful deliberations. She then declared the writeshop officially open.

2.3. Remarks by Government Representative –Republic of Kenya

Mr. Paul Obunde from the National Drought Management Authority made a few remarks on behalf of the Director of NDMA and, by extension, the government of Kenya. He welcomed the participants to Kenya. In his remarks, Mr. Paul noted that indigenous knowledge (IK) had been suppressed, although it is (IK) is very useful. For example, it has been used in Kenya for early

warning and mitigating against hazards like droughts and floods and managing pastoral grazing areas. He urged the participants to share their knowledge on mitigation and prevention of hazards.

3. ADOPTION OF THE WRITESHOP AGENDA AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Objectives and Outcomes of the Writeshop

Mr. Admore Chakadenga, AU-IBAR Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, briefly presented the objectives of the writeshop as laid out in the concept note of the writeshop. In his remarks, Mr. Chakadenga noted that the writeshop was about building consensus on the two issues-pastoralism policy and strategy for disaster risk reduction. The objectives of the writeshop were to:

a. Assess the implementation of the AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (PFPA) and African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
b. Develop guidelines for the promotion of the PFPA framework in the Regional Economic Communities (RECS) and Member States (MS)
c. Identify and document relevant Indigenous Knowledge Practices (IKP)
d. Develop a roadmap for the adoption of IKP in the implementation of the PFPA and ARS-DRR
e. Develop an advocacy and awareness plan for promoting the implementation of the PFPA, ARS-DRR and IKP in pastoral communities.

The expected outcomes of the writeshop were laid out as follows:

- Assessment completed
- Guidelines for implementation by RECs and MS
- Identify IKP that can be followed up for further research and documentation
- A clear roadmap for IKP
- Advocacy and awareness plan

While contributing to the agenda of the writeshop, Prof. Njoka noted that “despite various efforts, are we still at crossroads on pastoral issues? A lot of milestones have been realized but are the milestones bringing change on the ground?”

3.2. Approach and Methodology of the Writeshop

This session focused on the steps to be followed in the writeshop to ensure common understanding among the participants and deliver the objectives set. He referred to a report by *Gonsalves, J. and R. Armonia* (2010)[i] which lays down the process of conducting a successful writeshop. The guide covers ‘before, during and after the writeshop” actions. Further, he noted

that the writeshop facilitation team had put together several reading materials to be used by the participants in the assessment of the PFPA and ASR-DRR documents. He noted that the assessment would focus on the status of implementation, gaps and challenges in implementation, land governance issues, competing rights, identification of best practices, integration of Indigenous Knowledge Practices (IKP) into the adaptation strategies and pastoral resilience, and provide a way forward for sustainable pastoralism in Africa (see annex 6).

Japheth Kasimbu, the co-facilitator, elaborated on the methodology to implement the writeshop, noting that the meeting had brought together experts from the different RECs and States.

Formation of working groups: the next step of the methodology was to form working groups that would be tasked to assess the implementation of the pastoralism policy and ARS-DRR concurrently. Four groups were formed as follows:

1. DRR review team: 2 groups, both English speaking, drawn from the IGAD and SADC regions
2. Pastoralism policy review team- 2 groups – English and French-speaking, with membership drawn from ECOWAS, ECCA, IGAD and UMA

The four groups formed were tasked to work concurrently on their respective themes and later present their findings to the plenary.

3.3. Overview of the Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa

The Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa was adopted in 2011 and is the first continent-wide policy initiative that sought to secure, protect and improve the lives, livelihoods and rights of African pastoralists. The policy framework is a platform that is meant to mobilize and coordinate the commitment of member states toward pastoral development in Africa. The policy has been designed as an inclusive document that emphasizes the need to fully involve pastoralist women and men in the national and regional development processes from which they are supposed to benefit. The framework is articulated through two main complementary and intertwined axes: on the one hand, it aims to protect and secure the lives, livelihoods, and rights of African pastoralists to strengthen their contribution to national, regional, and continental economies. While on the other hand, the policy sought to promote the full engagement of pastoralists in national and regional governance, and in defining development processes and approaches, to avoid the shortcomings of past policies and interventions.

Some sub-regional policies and structures have been developed to contribute to the policy and remain critical at national levels, such as the IGAD Transhumance Protocol and the ECOWAS International Transboundary Certificate (ITC) and several policies and legislative laws. The national policies and laws are limited to the extent of national sovereignty thus the regional frameworks are at the center of facilitating and regulating cross-border relationships and

related movements of livestock, people, and goods from a transnational and regional perspective.

At the regional especially the IGAD region, there are other instruments; such as the IGAD Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), with a cross-border facilitation office Moroto. There is the Cross-border Animal Health and Natural Resource Management Coordination (MoU) and TADS control. Kenya and Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda Heads of states signed cross border MoU for collaboration on pastoral mobility and investments, there is the regional harmonization and implementation of export quarantine SMP and SoPs. There is a need though to strengthen the harmonization of strategies (welfare, camel management, domestication of rangelands strategy)

Key aspects considered in assessing the implementation of the AU pastoralism policy framework included: Status of implementation of the PFPA; the impact of the PFPA; Financial services; biodiversity conservation; adoption of IKP; and emerging issues such as violent extremism and climate change.

3.4. Overview of the Africa Regional Strategy for DRR

To enlighten participants on the AU ARS-DRR, Mr. Otieno outlined the key aspects of the DRR Framework, and also underscored the adoption of the Sendai Framework by member states, which is also aligned with the Africa Agenda 2063. One of the key targets in the African version of the Sendai DRR Framework is to "*Increase integration of DRR in regional and national sustainable development, and climate change adaptation frameworks, mechanisms, and processes*"[ii].

There is a general appreciation that there are policies and projects addressing Disaster Risks Reduction (DRR) in Africa. This was demonstrated by the existence of projects and programs initiated to address the DRR in line with the Sendai Framework. These include: the establishment and strengthening of early warning systems at regional (e.g. CEWARN, ICPAC) and national levels intervention vehicles like the National Drought Management Agency (NDMA) Drought Early Warning Systems (DEWS); IGAD has also established an initiative (IDDRSI) aimed at building resilience and ending drought emergencies in the horn of Africa;

There is a greater focus on investment in the foundations for development (security, roads, water, education, health) to build the resilience of communities to disasters and climate change. Diversification of livelihoods from livestock to complementary sources of livelihoods to spread and reduce risk. Countries within Africa have developed risk profiles and hazard maps and various state and non-state actors actively support DRR initiatives both at the national and community level. It is recognized that disasters create risks and crises which often end up with conflicts therefore; a Rapid Response Fund (RRF) spearheaded by IGAD-CEWARN to support Conflict Prevention has also been established in the region. These initiatives are contributing to

the full realization of the global initiative for disaster risk reduction established and operationalized.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and institutional mechanisms do exist at various degrees of completeness in African countries. However, their effectiveness is limited. Hence a strategic approach to improving and enhancing their effectiveness and efficiency by emphasizing disaster risk reduction is needed. To address the issue of disasters comprehensively, the African Union Commission (AUC) /New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), currently NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Africa have been working together since the beginning of 2003 to seek ways to provide strategic guidance and direction to mainstream disaster risk reduction in sustainable development planning and process.

The smooth implementation of both the Strategy and the framework has been hampered to some extent by the existing policies and strategies. Policies and strategies have been put in place at the continental, regional and national levels, for example, IDDRSI Strategy is aimed at ending drought emergencies in the IGAD region and this has been cascaded to all member states. At the national level – in Kenya for example, we have EDE Strategy; Public Finance Management (National Drought Emergency Fund) Regulations, 2021; National DRM Action Plan (NAP 2019-2022); and the National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030 (NAP).

