

ETHIOPIA-KENYA-SOMALIA
[Cluster 3] BORDERLANDS

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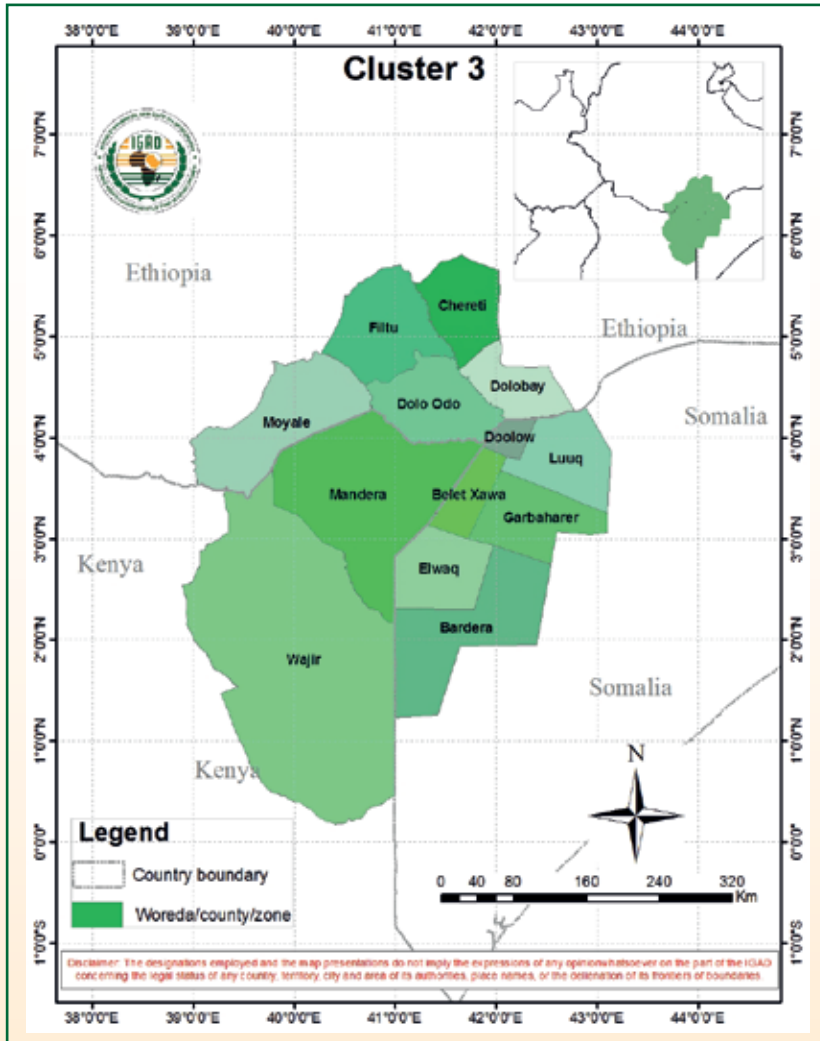
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Snapshot Of IGAD Key Achievements In Building Resilience In Cluster 3



Within the IDDRSI framework of action, IGAD Divisions and Specialized Institutions are implementing three programs across Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia borders (cluster 3):

- * AfDB-funded DRSLP I-II-III;
- * World Bank funded RPLRP;
- * EU funded SECCCI; and
- * SDC funded IGAD FAO PP.

Under those ongoing programs, the key activities in the cluster 3 are;

- * Water infrastructures development
- * Soil and water conservation
- * Natural resource management
- * Cross border marketing and trade.
- * Harmonization and coordination of vaccination programs to control for trans-boundary livestock diseases
- * Design & implementation of in kind credit for women to engage in livestock activities including pass-on modalities;
- * Provision of inputs to women for agricultural and livestock related products and marketing;
- * Provision of inputs for non-agricultural income diversifying activities.
- * Prevention of cross border conflict and mitigation of its impact.
- * Improved animal feed security through production of irrigated fodder.

