



PENHA

**over the last seven
years**



2004 to 2010

Our Mission

PENHA's mission is to reduce poverty among the pastoralists in the Horn of Africa through the empowerment of communities and to foster sustainable and dignified livestock-based and non-livestock-based livelihoods.

Our Objectives

Fostering sustainable livelihoods requires a co-ordinated approach at the grassroots and policy levels. PENHA therefore commits itself to two goals:

To empower pastoralist communities and their institutions to play a full role in their own development

To influence development policy and development programme design in order to foster sustainable livelihoods among pastoralists

General Description

The Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA) is an international NGO led and inspired by Africans, mostly from the Horn Region. PENHA was founded in 1989 based on the commitment of professionals and development workers from the Horn of Africa to address issues of pastoralist concerns from a regional perspective.

The organisation, self supporting through a high level of self-sacrifice and commitment of its staff, volunteers, and trustees and with the support of a wide range of donors, has now a track record for excellence in the region.

With a small head office in London, PENHA has established country offices in Uganda, Somaliland, Eritrea, and Sudan. The country offices are mainly led by local professionals who are regularly supported by an international team at the HQ. The country offices are part of a decentralised structure leaving space for PENHA to create own strategies and agendas that are based on the specific needs and circumstances of the respective countries.

This has given PENHA the special reputation of an international organisation with a regional and local character.

A summary from its annual reports

PENHA Head office based in London

Annual activities

The London office provides ongoing management support, advice and information to PENHA's offices in Somaliland, Sudan, Uganda and Eritrea and assisting with fund-raising funds internationally for PENHA's country programmes.

London based project officers and the Executive Director undertake monitoring field visits to the PENHA countries and assist in preparing progress reports to PENHA 's donors

Strengthening PENHA's own internal structures by establishing functional country chapters within the country and consolidating the PENHA country programme support unit within the Head office

Recruiting new volunteers

Continuing to develop the long term plans for PENHA at the Horn of Africa level, the individual country level and in the international office in London

Preparing audited accounts for donors and statutory bodies

Staff from Head office visited a number of PENHA project countries in the Horn of Africa

Raised funds for the head office in London

2004-05

Celebrated PENHA's 15th anniversary by organising an international conference in London on pastoralist livelihoods under the banner of 'Pastoralists Surviving Against All Odds' and published its proceedings on its website.

Set up the Mission Possible programme to enhance PENHA's fund raising efforts.

Published, in collaboration with the University of Leiden, the proceedings on Nomadic Education held in the Hague, Holland during July 2004.

2005-06

Published and disseminated two major publications on nomadic education and pastoral resource management

Increased the number of trustees, research associates, volunteers and staff at Head office level by 40%

Developed the use of PENHA's web-site to be used as a fund raising tool as well as to disseminate information about pastoralism in the Horn of Africa

Identified new funding sources for PENHA with the view of diversifying PENHA's funding base

Hired a consultant to undertake an internal review of PENHA

Hired a consultant to help develop a business plan for PENHA

2006-07

Relaunched PENHA's website with a new provider to disseminate information about pastoralism in the Horn of Africa and as a fundraising tool

The reports of the internal organisational review and the review of the strategic direction of PENHA used as the basis for further action plans

Continued to Identify new funding sources for PENHA with the purpose of diversifying PENHA's funding base

2007-08

Developed PENHA's website further in order to disseminate information about pastoralism in the Horn of Africa and as a fundraising tool

A major fundraising event was an appeal on BBC Radio 4 for support for the education of pastoralist children in the region. The appeal was made on our behalf by Rageh Omar and resulted in a flood of donations. It also made PENHA more visible to the British public.

The Trustees proudly reported that Joanna Lumley has agreed to become PENHA's first Patron.

2008-2009

Widening the international network by participating in international and national forums interested on African affairs

2010

The executive director spent six months in Sudan supporting the Sudan programme. The project officer for Uganda also paid a three week working visit

to Uganda to oversee PENHA's activities. One of the London based PENHA associates spent eight weeks supporting our partner organisation in Eritrea.

The head of finance and administration from the London office paid a working visit to Ethiopia along with regionally based staff to conduct a feasibility study for PENHA in Ethiopia.

Three new volunteers were recruited within the London office.

PENHA's website was reviewed and updated in order to disseminate information about pastoralism in the Horn of Africa and as a fundraising tool.

A Sponsored Walk was used as a means of generating funds and expanding its individual-based fundraising approach

Both regional and international networks were widened by participating in international and national forums interested in African affairs, for example the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), African Unity in Diaspora (AUD), Coalition of European Lobbies on Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP), Voluntary Action Camden (VAC), and others.

Four issues of the "PENHA Newsletter" were prepared. They were distributed in both digital and in printed form to PENHA friends and stakeholders.

Various promotional materials continued to be produced such as PENHA T-shirts, calendar, leaflets, brochures, etc.

The preparation for PENHA's 22nd Anniversary celebration and conference was started. This will take place in 2012.

Regional Summaries

PENHA operates in one of the most turbulent regions of Africa and despite such challenges PENHA has been able to achieve a great deal.

Because of rain shortages in some parts of the region during 2005-06, some of the countries in the region faced a major famine situation. It was estimated that up to 14 million people were suffering from hunger and famine in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland/Somalia. In Eritrea, Djibouti and parts of Sudan some communities were also affected by drought and famine The Horn of Africa was also affected by the scourge of HIV/AIDS and the nomadic pastoralist communities were suffering as a result. Unstable relations between many of

the countries inside the region resulted in border clashes which brought death and destruction to the civilian population and this curtailed long term development. The combination of the above factors therefore made long term work in the region rather challenging.