Efforts have also been made and established structures and institutions to address issues relating to DRR and resilience building. Examples are Africa Climate Centre; Situation Rooms (Africa, IGAD, national level); IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit; NDMA; NDEF; NDOC; IGAD Multi-Hazard Emergency Operations Centre (EOC); and County-based Multi-Hazard Emergency Operations Centres (EOC) in Kenya. For peace and security, Kenya has the National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management (NSC); National Cohesion and Integration Commission; and Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU).

Disaster risk financing – contingency planning has been adopted and being implemented in various countries in the IGAD region, Kenya included; the establishment of contingency funds for preparedness and timely response (in Kenya there are the National Contingency Fund; National Drought Emergency Fund); livestock insurance schemes (KLIP) for Kenya; livestock insurance scheme is mandatory for livestock farmers in Tunisia and Morocco; climate change funds e.g. County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs) in Kenya; Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDO) was developed and adopted; Green Climate Fund; payment for ecosystem services;

There is also AU Green Recovery Plan 2021-27 that aims at providing nature-based solutions for economic recovery. For data management, a central repository for knowledge and information on drought risk management has been established in Kenya. There are plans to expand this to cover all disasters during the next five years. This provides reliable information and data on

issues relating to drought and disaster risk management. UMA has an early warning system with data on peace and security, movement of persons, and early warning information – was also releasing periodically information on COVID-19 status.

3.5. Adoption of the Writeshop Agenda

The participants were allowed to air their views on the scope of the writeshop as presented and elaborated by the facilitators. This session was facilitated by Mr. Ken Otieno (Kenya). Below are some of the views given by the participants:

i) The initiative (writeshop) was an excellent approach to looking at what affects African pastoralism. Participants noted that although much has been done at the country level as far as the policy was concerned, there has not been localization (domestication) of the regional policy. Therefore, there was a need for participants to look at issues such as transhumance. There is also a need to look at markets and trade of livestock products as well as security issues in relation to pastoralism.

ii) The AU-Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa has been in existence for ten years; therefore, "we (participants) need to hear about the progress of implementation by the AU-IBAR". After the policy framework on pastoralism was developed, other relevant policies were also developed. Although these policies are not necessarily focused on pastoralism (e.g. the African Union Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa), we also need to consider their contribution to pastoralism. We need to see what has been done and what has not and what the constraints are. Another policy consideration is the National Agricultural Investment Plans reported by member states as contained in the periodic African Union Biannual Review Reports. It was noted that very few countries report on the contribution of livestock, and hence pastoralism is not very visible. "We must see how the pastoralism sector is doing and explore things beyond the pastoralism policy framework".

iii) A local pastoralist from Marsabit County (Kenya) highlighted the important role indigenous knowledge plays in livestock mobility, the key being how pastoralists deal with the time of plenty and time of scarcity. He wondered, "How shall we capture the issue of losses and damages caused to pastoralists? In addition, conflicts undermine the sustainability of pastoralism, so how shall we best adjust due to conflicts, although there are IK/traditional ways for conflict management. How can we strengthen this IK for conflict management? What is our role as pastoralist communities in addressing disasters?". He also indicated that the pastoralists lack knowledge of other regions' success stories and best practices. There is also a lack of basic extension services; hence, we must incorporate these into the discussions.

iv) In Kenya, there have been a lot of changes even within counties, implying that we need to review the pastoralism policy and look at local narratives to align it (policy) with what is relevant for the counties.

v) Drought is a key issue, coupled with climate change, making it hard to manage livestock. So, how can we link AU policies to relevant UN conventions like UNFCC and UNCCD? "From this writeshop, we expect a harmonized approach to pastoralism for adoption by the African states".

vi) Many stakeholders have come into play in the past and many policy documents have been adopted. There are many other issues to consider, such as terrorism, poaching, deforestation, and climate change. Therefore "what can we learn from the different regions to see if we are in the right direction in implementation. We need to identify key elements needed to help evaluate the AU Pastoralism Policy and DRR documents, to see whether our work conforms with aspirations of the African Union".

vii) "We need to consider different forces affecting the pastoral way of life in this discussion and consider the integration of various policies, including land policies and others such as trade and tourism ".

viii) "We are in a money-based economy, but we still need to develop strategies while being aware of the kind of economy we operate in. For example, we often forget indigenous animals managed by the pastoralists – this is important indigenous knowledge. Further, we need to give particular attention to the preservation of grazing areas because we seem to prioritize agriculture. Grazing lands have become vulnerable because the pastoral land seems to be for everybody while farmers own the agricultural land.

ix) "We need to know where we are (status) as a continent; hence we will assess implementation and develop steps (way forward) for what needs to be done".

x) We need to ask ourselves "what is working" and/or "why it is not working". In addition, where is the private sector supporting the (policy) frameworks? And what is the role of technology in improving the pastoral production system?

xi) The facilitators, in elaborating the importance of the writeshop, clarified that the outcomes of the writeshop would help AU develop initiatives to fill gaps in the implementation of the policies.

3.6. Participants' Views on Pertinent Issues for Inclusion in the Assessment

This session was guided by Japheth Kasimbu who invited the participants to contribute to the proposed assessment framework, as narrated in this report section. Participants raised several pertinent issues, key among them being that land tenure matters need to be addressed, and

there is a need to think about how it can be integrated with pastoral development. One case noted was that in Benin, the issue of land is changing and pastoral land is being infringed on for agricultural production. The point is, therefore "How can this land be shared among different users". "Pastoralists are moving with arms, and people are saying the movement of pastoralist need to be limited. Insecurity has become a big issue, and the government must find a balance by developing policies that will address security and the movement of pastoralists. We must evaluate things in the light of these challenges to avoid conflicts due to shrinking land".

Further to the above observations, it was noted that there are conflicting ideas about pastoralism, and it is the responsibility of AU-IBAR to study the feedback from participants objectively. For instance, some practitioners say pastoralism needs to be adapted to the ecosystem. "We, therefore, need to have a consensus (due to different opinions) on how to protect pastoralism, especially in the Sahel region. We must also look at indigenous knowledge as African heritage and preserve it. The sedentary (pastoral) system cannot feed Africa". There is also a need to customize the various declarations supporting transhumance. Therefore, participants need to reference all these initiatives in reviewing the implementation progress. "The landscape is varied, and things have changed. We have to know that some things are happening at a regional level, but a lot of times, the involvement of countries is not as expected. So it is important also to incorporate political aspects".

In addition, pastoral adaptation strategy should consider local knowledge because "pastoralists are fighting climate change in their way". So we have to value their effort and find information that will support pastoralist mobility rather than try to stop it. On transhumance in Cameroon, it was noted that the country's neighbours exercise transhumance, and there are problems of conflicts and insecurity (conflict between pastoralists and farmers). Some neighboring countries do not have vaccination programs hence the risk of disease transmission (Transboundary Animal Diseases- TADs). There are also problems of banditry, including cross-border banditry; kidnapping for ransom; and all these challenges are not supported by a policy that can solve the problem. Cameroon is trying to develop a pastoralism policy to integrate different aspects of pastoralism. In another case, it was noted that in Tana River County (Kenya), the county assembly developed a livestock Grazing Act in 2017. "Though the law is good, actualizing it on the ground became a problem because the County attracts pastoralists from other counties during drought, making it hard to apply provisions of the Act, which ultimately interferes with the local governance of rangelands". In the same context, we need to consider how this translates at a national and regional level. In the case of South Sudan, conflicts arise due to the encroachment of people by farmers in dry season grazing areas. The unrestricted mobility also changes livestock breeding practices and disease transmission. "This writeshop has highlighted the need to preserve genetic resources, given the context of climate change that favours indigenous breeds that are better adapted".