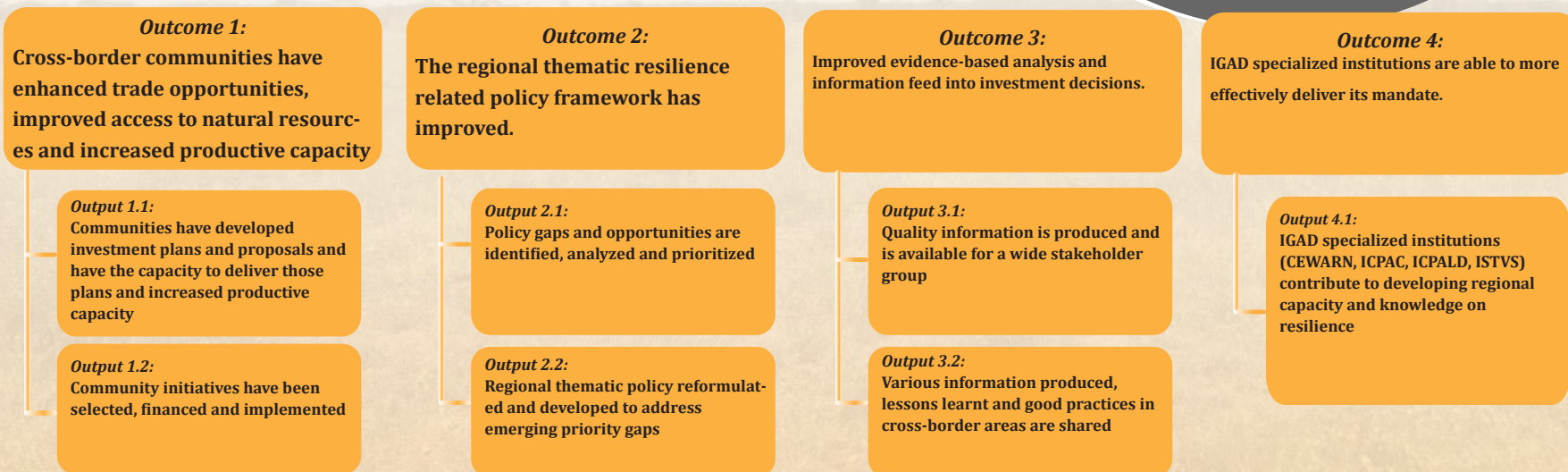
AfDB- African Development Bank
 DRSLP-Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods in the HOA
 EUTF-European Union Trust Fund
 FAO-Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 RPLRP- Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Program
 SDC-Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

SECCCI-Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of Cross border Initiative in IDDRSI- IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative South West Ethiopia-North West Kenya, Marsabit-Borana & Dawa, PP- IGAD-FAO Partnership programme for resilience

The IGAD FAO Partnership 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.

It 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.

Key components



The IGAD FAO Partnership Programme: Review of Achievements



40 +
Stakeholders



3
Countries

2 Woredas
1 County
2 Districts

15+



Community
Action Plans



15+

New Ideas

Have been
developed into
community
actions



10,000 +
Beneficiaries

15
Community Sites

Agro Pastoral
Field Schools
(APFS)



22



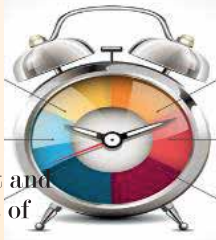
Master trainers

Emergency livelihood response

Distribution
of feed

Procurement and
distributions of

Emergency Treatment
Activities



Training on
Participatory Disease
Surveillance
Data collection for
Participatory
Disease
Surveillance

Community
sensitization

2,100

Livestock dependent
households with
emergency livestock
feeding and animal
health services and
improve overall
coordination, enhance
peacebuilding and
provide disease
surveillance

4

Target community-
level practice groups

10

Facilitators trained

Emergency Livelihood Response Project

The project “Emergency livelihood response to assist drought-affected households in cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa” aimed to reach 2,100 livestock-dependent households in the IGAD cluster 3 with;

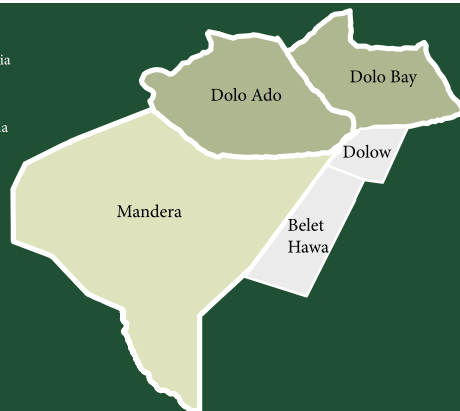
- Emergency livestock supply and feeding.
- Provision of animal health services
- Improvement of overall coordination
- Enhance peace building
- Provision of disease surveillance.

Location of beneficiaries (sub-County)	Number of beneficiaries
Border Point 1	100
Khalalio	130
Girissa	140
El Golicha	150
Lafey	180