The long term effects of the severe drought of 2005-06 were felt in 2006-07 in almost all of the countries of the region – affecting the lives of all people, particularly pastoralists, for a considerable period. Unstable relations between many of the countries inside the region continued and many borders have been closed and the traditional migration routes of pastoralists have been severely disrupted.

However during the whole period, PENHA has nevertheless been able to undertake a number of significant country-based charitable and development related activities in the region.

Country Reports

Eritrea

A little over a quarter of Eritrea's population are pastoralists.

2005-06

During 2006 PENHA in Eritrea successfully concluded it's Oxfam Novib funded pastoralist capacity building programme, which had been running for three years. The main objective was the establishment of pastoralist forums, which were empowered through various training modules, micro-credit, exchange visits, and setting up of a pastoralist centre from where forum members and other pastoralists would be able to run future activities themselves.

The following programme of activities had been concluded by the end of 2005 or in 2006:

- Micro credit



- Publication of articles on pastoralism locally for awareness raising purposes
- Pastoralist workshop to enhance debate and awareness about the situation of pastoralists among the different stakeholders
- Preparations for the setting up of a pastoralist centre

An external evaluation of the programme was carried out and lessons were drawn from it. In general, PENHA and its local partner organisation the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) successfully completed the programme. Since then, PENHA and NUEYS have continued their partnership with a joint follow up with Oxfam Novib for a new 2-year programme on fodder production which sought to further strengthen and support the pastoralist forums in Eritrea.

2006-07

PENHA continued to work with the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students to develop pastoralist forums. At an important workshop in Barentu., the work of the previous three years was reviewed with the active participation of local pastoralists. A consensus developed among the pastoralists there that a Pastoralist Centre should be established in Golouj. This had the support of the local administration – which allocated both the land for the centre and building material. The pastoralists themselves made contributions in cash and kind along with a contribution from Dutch InterChurch Aid.

The literature study “Pastoralism and Natural Resource Management in the Gash-Barka Region of Eritrea” was formally launched in Eritrea and widely distributed.

PENHA’s representative in Eritrea made a visit to Eastern Sudan – where the pastoralist communities straddle the border with Eritrea and the pastoralist communities move backwards and forwards. He also visited the Netherlands and gave a paper on how the evaluation of success or failure of development programmes manifested itself with pastoralists.

2007-08

The joint project between the local administration in Barentu, NUEYS and the local pastoralists to build a Pastoralist Centre in Golouj as a meeting, exchange and training base, near to the border with Sudan, began with the support of Dutch InterChurch Aid and ICCO Netherlands.

A number of workshops were held to demonstrate new forms of animal feed from agricultural by-products. Much of this was done with the co-operation of the Ministry of Science and Technology in Sudan and the Eritrean Ministry of Agriculture. The Sudanese research on how to use “Mesquite”, a problematic bush introduced to the region about 30 years before, was the basis of training for local pastoralists. This work and training was supported by Oxfam Novib (Netherlands).

PENHA received support from the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) for translating training material into a number of local languages.

2008-2009

An evaluation was carried out by PENHA in Eritrea in October 2009 to assess the livelihood impact of the fodder production programme under Oxfam Novib. Twenty-seven (27) of the former trainees as well as key informants from the local administration and the Ministry of Agriculture branch were interviewed in Sahmbuko, Forto-Sawa, Goluj and Tesseney. 81.4% of the respondents found that the training was very informative, 70.3% felt that the training increased fodder availability/choices, 66.6% said that the training – if properly applied - would increase the productivity of milk and 81.4% felt that the training generally increased their capacities. 48.1% of the respondents were applying the new skills and producing fodder for their animals after the training, the remaining pastoralists felt that they needed additional guidance from PENHA or NUEYS to start the production of fodder.

PENHA in collaboration with its local partner NUEYS also conducted HIV/AIDS awareness raising and leadership training among pastoralist forum members under the ICCO programme for a Pastoralist Centre Development. The delayed construction of the centre compound (around 450sqm) taken place and the official handover from the contractors took place in October 2009.

A market assessment of the centre took place in Goluj in January 2010 and several pastoralists and key informants were interviewed in this regard. A clear finding from this assessment was that the pastoralists and local policy makers would like to see the centre being developed into a dynamic production and market place rather than an information and resource centre. PENHA and NUEYS are currently working on a strategy to implement the recommendations of the market assessment study.

2010

The programme "Pastoralist Centre Development", funded by Oxfam Novib (Netherlands) in Gelouj, Western Eritrea, reached its final year, but progress was slow and the implementation of activities was delayed. The reasons for the delay were mainly due to contractual difficulties with local constructors who were asked to complete the centre building. However, licence, budget and logistic issues were finally cleared and construction of the pastoralist centre was due to start .

In the meanwhile, a feasibility study had been carried out with the help of a local consultant, looking at the opportunities, risks and organisational structure regarding the centre. The plan was to establish a viable production and market centre for animal fodder, and possibly other things such as dairy products and gum Arabic. This would help some of the local pastoralists to generate income, but would also improve access to crucial livelihood products for the wider community. An in-depth business plan was been produced and shared with local stakeholders and our funders. The implementation of the business plan and thus the start of pastoralist centre operations were envisaged for the end of 2011.

Somaliland

Just over half of the population of Somalia (including Somaliland) are pastoralists.