According to one of the development partners, all the food security hot spots are in the pastoral areas, and it is critical to look at the pastoral issues more holistically. Animal feed remains a key issue; therefore, evidence of promising practices needs to inform investment in animal feed. Participants also noted that emerging trends like sedentarization can be attributed to the desire by communities to access critical social services and political influence. For example, in Kenya, where local political interests influence communities' pattern of settlement to provide a constituency for political competition.

Some views on pastoralism in Somalia indicated that pastoralists are advised to raise animals that can resist drought (e.g. camels rather than cattle). "We are considering the need to support settling (sedentarization due to challenges of climate change, e.g. by digging boreholes". The Somalia pastoral livestock production system is oriented towards export, particularly to the middle east, which has implications on how animal husbandry is done.

In conclusion, the RECs have different experiences and good practices that can be shared, and hence "there is a need to share to enrich the pastoralism policy document".

4. FINDINGS OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PFPA AND ARS-DRR STRATEGY

On day 2 of the writeshop, participants retreated to their respective working groups to assess the implementation of the PFPA and ARS-DRR strategy. This took the whole day and so the groups were expected to convene the following day to provide feedback during a plenary session.

Day 3 of the Writeshop was dedicated to the presentation of group work and plenary discussions. Below are the group report highlights. In addition, a list of the relevant regional and national projects and other initiatives highlighted in the presentations is provided in annex 3.

4.1. Group Presentations and Discussions

i) Feedback from SADC/IGAD (team 1) on Africa Regional Strategy for DRR

The Group ranked each region's disasters (in order of priority). It highlighted the causes of disasters and impacts from several perspectives (economic and social, among others). On the status of implementation, the group indicated that there was a need to align the DRR strategy to international conventions and other relevant programs regionally and nationally- and (national) parliaments should align the DRR strategy with national programs. Progress noted in responding to the AU ARS-DRR included implementation of the Ending Drought Emergencies Common Programme Framework signed by IGAD head of states to end drought emergencies by

2022; the National Drought Risk Reduction Strategy in Somalia; and the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme in the Horn of Africa.

Success factors for the adoption of DRR included: strengthened institutional capacity, among other enablers, improved human capacity, political goodwill, and governance structures, among other factors. Some gaps and challenges were also noted, key among them being: weak political will to address regional integration, inadequate funding for DRR initiatives, and lack of institutional and human capacity at national and regional levels. On the issue of **land governance**, the group highlighted different land tenure systems in the region.

The group also noted that a monitoring mechanism is needed to track implementation progress, and AU-IBAR should provide one. To document best practices in DRR, the participants pointed out that AU-IBAR needs to provide a standard guideline for the exercise. While providing feedback on the above group results, participants noted that there was a need to link the DRR with the early warning tools. In addition, we need to highlight the fodder production strategy in Ethiopia that uses indigenous knowledge as a good practice.

ii) Feedback from UMA/IGAD on Africa Regional Strategy for DRR

On the status of implementation of the DRR strategy, the following were some of the milestones noted: several initiatives have been implemented, e.g. drought early warning system and conflict early warning, among others-it is documented that IGAD has developed a *harmonized Early warning system* with common architecture which is comparable across the IGAD region; risk profiles have been developed; Disaster Risk Financing has been established in some countries; a Rapid Response Fund (RRF) had been set up by the IGAD-CEWARN (with a focus on cross-border pastoral conflict issues); IGAD had done transhumance mapping and a transhumance protocol; several Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for cooperation have been signed between countries; and relevant national laws and institutions have been established; for instance, in Kenya, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).

On DRR financing, the group noted that Contingency Funds had been set up to deal with disasters. The County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) has been set up and operationalized in Kenya. On **land governance issues in the region**, the sedentary system is emerging, leading to conflicts, especially between farmers and pastoralists, which poses a challenge in livestock movement corridors due to blockage by fencing and settlements. On the role of **data and statistics** in DRR, it was noted that Kenya has a central repository for knowledge and information on drought. UMA has an early warning system with data on peace and security, movement of persons and early warning information.

The group also highlighted some of the **enablers of the success** achieved in DRR. The key ones include increased awareness of DRR at all levels; stronger political goodwill; the existence of green climate and climate adaptation funds; interest from development partners (e.g.

multilateral and bilateral funding agencies) to address issues relating to DRR and climate change adaptation; enabling national governance systems that focus on devolution of funding to lower levels; and technological advancements and increasing recognition of indigenous knowledge.

The major challenges to the adoption of DRR include but are not restricted to limited information and awareness creation affect the achievement of the Sendai targets; some countries do not have supporting strategies for DRR, more so UMA and ECCAS where domestication of the DRR strategy is still minimal; and low adoption of new technologies that are disseminated to communities. Conflicts and insecurity within and across borders are also undermining DRR interventions.

iii) Participants' Remarks on Findings Presented by SADC/IGAD and UMA/IGAD Teams

UMA Region: Drought and desertification are key in the UMA region. UMA has initiated a Working Group (WG) dealing with water resources because the region is highly affected by drought. The Working Group meets annually. In 2019- an early warning system started, including conflicts and drought information. UMA has also got support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). Currently, UMA has an accord with the AU commission for support in Early warning to be a multi-risk early warning system. The region is also fighting against desertification through the support of the African Development Bank, using IK practices.

ECOWAS has established an early warning centre that provides data on risks. The region has adopted several mechanisms for DRR. It has been reported that "long periods of drought, growing insecurity in some Sahelian countries, and more restrictions on the movement of herds and herders in West Africa have seriously disrupted traditional herd management methods, resulting in more frequent and potentially more serious conflicts"[iii]. Similarly, an FAO report notes that the Sahel has seen "increasing conflicts and insecurity in agro-pastoral areas have led to a negative view of cross-border transhumance, despite its significant economic benefits and socio-cultural and environmental importance"[iv].

The ECCAS region is affected by sand storms coming from the Sahara. ECCAS has created a centre for weather forecasts based in Cameroon and has a database and an atlas produced through mapping of risks; the region uses/collects satellite data for forecasting risks and catastrophes. ECCAS collects data from different countries. The block is also putting together a regional policy and has working groups and parliamentary groups dealing with disasters. There is a blue and green fund related to risks, and "we have tools for dealing with catastrophes like landslides and volcanic eruptions, climate risks, and drought. We participate in international conventions like the convention on climate change".