Measuring and Analyzing Resilience

■ Ethiopia
■ Kenya
■ Somalia



CROSS-BORDER SITE DIFFERENCES

RCI = Resilience Capacity Index
FCS = Food Consumption Score

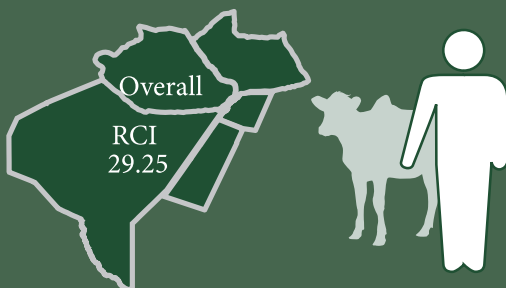
Overall RCI = 29.25

% of HH with acceptable FCS = 36.65

	RCI	% of HH with acceptable FCS
■	26	29
■	35	60
■	27	23

HH=Households

WHAT ARE THE CRITICAL POINTS



Policy Interventions



Improve cross border coordination



Improve access to markets and enhance trading terms



Invest in productive assets



Increase access to basic social services



Developing sustainable value chain for key commodities



Enhance alternative livelihoods



Developing sustainable value chain for key commodities



Promote peace forums in IGAD Cluster III to improve peaceful co-existence



Insecurity and conflict during Livestock Grazing in Cross - Border Areas



Poor Road Infrastructure



Food Insecurity



Limited Productive Assets



Lack of Access to Basic Services

Land Use and Land Cover

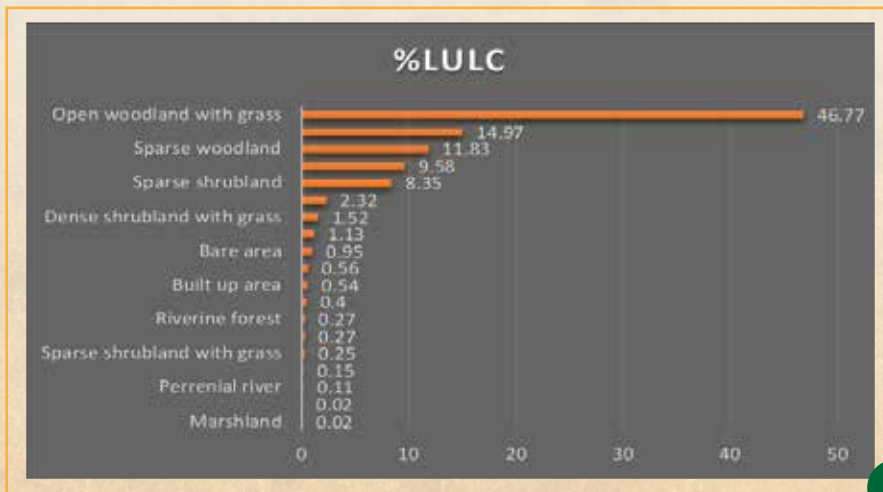


- The study area largely falls in the pastoralist dominated arid and semi-arid (ASAL). Sentinel-2 imagery with a ground resolution of 10 meters and maximum 10% of cloud cover was used to map out the different types of rangeland. The dry season period used for acquisition of imagery was January-February 2016.

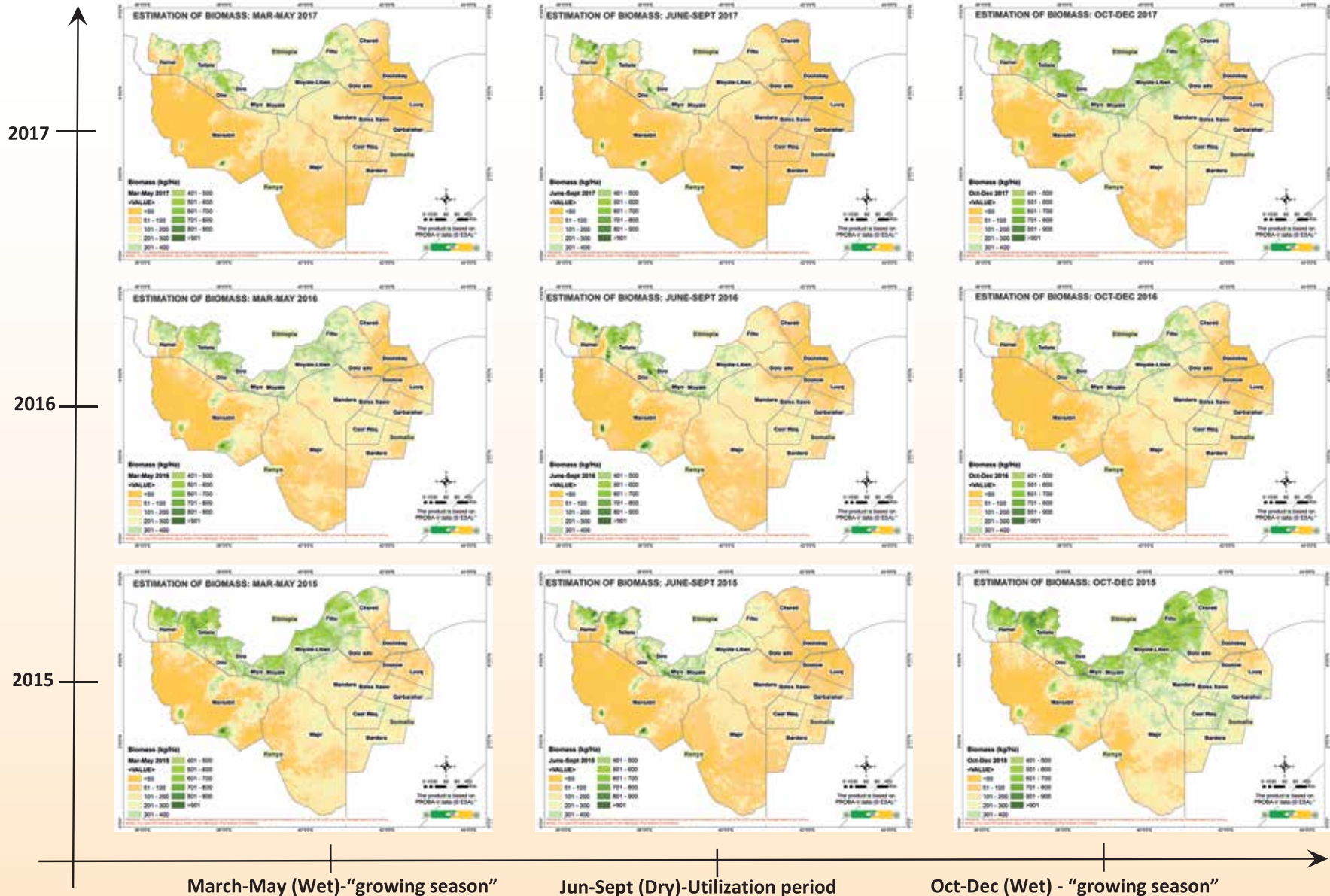
- Object based classification method was used to segment the rangeland focused land use land cover types with a customized FAO LCC3 legend.

