

Project Partners

The SECCCI EU co-funded Project is implemented by the UNDP RSCA, in partnership with UNEP, IGAD and UNDP Country Offices of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The implementation is closely coordinated with the national and local Governments of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.

UNDP RSCA is responsible for Project quality assurance. UNDP RSCA oversees the management of all aspects of Project implementation, IGAD and UNEP are implementing partners.

IGAD facilitates cooperation between Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia in the implementation of the SECCCI EU co-funded Project:

- ▶ An existing Platform Coordination Unit will serve to coordinate the implementation of the cross-boundary interventions; take charge of cluster level cross-border facilitation units; provide a platform for technical assistance and support policy dialogue with countries;
- ▶ IGAD is responsible for the establishment of the web-based knowledge management platform;
- ▶ IGAD is also undertaking capacity development activities and support the organisation of regular meetings with international donors and implementing agencies to support local and national Governments with resource mobilisation for the area development and cross-border cooperation projects.

UNEP takes the responsibility for the EU co-funded Project focussing on transboundary water management. More specifically, UNEP focuses on:

- ▶ Building cooperation and a shared vision between Ethiopia and Kenya on the joint management of the Lake Turkana and its river basins in order to develop an effective governance mechanism;
- ▶ Improving the scientific understanding of the hydrological regimes and ecosystem services of the lake and its river basins;
- ▶ Supporting the establishment of a local system to monitor the quality and quantity of the transboundary water resources;
- ▶ Creating awareness among the riparian communities and the county/regional Governments on ecosystem restoration and management;
- ▶ Exploring the application of lessons learned from the Lake Turkana basin to similar cases of transboundary water resource management;
- ▶ Supporting on the sustainable development of the Genale, Dawa, Jubba and Shabelle Basins.

Achieved Results by September 2019

- ▶ Cross-border communities have enhanced trade opportunities, improved access to natural resources and increased productive capacity;
- ▶ The regional thematic resilience related to policy framework has improved;
- ▶ Improved evidence-based analysis and information feed into investment decisions;
- ▶ IGAD specialized institutions are able to more effectively deliver its mandate;
- ▶ Two Cluster Coordination Offices are operational in: Lodwar town (Kenya) for Omo-Turkana region and in Moyale town (Ethiopia) for Moyale-Marsabit region.



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SECCCI

EU co-funded Project

SUPPORT FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF CROSS-BORDER INITIATIVES IN SOUTHWEST ETHIOPIA-NORTHWEST KENYA, MARSABIT-BORANA AND DAWA, AND KENYA-SOMALIA-ETHIOPIA



Mendera Triangle Border.

Project Overview

Implementing Agency

United Nations Development Programme Regional Service Centre for Africa (UNDP RSCA).

In partnership with

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Geographical Scope

The geographical scope of the action is along an axis comprising the Ethiopia and Kenya border, as well as Somalia. This includes the cross-border area of Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya (Cluster I), encompassing South Omo in Ethiopia, and Turkana in Kenya; Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia (Cluster II), encompassing Mandera, Gedo and Doolow; and the Kenya and Ethiopia border between (Cluster IV), encompassing Marsabit County in Kenya and Borana Zone in Ethiopia. The second axis, covered by a separate EU-funded project, comprises Cluster III, the Ethiopia-Sudan border.

Duration

February 2018 – February 2021.

Funding

The SECCCI Project is funded by the European Union (EU), with co-financing contributions from UNDP and UNEP.

Total resources required: **\$10,050,311**

Total resources allocated:

EU: **Euro 7,706,082** equivalent to: **\$9,571,724**

UNDP TRAC: **\$358,940**

UNEP: **\$119,647**

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the SECCCI EU co-funded Project is to address the drivers of conflict and instability, irregular migration and displacement in the cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa through improved cross-border cooperation and coordination.

The specific objectives of the Project are:

- ▶ To strengthen regional policy frameworks, structures and protocols for cross-border cooperation between national and local Governments, the private sector, Civil Society and international technical and financial partners in development;
- ▶ To build capacities of communities, local Governments and Civil Society to fully engage in processes for development planning and results;
- ▶ To ensure effective cooperation and coordination, monitoring and evaluation of cross-border initiatives including involvement of relevant national and regional actors in these processes.



Border between Somalia and Kenya.

Context and Challenges

The Greater Horn of Africa experiences long-term structural and persistent crises with pockets of emergency, or what some have identified as mutually reinforcing crises.

As elsewhere in Africa, many borders inherited by post-colonial states remain contested. Multitude of ethnicities and kinship groups continue to co-exist and move freely across sovereign borders, often experiencing stronger communal ties with identity groups across the borders more than with groups in their respective nation-states.

Moreover, many peripheral border areas receive less opportunities and Governmental services compared to other parts, leaving cross-border communities (particularly women and youth) in a vulnerable situation. Such underdevelopment at border regions and their porous nature leads to an increase in illicit flow of weapons and contraband, and a mushrooming of non-state armed groups.

The region is also vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions and their impacts, such as drought, crop failure, consequent food insecurity, displacement as of a result of flooding, as well as outbreaks of animal disease that often result in lengthy export bans.

Climatic pressures are particularly worrying given the fact that the livelihood of most of the region's population depends on rain-fed agriculture and pastoralism, and that conflicts over natural resources such as pasture and water have been recurring.

The region also experiences significant levels of migration, both forced (triggered by conflict, disasters and other types of instability) and voluntary (triggered by lack of economic opportunities).

High poverty, low literacy and youth unemployment constitute further points of concern. The population growth in the Greater Horn of Africa is among the highest in the world; yet, the economies are unable to provide adequate employment opportunities, which places youth in a vulnerable category, encourages outward labour migration, and increases susceptibility of recruitment by extremist groups. The spread of radicalisation and violent extremism, along with the threat that radical, a major source of concern to Governments and security agencies alike*.

* Ending Need Ineed: Harmonizing Humanitarian, Development and Security Priorities in the Horn of Africa.

SECCCI EU co-funded Project is based on the presumption that the complex inter-related development challenges of the Horn of Africa require a coordinated response that partially rests upon improved cross-border cooperation. The EU co-funded Project identifies five inter-linked processes that will significantly contribute to the improvement of cross-border cooperation in the Horn of Africa.

Intended Project outputs fall in line with the 5 identified processes, namely:

- ▶ Policy frameworks in place;
- ▶ Enhanced capacities of actors;
- ▶ Development processes strengthened;
- ▶ Improved coordination including monitoring and evaluation;
- ▶ Knowledge management systematized.

Intended outputs under the Project are:

- ▶ Output 1: Policy development and mechanisms for cross-border cooperation enhanced;
- ▶ Output 2: Coordination mechanisms in support of improved cross-border cooperation in place at all levels;
- ▶ Output 3: Stakeholder capacities developed in support of cross-border cooperation;
- ▶ Output 4: Development planning processes at cross-border level are better understood, more evidence-based, participatory and accountable;
- ▶ Output 5: Knowledge Management system captures and disseminates results and good practice, facilitates cross-border coordination and cooperation.



Moyale city market, Ethiopia.