iv) Plenary Discussions on DRR initiatives in the RECs and the Member States

Prof. Njoka facilitated this session. He noted that the Member States were at different levels of DRR implementation, with some countries having gone up to the community level. Below is a summary of the participants' feedback:

a) It was reported that South Africa (SA) lacks political will and planning, and not much attention is given to continental and regional policies. There is a need for closer cooperation between SA and continental level players- especially in light of the recent (mid-April 2022) severe flooding disaster that caused massive damage.
b) The IGAD is going through a drought crisis and asks, "has IDDRSI helped?". It was observed that a lack of early warning and suitable market mechanisms for livestock offtake has resulted in a significant loss of livestock in Ethiopia. The country should give priority to adapted species like small stock. There is a need to focus on DRR strategies, particularly early warning.
c) "Has the IGAD disaster policy helped?"- A respondent from Somalia noted that drought and floods happen every two years, and the government was struggling to address these challenges mainly because there is limited financial and technical capacity. The situation is aggravated by the presence of militia (Al-Shabaab) which restricts the movement of people. "With IDDRSI, we hope to mitigate drought and flood problems in the future".
d) There is a need to highlight the key achievements at the continental level and give examples of achievements at national and regional levels.
e) FAO has one strategy dedicated to Resilience and DRR. The African Union has adopted FAO's Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) tool. In addition, FAO supported IGAD in developing a resilience analysis unit, and within the FAO Country programming Framework, FAO provides technical support about disasters. At the continental level, FAO has worked with AU to bring together CILSS and IGAD to share experiences and good practices in resilience and DRR. UMA and SADC regions also need to be involved in sharing experiences.
f) Several countries in the UMA region have created insurance funds to deal with losses related to climate change. For example, in Algeria and Tunisia, it is now mandatory to have insurance. This fund should continue to be strengthened.
g) Data on livestock in the continent is critical. In east Africa, FAO has started an initiative with IGAD on animal feed; the starting point is having data on feed. Member countries, therefore, need to work together on data issues.

v) Feedback from SADC /IGAD (team 2) on Pastoralism Policy

The key highlights of the progress made towards implementation of the PFPA presentation were:

a) **Relevant achievements** in actualizing the pastoralism policy in the two regions: IGAD has developed a Transhumance Protocol, mechanisms for crossborder disease control, and a Feed Action Plan. Through the Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), IGAD seeks among other things to promote equitable access to natural resources such as pasture and water for the pastoralist. Ethiopia and Somalia have signed a crossborder MoU while Kenya and Ethiopia have signed an MoU for joint investment in the crossborder areas, for example, at the Moyale border. In Southern Africa, the formation of the Tuli Cattle Federation of Sothern Africa to protect the Tuli transboundary cattle breed marks a major milestone for the protection of indigenous genetic resources. In addition, Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS) are being developed or adopted by Member states. The LITS system has been used successfully in some countries like Namibia, Botswana and South Africa.[1]South Africa is also undertaking land reforms. Similarly, Kenya enacted the Community Land Act in 2016, which aims "to provide for the recognition, protection and registration of community land rights; management and administration of community land; to provide for the role of county governments concerning unregistered community land and connected purposes"[v]. Regarding data, a resilience index measurement and reporting has been initiated.

IGAD Transhumance Protocol

"Allowing free, safe, and orderly cross-border mobility of transhumant livestock and herders in search of pasture and water as an adaptation mechanism to climate change and weather variability within the IGAD region"

b) **Success factors** in the adoption of PFPA include: Political goodwill; technology adoption; and research institutions supporting pastoral issues. The role of women is progressively growing as indicated by a growing representation at various levels.

c) The **key gaps and challenges** to the adoption of the PFPA were also identified. They included: prioritization of sedentarization in some countries (which undermines mobility); weak(ening) pastoral institutions; organized crimes like poaching and commercial cattle rustling; expansion of conservation areas which involves gazettement of the pastoral regions into protected areas; food insecurity and dependency syndrome; and administrative boundaries that limit mobility.

[1] Mutua, F., Kihara, A., Rogena, J., Ngwili, N., Aboge, G., Wabacha, J., & Bett, B. (2018). Piloting a livestock identification and traceability system in the northern Tanzania-Narok-Nairobi trade route. *Tropical animal health and production*, *50*(2), 299–308. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11250-017-1431-4

d) Pertinent land governance issues were also highlighted, key among them being the existence of different land tenure systems and the need to protect pastoral land. There are competing land rights- e.g., settlement of refugees, most hosted in pastoral areas. This competition not only limits access to land resources by the pastoralist but competition for limited natural resources. Another problem noted is land sub-division for different uses.

e) **Documentation of best practices**: Some of the achievements made towards promoting the adoption of good practices for pastoralism in the region include: the implementation of the Livestock identification and traceability, e.g., in Botswana; national annual drought assessment, for example, in Botswana; In Kenya, seasonal food security monitoring is done twice a year; IGAD/CILSS experience sharing event; exhibitions at a national and regional level to provide platform sharing for experiences, e.g. Kenya Meat Expo, Uganda Africa Dairy exhibition; and the Index-Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) is being promoted by African Development Bank and other development partners.

f) Integration of Indigenous Knowledge Practices into adaptation strategies: opportunities for the incorporation of IKP exist in the fields of livestock disease surveillance and control, traditional weather forecast, and livestock breeding.

g) Emerging issues affecting pastoralism in the region include: Expansion of agriculture for cereal production; mineral exploration; urbanization; bio-piracy due to lack of protection of pastoral intellectual property; and loss of genetic resources.

h) Way Forward: recommendations made for enhancing pastoralism included:
   i. Address the issue of youth unemployment
   ii. Adopt payment of ecosystem services – e.g., for carbon sequestration
   iii. Innovate to make pastoralism attractive to the youth
   iv. Develop sustainable animal feed strategies
   v. Enhance the role of media in promoting the role of pastoralism- there is a need to train the media on how to report on pastoralism to minimize negative reporting on pastoralism.
   vi. The Domestication of the PFPA will need an operational plan

vi) Feedback from ECOWAS and ECCAS on Pastoralism Policy

The Group looked at policy-related initiatives at the national and regional levels and below is a summary of some of the feedback the participants provided:

a) Achievements:

Several initiatives have been implemented in the ECOWAS/CILSS and ECCA regions to facilitate pastoralism. The regional projects include the: PRAPS (*Projet Régional d'Appui au Pastoralisme au Sahel)* a Regional project to support pastoralism in the Sahel; PREDIP- Regional Dialog and Investment Program for Pastoralism and Transhumance in the Sahel and West African Coastal Countries; PEPISAO- Integrated and secure livestock and pastoralism project in West Africa; P2RS- Program to strengthen resilience to food and nutrition insecurity in the Sahel; PRIDEC, a Regional Investment Project for the Development of Livestock in Coastal Countries. Further details on the progress made are as presented below:

In the ECOWAS region, rights of movement are encapsulated in national transhumance code/transhumance regulations. Disparities across the region are being addressed by reviewing the pastoral legislation. Animal health rules have also been established. At the national level, pastoral laws and codes exist in Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. Benin has implemented several projects that consider pastoralists' rights in dedicated spaces. Other initiatives include meat and milk cooperatives that were launched to support pastoralism.