2004-05

Organised a major conference in Somaliland about resource based conflicts in the Horn of Africa

2005-06

The beneficiaries or target group for PENHA Somaliland programmes are Somali pastoralists who derive more than fifty percent (50%) of gross household revenue directly or indirectly from openly grazed livestock and agro-pastoralism and those expressing pastoralist self-identity including destitute ex-pastoralists.

The primary aims of PENHA Somaliland were to:

- Deliver, support and empower pastoralist communities poverty alleviation programmes
- Influence development policy and programme design to foster sustainable livelihoods among pastoralists
- Advocate on behalf of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists



- Undertake capacity building training programmes for NGOs, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), pastoralists and frontline government staff, working with pastoralists

- Environmental degradation intervention works
- Partnership and collaborative works with local NGOs and CBOs

Operational year 2006 was an eventful year for both PENHA Somaliland and its target group. With funding support PENHA was able to deliver a number of separate but inter related programmes for the improvement of pastoralist livelihood and quality of life. PENHA Somaliland activities in the reporting period included:

PENHA Somaliland staff worked with relevant Somaliland government ministries in developing policies for tackling pastoralist and environmental problems. At the same time it was soliciting and co-ordinating the participation of its partners and target groups for advocacy and campaigning for pastoralists rights and access to rangelands.

Whilst the aforementioned programmes went a long way towards the achievement of PENHA Somaliland aims and objectives, a number of challenges still remained for PENHA's intervention.

2006-07

PENHA has been working in Somaliland since the beginning of the decade with a main office in Hargeisa and branch offices in Burao and Eingavo. It works closely with the Ministry of Pastoral Development and Environment, with a

number of international organisations such as the UN Development Programme, with a number of international NGOs and with local organisation such as Candlelight for Health, Education and Environment, the Community of Concerned Somalis (CCS), Nagaad Umbrella Organisation (Nagaad) with over 30 women's organisations, and the Convention of Somaliland NGOs (COSONGO), representing 27 Somali organisations.

Range resource rehabilitation was a major focus of its activities. PENHA was responsible for the closure of ten ranges in five regions, with the very important support of the local committees. In addition, about 5,000 contours were constructed with the object of reducing the rain run off.

It was also involved in a conservation programme for the forest occurring in the Daallo mountains. Soil and water conservation structures were constructed, some roads were rehabilitated, diversion canals built among the many activities. Forest guards have been employed, many of which had previously been responsible for part of the degradation. There were extensive awareness raising activities to change community attitudes towards natural resource management. This resulted in a significant regeneration of both flora and fauna.

In another important initiative, PENHA worked with a local women's organisation to provide a training programme to build up individual women empowerment.

2007-08

PENHA worked closely with the World Food Programme to improve the pasture and water available to improve productivity and income for poor pastoralist communities. This in turn improved the management and the level of conservation of natural grazing resources as well as increasing water availability. At the same time, PENHA was involved in improving the capacity of local pastoral institutions to participate in the planning and management of natural resources and assets created.

As the focal point in Somaliland for the Resource Based Conflict (RBC) network, PENHA mapped and networked the agencies working in the sector. It then intended to map the conflict areas – but this was been disrupted by the change in the security situation caused by the suicide bombers in October 2008.

PENHA was been responsible for assisting the demobilisation of the former security forces, helping 126 members during the year. Most of the available

funds were used for settling down grants but some were used for training sessions. This was done in partnership with the UN Development Programme, the DDR and the National Demobilising Commission.

The regional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme was initiated in Somaliland following detailed discussions with partner organisations and training facilitators to establish goals and methods. A management structure was designed for the programme with partner organisations.

2008-2009

PENHA-Somaliland, established in 2001, has worked consistently to address pastoralists' concerns at the grassroots and policy levels. It continues to collaborate with ministries, particularly the Ministry of Pastoral Development and Environment, district authorities, village committees, a number of local NGOs and CBOs, as well as international NGOs and UN agencies.

PENHA-Somaliland was selected as the lead agency to conduct a training programme on "Gender Mainstreaming & Leadership Trajectory" (GMLT) which had been designed by Oxfam Novib. The object of the training was to strengthen the capacity of Somali NGOs to address gender and HIV/AIDS issues systematically in their programming and organizational development. A training workshop was organised in March 2009 where 11 organisations undertook a GMLT exercise aimed at creating evidence-based change towards more gender sensitivity and practice, at the level of counterparts' organizations, their programmes and the communities they work with. Southern Somali organizations participated in training workshops in Hargeisa. This programme was an important contribution to gender equality, working against traditionalism and Islamic fundamentalism that strongly opposes women's advancement.

The regional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme was developed in Somaliland. Several field visits were made to assess local conditions in the project areas and to gain the support of key local actors, including local authorities, elders and village committees. This programme was supported by the Danish government.

PENHA was the national focal point organization in Somaliland for the RBC Network, leading 32 organizations across Somaliland. Capacity building involved training in policy advocacy and campaign skills and was based on

RBC's regional training guide and resource pack. In 2009, PENHA trained 15 local and international organizations. It also undertook two major conflict mapping exercises, one in Somaliland and the second a cross border mapping, conducted jointly with the network's focal point organization for Puntland. The information generated will be analysed to identify conflict indicators and opportunities for peace building at local and regional levels, and will be disseminated to policymakers and regional early warning mechanisms. PENHA-Somaliland continued its support for ex-combatants under UNDP's DDR programme. It involved supporting rural livelihoods and business enterprises in order to help demobilized fighters to re-integrate into society and establish sustainable livelihoods. In March 2009, the final allocation of 1,689 goats and sheep were distributed to those beneficiaries who had handed in their arms.