- The dominant land cover/types/natural vegetation type is the open woodland with grass cover and open shrubland with grass cover accounting to about 47% and 15% of the area respectively.

- The mapping initiative was done collaboratively with Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) office based at FAO Somalia.



Trend In Seasonal Biomass Estimates-IGAD Cluster 3

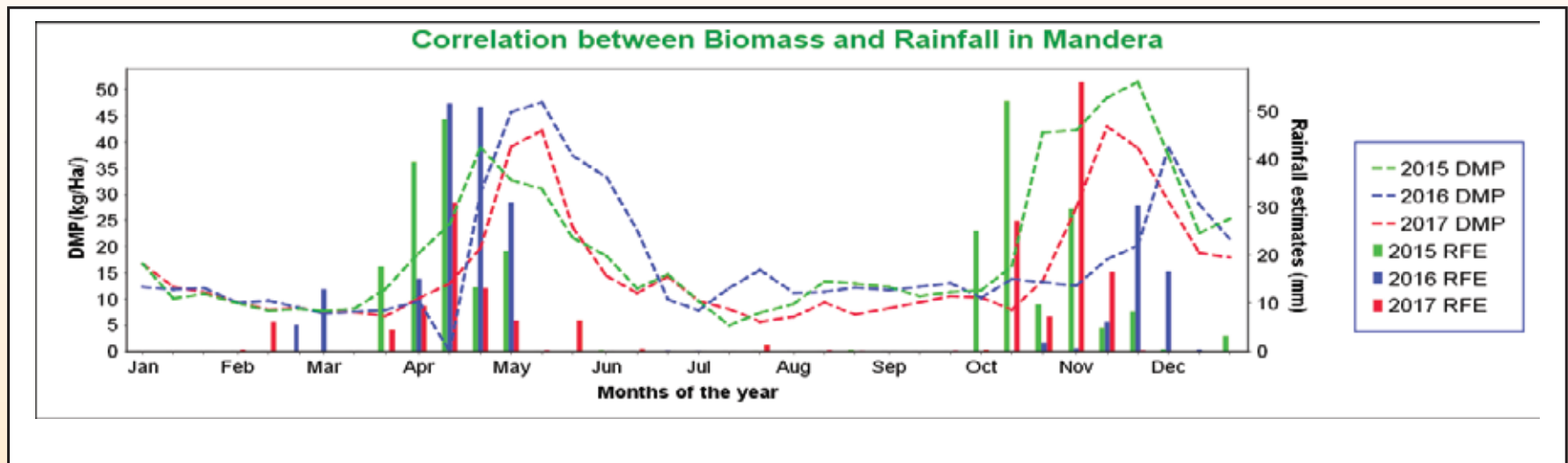


Trend In Seasonal Biomass Estimates-IGAD Cluster 3

Pastoral mobility is an inherent strategy of pastoralists characterized with extensive inter-seasonal livestock movements linked to the availabilities of natural resources such as water, pasture (forage), intensified during the dry season. The movements are often are not limited to national boundaries but are cross border in nature.