Cameroon has initiated a program to improve pastoral spaces by mapping different regions of the state to see how land is utilized while in Chad, the European Union is supporting a project to facilitate better access to agro-pastoral resources. As documented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), IOM working closely with the government of Chad developed "*a new guide for practitioners on the safe and orderly management of transhumance flows and cross-border information exchange*" which is credited for improving border management and dialogue between farmers and pastoralists[vi]. In the UMA states, Tunisia is developing a pastoral code.

b) *Data and statistics:* participants noted that it is critical to take advantage of information technology (IT), and cited the case of Benin which has a database (census) of farmers. They reiterated that "we do not have sufficient information from the regions and countries to have quality data". On security issues, for instance, in the Sahel, regional efforts are not given proper attention. "We need to look at the role of pastoralism in the continent".

c) *Challenges to the adoption of PFPA:* the implementation of PFPA faces diverse challenges which includes: the lack of operationalization documents; legislative issues; and the practice of neo-pastoralism (pastoralism in absentia) leading to the proliferation of weapons. This is directly affecting transhumance and posing cross-border security threats. In addition, terrorist groups have emerged. According to a World Bank report by De Haan C. et al (2016)[vii], *most Sahelian Countries have adopted pastoral codes to ease livestock mobility but it is often poorly implemented, lacks adequate funding, and are implemented by ill-equipped non-pastoral administrators*. Another problem identified by the writeshop participants is the emergence and re-emergence of diseases. The participants also noted that is it hard to

deal with emerging programs in the pastoral areas. In terms of financing, only a few countries have reached the commitment of 10% public expenditure to agriculture as agreed in 2014 by member states in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

A lot of displacement is taking place in pastoral areas. For instance, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that 2.8 million people in 2018 had to leave their land due to catastrophes. Displacement continues to contribute to poverty. In addition, climate risks continue to aggravate the movement of pastoralists unless appropriate measures are taken. From a regulatory point of view, there are several laws and regulations concerning pastoralism at the national and regional levels, most of which are outdated, and need to be reviewed and updated to comply with the African Union guidelines.

d) *Land tenure:* there are land reforms taking place in different countries, and states need to recognize the economic contribution of pastoralism. The major challenge today is to be able to put in place legal provisions adapted to pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. Governments in West Africa have developed legislation in favour of pastoralism but it is also essential to support advocacy for favourable land tenure laws. More importantly, there is a need for innovations and institutional frameworks for enhancing the livelihoods of pastoralists.

e) *Investments:* land transactions tend to increasingly affect pastoral land, which has a more fragile legal status than agricultural land. The participants reported that is a lack of transparency, e.g., the land is being given to multinationals without consultation of the local people. With regard to infrastructure, the stakeholders suggested that we need to develop infrastructure that can reduce conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

f) *Good practices being promoted* in the pastoral areas include livestock vaccination along the transhumance corridors; initiatives to harmonize legislation at ECOWAS, WAEMU, and member states, and organizational capacity building of pastoral organizations.

g) *Key success factors:* The facilitators of successful pastoralism policy include: African states are beginning to rethink the role of pastoralism in the economic, social and cultural development of the African continent; Regional Economic Communities are increasingly taking initiatives to regulate cross-border movements of transhumance; · and pastoral lands, long forgotten in public development policies, tend to return to the center of discussions. · In addition to these efforts, there are national initiatives to develop pastoral legislation, particularly in West and East Africa; and a call for a context of issues of particular need for security facing the continent, especially in the Sahelian region.

h) *Integration of IK in implementation of PFPA:* efforts to capture traditional practices and knowledge need to be integrated and we need to value IKPs for instance through training and education. There is a need to show the role of pastoralism in the conservation of biodiversity. Ultimately we should show that pastoralism is sustainable, especially in non-arable areas.

i) *Way forward includes investments in the:* promotion of local breeds; action against climate change; early warning; protection of animal genetic diversity; better management of livestock movement; more efforts to promote security; improvement of the pastoral production system and professionalization of pastoralism.

4.2. General Comments on PFPA and DRR in Africa

The participants made several overarching remarks regarding the PFPA and DRR as underscored in this section:

a. We need to integrate various policies into the assessment (e.g. take into consideration of Africa's Agenda 2063) and recognize other instruments that advocate for better governance. The fears and changes in land use in the pastoral areas call for advocacy to support alternative livelihoods for pastoralists.
b. Recognition of the peculiarity of pastoralism is needed, for instance, concerning various land tenure categories. In various laws, we need to note the recognition of customary or traditional land, e.g. 2010, Kenya's constitution recognizes customary land. On physical planning and land use- Kenya is a good case study of devolved planning, e.g., good guides for spatial planning in the pastoral setup. We need to document this as a good case study.
c. Training of planners is critical because it has been observed that there is a weakness in the exercise of planners (surveyors) at the university level mainly because the tools developed for training on spatial planning lack social aspects that would be necessary for dealing with the uniqueness of the pastoral set up.
d. Although livestock insurance is an important intervention as alluded to by the stakeholders, livestock offtake from the pastoralists remains a challenging issue.
e. There is a need for territorial diagnosis of regional challenges to identify issues and develop region-specific solutions. This is necessitated by the unique challenges in each of the regions.

4.3. Presentation by SAFGRAD on Policy Framework for Pastoralism, Africa Regional Strategy for DRR and Indigenous Knowledge

Mr. KOUTOU Mammadou from the African Union Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (AU-SAFGRAD) also made a presentation on the pastoralism policy, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Indigenous Knowledge Practices. In his presentation, he alluded to the following:

a) *Overall views:* It is the right time to examine how the PFPA policy has been implemented. African pastoralism is at a crossroad and hence need to adapt. For instance, there is a security challenge and criminal activities, especially in the Sahel region. The insecurity factor means we need to rethink the sustainability of the traditional pastoral production system. AU needs to deal with the pastoral insecurity factor seriously. There is a need for a standard

tool to facilitate member states to work together. It has been observed that several actors have conflicting interests as far as pastoralism is concerned, as depicted by the promotion of different uses of the same pastoral land.

SAFGRAD has had some initiatives toward the implementation of PFPA. According to Africa Charter, all the member states are sovereign and hence need to consider this in developing strategies.

b) *Key issues for consideration under the traditional pastoral production land use system include:* Rights of access to pastoral resources; Protection of pastoral mobility; Securing pastoral activities; Tenure rights need to be guaranteed; Balanced use of land to ensure the security of the environment; management of recurrent drought; and conflict management.

c) *Recommendations on PFPA:* to fast-track implementation of the pastoralism policy, the following actions were proposed:

    i) Translate the PFPA document into more languages
    ii) Undertake periodic assessment of the text to review if it conforms to current issues
    iii) Promote the periodic exchange of experiences is critical
    iv) Encourage member states to have political goodwill to implement the directives
    v) Strengthen collaboration between academia and other players

4.4. Preview of the Reading Materials for Assessing PFPA and ARS-DRR

Mr. Otieno revisited the key reference documents provided to the participants to facilitate the policy assessment exercise. He also highlighted some key issues arising from the reading materials that would need to be addressed as the way forward in fast-tracking the policies. Some of the key reference documents recommended include, but are not limited to:

i. AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa[viii]
ii. Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa[ix]
iii. IGAD Protocol on Transhumance (June 2021)[x]
iv. Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change: Emerging Research on Traditional Knowledge and Livelihoods[xi]
v. Regional Policies and Response to Manage Pastoral Movements within the ECOWAS Region[xii]
vi. Building financial resilience in pastoral communities in Africa: lessons learnt from implementing the Kenya Livestock Insurance Program[xiii]

4.5. Plenary Discussions on Assessment Findings

After the preview of recommended documents, a plenary discussion session followed, mainly focusing on further elaboration of the group presentations made earlier in the day. The additional feedback from the participants indicated that further resources are needed to support the implementation of the targets, hence the need to link the strategies with resource mobilization. There is a need to stress more about climate change issues.

"Tools to assess and monitor what we are doing in Africa to address risks are needed. The tools developed by Western organizations do not necessarily fit the African settings, and therefore it is important to align our policies to African context". Although the PFPA is an important document, it's not yet clear what has been achieved so far, which calls for measures to popularize it in all the REC regions. National Pastoralist Forums and various pastoral community declarations are significant avenues for sharing information on the benefits derived from pastoralism- hence they should form part of the reference materials for assessing progress realized so far.

