Evidence-based analysis for informed investments

Community institutions and local government, UN agencies - IFAD, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-OCHA, WFP - Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), CEWARN, IGAD-ICPAC, ICPALD, and PCU, Technical Consortiums, Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP), The Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG), Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), among others.

Strengthened IGAD specialized institutions in particular CEWARN, ICPAC ICPALD and ISTVS, member countries.

Principles underlying the Joint IGAD-FAO Partnership Programme Approach

The IGAD-FAO Partnership Programme and its actions are firmly grounded in the Nairobi Heads of State Summit (2011) where IGAD was mandated to take the lead in resilience in the HoA. This programme is guided by a number of principles that are an integral part of both the HoA Plan of Action and the IDDRSI:

- Demand-driven interventions: It will support interventions that have been identified through in-depth analysis of gaps and solid participatory needs assessment.
- Linking communities and their support structures to national systems: Support to communities and other beneficiaries of the programme is provided not as an end in itself, but as a means towards strengthening national systems and institutions to better deliver investment plans and programme in cross-border areas.
- Regional approach: The programme will embrace the principle of investing nationally while thinking regionally to ensure coherent and harmonized action across countries in the region.
- Partnership and collaboration: The programme envisages a broad, yet well-coordinated, equal partnership across key actors in the resilience agenda.
- Promotion of advocacy, policy dialogue and accountability.

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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC









Background

Cross-border areas in the Horn of Africa (HoA)is home to some of the most vulnerable populations in the region and are therefore critical in the regional resilience agenda. There are a number of national resilience building interventions that require regional approach. Cross-border programming for policy and investment is gaining momentum, following years of piloting and advocacy by various actors in the HoA. Programming at cross-border level is imperative if adverse effects of policy, investment decisions and actions are to be avoided including problems of overgrazing, transmission of trans-boundary animal diseases and resource use conflicts.

IGAD-FAO Partnership Programme (PP) is formulated in support of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) with afocus to implement cross-border actions in close collaboration with respective communities and national authorities.

Donor

The programme is funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) with a budget of USD 10 million for a period of 5 years.

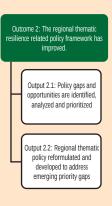
What is the Purpose of the Project?

The programme is designed by IGAD and FAO to bring communities at the centre of cross-border policy and investment discourse and actions, not only as beneficiaries, but as key stakeholders defining the agenda of their future. Its seeks to enhance the resilience of communities in selected cross-border areas coupled with the strengthening of IGAD's capacity (particularly the specialized institutions) to effectively lead and facilitate interaction among its member states on policy and investments, thereby fostering the delivery of cross-border resilience. Four key components identified through interaction with main stakeholders frame this programme:

Outcome 1: Cross-border communities have enhanced trade opportunities, improved access to natural resources and increased productive capacity

Output 1.1: Communities have developed investment plans, proposals and have the capacity to deliver those plans

Output 1.2: Community initiatives have been selected, financed and implemented





Outcome 4: IGAD specialized nstitutions are able to more effectively deliver its mandate.

Output 4.1: IGAD specialized institutions (CEWARN, ICPAC, ICPALD, ISTVS) contribute to developing regional capacity and knowledge on resilience

Target Location

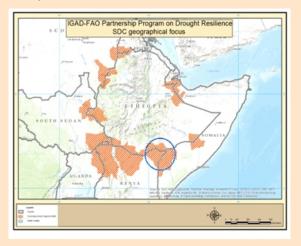
Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia borders including selected cross-border locations of Liben-Ethiopia, Mandera-Kenya and Gedo-Somalia among ethnic Somalis. The target areas also encompass the watershed of the Dawa River which forms part of the Ethiopia-Somalia and Ethiopia-Kenya border. The area is characterized by high food shortage, conflict and insecurity both caused by political striveas well as tribal competition over access to pasture and water.

Programme Thematic Focus

- · Trans-Boundary Animal Diseases
- · Cross-Border Marketing and Trade
- · Natural Resources Management
- Cross cutting areas of work (Cross-border conflict, Gender, Nutrition)

Who are the Stakeholders?

The primary programme stakeholders are communities living in drought and conflict-prone cross-border Arid and



Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) of IGAD member countries. The envisaged target communities are primarily agro-pastoral in nature deriving their livelihoods largely from livestock production/herding, supplemented by smallscale crop production and petty trading. The other key stakeholders are the Member States, IGAD and its specialized institutions, research organizations, donors, NGOs and their service providers (consultants, contractors and others).

Project Component	Concerned Stakeholders
Cross-Border Community Investments	Communities, representative bodies of ASAL communities, local government units in cross border sites, NGO, CBOs and Civil Society, CEWARN, FAO, IGAD -ICPAC, ICPALD, among others.
Strengthened Policy & Institutional Framework	IGAD, IGAD member countries, CEWARN, ICPAC, ICPALD, African Union, Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), FAO, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), World Bank, Civil Society, DLCI among others.