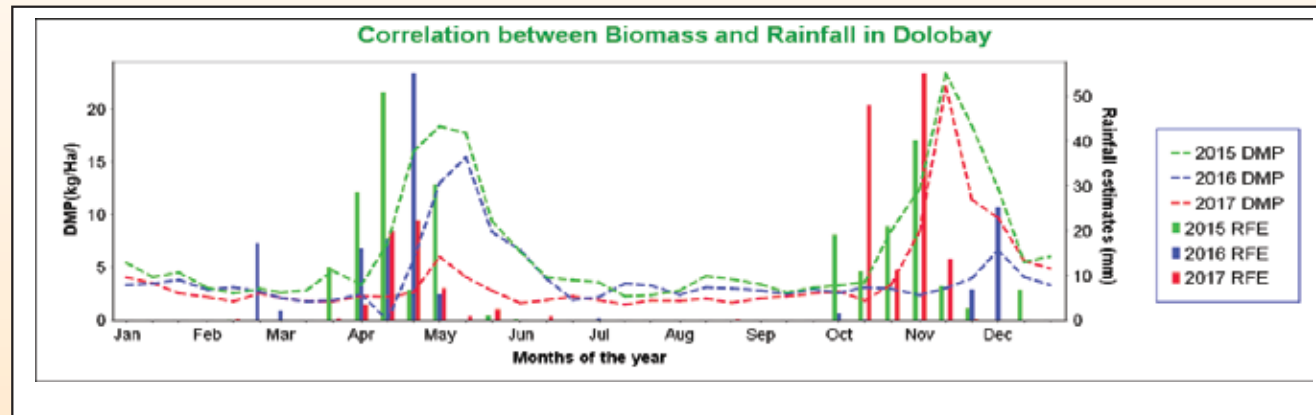
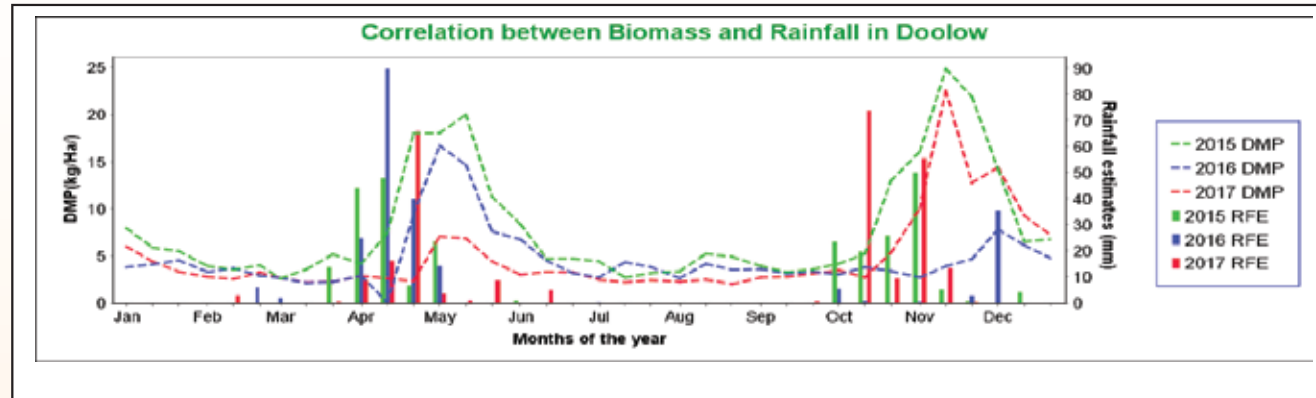
Dry matter productivity (kg/Ha) usually gives an indication of the dry matter biomass increase (growth rate) of the vegetation and is directly related to the well-known NPP (Net Primary Productivity). With this estimates, it is possible to

- Identify zones of high or low productivity. These can be useful for the monitoring of pasture areas.
- Detect the anomalies in vegetation growth which are useful for early warning purposes.



Trend In Seasonal Biomass Estimates-IGAD Cluster 3

With the onset of the wet season, this period is defined as the growing season as the biomass regenerates. These accumulated biomass within those two peak rainfall periods is what will sustain the livestock throughout the dry seasons-utilization period dry season. Mobility is expected to occur from zones of low concentration to zones of higher concentration of biomass during the dry season.



Regional Integration for Pastoral Communities through IGAD Protocol on Transhumance

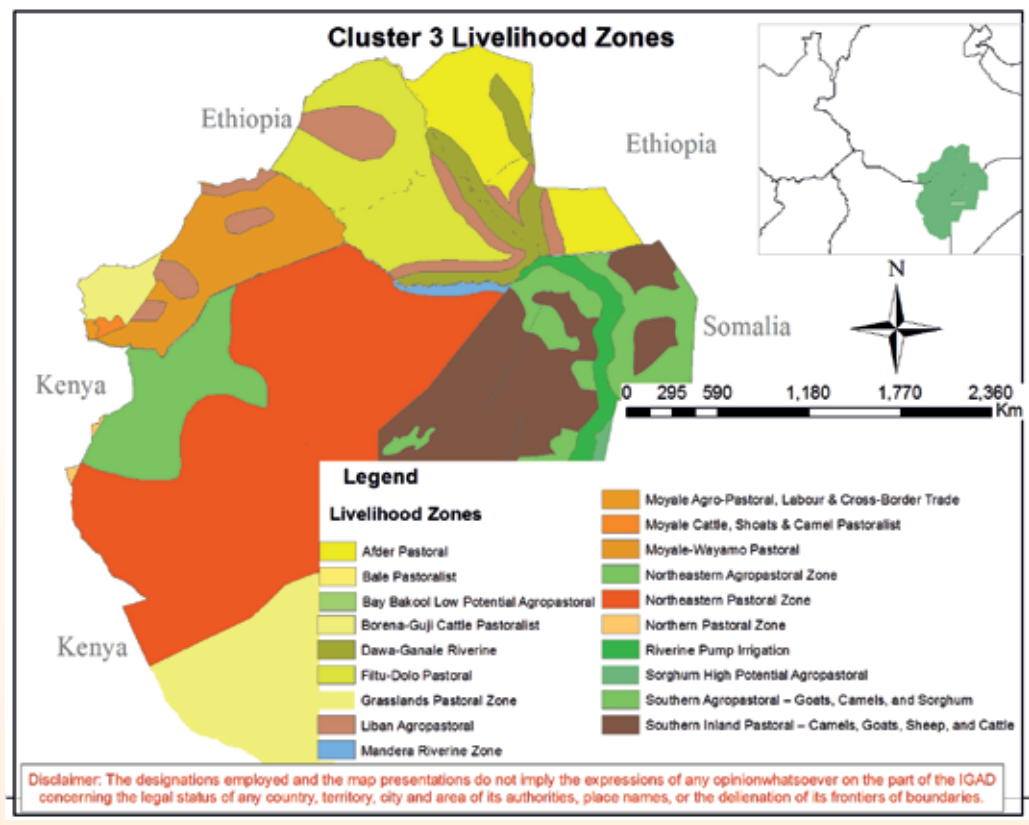
IGAD is working with her member states to finalize and adopt a protocol on transhumance, to enhance orderly cross-border movement of livestock for regional economic integration and development