The N'Djamena Declaration (ECCAS region), among other things, seeks to support regional transhumance, with security being a key focus. It is therefore critical that all the parties reconsider pastoralism as an essential activity that seems like a backward practice to some. There are several challenges, including poaching. Accordingly, the region has developed a framework to mobilize resources and look for innovative ways to solve challenges such as conflicts between pastoralists and farmers. ECCAS is elaborating the regional framework for transhumance/mobility of pastoralists in the ECCAS region and would like to get support from the AU-IBAR to undertake this task. This Declaration is, therefore, an important reference document.

The final writeshop document should highlight issues of the internally displaced people within the pastoral setup. Also worth noting is the fact that there is a transformation of pastoral areas, and some regulations hinder mobility. ECOWAS is looking at how to make pastoralism more sustainable.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES FOR PROMOTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PFPA AND ASR-DRR

The fourth day of the Writeshop was committed to developing a framework for accelerating the adoption of the PFPA and ARS-DRR strategy. Prof. Ahmed Elbeltagy from AU-IBAR asked the working groups to identify key recommendations or actions that would be used for developing the guidelines. In his remarks, Prof. Njoka noted that the aspirations of the pastoralist youth could be different, and we could be planning without understanding the future implications. Therefore, as we make recommendations, we should consider sustainability and upscaling dimensions, including political influence".

The framework for accelerating the implementation of the two policies was fashioned according to the key priorities contained in the respective policy documents. The writeshop facilitators guided the participants as follows:

a. Japheth Kasimbu presented the outline that would be used to prepare the guideline for accelerating the implementation of the PFPA. The guideline was based on the PFPA guiding principles such as "the importance of strategic mobility". Japheth Kasimbu, therefore, presented the complete list of principles guiding the PFPA. The two groups that reviewed the implementation of the PFPA were tasked with developing the draft guidelines.
b. Mr. Otieno facilitated the participants in preparing the action plan for accelerating the DRR strategy. He presented the DRR priorities and noted that one of the challenges in implementing the DRR strategy was the lack of coordination. To further guide the process of preparing the guide, he presented a framework to develop a plan for accelerating the implementation of the ARS-DRR strategy.

After the elaboration provided by the writeshop facilitators, the four groups developed the guidelines, drawing from the findings of the assessment of the implementation progress as presented earlier. For details on the proposed actions for accelerating the implementation of PFPA and DRR, see annex 4.

6. PLAN OF ACTION FOR INTEGRATION OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE PRACTICES

The main task on the 5th Day of the writeshop was to develop a plan of action for integrating IKP in pastoralism policy and DRR strategy. Mr. Otieno provided an insight into the process of integrating IKP into policy. He noted that there was a need to understand how to package IKP to inform actions and gave a presentation on linking IKP to strategic areas/priorities in the PFPA and ASR-DRR strategy and the Sendai framework. He then presented a draft outline that participants would use to capture relevant suggestions. This exercise must take recognition of the fact "although much has been written about indigenous knowledge, its documentation in the area of disaster risk reduction and climate change in Africa has been very limited" (Iloka N.G., 2016)[xiv].

While complementing the above presentation, Prof. Njoka noted that it was important to look at local/traditional adaptation practices broadly. One of the participants sought to know whether "we have a standard document for member states to use to implement IKP". In his response, Prof. Njoka noted that the standard guideline would be part of the recommendation to the African Union. The groups then proceeded to develop the framework as guided above. The summarized plan of action for embedding IKP into the pastoralism policy and DRR is summarized in Annex 5.

6.1. Group Feedback on Key Actions for Integrating IKP into PFPA and ARS-DRR Strategy

The four working groups briefly provided how to integrate IKP into the PFPA and ASR-DRR. Below are the highlights.

***Feedback from SADC/IGAD (team 1)*:** Key highlights of the integration of IKP included: interventions/strategies relating to Pastoral rangeland governance for instance adoption of the traditional methods of reciprocity in grazing and natural resource management; traditional mobility within and between countries; protecting livestock assets and marketing of livestock and livestock products, for instance, borrow from traditional knowledge in processing, storage and preservation of livestock products; financial and insurance services; protecting and improving genetic resources- traditional selective breeding is very successful and should be encouraged, and research and extension whereby for example field schools are encouraged and infused with indigenous knowledge for upscaling of good practices. Indigenous knowledge has been used for early warning and this need to be incorporated into the conventional early warning systems.

***Feedback from UMA/IGAD*:** The team mainly focused on issues relating to indigenous knowledge practices. Indigenous knowledge is already being recognized in various countries for early warning and DRR. For example, in pastoral governance, the role of traditional governance mechanisms was noted. There is a need to support the marketing of livestock and livestock products by considering the traditional value addition practices for livestock and livestock products.

For DRR interventions, IKP can be integrated into early warning and contingency planning. In addition, IKP is also helpful in strengthening local conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms and is therefore key in averting conflict-related stresses and shocks.

***Feedback from SADC and IGAD (team 2)*:** The key recommendations for enhancing the adoption of IKP were: Recognize and elevate the status of the IKP system and ensure it is protected; strengthen pastoral early warning systems; encourage sharing of knowledge between pastoralists and also promote the use of technology; incorporate the indigenous livestock grading system; governance of the rangelands is based on IKP hence need to tap into it; and recognition, mapping and protection of agreed livestock migration routes. There is also a need to promote traditional restocking and destocking system to protect pastoralist livestock assets, incorporate the traditional social safety net system into Index-Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) and involve pastoralists in research and protect their intellectual property, often pirated and used by others without recognizing the pastoralists.

***Feedback from ECOWAS and ECCAS*:** The group identified priority indigenous practices and suggested some actions required for the integration of IKP. The key actions proposed were: Pastoral organizations through which knowledge is transmitted; actors who direct pastoralists and advise them on how to improve their livestock; integration of traditional leadership with respective government; and improvement of the pastoralist's social organization to better respond to disasters like conflicts. Participants also noted that there are inherited practices and rules (codes) that enable regulation of resource access. In addition, there are agreements between leaders and communities to allow mobility.

Pastoralists contribute to biodiversity conservation, leading to better land use. However, these traditional conservation practices need to be documented. Another avenue for integration is through trade between pastoralists and farmers and the promotion of cohesion between the two communities. To protect genetic resources, we need to sustain pastoral practices by supporting reproductive knowledge by the pastoralist as well as tap into pastoralist knowledge of animal behaviour to understand the occurrence of risks and integrate it with modern techniques.

6.2. Plenary discussion on adoption of IKP into DRR policies and strategies

Japheth Kasimbu guided the plenary discussion and did a recap on broad recommendations that arose from the participants during the writeshop. Below is a snapshot of the recommended actions for fast-tracking the pastoral framework for Africa and the African Regional Strategy for DRR (see annex 7 for more details).