2010

PENHA-Somaliland laid a solid foundation for the revitalization and development of the organisation. It worked to develop a new country strategy and a set of proposals that reflected local priorities, aiming to deliver tangible outputs in pastoral communities, while linking these to policy work and bringing a regional perspective. Following a financial audit conducted by an independent firm, stronger financial procedures were put in place.

The Women's Economic Empowerment Programme was regional and was funded by Danida, the Danish International Development Authority. The programme, managed by the Regional Program Coordinator, was on track to deliver the outputs on schedule.

Highlights:

A new Project Officer was recruited after the first appointee resigned due to illness. Second round of Business Skills Training workshops was successfully conducted. A local language Business Skills Handbook was produced.

Value Chain Analysis was conducted.

The Gender Mainstreaming & Leadership Trajectory (GMLT) programme, funded by Oxfam Novib, involved training civil society organizations from Puntland, Somaliland and South-Central Somalia on how to address gender in their organizations and projects. PENHA's Country Representative was primarily responsible for the delivery of the training. PENHA-Somaliland organised a regional GMLT workshop in October, 2010.

The Resource-Based Conflict (RBC) Network, funded by Oxfam Novib, brought together CSOs from across the region. PENHA-Somaliland was the focal point organization for Somaliland and participated in the Nairobi Secretariat's periodic meetings. In 2010, it conducted a peace-building workshop for community groups from either side of the Puntland/Somaliland border.

The Sustainable Employment & Economic Development (SEED) Programme was funded by Britain's Department for International Development (DFID) through the International Labour Organisation (ILO). PENHA-Somaliland worked with ILO-Nairobi to design a program of activities under this programme, involving environmental rehabilitation projects employing community members (cash for work), value chain analysis and workshops bringing together market actors. and the provision of training, tools and hives for fodder production and beekeeping. In 2010, with Practical Action (Nairobi), a market study was conducted, covering the honey and fodder markets, to form the basis for program activities scheduled to begin in 2011.

PENHA-Somaliland's collaborative efforts included: working with the Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs to review the National Gender Policy; working with the Ministry of Planning on development policy; working with the Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs and a Danish NGO on a proposal for business skills training for Danish Diaspora returnees and organizing a discussion at the at the University of Hargeisa with Dr. Redie Bereketeab of Nordic-Africa Institute, a member of the UNESCO-funded Greater Horn Horizon Forum.

Sudan

15% of Sudan's population is pastoralist, located in different parts of this very large country. PENHA works in Kassala State, Eastern Sudan, near to the border with Eritrea and Ethiopia. This is a very poor area, far from the capital city of a geographically huge country. The government is beginning to focus some attention on development in this area. The pastoralist community, which is large, is joined by many refugees from both Ethiopia and Eritrea. The gradual loss of grazing land to arable farming is resulting in a major change in the life of people who used to be nomadic.

2005-06

A visit was made by the project officer for Sudan to Kassala. A number of schools in the area were visited in preparation for making an application for funding to run a pilot education project. This visit provided evidence of the local enthusiasm for and the desperate need for the provision of relevant education for local pastoralists. It also built on the work which had been published jointly by PENHA and the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.



2006-07

Following discussion with local people in Kassala, an education project was started in 2007. The proportion of pastoralists at school in the Kassala area is very low – probably less than 10%. The aim of the education project was to develop a curriculum which would be more relevant to the needs of pastoralists. In addition, it is intended that the project should be self sustainable. The main element was to grow tree seedlings for sale to the forestry department to restock forests around Kassala. This was also a practical aspect of caring for the environment. Three schools with pastoralists children were selected, a tree nursery was constructed at each school and the tree seedlings were developed.

As part of the concern for supporting livestock in difficult circumstance, research was conducted into the production of animal feed from agricultural bye-products as well as from Muskit (*prosoyis juliflora*) which was considered a problematic bush in the region. This study was done in partnership with the Animal Production Research Centre (APRC), a section of the Sudanese Ministry of Science and Technology at Hirat Kuku in Khartoum. The study will be published as a research paper.

On the basis of this research, a week long course was held to train 35 trainers, both pastoralists and Ministry officials. 30 of the pastoralists trainees have, on their own initiative, formed a body which is called “The Kassala Pastoral Animal Feed Society and Friends of PENHA”.

2007-08

PENHA had its registration formally renewed in July 2008 with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. It also recruited three new people to its local advisory board of six members.

The education project in Kassala continued to be developed in Gulsa basic level school, Amara basic school and Om Alkura basic school. Many of the tree seedlings were replanted in the villages next to the schools and other schools in the Kassala area expressed an interest in the project. The particularly important pedagogical aspect was the connection of the practical with the theoretical. To a considerable extent, the practical aspect was missing from education in the Sudan and other countries of the region.

An important development for PENHA was its formal agreement with the Sudan University of Science and Technology which is based in Khartoum. As a result,

SUST's College of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Production gave PENHA an office compound which is being developed jointly for training purposes.