The IGAD protocol aims at:

- Promoting **orderly movement of livestock** through well established and demarcated **transhumance corridors**
- Addressing **mobility related challenges** such as trans-boundary Diseases, border trade, joint resource management and utilization, animal theft and conflict
- Ensuring that pastoralists **access social services** such as education, health and other government services at host countries
- Accelerating implementation of other regional **cross-border agreements**
- Enabling **harmonization of National Policies** on pastoralism
- Encouraging provisions of **adequate financial resources** to pastoral areas

Cluster 3 Livelihood Zonation and Livestock Market Routes At A Glance

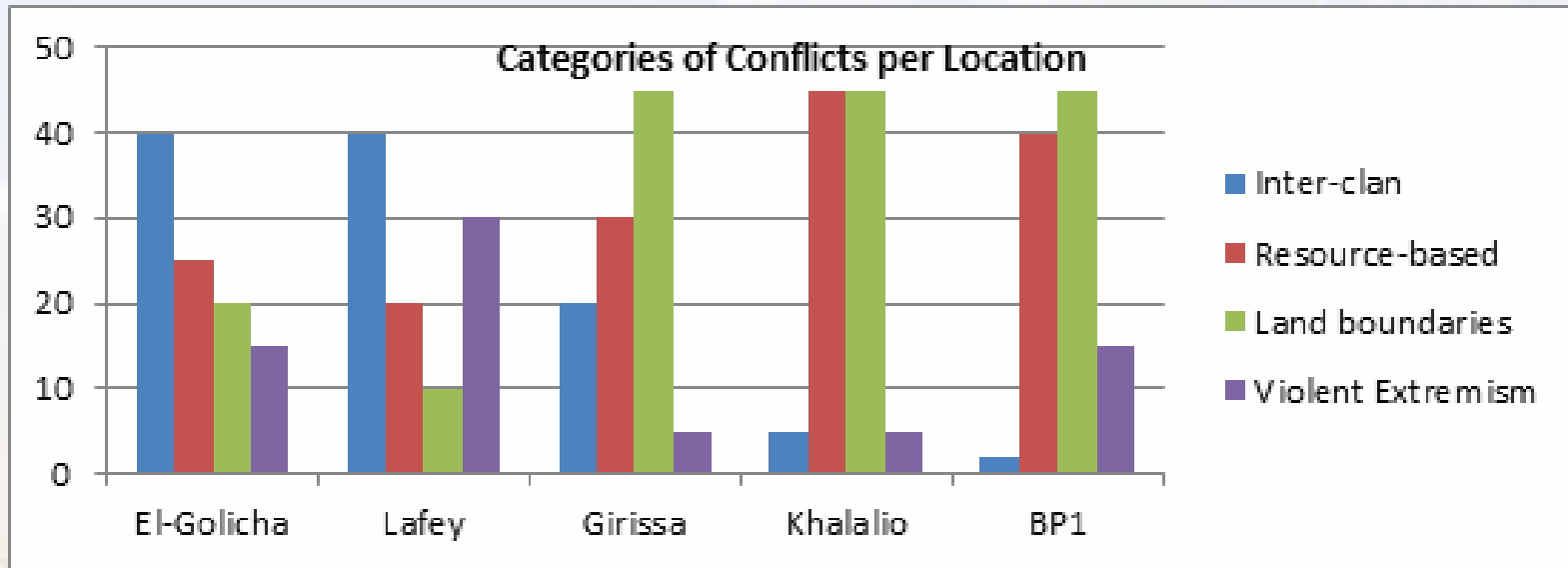


The main source of livelihood within the cluster is dependent on livestock products and trade of other alternative/complimentary products



Conflict Typology In Cluster 3

Figure 1: Categories of conflict in each location



CONFLICT HOTSPOTS

There are no recent conflicts in the sites. However, hotspot areas in Dollobay include Darso, Helo Quran, Kabhan and Harar locations. Conflict flashpoints for Dollo Ado district are mostly areas along the Kenya border such as Sathey, Malkamari and Biyoley, Golba, Wilo, Daytuli (which lies opposite Khalalio on Kenyan side), Fikow (opposite Buraabor) and Kurawe sub-division (opposite Sharifiley on the Kenyan side). "Most conflicts in Dollobay are based on water and pasture disputes, while in Dollo Ado, they are tribal clashes instigated by a number of factors, such as disputes over land," says Salad Coloow, a prominent Degodia elder.