Recommendations for accelerating PFPA include:

i) Need to institutionalize pastoral platforms
ii) Promote and safeguard pastoral mobility
iii) The mechanism at AU to monitor the implementation of the policies
iv) Deepen the political goodwill rather than re-inventing the wheel- through advocacy
v) Support collaborative research

Recommendations for accelerating the DRR strategy include:

i) Support Member States to domesticate the DRR strategy and Sendai Framework
ii) Establish multi-hazard early warning at the regional level
iii) Establish dedicated institutions at country levels and/or strengthen the existing ones
iv) Set up contingency funds, especially at sub-regional and regional levels
v) Adopt risk insurance, coupled with mobility as DRR strategies
vi) Strengthen alternative conflict resolution mechanisms and integrate traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.
vii) Advocacy and raising awareness issues

viii) Address land use and governance
ix) Adopt climate-smart agriculture
x) Widen community engagement

Japheth Kasimbu then invited the participants to give their views on key issues arising from the writeshop presentations. Below are some of the concerns raised by the participants.

i) The proposed actions need to be sharpened to make it easier for stakeholders to implement- e.g., we need to be very clear on building the capacity of media houses to report objectively on pastoralism.
ii) Link proposed actions to the agenda 2026 on the International Year of Rangelands to highlight the case for pastoralism
iii) The assessment report should also capture research and extension, given that we already have several African research forums, such as the Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM). In addition, the AU must create a network of African universities focusing on pastoral issues.
iv) Animal feed is a big issue in the continent, and it is recommended that the AU helps MS to come up with animal feed strategies.
v) Land use planning in pastoral areas is interfered with by the (state) land administration component, and hence we need to be clear about how sustainable land management can be achieved in this context.

6.3. Writeshop Closing Comments by the Stakeholders

Before concluding the writeshop engagement, Japheth Kasimbu invited members from all the RECs to make closing comments. Below is a summary of the participants' final observations:

i) The adoption of pastoralism policies in the SADC region is very poor, and hence much more must be done to promote uptake. This view collates with the observations made in West Africa by P. Adzande (2019)[2] who noted that "*there is weak enforcement of the provisions of the Transhumance Protocol, especially along Nigerian borders. In addition, the regional, national and local laws are not aligned to provide a harmonized policy for the migration of pastoralists in West Africa*."

ii) For effective advocacy and awareness creation, we need to have the media in our conversation at the continental, regional and national levels. Hence the engagement

[2] Patience Adzande, 2019. Migration of Pastoralists in Africa: Reflections on Practical and Policy Implications.

of the media is very critical. We also need to investigate whether we have an extension system that suits the pastoral production system, which should be considered at the AU level for member states to adopt.

iii) We need to put in place a solid data and information system to help monitor the progress of implementation of policies. At the same time, we can leverage relevant existing data, e.g., data by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on transhumance.

iv) Coordination and common programming in the region are essential to ensure information is shared in a standard way with the common pastoralists- it is challenging to use scattered information.

v) DRR strategy deals with many things, and we need to focus on disasters that most affect Africa.

vi) Stakeholders need to know more about the lessons (achievements and challenges) of the pilot Index-Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) Project (KLIP) in Kenya. For example, one participant claimed that he had not witnessed pastoralists taking insurance for their livestock. However, a report by Fava F., et. Al (2021?)[xv] indicates that:

> *"KLIP has provided evidence that it is possible to develop a Public-Private Arrangement to scale up an index-based insurance scheme to provide critical insurance protection to vulnerable pastoralists in Sub-Saharan African drylands, previously a feat which was thought to be impossible"*

vii) Several community declarations have been made in the past in the pastoral areas, and it is important to refer to them, e.g., in Kenya, 13 pastoral counties have community declarations.

viii) Many policy documents have been prepared, so there is a need to continue to share documents with member countries and RECs to enhance understanding of the effects of the policies.

ix) IKP should be protected and improved, and an assessment should unravel challenges in implementing IKP.

x) Regarding the role of media in advocacy and awareness creation, it was noted that the IGAD and CILSS regions studied the perception of pastoralism, whose results we could build on to develop strategies. A network of media houses has been supported (by World Bank) focusing on pastoralism.

xi) In addition, research should be focused on the African context of pastoralism to validate pastoralism. Research needs to build new capacity; hence, MS should negotiate for scholarships for Ph.D. studies dedicated to pastoral studies all over Africa.

xii) There is a need to link DRR initiatives to drought and climate change initiatives at the global level. Therefore, the AU-IBAR should participate in conventions such as UNFCCC and UNCCD and continuously explore opportunities to mobilize resources through the international conventions.

xiii) Insecurity affects pastoralists in a very big way, particularly in the Sahel /ECCA region, e.g., jihadist movements, affecting pastoral mobility. It is therefore critical to fundamentally address insecurity. Secondly, there is a need for MS to respect regional regulations to continue supporting mobility and minimize sedentarization.

xiv) The PFPA and ARS-DRR documents may not be well known in the RECs, and there is, therefore, a need for AU-IBAR to bring broader stakeholder participation in pastoralism from the RECs. "We must bring together all those dealing with pastoralism in Africa to harmonize approaches".

xv) What happens in the pastoral areas affects many people, even outside pastoral regions. Think of the cultural change taking place in those areas. Are we (Africa) changing fast enough to avert catastrophes? How can we transform "ourselves" in Africa, given all our resources, like fodder? We need to continue with the debate on pastoralism.

7. OFFICIAL WRITESHOP CLOSING REMARKS

i) Remarks by AU-IBAR- Dr. Ann Lewa

Dr. Lewa appreciated all participants for doing well in the writeshop. She noted that the choice of experts by the AU-IBAR team led by Prof. Ahmed Elbeltagy was excellent. She appreciated all the partners who participated in the writeshop and finally congratulated the AU-IBAR logistics/secretariat for their support in the planning and implementation of the writeshop. She hoped that there would be another meeting to validate the findings.

ii) Development partners- Mr. Paul Opio- FAO

Mr. Opio from FAO Kenya Office was invited to make some remarks as one of the practitioners from development organizations. He extended gratitude to AU-IBAR for inviting him to the writeshop and noted that FAO was very committed to pastoralism and is hosting the global knowledge hub on pastoralism. He said there is a need to continue to make the pastoralism

profile higher in the Member States and continent (Africa). He affirmed that FAO would continue to support the process, including developing tools and evidence needed to support pastoralism. He was grateful to all development partners for their role in supporting pastoralism.

iii) Government of Kenya –Mr. Paul Obunde- NDMA

Mr. Obunde thanked AU-IBAR for choosing Kenya to be the venue of the writeshop. He thanked all members for active and interactive participation in the process. He noted that the issues discussed were core to the whole of Africa and would be useful in streamlining the implementation of the strategies. He also pointed out that MS will be available to follow up and domesticate the recommendations of the writeshop. He officially closed the writeshop.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of Participants

Participant	Title/Function	Institution and contacts
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Annex 2: Writeshop Program