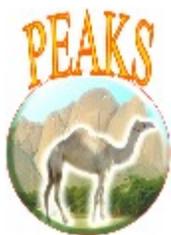
The research into the production of animal feeds using agricultural by-products to improve livestock production and ultimately household food security of pastoralists resulted in a number of training sessions for pastoralists and agropastoralists, particularly in Kassala State. Pastoralists from Eritrea (just across the border) also benefited. As a result of the first of these training sessions, a group of pastoralists spontaneously formed the Pastoralist Environment Association in Kassala State. The training was received positively by those who attended it, and they passed on what they learnt to their community members, friends, families and others. These training sessions were funded by Oxfam Novib and the Food and Agricultural Organisation office in Sudan.

Local staff for the regional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme were appointed. A baseline and mapping study in the target area in the Kassala State (eastern Sudan) was planned, key local Community Based Organisations and International NGOs were identified as possible partners for the programme

2008-09

PENHA-Sudan got its license renewed in July 2009, enabling it to continue implementing programs in Sudan. PENHA Sudan is hosted by the Sudan University for Science and Technology at the outskirts of Khartoum Sudan.

PENHA signed a two year collaboration Technical Agreement with the Animal Resources Research Corporation of the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) in order to be able to implement some of its programmes in Sudan.



PENHA also provided moral, technical and financial support towards the establishment of the Pastoralist Environment Association Kassala State (PEAKS) in Kassala State during 2009. The PEAKS is now legally registered and operating in Kassala State working among the most vulnerable pastoral peoples in the State. PEAKS have more than 1,000 members and it is growing in strength.

A training visit was made by eight members of PEAKS committee to Khartoum. This took place in the college of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Production of the Sudan University of Science and Technology and the Animal Production Research Centre of the APRC.

A capacity building training exercise took place with PEAKS members to empower them in negotiating strategies with fodder factories (Halfa factory, Kassala) and in storages methods. The aim was to allow the PEAKS cooperative to purchase fodder when is at low out of seasons price and so reduce costs for feeding their animals.

One Sudanese full time staff was recruited as the Senior Finance and Admin officer. Two Sudanese volunteers and two part-time technical advisors were also in involved in helping run PENHA"s daily activities.

A Project Management Team/advisory group was established consisting of five prominent Sudanese individuals whose job is to advice PENHA Sudan.

PENHA-Sudan conducted a Socio-Economic Baseline Study using field assessments conducted in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Kassala State Eastern Suda.This study was published on the PENHA website. The programme was supported by Danida.

Women"s groups were selected from three villages in Kassala State for involvement in the regional Women"s Economic Empowerment Programme.

During January 2009 a Sudanese animal feed specialist Dr.Talal Mirghani from the Animal Resources Research Corporation (ARRC) visited Eritrea to give fodder training to 300 pastoralists and small farmers in Gash Barka Region of Eritrea.

PENHA and APRC published a joint research paper based on the findings of the research on alternative animal feeds carried out during 2008.

2010

PENHA is working in three major subject areas:

- to help local pastoralists to develop ways of keeping their animals during the dry season through new methods of providing animal feed
- to empower women to develop an independent economic basis with their own small businesses
- to support the education of pastoralist children (especially, girls) with a relevant curriculum

60 women from five localities surrounding Kassala city were trained in the conservation, preparation and use of fodder for their animals. This training was done in association with government institutions, Sudanese colleges and the

Pastoralist Environment Association in Kassala State (PEAKS) and was funded by Oxfam Novib.

45 women, including many of those with fodder training, were also involved in the Women's Economic Empowerment Programme. This was based on a study of the needs of women in the Kassala area of Eastern Sudan. They learnt a great deal about how to run a small business. At the end of this workshop, they gave a show of the many traditional artefacts which they have made for their community. A number of issues were raised by the women at these courses — such as the need for clean water and the problem of plastic bag litter which is often eaten by the livestock, particularly goats, with resulting health problems. In addition, they brought up the fundamental need for education. About 85% of the women were illiterate — but they were also a group of very competent and intelligent women who were aware of the needs of their community and of their own needs.



The Rotary Club of South Holland contributed to our education project in Ghulsa and other surrounding schools near to Kassala in Eastern Sudan. They gave three Trade Aid boxes for the support of schools containing a whole cornucopia of useful items for a

school including pencils and paper, black board paint and chalk, world maps and some calculators. The selection was agreed with PENHA in Sudan.

PENHA conducted, on behalf of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Government of the Sudan, a study on the price and supply of food in the Kassala area. The assumption had been that the supply of food in the urban area and the rural area ran quite independently. The policies for making sure that the food supply systems ran smoothly was based on this assumption. However what the PENHA research showed was that this was

incorrect and the food supplies for both areas were closely linked to each other — and it made a number of specific recommendations to the policy makers with the aim of making food more available to both the rural and the urban poor.

PENHA's Director, Dr. Zeremariam Fre led a team of Sudanese experts and enumerators to conduct an extensive survey on the supply of water for drinking and irrigation involving 600 poor households in and around Kassala city. This study of water for irrigation and for human use along with a socio-economic survey in Eastern Sudan had two aims: improving the quality of drinking water and developing more reliable food production by improving the water supply for irrigation. In both cases this focused on improving the water supply for poor households in and around Kassala city. The irrigation water survey involved 300 small farmers (using the wadi (riverside) irrigation system) around Kassala city. An important aspect of the assessment was to establish the importance of traditional irrigation systems and their role in improving household food security for thousands of small farmers who depend on wadi irrigation systems. Two reports were produced and accepted by the JICA which intends to fund a multimillion project in the next five years.

PENHA continued to give support to PEAKS and helped it to develop as a strong, local pastoralist Community Based Organisation.