***"Conflicts affect rural communities in high proportions than urban populations",
Elder from El-Golicha***

Conflict Typology In Cluster 3

Respondents Ranking of Conflicts in Mandera

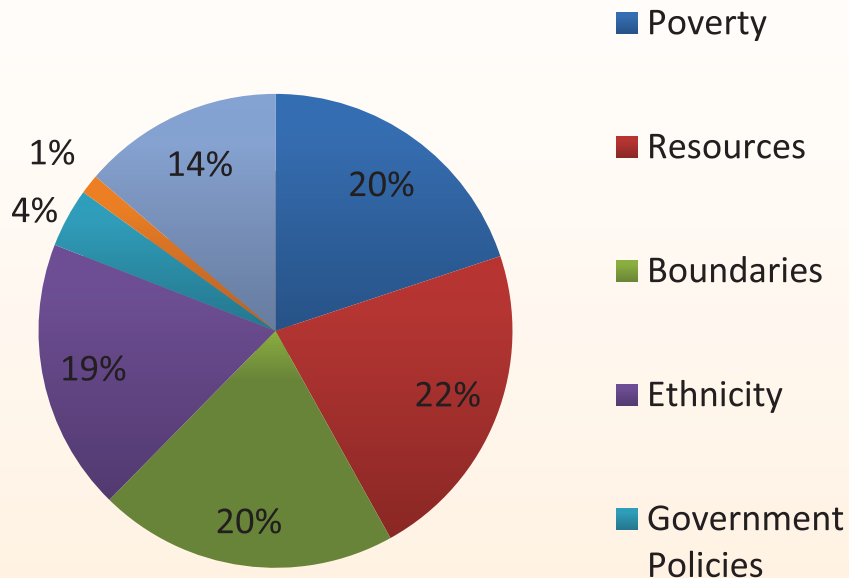


Figure 2: Major conflicts in Mandera

Respondents Ranking of Conflicts in Gedo

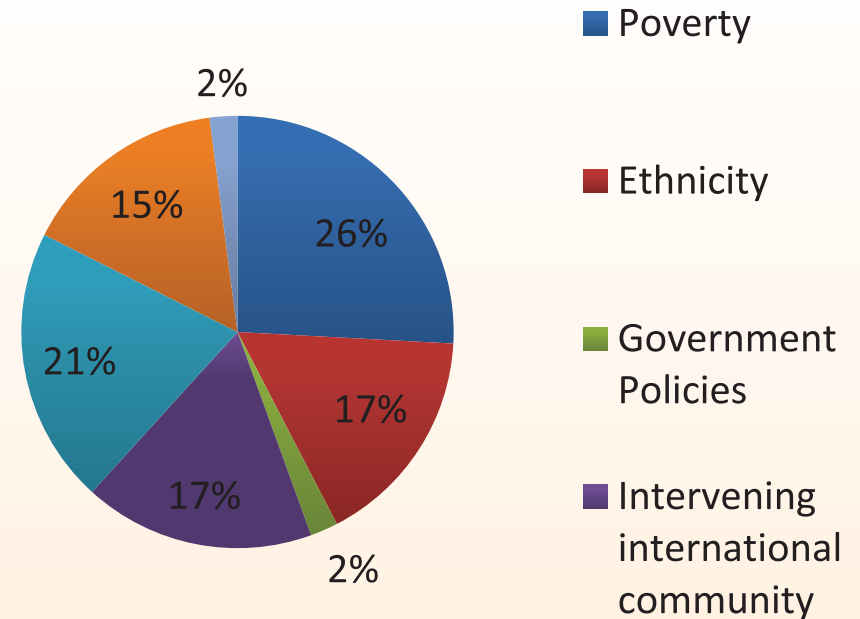


Figure 3: Ranking of Major Conflict Issues in Gedo

Figure 4:
*Respondents ranking of
 conflicts in the Liban and
 Afdheer Zones*

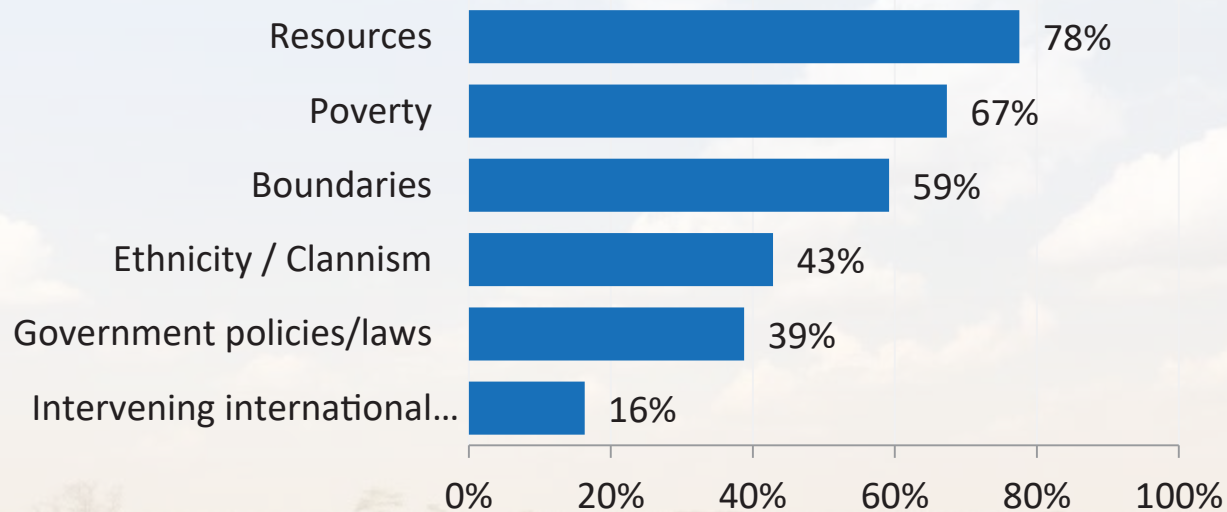
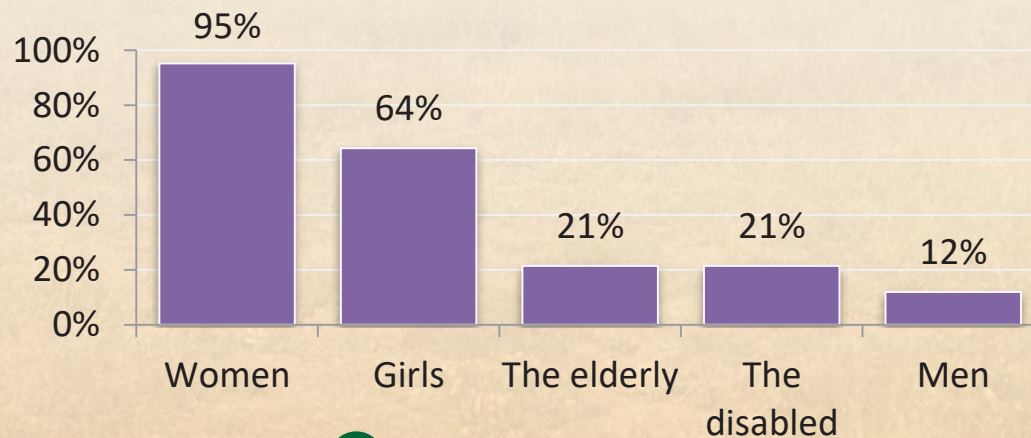


Figure 5:
*Groups most affected by
 conflicts in
 the triangle*



Livestock Feed Production And Access To Feed Market



- * Provision of methodical training to farmers on risk mitigation and preparedness, land preparation, planting, weeding, pests and diseases control, and harvesting
- * Utilization of county government model farm (demonstration farm) as a resource center for farmers capacity building in Mandera County.
- * Provision of extension services - Extension workers who will provide continual capacity support to farmers such as hands on onsite (farm) practical training & mentorship.

- * Invigorate fodder market by enabling individual business to buy fodder from farmers and sell to livestock keepers; providing incentives such as initial capital for investment and creating a voucher system where farmers can redeem voucher at vendors' premises when they submit specific quantities of fodder.
- * Formation of fodder cooperatives that acts as linkage between farmers and market and market fodder for farmers through provision of market information, regulation of bale boxes and price of bales as well as establishment of fodder distribution point, where consistent fodder vendors are stationed.