Day 1: Monday 30th May 2022		
Time	**Event/Activity**	**Moderator/Presenter**
08:30-09:00	Arrival and registration	AU-IBAR
Session 1: Welcome ceremony		
09:00-09:30	Opening remarks, AU-IBAR Opening remarks, The republic of Kenya.	Dr. Annie Lewa TBD
Session 2: Setting the Scene		
09:30-10:00	Approach and Methodology Objectives and adoption of the Agenda	Prof. Jesse Njoka & Japheth Japheth Kasimbu Mr. Admore Chakadenga
10:00 – 10:30	An overview on the AU-PFPA	Dr Japheth Kasimbu
10:30-11:00	***Group Photo and Coffee break***	All
11:00-12:00	An overview on the ARS-DRR and Sendai Framework for DRR	Mr. Ken Otieno
12:00-13:00	***Thematic Areas, topics and Expected Outcomes:*** ARS-DRR, AU-PFPA, Sendai Framework for DRR & IKPs	Prof. Jesse Njoka Mr. Ken Otieno,
13:00-14:00	***Lunch break***	
Session 3: Assessing the implementation of AU-PFPA and ARS-DRR		
14:00 – 15:00	Formation of Write-groups, TORs and Report Layout	Japheth Kasimbu & Mr. Ken Otieno
15:00 – 16:30	Write-groups Work: Sub-regional writing session (ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC & UMA) 1. AU-Policy Framework on Pastoralism in Africa (AU-PFPA), Cross-cutting: Indigenous Knowledge Practices (IKPs):	Japheth Kasimbu & Mr. Peter Kamande REC, and MS Representatives Group Leaders

	a) General status of implementation in the region; Some key success factors b) Enablers for the success c) Challenges d) Existing/established partnerships e) Else.	
	2. Africa Regional Strategy-Disaster Risk reduction (ARS-DRR) and Sendai DRM Policy Framework for DRR, Cross-cutting: Indigenous Knowledge Practices: a) General status of implementation in the region; Some key success factors b) Enablers for the success c) Challenges d) Existing/established partnerships e) Else.	Mr. Ken Otieno & Prof. Jesse Njoka, REC, and MS representatives. Group Leaders
16:30-17:00	Coffee break	All
17:00	End of Day 1	
	Day 2: Tuesday, 31st May 2022	
Time	**Event/Activity**	**Moderator/Presenter**
9 :00 – 9 :15	Recapitulation of day 1 and orientation to day 2 activities	
9 :15 - 09 :45	Group brief on the group work of Day 1	
09:45 – 10:30	***Write-Group Work: Continue …*** 1. AU-Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa. 2. Africa Regional Strategy-Disaster Risk reduction (ARS-DRR) and Sendai Framework for DRR	All
10:30-11:00	***Coffee break***	
11:00 - 13:00	***Write-Group Work: Continue …*** 1. AU-Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa. 2. Africa Regional Strategy-Disaster Risk reduction (ARS-DRR) and Sendai Framework for DRR	All
13:00-14:00	***Lunch break***	
14:00 – 15:15	***Presentations and Plenary Discussion:*** "Assessment the implementation of the AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (AU-PFPA). (ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC & UMA)	Sub-regional Group Leaders (ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC & UMA), 15 Minutes each

15:15 – 16:30	***Presentations and Plenary Discussion:*** "Assessment the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARSDRR) and Sendai Framework for DRR.	Sub-regional Group Leaders (ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC & UMA), 15 Minutes each
16:30-17:00	***Coffee break***	All
17:00	End of Day 2	

Day 3: Wednesday, 1st June 2022		
Time	**Event/Activity**	**Trainer / Moderator**
	Recapitulation of day 2 and orientation to day 3 activities	Mr. Ken Otieno & Facilitation Team
9.00-10.30	***Finalization of group reports:*** - "Assessment the implementation of the AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (AU-PFPA). - "Assessment the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARS-DRR) and Sendai Framework for DRR.	All Jesse Njoka &Facilitation Team (Ken Otieno and Japheth Kasimbu)
10:30-11:00	***Coffee break***	
Session 4: Guidelines for Promoting the Implementation of the AU-PFPA, ARS-DRR, and Sendai Framework for DRR.		
11.00-12.00	***Plenary Presentation and Discussion:*** TOR: Developing of guidelines for promoting the implementation of ARS-DRR, AU-PFPA, and Sendai Framework for DRR.	Prof Jesse Njoka & Facilitation team (Japheth Kasimbu and Mr. Ken Otieno)
12:00 – 13:00	***Write-Group Work:*** 1. Guidelines for promoting the implementation of AU-Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa. 2. Guidelines for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy-Disaster Risk reduction (ARS-DRR) and Sendai Framework for DRR	Japheth Kasimbu & Facilitation team (Mr. Ken Otieno and Prof Jesse Njoka)
13:00-14:00	***Lunch break***	
14:00 – 15:30	***Write-Group Work: Continue …*** 1. Guidelines for promoting the implementation of AU-Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa. 2. Guidelines for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy-Disaster Risk reduction (ARS-DRR) and Sendai Framework for DRR	Japheth Kasimbu & Facilitation Team

15:30 – 16:30	Group brief on the group work of Day 3	
16:30-17:00	***Coffee break***	All
	End of Day 3	
	Day 4: Thursday 2nd June 2022	
Time	**Event/Activity**	**Trainer / Moderator**
09:00-09:15	Recapitulation of day 3 and orientation to day 4 activities	Mr. Ken Otieno & Facilitating team
09:15 – 10:30	***Presentations and Plenary Discussion:*** The guidelines for promoting the implementation of the AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa.	Sub-regional Group Leaders (ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC & UMA), 15 Minutes each
10:30-11:00	***Coffee break***	
Time	**Event/Activity**	**Moderator/Presenter**
11:00-12:15	***Presentations and Plenary Discussion:*** The guidelines for promoting the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARS-DRR) and Sendai Framework for DRR.	Sub-regional Group Leaders (ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC & UMA), 15 Minutes each
12:15-13:00	TOR – Inventory of the Evidence-based priority Indigenous Knowledge Practices for livelihood and DRM in pastoral communities.	Mr. Ken Otieno & Facilitation Team (Japheth Kasimbu and Prof. Jesse Njoka)
13:00-14:00	***Lunch break***	
14:00- 15:00	***Write-Group Work:*** 1. Inventory of the Evidence-based priority Indigenous Knowledge Practices (IKPs) for livelihood of pastoral communities 2. Inventory of the Evidence-based priority Indigenous Knowledge Practices (IKPs) in Disaster Risk Management/Reduction (DRM/R) in pastoral communities	Sub-regional Group Leaders (ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC & UMA)
15:00 – 16:30	***Group Presentation and Plenary Discussion:*** Inventory of the Evidence-based priority Indigenous Knowledge Practices (IKPs) in livelihood and DRM in pastoral communities.	Sub-regional Group Leaders (ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC & UMA)
16:30-17:00	***Coffee break***	All
17:00	End of Day 4	All the participants

Time	Event/Activity	Trainer / Moderator
	Recapitulation of day 4 and orientation to day 5	Japheth Kasimbu & Facilitation
09:00-09:15	activities	team
09:15 -09:30	TOR: Road Map for the inclusion of the IKPs for supporting the implementation of the AU-PFPA and ARS-DRR (and the Sendai framework for DRR)	Mr. Ken Otieno & Facilitation team
09:30 – 10:30	***Plenary Discussion:*** The road map for the inclusion of the priority IKPs for supporting the implementation of the AU-PFPA and ARS-DRR (& Sendai framework for DRR)	Prof. Jesse Njoka &Facilitation team All
10:30-11:00	***Coffee break***	
11:00-11:30	TOR- Development of the advocacy and awareness plan for promoting the implementation of AU-PFPA, (&Sendai Framework for DRR).	Japheth Kasimbu & Facilitation Team ARS-DRR

Time	Event/Activity	Moderator/Presenter
14:00- 15:00	***Group Presentation and Plenary Discussion:*** The advocacy and awareness plan for promoting the implementation of AU-PFPA, ARS-DRR (&Sendai Framework for DRR).	Sub-regional Group Leaders All
15:00 – 15:30	Open Discussion and the Way Forward	Prof. Jesse Njoka & Facilitation Team & All participants
15:30-16:00	Closing remarks AU-IBAR The Republic of Kenya	 Dr. Annie Lewa TBD
16:00-16:30	***Coffee break***	All
16:30	End of the Expert Write shop and Departure	All participants