Like other international NGOs, PENHA had to renew its registration with the Sudan Government on an annual basis. This was done in 2010.

Uganda

About 5% of Uganda's population is pastoralist – being located in the north east and the west of Uganda. PENHA has been working in Uganda on and off since the early 1990s.

2005-06

PENHA Uganda works very closely with a number of local, national and regional stakeholders concerned with pastoral peoples in Uganda and neighbouring countries. This includes the Uganda Gender Resource Centre.

PENHA in collaboration with Nkoma Farm continued to support low-income women by providing exotic goats and distributing them to a number of women's groups, helping to boost their incomes. Careful attention to the management of the breeding stock enabled the project to consistently produce high-quality goats.

PENHA continued to support the Abariisa Kweteerana herders' association in Uganda, whose members are now able to sell their milk and earn regular cash incomes. Before PENHA purchased a generator and repaired a donated milk cooler, the pastoralists had no access to distant milk markets. PENHA worked hard to ensure that appropriate management mechanisms were in place.

During 2005-06 PENHA-Uganda staff spent a great deal of their time in providing technical support to the PENHA Somaliland office. During late 2005 they helped organise the 6th Resource-Based Conflict (RBC) Conference in Hargeisa [Somaliland] and selected a six-strong team of Ugandan participants. Delegates chose PENHA-Uganda to be the 'focal point' and lead organisation for the next conference, to be held in Uganda. It worked closely with partners on the development of the RBC process, establishing and chairing a steering committee and holding meetings in Nairobi and Kampala.

In addition to its collaboration with PENHA-Somaliland on the Sustainable Livelihoods and Drought Mitigation Project and on the Environmental Impact Assessment and Water Demand Study [for a major UNDP borehole project], PENHA-Uganda continued to contribute to CSO networks in Uganda, including the Coalition of Pastoral Civil Society Organisations [COPACSO].

At the international level, PENHA-Uganda's collaboration with the Natural Resources Institute of the University of Greenwich on research centred on the Pastoralist Parliamentary Groups of Uganda and Kenya [carried out in 2004/5], proved fruitful. Others have now taken up the work, notably the Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE) in Kenya, which launched the published study in late 2005 and had debates around the issues in 2006.

2006-07

The Nkoma Farm, where PENHA concentrates its goat project and is developing a training centre, is based near to Masaka, south of Kampala. A mixture of cross bred and local goats as a breeding stock has been distributed to a number of pastoralist women's groups through the Ssembabule Women's Development Agency (SEWODA).

Based on this experience, PENHA conducted a Goat Management Training Workshop in Soroti, funded by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN for 20 participants in the Farmer Field Schools programme. One of the results of this was the revision of training material which had been used by PENHA in

earlier grass roots training. The new material was produced for two different groups – basic material for beneficiaries of the goats project – and more advanced material suitable for those who would themselves be managing goats projects.

PENHA chaired the Uganda steering committee of the Resource Based Conflict process preparing for the next regional conference to be held in Uganda in 2008.

2007-08

The breeding centre for goats at the Nkoma Farm for women's groups has now a stock of about 200 Boer-Mubende cross breeds, with four pure bred Boer



males. This was a recovery from a substantial loss in 2007. A mix of breeding stock (ie.75% male) were distributed to women's groups in Masaka, Ssembabule and Kabale. This distribution consisted of 25-50% cross breeds with the balance of local goats. Visits to a number of the groups showed that they constructed adequate shelter and were maintaining stocks. The goats were clearly an important source of cash for the women.

Six training workshops in Animal Husbandry Training were held for FAO Farmer Field School Facilitators. There were approximately 35 participants in each workshop which were delivered in Teso, Lange and Acholiland.

Fruit tree seedlings grown in the Nkoma Farm were distributed to a number of women groups in Ssembabule and Kabale.

PENHA Uganda was responsible for organising a regional workshop under the auspices of the Resource Based Conflict (RBC) Network. This was funded by Oxfam Novib (Netherlands).

Local staff for the Women's Economic Empowerment Programme were appointed. A baseline and mapping study in the target area of Uganda's cattle corridor was completed and the participating women's groups were identified along with training facilitators.

2008-09

At the beginning of 2009, a series of Animal Husbandry (Livestock Management) training workshops were held for a total of 204 Farm Field School (FFS) facilitators from the Acholi, Lango and Teso regions of northern and eastern Uganda. About one quarter of the trainees were women. This was part of the recovery programme from 20 years of suffering from the violent depredations of the Lords Resistance Army (or in the case of Teso, from the Karamajong). The result of these attacks was the loss of livestock as well the inability to undertake normal farm activities. The aim of the programme is to restore lost husbandry skills by training local facilitators at centres across the region, who would then train local farmers and maintain breeding stock to support restocking efforts.

The training was followed up two or three months later by visits to many of the trainees to see what progress had been made. In general, there was a major improvement in the capacity of the trainees in both managing their own livestock as well as the training of others. In addition, PENHA Uganda developed and produced a "Livestock Management Training Manual". This is available on the PENHA website. These three linked activities were done in partnership with the Food and Agricultural Organisation in Uganda.

A study was made of the Ankole Long horned cattle by a member of PENHA staff with the support of the League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development (LPP). This was a participatory study, with herders from her own pastoralist community, aimed at documenting indigenous animal genetic resources and bringing out pastoralists' own perspectives on livestock development. It has been published and disseminated as a joint LPP-PENHA publication, in both English and Runyankore.