- * Develop legislation or policy on fodder production and marketing so as to open up markets and stimulate investment in the fodder sector in Mandera County.

- * Financial support to farmers and farmers' association so as to enhance access to fodder inputs (seeds, fertilizer, fuel etc.).
- * Enhancing or stimulating markets by providing support to private business that will supply seed and buy fodder from farmers continuously.
- * Disaster risk reduction training for fodder farmers especially on drought cycle and their vulnerabilities as well as mitigation measures.
- * Train fodder farmers based on existing knowledge gaps so as to improve local knowledge on fodder production.
- * Design alternative and complementary water source to the river e.g. constructing shallow wells along River Daua.
- * Establish baseline soil properties e.g. soil fertility, PH and salinity level so to determine appropriate fertilizer for improving soil fertility.

Cross Border Coordination To Enhance Trans-boundary Diseases (TAD) And Support To Private Sector To Enhance Livestock And Meat Livestock Trade

Agreed areas of collaboration on the cross border MOU

- Trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs) surveillance, prevention/ control, reporting, information sharing, awareness creation for communities
- Mapping of stock routes and natural resources, including control of invasive weeds
- Enforcement of regulations on veterinary drug use
- Facilitation of livestock trade through quality and sanitary control and certification.
- Access to Livestock related infrastructure including Diagnostic Laboratories, Cold Chain, and check posts Holding Grounds (Quarantines).
- Joint promotion of Livestock Identification and Traceability
- Cross-border networking among communities
- Joint capacity building of stakeholders





Implementers



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