PENHA-Uganda continued its role as the national focal point organization for Oxfam NOVIB's regional Resource Based Conflict (RBC) Network. A Senior PENHA Associate led a study on the conflict between Basongora pastoralists in the far west of Uganda and the authorities at the Queen Elizabeth National Park. A conflict mapping study was delegated to local partners MADEFO (the Matheniko Development Forum), based in Karamoja and therefore better able to assess the cross-border Karamoja-Turkana conflict between Ugandan and Kenyan pastoralists.

PENHA-Uganda played an important coordinating role in the regional Women's Economic Empowerment programme, shaping the analytical and training components of the programme, and contributing to the management of the programme in Somaliland and Sudan. The programme aimed to empower pastoralist women economically by equipping them with business skills and information, as well as increasing their access to finance and their participation in business networks. This year, PENHA-Uganda conducted a Socio-Economic Baseline Study using field assessments conducted in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities across central and western Uganda. This study has been published on the PENHA website. This programme was supported by the Danish government.

PENHA-Uganda's exotic goats breeding centre at the Nkoma Farm continued to produce high quality cross-bred goats (with imported South African Boer goats and local Mubende goats) and goats continued to be distributed to local women's groups. However there was a need for new investment in pure Boer breeding stock, water supply and the establishment of high quality feed.

2010

Under the Women's Economic Empowerment Programme in Uganda, a training workshop was held in Masaka in March 2010 for 42 women, members of women's groups from four surrounding districts. An exhibition of handicrafts made by the women was held and exhibitors were given tips by an expert from a UNDP export promotion initiative. A Business Skills Training Handbook was also produced in order to spread the training more widely. In follow-up meetings with group members a total of about 400 women were reached.

A value chain analysis was carried out covering five districts. The analysis looked at a range of products and markets in which women were currently active or could potentially enter (including production of yoghurt, ghee, honey, handicrafts, goat rearing, bull fattening, tailoring, sweater knitting, mushrooms and commercial crops).



In addition, 100 cross bred goats were distributed to groups which participated in the training. A 'Brother" knitting machine was provided for one group.

PENHA-Uganda is the national focal point organisation for the Resource Based Conflict (RBC) Network. Activities included a mapping study in Karamoja and consultations with Karamojong women on the social and economic issues they face. Two capacity building training workshops were held in Moroto. Several case studies were conducted in different districts. These activities were conducted in close co-operation with the RBC's Nairobi Secretariat.

PENHA Uganda staff and associates participated in a number of international fora:

- Symposium on Drought Risk Reduction (DRR) and Development Policy Implementation, Nairobi, June 2010
- The 4th. AGRIFICA Agribusiness Africa Conference (South Africa) November 2010
- Global Gathering of Women Pastoralists (GGWP), Mera, Gujarat, India, November 2010

PENHA-Uganda was actively involved in a range of national policy fora, notably those organized by the FAO and a national consultation on range management policy.

Individual meetings were also held with a number of international visitors, including: Dr. Andrew Harberd and Joep Van Mierlo of Veterinaries Sans Frontieres, Nancy Morgan and Ugo Pica Ciamarra from the World Bank Project on Livestock Data Innovation in Africa, Christine Mataya and Jeffrey Stark from Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability Stella Mukasa and Carsten Schkensen from DANIDA, Copenhagen

A monitoring visit from the London office was made in March 2010.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia has the largest overall population in the Horn of Africa and although pastoralists only comprise 10% of this population, it still has the second largest pastoralist population in the region.

In 2005-06, an independent evaluation was made of the Health Extension Project which had been implemented by our partner in Ethiopia, the Pastoral Concern Association Ethiopia (PCAE). The evaluation identified both strengths and weaknesses in the programme. Two of the particularly important long term results was the change in attitude towards harmful traditional practices such as Female Genital Mutilation as well as getting officials of the regional government to work with the grass roots representatives in the area.

PENHA has remained a member of the Pastoral Forum Ethiopia. Two of PENHA's board members are resident in Ethiopia and PENHA is represented, on a voluntary basis, by Dr. Mohammed Mussa.

Kenya

With seven and a half million pastoralists which comprise a quarter of its population, Kenya has the largest number in the region.

PENHA is represented by a volunteer who has been able to attend a number of important international meetings in Nairobi on the organisations behalf such as the meeting on a Pan African Pastoralist Policy Framework, held by the AU-Ibar in Nairobi.

A formal launch of the Eritrea study “Pastoralism and Natural Resource Management in the Gash-Barka Region of Eritrea” was also made in Nairobi in May 2007.

How the Money was Spent

PENHA has been able to raise funds from a variety of small and large donors within the UK and overseas. Some of the donors allow up to 7% of their funds to be used for the overhead costs of the London office enabling PENHA to pay part-time wages and volunteer expenses.

Over 80% of funds raised by London office of PENHA are earmarked for development project activities in Africa. Examples included micro-credit provision, new skills training, publications, training workshops, conferences and technical support to local partners. In its fundraising, PENHA has clear objectives for the use of the funds to the benefit of pastoralists in the Horn of Africa. This usually results in specific and clear agreements with donors as to the use of the funds. UK based PENHA project officers and associates regularly visit the country offices to monitor progress and make sure that funds are expended as agreed with the donors and that progress reports are made on time and according to the reporting schedules agreed with the donors concerned. In the case of most major programmes, external evaluations are conducted (in addition to the monitoring mentioned above) which give more in depth analyses of the impact of projects. These evaluations are important not just as an historical exercise to check that the funds were used effectively, but also to learn lessons for the future development of programmes for the benefit of pastoralists.

Donations in Time and Kind

The PENHA trustees, most of whom are UK based and are high calibre professionals, have provided their advice, support and guidance throughout the year. The mostly come from the Horn of Africa - but some from Britain and other parts of the world.

The work of the PENHA almost entirely depends on highly motivated but low paid and volunteer professionals and younger volunteers who have kept it going over the years - both in the head office in London and also most of PENHA’s country offices in Africa. It considers the good will and sacrifice of its volunteers

as its greatest asset and will continue drawing more volunteers to enable it carry out its charitable activities.

We have also benefited greatly from the low rent occupancy of council owned office premises in Camden, which we have kept since October 1992.

PERSONNEL

Patron:

Joanna Lumley OBE

Board of Trustees:

PENHA has a Board of Trustees charged with policy formulation, accountability and ensuring that the organisation complies with the laws governing charities. The following are the current members of the Board of Trustees.

Zubair Qureshi (Chair Person; MSc Forestry with many years of experience in this field; HR / Training and Development Professional with the British Red Cross)

Tahera Aanchawan Vice Chairperson (Senior Manager with a background in health and social policy and in community and organisational development)

Dr. Lulseged Abebe Treasurer (PhD Conflict Analysis and Resolution)

Prof. John Morton (Professor of Development Anthropology at the Natural Resource Institute of the University of Greenwich and a specialist in social and policy aspects of pastoralist and livestock development)

Dr. Taffesse Mesfin (B. V. Sc in Veterinary Surgery with 30 years of experience as a senior official at the Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia and currently head of a local Ethiopian NGO)

Gosaye Fida (MA in Agricultural Education with 15 years of experience)

Prof. Gufu Oba (PhD in Natural Resource Management; Senior Researcher in eco-systems management with Noragric at the Centre for International Environment Studies at the Agricultural University of Oslo)

Professor Hirut Terefe (MSc in Demography, PhD in Anthropology; gender specialist, a lecturer at the University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

Dorothe Appels (Development expert and gender specialist with 25 years of working experience in the Horn of Africa. Currently director of the Centre for international Cooperation in the Netherlands)

Dr. Zeremariam Fre Executive Director (Senior Lecturer at University College London; PhD in Agricultural Extension)

Mr. Rodney Grant acts as the Company Secretary to the Board of Trustees

PENHA Staff and Volunteers:

PENHA has a small number of central staff and depends upon the work and expertise of a wide range of individuals. These individuals are mostly professionals who act as research assistants, consultants, administrators and/or focal points.

London-based staff and volunteers

Dr. Zeremariam Fre Executive Director (Senior Lecturer at University College London; PhD in Agricultural Extension)

Tekle Tesfazion Fisehaye Senior Finance & Administration Officer (Accounting Diploma)

Kees Maxey Programme Officer for Uganda (BSc in Chemistry)

Dr. Harnet Bokrezion Programme Advisor (PhD in Physical Geography)

Bereket Tesfagerjis Research and Communication Officer (MA in Public Management - Specialization in Development Studies and Public Policy Analysis)

Menbere Solomon **Press Officer for the 'Time to Seed' EC Co-funded Project** (MSc Animal Biology and Welfare)

PENHA Advisory Group

Prof. Mirghani Ibroaf (Joint Nobel Prizewinner, PhD in Animal Production)

Prof. Itaru Ohta (Centre for African Studies, University of Kyoto)

Dr. Saad Shire (MSc and PhD in Agricultural Economics; 15 years of community work in the UK and abroad)

Ethiopian-based contacts

Dr. Mohammed Mussa (Focal Point for Ethiopia; MSc. PhD Economics)

Eritrea-based Associates

Mohammed Ali (Focal Point for Eritrea; Dip. in Education)

Somaliland-based staff and volunteers

Sadia Ahmed (Country Representative; MA in Anthropology)

Zeinab Ibrahim Hassan (Community Health Development Officer)

Fadumo Mohamed Ali (Accountant)

Sudan Advisory Board members

Dr. Abdulhameed Elias Suliman Chairman

Mr. Sadiq El Hashmi

Mr. Omer el Hassan.

Dr. Nuha Hamed Taleb Ismail

Mr. Hiroshi Kuwata

Hassan Hassan Ali

Sudan-based staff and volunteers

Dr. Abdul Hameed Elias Country director (partly Sudan based)

Amouna Nour Bashar Admin and research officer (Khartoum)

Amani Nour Project officer (pastoralist women project)

Osman Salih Ali Project advisor/consultant

Fathia Mohamed Ahmed (Volunteer)

Uganda-based staff and volunteers

Amsale Shibeshi (Programme Coordinator; MA in International Relations)

John Livingstone (Regional Policy & Training Officer; MSc in Development Economics)

Everse Ruhindi (Gender Officer & RBC (Resource Based Conflict Coordinator); BA University of Makerere)

Mary Louise Nassuna (Administrator; BA, University of Makerere)

Elizabeth Katushabe (Project Officer; BEd, University of Makerere)

Kenya-based Focal Point

Dr. Edward Kariuki (Contact)

Auditor

Accounts Center Associates Limited, Chartered Certified Accountants & Registered Auditors

**PENHA,
PO Box 494,
1 Laney House,
Portpool Lane,
London EC1N 7FP,
UK.**

Phone: +44 (0)20 7242 0202

Fax: +44 (0)20 7404 6778

Email: info@penhanetwork.org

Web: www.penhanetwork.org